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FINAL REPORT  
Volume I

STUDY OF IOWA'S CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

prepared for the

Iowa Corrections System Review Task Force

by

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Iowa Corrections System

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## Preface

This report covers the study of Iowa's corrections system conducted between October 1988 and January 1989 by Entropy Limited in collaboration with Law & Policy Associates as subcontractor. The study was conducted at the request of the Iowa Corrections System Review Task Force. Without the active cooperation and assistance of many officials and staff in the Iowa corrections system, this study would not have been possible. This includes personnel in all of the institutions, at the Board of Parole, and throughout Community Corrections, including both the central office and the district offices. Acknowledgment should also be given to the participation of Iowa's Department of Human Services which provided computerized data and to Iowa's Legislative Service Bureau which managed the entire project and coordinated contacts between the consultants and the Iowa corrections system.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

From 1981 - 1987 the state of Iowa controlled its prison population growth by a self-imposed "cap." During that period, prison admissions increased 53% and the number of parole releases increased 195%. In 1987, the Iowa Legislature lifted the cap, resulting in accelerated expansion of the prison population. By April 1988, the number of inmates in the system exceeded the designed capacity. Recognizing that immediate planning was needed to accommodate potential overload, the 1988 Iowa Legislature created a Corrections System Review Task Force to develop a master plan for the system covering the next ten years. To help ensure the cost-effectiveness both of the system as it currently functions and as it would function under any changes planned, the Legislature requested a thorough evaluation of inmate classification, parole risk assessment, and community corrections risk/needs assessment.

In September 1988 the Task Force contracted Entropy Limited, in collaboration with Law and Policy Associates, to gather data, conduct evaluations, and make recommendations for improvements as the first part of a process of developing a master plan. Specifically, the tasks involved 1) validating the soundness of the assessment tools used to assist custody classification, parole decision-making, and community corrections supervision level assignments; 2) evaluating the in-practice use of each of the assessment tools; 3) evaluating the match between needs as predicted by the assessment tools and services available to meet these needs; and 4) formulating a risk profile of Iowa's current inmate population with identification, if possible, of a subgroup of low-risk inmates who might safely be moved from institutions into alternative corrections programs.

### B. Overview of the Current Iowa Corrections Offender Assessment Systems

Under the current organizational structure, criminal offenders sentenced by Iowa courts enter the corrections assessment system either by being sentenced to probation or to a "lock-up" facility (jail or prison). If sentenced to probation, offenders are assessed according to the Risk/Needs scale used by the Community Corrections program. If sentenced to jail, the offenders are housed at a county jail for the duration of the one-year-or-less sentence. If sentenced to prison, the offenders are classified at the Oakdale Reception Center according to the Inmate Custody Classification system and sent to an appropriate security level facility, depending upon a mix of factors including program needs and openings, housing space limitations, and other considerations. Prisoners eligible for parole may then be evaluated by the Board of Parole according to its Offender Risk Assessment scale. Most inmates later participate in the community corrections system which assesses parolees according to the same Risk/Needs scale as that used for probationers.

The Inmate Custody Classification instrument (see Appendix A) is a 12-item score sheet covering various aspects of the offender's current and past criminal activity and behavioral characteristics. These items are scored according to guidelines which assign weights to each item. The current weighting system was devised following statistical research and evaluation of the model in 1985. The offender's score determines which level of custody/supervision (maximum, medium, and minimum/live out) is appropriate as the offender begins serving the court-imposed sentence. Inmates are reassessed at the facility where they are

incarcerated at least every twelve months, and are reclassified if appropriate. If the point-derived custody classification seems inappropriate for some reason, an offender's status may be altered by the professional corrections staff using an "override" procedure with documented reasons for making the exception. A valid, correctly used Inmate Custody Classification scoring system should facilitate the process of managing inmate behavior, reducing disciplinary infractions, preventing escapes, and selecting appropriate custody/program placement by allowing decisions on custody/supervision to be made uniformly, fairly and appropriately for all prisoners, resulting in efficient use of the state's limited prison space and associated resources.

The Community Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment instrument (see Appendix B) consists of two parts, one for risk assessment and the other for needs assessment. The risk assessment section contains 10 items covering such areas as the offender's prior record, previous parole/probation history, and attitude toward lifestyle changes. Weighted scoring is used to indicate an offender's likelihood of success or failure in a community setting. The needs section contains 12 items concerned with the offender's emotional stability, vocational and educational background, health status, and family/friends network. Scoring for this part of the assessment indicates the amount of support an offender is expected to need in order to succeed in a community setting. The combined risk/needs score indicates the level of supervision required to maintain the offender in a community corrections program. The offender's score(s) may be altered by overrides. Reasons for overrides coded on the assessment form include offense severity, special conditions set by the parole board or court, and unavailability of the client for active supervision. Offenders are reassessed every six months according to a separate questionnaire which adds data concerning the offender's success/failure during the time under community-based supervision. A valid, consistently applied Risk/Needs Assessment-Reassessment evaluation should accurately estimate an offender's chances of success or failure in a community-based corrections program and indicate the amount of staffing and kinds of services which need to be made available.

The Parole Board Offender Risk Assessment instrument (see Appendix C) consists of a 3-page form which scores the offender's prior criminal behavior, substance abuse history and current offense severity in order to determine both the overall risk to the safety of the public if the offender is released from prison, and the potential for committing violent crime if released. The combined safety risk and violence risk scores are scaled to indicate the offender's status from "very good risk" to "very poor risk" for release. Inmates are reviewed by the Parole Board at least annually following their initial interview which is scheduled based on the class of their conviction offense. If the Parole Board's Offender Risk Assessment model is valid and used correctly and consistently, the assessments of offenders' chances of success or failure can be useful in parole decision-making.



## C. Overview of Conclusions of This Study

### 1. Inmate Custody/Treatment Classification

The Inmate Custody/Treatment Classification System has enhanced the objectivity and consistency of custody assignment and institutional transfer decisions since it was first implemented in 1982. However, limitations of existing facilities and programs have resulted in a relatively high rate of classification by override of the instruments' recommended custody level. Inmates' needs for treatment should be assessed independently of resources available for treatment so that budget requests can reflect documented needs for additional services or programs. Overrides due to staff disagreement with the instrument's custody level assignment, rather than to resource limitations, should be regularly monitored to track the performance of the assessment system.

The current inmate custody classification scoring system validates very well in terms of accurately identifying individuals with high future rates of institutional rule-breaking and acts of violence. The comparatively smaller number of escapes and escape attempts precludes a definitive validation on these factors; however, the data available were consistent with good performance in this regard also.

Even with this excellent performance, it is still possible to improve the custody classification system. A revised scoring system is recommended, involving changes in some of the individual factor weights and inclusion of some new factors, which roughly doubles the chi-squared measure of statistical significance of the rule-breaking and violence indicator value. The revised system reduces somewhat the number of inmates classified as needing medium security, with most of the reduction taken up as increases in the number classified as needing minimum security. At the same time, the expected amount of rule-breaking and violence in the enlarged group assigned to minimum security is reduced. Shifts in the relative importance of the scoring factors pertaining to behavior items and weights given to supervision needs in the modified system compared to the current system have potential implications with respect to program resources.

### 2. Community-Based Risk/Needs Assessment

The probation/parole Risk/Needs Assessment and Classification System is a tool intended to enhance public safety, improve case planning and service delivery to clients, and promote cost-effective allocation of community corrections resources. To date, however, the system has proven most useful in monitoring staff performance and making resource allocation decisions. Although most probation and parole officers find the instruments' assessments of clients' supervision needs to be generally consistent with their professional judgment, some perceive it primarily as a paperwork burden rather than as a useful tool. Many of this study's recommendations thus focus on increasing line staff participation in and support of the system's application and ongoing revision. To promote greater statewide consistency in interpretation and scoring of Risk/Needs scale items, officers should have ready access to clear and concise definitions and scoring guides, as well as to the automated information system in which client information is stored. Staff training in the Risk/Needs system and in the use of the computer systems should occur on a regular basis. Discretionary overrides of the system, resulting from officer disagreement with

the supervision level recommended by the Risk/Needs instrument, should not be discouraged, but should be routinely monitored to ascertain whether up-dating of the instrument is warranted.

The current community corrections Risk/Needs Assessment system validates only moderately well in terms of identifying individuals with high future rates of failure under supervision. Many of the individual factors comprising the Risk Score are weak indicators. Some moderately good indicators of failure are included in the Needs Score but not in the Risk Score. A modified risk scoring system is recommended which provides an improved distinction between high and low failure rates. The modified system defines a lowest risk group nearly twice the size of the lowest-risk group currently identified. The new lowest-group has a higher success percentage than the current group. The size of the highest-risk group is, correspondingly, shrunk by about 30%. The overall effect of the new grouping is that supervisory resources can be reallocated.

### 3. Parole Board Risk Assessment

Since the cap on the prisoner population was imposed in 1981, the Parole Board has used its risk assessment model to steadily increase the number of paroles while keeping violent recidivism at a low level. However, despite continued increases in grants of parole and work release, the Board has been unable to restrain the growth of the inmate population within limits agreed upon when the cap was lifted in 1987. Parole revocations for technical violations and minor offenses have increased, playing a progressively larger role in the growth of prison admissions and prison population.

In developing Iowa's corrections master plan in 1989, the Task Force should reassess the goals which the paroling process should serve, so that the future role of risk assessment in the Board's decision-making can be clearly delineated. The Board of Parole should be involved in the process of setting goals for corrections, and it should develop guidelines which structure its use of risk assessments and other criteria in accordance with consensually determined goals. These guidelines should suggest the proportion of maximum sentences which inmates with particular characteristics will be expected to serve, to ensure consistency in parole decision-making and to facilitate graduated release planning by prison staff. Specific, written guidelines for work release and for Board recommendations for placement in the Intensive Supervision Program should also be developed. Because parole and work release revocations have contributed significantly to the growth in inmate populations, the Board should consider the role which risk assessment plays in revocation decision-making, and should encourage the development and use of alternatives to revocations for parolees who have not yet committed new offenses, but are experiencing difficulties with employment, living situation, and/or substance abuse. Because risk assessment is likely to continue to play an important role in the Board's decision-making, the Board must have staff and information system resources sufficient to enable not only regular monitoring of its use of the risk assessment model but also periodic revisions of the instrument to maintain and improve its predictive validity.

The current offender risk assessment scoring system used by the Parole Board validates moderately well in terms of general safety risk as measured by revocations, and very well in terms of violence risk as measured by arrests and/or convictions for violent felonies. Revisions are recommended to both the

Safety and the Violence Scores. The new Safety Score provides nearly twice the contrast between high and low-risk groups as that provided by the current assessment system. The new Violence Score identifies an Excellent risk group nearly twice the size of that identified by the current system. Comparing the Excellent, Very Good and Good violence risk groups, the total rate of violence incidence for the new groups is less than half of that for the current groups.

Using the new Safety and Violence Scores, it is possible to identify a low-risk group in the current institutional population. This group, estimated to number about 130, provides candidates for alternative correctional programming. Profiles are provided both of this group and of the total population for comparison purposes. It is estimated that the community corrections resources necessary for managing and supervising this group can be obtained through the reallocations resulting from the proposed revision of the community corrections risk/needs assessment system.

Section II of this report gives an expanded discussion of these and other findings and recommendations. Sections III - V give the details for each of the three substantive areas: Uses of Current Prison Capacity, Use of Current Community Resources, and Board of Parole Offender Risk Assessment. Included in each of these three sections are both statistical analyses of the predictive capabilities of the assessment instruments and an assessment of their application and use. To place the study's quantitative and qualitative findings in perspective, the first part of each section describes the assessment system's goals, its development, and the manner in which it is supposed to be applied in everyday practice. The second part outlines the study methodology and summarizes the consultants' findings and recommendations regarding the system, and the final part discusses the match between resources and needs. Section VI gives details regarding the inmate population risk profile and identification and profiling of the low-risk group. Profile tabulations, charts, and validation crosstabulations are given in the Appendices. The Appendices also contain an annotated bibliography of source materials employed in this study.

## II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Validation analyses were performed for each of the assessment instruments used in the Iowa Corrections System. A valid assessment instrument should decisively categorize low-risk to high-risk inmates, parolees, and probationers as compared to categorizations which would occur by random chance. The factors validated are categorized according to their usefulness in predicting success/failure and their influence on a total score. The Iowa scoring systems were also compared to scores used by the National Institute of Corrections (for inmate classification) and the Federal Parole Commission (for parole risk assessment). Additional scoring factors known to be good indicators in other jurisdictions were also included for comparison.

The Inmate Custody Classification instrument validates very well in general, but specific revisions would substantially improve its predictive ability. A revised version of the instrument is included in Section II (Figure 1). The Community Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment and Reassessment instruments validate moderately well. Several improvements in the factors used for scoring and in weighting used for the scoring factors are suggested. Modified Assessment and Reassessment forms are presented in Section II (Figures 2 and 3). The Parole Board Offender Risk Assessment instrument validates well, but improvement is suggested to assist in identifying a larger low-risk group than is identified by the current instrument.

Evaluation of the current application and use of the three assessment tools was based on information collected through on-site interviews, observations of working classification committees, study of agency annual reports and other documents, and review of current records during October, November, and December 1988.

The results of the validation analyses and evaluation of current applications are summarized in this section.

A. Use of Current Prison Capacity

Efficient use of prison facilities is of major importance for any corrections system. A valid method of classifying sentenced offenders according to appropriate security levels is the first step in best utilizing facilities. The second is evaluation of the use of the classification results to monitor both the progress of the inmates and the functioning of the system. Third is a workable match between the resources of the facilities and the needs indicated by the classification system. These three areas were evaluated for the Custody Treatment Classification System.

1. Inmate Custody Classification Validation

Assignment to a particular security level for an incarcerated offender is determined by the offender's score on the Inmate Custody Classification Score Sheet. The totaled and ranked score should accurately represent the likelihood of an offender's committing violence in the prison, attempting to escape, and committing disciplinary infractions. The custody grade rank should reflect a security and supervision level appropriate to the offender's likelihood of exhibiting misbehavior.

The sample for validation of the Custody Classification instrument and in-practice use was a randomly selected group of 674 prisoners for whom a "baseline" classification had been conducted after April 1987. Disciplinary data were obtained for 606 inmates of this group. Follow-up classifications were available for 445 of the 674 inmates who received a baseline. The numbers in each classification level were matched proportionately to the corresponding levels in the total prison population. To ensure use of only those classifications made with the current form, the records used were assessments done after April 30, 1987. The information on disciplinary infraction behavior subsequent to that assessment was obtained through October 1988.

## 2. Validation Findings - Custody Classification Instrument

Validation of the Inmate Custody Classification Assessment instrument involved analyzing correlations between the factors entering into the score and subsequent observed rule-breaking and violent behavior of inmates while in prison. The validation analysis tested each factor for its predictive accuracy and overall contribution to the total score. Another analysis was made to determine the factors associated with overrides to the scoring system. The association between scoring factors and sequential changes in offenders' assessments was also examined. Comparisons of correlations were made between the Iowa custody classification factors and those used by the National Institute of Corrections.

The validation analyses reveal the following general findings:

- o The calculated classification score (questionnaire score) is a very good indicator of the likelihood that a prisoner will acquire disciplinary reports for rule-breaking while serving the prison sentence.
- o The questionnaire score is a very good indicator of whether or not the prisoner will commit violence while serving the prison sentence.
- o The custody grade corresponding to the questionnaire score is an excellent indicator of future rule-breaking and violence. A maximum security grade flags likely rule-breakers and violent offenders. A minimum security grade is useful in distinguishing good behavior.
- o Inmates who have a history of rule-breaking and violent behavior as shown by previous disciplinary reports are likely to continue that pattern in the prison setting.
- o Inmates with repeated incidents showing poor institutional adjustment are likely to commit future rule-breaking and/or violence.
- o Inmates having more than one incident of assaultive, aggressive, or threatening behavior during a 12-month period between assessments are likely to continue rule-breaking and/or violent behavior.
- o Inmates characterized as having behavioral problems (abusive, aggressive, threatening, argumentative, hostile, destructive) are especially likely to break rules and commit violence.
- o Inmates characterized as having psychological problems, requiring

exceptional supervision, or being under particular situational pressure are likely to exhibit rule-breaking and/or violence.

- o Suicidal or paranoid inmates do not show higher than average patterns of rule-breaking, but paranoid inmates show elevated patterns of violence.
- o Inmates characterized as drug users or dealers in contraband do not show higher than average patterns of rule-breaking or violent behavior.
- o Inmates under age 30 exhibit more rule-breaking and violent behavior than those age 30 and older.

The use of overrides and their effects were examined. Although overrides are ostensibly made only in response to special inmate needs or to needs for program placement, some of the following findings indicate differences in their use:

- o Inmates with questionnaire scores just below the borderlines on the custody grade scale (scores of 5 or 10) are more likely to receive upward overrides than other inmates. Those inmates just above the borderlines (scores of 6 or 11) are more likely than other inmates to receive downward overrides.
- o Overrides are more selectively given to inmates near custody grade borderlines (scores of 5, 6, 10 and 11). The borderline inmates are also the most likely ones to see custody grade changes upon reclassification. Thus the association between overrides and changes in questionnaire grade is attributable to the common cause that both occur more frequently for borderline inmates.
- o Overrides to a higher custody level are far more common than overrides to lower levels. In the sample, 78% of overrides upgraded the inmates' custody level, but only 22% lowered the custody grade.
- o The likelihood for upward overrides is highest for inmates classified by score as needing minimum security. 36% of those scoring between 0 and 5 were overridden upward to medium or maximum custody. Only 18% were upgraded from medium level security.
- o The likelihood for downward overrides is highest for those classified by score as needing medium security. In the sample, 11% of those with medium scores were overridden downward to minimum custody. Only 3% were downgraded from maximum security level.
- o Inmates currently held in maximum security almost never receive downward overrides, but do tend to receive upward overrides.
- o Inmates currently held in minimum security tend to receive overrides which retain them in minimum security level.
- o Inmates characterized as argumentative or hostile tend to receive overrides to a higher custody level.
- o Inmates with one community supervision revocation (not related to escape) and with two or more major disciplinary reports are more frequently

downgraded in custody level than other inmates.

- o Class A felons in the sample were never overridden to lower custody. Some Class A felons who had served more than 10 years of their sentences received lower custody grade scores, but they were almost always overridden upward to higher security levels.
- o Non-lifers in the sample who had served more than 10% of an over 10-year sentence were more likely than other inmates to receive overrides to lower custody grades.

The inmate sample was also analyzed for factors which might be useful in predicting which inmates are likely to escape. (The term "escape" includes incidents in which inmates abscond from work release or liveout status as well as those involving escape from secure facilities.) 35 incidents of escape were noted in follow-up reclassifications for 354 inmates from the sample. None of the escapes were from maximum custody. Of the rest, four were from medium custody, three from minimum custody, 17 from minimum/live out status, and 11 were from minimum supervision.

Findings from the analysis of escapes indicate that:

- o The large majority of escapes (80%) occurred from minimum custody. Factors such as primary offense, sentence length, time remaining, and time served impact on future escape. The dependence of custody grade on these factors is the likely underlying cause of the association of these factors with escape. For example, no escapes occurred among Class A felons serving life sentences because such inmates are normally assigned to maximum custody.
- o Inmates with a prior history of escape from live out status or minimum supervision are likely to become repeat escapees. The incidence of escape in this group is 55% as compared to an overall escape incidence of 10%.
- o Inmates who have received multiple revocations from community supervision or a revocation related to escapes are likely to attempt escape.
- o History of alcohol or drug use in the last 12 months is a strong indicator of inmate escape risk. The escape rate for this group is 23%, compared to the overall rate of 10% for the total inmate population. Custody level is not a factor here, since history of alcohol/drug use occurs fairly equally at all custody levels.
- o Inmates age 30 or under have a 19% rate of escape - nearly double the norm. Custody level is not a factor.

Comparison of the Iowa scoring instrument with that used by the National Institute of Corrections produced the following findings:

- o The two instruments correlate very well in separating inmates into high vs. low custody levels.
- o Using the NIC scoring system on the sample produced a large proportion of inmates designated as needing minimum security. This is an artificial result, however, because NIC scoring requires a 5-year history of disciplinary reports, and the sample contained disciplinary report data for only 1 - 2 years (or less) for each inmate.

The items scored on the questionnaire were evaluated to discover how useful each was in predicting general misbehavior and in contributing to the overall score. The indicator values of the factors range from very strong to non-useful.\*

### very strong indicators of future rule-breaking

- number of disciplinary reports received in the past
- abusive behavior
- unsatisfactory institutional adjustment
- current custody level

### strong indicators of rule-breaking

- prior record of violence
- psychotic symptoms
- aggressive behavior
- threatening behavior
- argumentative behavior
- hostility to authority
- destructive behavior
- overall questionnaire score
- psychological problems
- exceptional supervision needs

### moderate indicators of rule-breaking

- primary offense
- non-conforming behavior
- manipulative behavior
- failure to accept responsibility for actions
- identified pressure situations

\*The degrees of usefulness of the indicators range from "very weak" to "very strong." "Very weak indicator" means that using the factor will produce only 1% - 9% difference in categorizing low to high risk from what would happen by chance. "Weak indicator" means that using the factor will produce a 10% -25% difference. "Moderate indicator" means that using the factor will produce a 25% - 50% difference. "Strong indicator" means that using the factor will produce a 50% - 100% difference from chance. "Very strong indicator" means that the factor will produce a greater than 100% difference from the chance categorization.



weak indicators of rule-breaking

escape attempts  
community corrections revocations  
paranoid behavior  
prior custody level

very weak indicator of rule-breaking

age

non-useful as indicators of rule-breaking

total sentence length  
time served on current sentence  
time remaining on current sentence  
suicidal act  
alcohol or drug usage  
final custody level at most recent release  
detainers  
questionnaire score change by override  
custody level change by override

insufficient data for validation on rule-breaking

elements of escape attempt  
dealing in contraband

The factors on the questionnaire were also evaluated regarding their correlation to violent behavior. They range from very strong to non-useful.

very strong indicators of future violence

number of disciplinary reports received in the past  
abusive behavior  
argumentative behavior  
unsatisfactory institutional adjustment  
total questionnaire score  
current custody level  
psychological problems  
exceptional supervision needs

strong indicators of violence

- psychotic symptoms
- paranoid behavior
- aggressive behavior
- threatening behavior
- hostility toward authority
- identified pressure situations

moderate indicators of violence

- prior record of violence
- escape attempts
- manipulative behavior
- prior custody level
- age

weak indicators of violence

- time remaining on current sentence
- destructive behavior
- non-conforming behavior
- failure to accept responsibility for actions

very weak indicators of violence

- final custody level at most recent release
- questionnaire score change by override

non-useful as indicators of violence

- primary offense
- total length of current sentence
- elements of escape attempt
- time served on current sentence
- community corrections revocations
- alcohol or drug usage
- custody level change by override

insufficient data for validation on violence

suicidal act  
dealing in contraband  
detainers

Additional factors not on the score sheet were analyzed for correlation with general misbehavior and/or violence. None of these factors were strong indicators.

weak indicators of rule-breaking

number of incarcerations

very weak indicator of violence

education level

non-useful as indicators for rule-breaking

overrides  
education level  
gender

non-useful as indicators of violence

overrides  
number of incarcerations

insufficient data for validation on violence

gender

# INMATE CLASSIFICATION: USEFULNESS OF FACTORS TO ASSESS RISK OF GENERAL MISBEHAVIOR

	VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA		VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA
Override						●		Hostility Toward Authority		●					
Number of Incarcerations					●			Destructive Behavior		●					
Primary Offense			●					Non-conforming Behavior			●				
Total Sentence Length						●		Manipulative Behavior			●				
Prior Record of Violence		●						Failure to Accept Responsibility for Actions			●				
Escape Attempts				●				Unsatisfactory Institutional Adjustment	●						
Elements of Escape Attempt						●		Final Custody Level at Most Recent Release						●	
Time Served on Current Offense						●		Prior Custody Level				●			
Time Remaining on Current Offense						●		Questionnaire Score		●					
Community Corrections Revocations				●				Current Custody Level	●						
Number of Disciplinary Reports	●							Psychological Problems		●					
Suicidal Act						●		Exceptional Supervision Needs		●					
Psychotic Symptoms		●						Identified Pressure Situation			●				
Paranoid Behavior				●				Detainers						●	
Abusive Behavior	●							Questionnaire Score Change by Override						●	
Aggressive Behavior		●						Custody Level Change by Override						●	
Dealing in Contraband							●	Age					●		
Alcohol or Drug Usage						●		Education Level						●	
Threatening Behavior		●						Gender						●	
Argumentative Behavior		●						Institution			●				

# INMATE CLASSIFICATION: USEFULNESS OF FACTORS TO ASSESS RISK OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR

	VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA		VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA
Override						●		Hostility Toward Authority		●					
Number of Incarcerations						●		Destructive Behavior				●			
Primary Offense						●		Non-conforming Behavior				●			
Total Sentence Length						●		Manipulative Behavior			●				
Prior Record of Violence		●						Failure to Accept Responsibility for Actions				●			
Escape Attempts			●					Unsatisfactory Institutional Adjustment	●						
Elements of Escape Attempt						●		Final Custody Level at Most Recent Release					●		
Time Served on Current Offense						●		Prior Custody Level			●				
Time Remaining on Current Offense				●				Questionnaire Score	●						
Community Corrections Revocations						●		Current Custody Level	●						
Number of Disciplinary Reports	●							Psychological Problems	●						
Suicidal Act						●		Exceptional Supervision Needs	●						
Psychotic Symptoms		●						Identified Pressure Situation		●					
Paranoid Behavior		●						Detainers							●
Abusive Behavior	●							Questionnaire Score Change by Override					●		
Aggressive Behavior		●						Custody Level Change by Override						●	
Dealing in Contraband						●		Age			●				
Alcohol or Drug Usage						●		Education Level					●		
Threatening Behavior		●						Gender							●
Argumentative Behavior	●							Institution			●				

### 3. In-Practice Use Findings - Custody Treatment Classification System

On-site interviews, record reviews, analysis of reported classification data, and analysis of inmate records provided information on the manner in which the classification and treatment systems work. The following list gives the findings derived from this information:

- o Staff report that custody assignments and transfer decisions are made more objectively and more consistently than they were before the system was implemented.
- o Staff report the custody/treatment classification system seems to work well in sorting inmates into appropriate custody levels and treatment programs.
- o The custody/treatment classification instruments play a significant role in the central classification decision at IMCC. However, at other institutions they are used more to reflect and record transfer decisions than to guide them.
- o Initial classification is sometimes hindered by a lack of reliable information needed to complete the scoresheet. Information gathered from the inmate interview is generally considered insufficiently reliable to classify an inmate to minimum custody.
- o Compliance with DOC policies and procedures regarding classification is inconsistent. Examination of classification policies and practices has not been included in DOC institutional inspections.
- o Twenty percent of the current inmate population are housed in a security level inconsistent with their custody classification. Most of these inmates are in a higher security level than their custody classification.
- o There exists no clear written policy or systemwide accepted practice regarding circumstances which justify or require override of the questionnaire score.
- o Although most staff expressed general agreement with the revisions to the scoresheet implemented on May 1, 1988, the rate of reported override in the sample rose from 17% under the old system to 28% under the present system.
- o 25% of inmates are classified by overrides rather than by their scores on the classification scoresheet. Of these, 79% are overridden to a higher custody level. More than half of the overrides in the current population are from minimum custody score to medium custody classification.
- o The standard reasons for overrides listed on the back of the scoresheet are seldom used. Almost all overrides are justified by giving explanations for the category "other circumstances". No systematic review is made of the types of reasons given for overrides or the frequency of their use.
- o Inmates serving life sentences are classified and reclassified by an "automatic" override which sets aside their scoresheet classification. The guidelines specify a certain number of years which must be served per custody level.

- o Time requirements for initial classification and reclassification are generally met. IMCC staff report that virtually all initial classifications are completed within 21 days, and only 7% of the reclassifications in the sample occurred later than 12.5 months after the preceding classification. However, many reclassifications are occurring as early as 3.5 - 6.5 months after the preceding classification. In the sample, 40% occurred by 3.5 months and 61% by 6.5 months.
- o The average length of time served before release from a prison setting is 14 months. Although reclassification are scheduled annually, the average length of stay in individual facilities varies from 1 to 10 months. 40% of reclassifications in the sample occurred within 3.5 months of the previous classification and 61% occurred before 6.5 months had passed.
- o The Treatment Program Summary is not a comprehensive assessment of inmate treatment needs. It is used by central classification to ensure that inmates' needs for available programs are considered in the institutional assignment decision. The TPS is used by classification staff at other institutions primarily as a case planning tool to schedule and document participation in programs available at that facility and to justify transfer requests. The TPS is not satisfactorily meeting system planning goals of identifying treatment needs of the institutional population and providing appropriate programs.
- o The reception and classification of OWI offenders at IMCC involves, in the expensive process of assigning inmates to institutions, a large number of offenders for whom institutional placement is not even an option. The number of OWI receptions in 1988 rose 50% from prior levels and the cost of processing OWI offenders will probable exceed \$750,000 in FY 1989.
- o The automated information system has several inadequacies:
  - Numerous data errors in coding, computation, and logic result from the lack of edit checks in the system.
  - Output reports are limited and frequently provide outdated information.

4. Findings - Match Between Facility Resources and Needs Indicated by the Custody Treatment Classification System

Table 1 shows the degree of match between the security/custody level of institutional beds currently available in Iowa's correctional system and the need for beds at various custody levels.

Table 1. Custody Level Availability of Bedspace versus Number of Inmates Assigned

Number of Institutional Beds per custody level	Number of Inmates per Custody Level (12/15/88)			
	scored level	override level	overflow before override	overflow after override
MIN 380	853	555	473	175
MED* 1968	1726	1756	-242	-212
MAX 570	421	689	-149	119
2918	3000	3000	82	82

\*Includes unclassified inmates housed in medium custody at IMCC.

A large discrepancy exists between the number of institutional beds available at the three custody levels and the number of inmates classified (by scoresheet score) to the three levels. Minimum custody level has only 380 available beds, but 853 inmates scored as needing minimum security. Medium and maximum custody levels have more beds than are required for the number of inmates scoring at these levels. Since using the override does not significantly increase the predictive validity of the custody classification system, one must question whether its use reflects more staff assessment of the custody levels which inmates require or the need to fit the inmates into existing facilities and programs and their associated custody levels.

The discrepancy between number of inmates at particular custody levels and available space in appropriate institutions is evident also in the extent of waiting lists for inmates needing transfers from one institution to another.

Departmental and institutional policies and practices reflect clear priorities regarding transfers among facilities.

- Beds at IMCC must be available for the reception and classification of new commitments, so IMCC has priority for transfers to all other institutions.
- Specialized treatment programs at CTU are in greater demand, so transfers out to other facilities are expedited.
- Riverview is reserved for inmates nearing release and is in great demand because of the increased pressure to parole. (Treatment failures at Riverview are expeditiously transferred out to other facilities.)
- Demand for MSU programs is high, particularly at IMR and ISP, so it is



relatively easy for MSU to trade inmates back to these facilities should they fail in treatment. Transferring treatment successes to lower security institutions is more difficult for MSU.

- ISP space is in some demand as it is the only maximum security institution in the state, but since it is working under a court-imposed cap, ISP can trade inmates to other facilities.
- IMR, the bottom of the priority list, is expected to accept promptly any inmates other facilities send and must wait the longest to transfer inmates to other facilities.

There is no central list of approved transfers and no centralized waiting list from which to match approved transfers with programs. Waiting lists are maintained on short term bases by the individual institutions which can assess the needs of their populations, but not those of the total statewide population.

The wait for available space is often several months long, although there is considerable variation in waiting time depending on the institution/program involved. Some waits are not for bedspace; they occur when transfers are put on "hold" as an incentive to an uncooperative inmate to change his attitude.

A more complete discussion of the transfer/waiting list situation is presented in Section III.D.

## 5. Recommendations - Inmate Custody Classification Instrument

Although the current classification instrument performs well in assigning higher security levels to inmates likely to break rules or exhibit violent behavior, some minor changes in the instrument would produce improved classification. The modified version of the scoresheet adapts the weights of particular factors to better correspond to their values as indicators of future misbehavior. These include:

- the strength of past misbehavior as an indicator of future misbehavior,
- the ineffectiveness of sentence length, time served, and time remaining in predicting future misbehavior,
- the strength of psychological problems, abusiveness, aggressiveness, and hostility to authority as indicators of institutional misbehavior,
- the strength of exceptional supervision needs and pressure situations as indicators of institutional misbehavior, and
- the 30-year age breakpoint as related to institutional misbehavior.

The following tables compare the performance of the current Custody Classification instrument to the modified custody classification instrument in determining custody grades.

Table 2 compares the current and modified custody grades for 293 inmates in the sample who had no disciplinary reports.

Table 2. Comparison of Current Custody Classification Custody Grade to Modified Custody Classification Custody Grade for 293 Inmates with No Disciplinary Reports

Questionnaire-Assigned Custody Grade	Current Assessment Number of Inmates	Modified Assessment Number of Inmates
Minimum	120 (41%)	134 (46%)
Medium	139 (47%)	129 (44%)
Maximum	<u>34</u> (12%)	<u>30</u> (10%)
	293	293

The revised instrument shows improved performance (46% vs. 41%) in classifying good behavior inmates into minimum custody.

Table 3 compares the current and modified custody grades for the 100 most frequent rule-breakers in the sample.

Table 3. Comparison of Current Custody Classification Custody Grade to Modified Custody Classification Custody Grade for the 100 Most Frequent Rule-breakers in the Sample

Questionnaire Assigned Custody Grade	Current Assessment Number of Inmates	Modified Assessment Number of Inmates
Minimum	19 (19%)	16 (16%)
Medium	49 (49%)	34 (34%)
Maximum	<u>32</u> (32%)	<u>50</u> (50%)
	100	100

Table 4 compares the current and modified custody grades for the 104 most violent offenders in the sample.

Table 4. Comparison of Current Custody Classification Custody Grade to Modified Custody Classification Custody Grade for the 104 Most Violent Offenders in the Sample

Questionnaire-Assigned Custody Grade	Current Assessment Number of Inmates	Modified Assessment Number of Inmates
Minimum	16 (15%)	14 (13%)
Medium	50 (48%)	33 (32%)
Maximum	<u>38</u> (37%)	<u>57</u> (55%)
	104	104

The modified instrument offers significant improvement (55% vs. 37%) in placing the worst rule-breakers and most violent offenders into maximum custody.

The modified instrument does not reduce the necessity for making overrides. Actual custody placement must still be made by considering available bedspace, exceptional supervision requirements, and special program needs. Table 5 compares the actually assigned custody grades to the custody grades derived from the current questionnaire score and the modified questionnaire score on a sample of 674 inmates.

Table 5. Comparison of Custody Grades Based on Questionnaire Scores for Current and Revised Instruments versus Actual Custody Grades of Inmates

Actual Custody Grade Assigned to Inmates	Current Questionnaire Score-Derived Grade			Modified Questionnaire Score-Derived Grade			Total Sample
	MIN	MED	MAX	MIN	MED	MAX	
MIN	139	35	0	132	41	1	174
MED	72	232	4	97	177	34	308
MAX	<u>5</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>192</u>
	216	327	131	233	294	147	674

# FIGURE 1. CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION SCORE SHEET REVISED SCORING SYSTEM

INMATE NUMBER <input type="text"/>	INSTITUTION <input type="text"/>	ACTION <input type="text"/>	DATE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
INMATE LAST NAME <input type="text"/>	FIRST NAME <input type="text"/>	MI <input type="text"/>	AGE <input type="text"/>		
REPORTING OFFICER LAST NAME <input type="text"/>	FIRST NAME <input type="text"/>	NO <input type="text"/>			

QUESTION #1 <small>Primary Offense</small>	QUESTION #2 <small>Length of Sentence</small>	QUESTION #3 <small>Record of Violence</small>	QUESTION #4 <small>Escape</small>	QUESTION #5 <small>Detail of Escape</small>	QUESTION #6 <small>Time Served</small>
A 2	A 1	A 3	A 4	A 2	A 4    D 2
B 1	B 1	B 2	B 2	B 2	B 3    E 1
C 0	C 0	C 3	C 1	C 2	C 0    F 2
		D 0	D 1	D 1	G 1
			E 2	E 1	H 0
			F 0	F 1	I 0
				G 1	
				H 1	
Total _____	Total _____	Total _____	Total _____	Highest _____	Total _____

QUESTION #7 <small>Time Remaining</small>	QUESTION #8 <small>Prob. Parole or W.R. Violation</small>	QUESTION #9 <small>Discipline</small>	QUESTION #10 <small>Behavior</small>	QUESTION #11 <small>Institutional Adjustment</small>	QUESTION #12 <small>Custody at Time Last Released</small>
A 2	A 1	A 4	A1 1    A2 1	A 2	A 1
B 0	B 1	B 3	B1 3    B2 3	B 2	B 0
C 0	C 0	C 2	C1 2    C2 2	C 2	C 0
	D 0	D 0	* D 3	D 4	
			* E 3	E 0	
			* F 1		
			* G 1		
			* H 3		
			* I 3		
			* J 3		
			* K 2		
			L 2		
			M 2		
			N 2		
Total _____	Total _____	Total _____	Highest _____	Total _____	Total _____

## REPORT OF CLASSIFICATION ACTION

- I.  Psychological Problems Requiring Greater Supervision or Treatment  
(select 1) A -- D = 2 points 99 if not applicable.  
If applicable, see back of this page for response codes
- II.    Other Exceptional Supervision Needs  
(select up to 3) A -- D = 2 points E -- H = 1 point  
\_\_\_\_\_ Score of the highest scoring element 99 if not applicable.  
If applicable, see back of this page for response codes
- III.    Pressure Situations  
(select up to 3) J = 2 points others = 0 points 99 if not applicable.  
If applicable, see back of this page for response codes
- IV.    Warrants or Detainers  
(select up to 3) 99 if not applicable.  
If applicable, see back of this page for response codes
- Age over 30  Yes  No  
If No, add 1 point.
- VI.  Custody Grade Before This Report  
1 = Min. Live Out    3 = Maximum  
2 = Medium            4 = N.A.
- VII.  Questionnaire Score  
(Add Q1--12 and I--V)
- VIII.  Questionnaire Custody Grade  
1 = Min. Live Out    3 = Maximum  
2 = Medium

IX. Is there any other exceptional consideration that should be considered in classifying this inmate?  Yes  No

X. As a result of any of the exceptional considerations, should the inmate's custody assignment be made by over-ride?

1 = Yes  2 = No

If Yes, indicate modified grade

1 = Min. Live Out  
2 = Medium  
3 = Maximum  
4 = N/A

To continue until:

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ONLY IF A TRANSFER IS BEING RECOMMENDED

XI. Institutional Assignment Recommendation  
This inmate was sentenced to a term of \_\_\_\_\_ years for \_\_\_\_\_ His/Her  
date of admission is \_\_\_\_\_ The current discharge date is \_\_\_\_\_ Based on custody  
and program classification information, it is recommended that the inmate be transferred to  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
primary institution  
secondary institution

Signature of Counselor \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Treatment Director \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Warden \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

INSTITUTION ASSIGNMENT ACTION  
(Central Office Use)

Inmate is assigned to \_\_\_\_\_ Effective \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Movement Coordinator \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

I. Psychological Problems Requiring Supervision:

- A.01 Psych. report indicates possible mental illness.
- B.02 History of psych. hospital admissions.
- C.03 History of violence/aggression/suicide.
- D.04 Current MMPI score indicates potential for violence.
- E.99 Not applicable.

II. Exceptional Supervision Requirements:

- A.01 Informant known to inmate population.
- B.02 Requires restraint for aggressive or assaultive behavior.
- C.03 Requires restraint for homosexual behavior.
- D.04 Requires protective custody.
- E.05 Record indicates affiliations with organized crime.
- F.06 Record indicates affiliations with political terrorists.
- G.07 Record indicates affiliations with organized gang.
- H.08 Record indicates affiliations with violent activists.
- I.99 Not Applicable

III. Identified Pressure Situations:

- A.01 Death in family.
- B.02 Serious illness in family.
- C.03 Recent divorce or separation.
- D.04 Deterioration in family situation.
- E.05 Release/Loss of close friend.
- F.06 Involvement in pending investigation.
- G.07 Parole/Work release denied.
- H.08 Adverse court action.
- I.09 Observed depression.
- J.10 Other inmate pressure.
- K.99 Not applicable.

IV. Outstanding Warrants and Detainers:

- A.01 Has detainer — other state.
- B.02 Has detainer — federal.
- C.03 Has detainer — Iowa.
- D.04 Notification — detainer pending.
- E.05 Felony adjudication pending.
- F.06 U.S. immigration hold.
- G.99 Not applicable.

## 6. Recommendations - In-Practice Use of Custody Treatment Classification

Recommendations for improving the application and use of the Inmate Custody Classification system include the following:

- o Preparation of a PreSentence Investigation or a Commitment Summary Report for all offenders likely to be sentenced to prison would facilitate timely and accurate initial classification decisions.
- o The Classification Manager should conduct regular tests for accuracy and consistency within and across institutions in scoring and classification of hypothetical scenarios. Regular training in inmate custody/treatment classification should be targeted at problems identified by such periodic tests.
- o Changes in custody classification by override should be specifically categorized as being for one of the following reasons:
  - security needed by a specific inmate for specific causes,
  - treatment needed in a program only available at a facility different from that assigned prior to the override, or
  - institutional overcrowding.

Overrides for reasons of security should be justified by a specific description of the circumstances.

- o DOC policy should clearly state that the assigned custody level of an inmate, determined by questionnaire score unless overridden, must match the custody classification of the institution or unit to which the inmate is assigned.
- o Overrides given for reasons of treatment or overcrowding should be systematically monitored as indicators of program/bedspace shortfalls.
- o Overrides given for security reasons should be systematically monitored as indicators of problems with the classification instrument's predictive ability.
- o Inmate reclassification should be scheduled every six months, at least during the first two or three years of time served, to reflect the relatively short lengths of stay now occurring.
- o Inmates' treatment needs should be assessed independent of resources available for treatment so that budget requests can reflect documented needs for additional services or programs.
- o Inmates' identified needs, participation in institutional programs, and completion of these programs should be routinely recorded in ACIS in a coded form which permits aggregate analysis
- o Discharge summaries from the sending institution and 21-day updates on Treatment Program Summaries by the receiving institution should be required for all transfers.
- o Expediting central reception of OWI offenders would reduce cost.

o Annual audits of classification policies, procedures, practices and data records should be made to identify and correct discrepancies.



## B. Use of Current Community Corrections Resources

Community corrections facilities and programs serve far greater numbers than do prison facilities, and appropriate and effective allocation of staff and resources is important. Making valid assessment of probationers and parolees to identify appropriate categories of supervision and services is one aspect of this process. Another is the in-practice use of the assessment results in the assignment of services relevant to the clients' needs. A third is the maintenance of a functional match between the workload/staff resources and the needs indicated by the assessment system. These three areas were evaluated in the portion of this study pertaining to the Community Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment System.

### 1. Community Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment Validation

The risk/needs assessment should accurately estimate the likelihood that a probationer or parolee will successfully complete the supervised community corrections sentence. The risk score should indicate the offender's risk to public safety while serving a sentence in a community setting. The Needs Score should indicate the kinds and levels of support services an offender requires while serving the sentence.

The sample used for validation of the risk/needs instruments and for evaluation of their in-practice use was a randomly selected group of 604 community corrections-based offenders who had been initially assessed or reassessed between July and December 1986. They were selected proportionally from each of the eight judicial districts, and represent each assessment level in proportion to the total community corrections population. Follow-up information was obtained to the date of an offender's case closure or to November 1988.

### 2. Validation Findings - Risk/Needs Assessment Instruments

Validation of the Risk/Needs instruments was based on analysis of all cases submitted in the sample, reanalysis of closed cases, and further re-analysis using overrides. Analyses focused on validation of the two assessment instruments with regard to a client's likelihood of success/failure during supervision reveal the following general findings:

- o The total risk score as currently calculated is only a weak indicator of the likelihood of success or failure during the supervision period.
- o The number of prior felony convictions is a moderately good indicator of likelihood of success or failure.
- o The client's response to conditions imposed by the court or corrections department is a moderately good indicator of success or failure.
- o The agent's impression of client needs is a moderately good indicator of success or failure.
- o Clients whose companions provide good support and influence are more likely to successfully complete the supervision period than those with negative associations.

- o Clients who use drugs other than alcohol to the extent of serious disruption of their functioning tend to be high risks for failure during the supervision period.
- o Parolees have more than twice the failure rate of probationers. The failure rate of parolees is nearly 32%; while that of probationers is about 12%. Most failures among parolees are for misdemeanors, non-violent felonies, and absconsions. Most failures among probationers are for technical violations and absconsions.

In the analysis of failure during supervision, both the risk and the needs factors were examined for their extent of correlation with failure. Although the Needs Score was not intended as a measure of risk, the effort invested in a client should be focused on those needs areas which are most highly associated with the risk of failure. In practice, risk management, not service provision, is the primary aim of probation/parole supervision. Services are provided primarily to reduce risk of failure. The following listing gives the correlation in terms of strong, moderate, weak, very weak and non-useful as indicators of risk of failure.

strong indicators for assessing risk of failure on supervision

none

moderate indicators for assessing risk of failure on supervision

usage of drugs other than alcohol  
number prior felony convictions  
response to conditions imposed by parole board or court  
whether client is parolee or probationer  
whether companions are supportive or negative influences  
agent's impressions of client's needs

weak indicators for assessing risk of failure on supervision

total risk score  
total needs score  
number of address changes  
percentage of time employed in past 12 months  
attitude  
age at first conviction  
number of prior probations/paroles  
number of prior probation/parole revocations  
social identification  
use of community resources

employment  
financial management skills  
marital/family relationships  
emotional stability  
reasoning/intellectual ability

very weak indicators for assessing risk of failure on supervision

alcohol usage  
convictions for selected offenses (burglary, theft, etc.)  
living situation problems  
sexual behavior

non-useful as indicators for assessing risk of failure on supervision

academic/vocational background  
health status

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: USEFULNESS OF FACTORS TO ASSESS RISK OF FAILURE ON SUPERVISION

	VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON USEFUL	INSUFF DATA		VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF DATA
Initial or Reassessment						●		Age at First Conviction				●			
Academic/Vocational						●		Number Prior Probation/Paroles				●			
Employment				●				Number Probation/Parole Revocations				●			
Financial Management				●				Number of Prior Felony Convictions			●				
Marital/Family Relationships				●				Convicted/Selected Offenses					●		
Companions			●					Living Situation Problems					●		
Emotional Stability				●				Social Identity				●			
Alcohol Usage					●			Response to Conditions			●				
Other Drug Usage			●					Use of Community Resources				●			
Reasoning/Intellectual				●				Total Risk Score				●			
Health						●		Class/Level on Evaluation				●			
Sexual Behavior					●			Class/Level after Override on Evaluation				●			
Agent's Impression			●					Reason for Override on Evaluation						●	
Total Needs Score				●				District			●				
Number Address Change				●				Program			●				
Percentage Time Employed in Past 12 Months				●				Gender						●	
Attitude				●											

### 3. In-Practice Use Findings - Risk/Needs Assessment

Evaluation of the current application of the Risk/Needs Assessment instruments reveals some general findings for the community corrections systems as a whole, and differences in application among the eight judicial districts. A more complete discussion of in-practice applications as well as specific statistical findings for statewide applications may be found in Section IV.

In general, the evaluation yielded the following findings:

- o All districts use the Risk/Needs Assessment forms for parolees and probationers, but some districts also use them for assessments involving pretrial release with supervision.
- o In most districts the supervising officers complete the initial assessment in the first month after a client is assigned to their caseload, but in some districts, presentence investigators complete initial assessments on all cases for which they provide presentence investigations.
- o Officers reported that, if a PSI has been completed, they will generally have sufficient reliable information to complete the initial assessment on probationers. If no PSI is available, however, they may lack a reliable source of information on some items. Officers complained that the absence of a good institutional discharge summary or an adequate parole plan often makes it difficult to accurately assess parole risk and needs.
- o There is currently no systematic structured offender interview process for obtaining and evaluating information for risk/needs assessment, although adoption of such a process is currently being considered.
- o Officers are confident that they can adequately reassess offenders supervised at normal or intensive levels, but some doubt that contact with offenders on minimal or administrative supervision is sufficient to accurately reassess risk and needs.
- o Substantial inconsistencies in application of the risk/needs instrument prompted statewide retraining in the summer of 1988. While this reportedly solved some problems, officers still report that scoring is subject to interpretation and consider their own opinion to be as valid as that of the trainer.
- o Most community corrections staff completing the Risk/Needs Assessment and Reassessment forms rarely refer to standardized definitions and scoring guides currently made available in district policy and procedure manuals.
- o About one-fifth of reassessments in the sample were not completed within the required 6 month time frame. However, the 1986 sample used for this evaluation may not reflect improvements in timeliness which have occurred since the 1987 DOC audit.
- o Special reassessments (those completed less than 4.5 months after the previous assessment) were made for roughly 20% of the sampled clients.
- o Special reassessments provide additional off-cycle review of clients' risk,

needs and supervision levels. However, supervising officers report problems with the time required both to maintain the regular 6-month reassessment schedule and also to conduct special reassessments.

- o "Administrative supervision" is virtually "on-paper only" supervision. This level is rarely assigned as on initial assessment supervision and is infrequently used at reassessment. Statewide, only 6% of initial assessments and reassessments combined were categorized at the administrative supervision level. When used, this level was most often assigned to clients assessed as "not available for supervision."
- o Rates of revocation (from a community corrections setting) and absconsions from supervision are high for clients assessed as needing intensive levels of supervision. Over 40% of such clients in the sample had revocations or absconded during the follow-up period.
- o Parolees and probationers are assessed quite differently. In the sample, nearly 40% of parolees were assigned to intensive supervision; only 8% were assigned to minimum supervision. In contrast, nearly 33% of probationers were assessed as needing minimum supervision, and only 11% as needing intensive supervision.
- o The majority of community corrections clients progress downward in assigned supervision level over time, with the change most frequently occurring at the first 6-month reassessment.
- o Clients are most likely to be successfully discharged from normal or minimum supervision levels. In the sample, 85% of the successfully discharged clients came from those levels of supervision.
- o For over half of the cases in the sample, the risk and needs classification levels differed. Some officers suggest that clients whose Needs levels are higher than their Risk levels may require special consideration and that this is not taken into account by the current contact standards or by the new Resource Allocation Model.
- o Statewide staff training in all aspects of using and applying the Risk/Needs Assessment instruments occurred only twice in the past four years.

The effect of overrides was also evaluated. Statewide policy discourages the use of overrides, which are seen as evidence of inappropriate use of the instrument. Actually, the override provision is designed for discretionary use by the officer or supervisor who believes the Risk/Needs Score does not indicate an appropriate level of supervision because of special considerations which should be applied to a client.

- o The current assessment instrument has two factors mislabeled as options for "override" when they are actually mandatory rather than discretionary components of the supervision level assignment. These are "assaultive offense in the last five years" and "not available for active supervision." True overrides (discretionary use) are applied in less than 5% of total cases. "Severity of offense" and "other" were given as reasons for override in these cases, "other" being generally cited without any further explanation.

In the course of reviewing records and conducting on-site interviews, information about manually kept, hard copy client files as well as the automated CIMS and ACIS systems was obtained. Data printouts provided for validation of the assessment/reassessment instruments supplied additional information regarding the computerized systems. The following observations regarding current record maintenance are included to assist planners in integrating the automated systems more fully with the pre-existing recordkeeping system.

- o Case file audits conducted as part of the 1987 accreditation review revealed that several judicial districts have had problems with completeness and currency of officers' client files, especially with regard to risk/ needs assessments, reassessments, and case plans.
- o No field office has enough CIMS or ACIS terminals to provide ready access to the automated information system.
- o Most officers and supervisors have not been trained to use the automated system.
- o Information obtained from the CIMS screens for this study shows that the system has not been fully updated to reflect changes in item placement, values, coding, labeling, or data entry procedures corresponding to revisions of the Risk/Needs Assessment and Reassessment forms.
- o Numerous errors in coding and data entry exist throughout the automated system. CIMS performs no edit checks on the validity, accuracy, or logic of data entry.
- o No differentiation in the format for entering data from the Assessment forms and the Reassessment forms is presented on the computer terminal screen, likely resulting in confusion for clerical workers and contributing to data entry errors.

#### 4. Findings - Match Between Community Corrections Workload-Staff Resources and Needs Indicated by Assessment System

The match between community corrections resources and the needs indicated by assessments was evaluated, and the following general findings were observed for residential facilities and non-residential workload as of October 1988:

##### Residential facilities

Statewide, 659 community-based beds were available. Of these, 126 were designated for OWI residents, 154 were in facilities for work releasees, and the remainder were in community residential facilities which accommodate both work releases and offenders sentenced directly by the courts.

As of October 1988, 576 of the available beds were in use; 44% of these were occupied by resident who were offenders sentenced directly to community facilities, 33% were work releasees, and 17% were OWI cases. The remaining 6% were parolees, jail transfers, or other offenders. Occupancy generally ranges from 80% - 96% of the total space available. At the time of

evaluation, 87% of the beds were utilized. Community beds were rarely used by parolees or probationers assessed as being in danger of revocation for difficulties with employment, living situation, or substance abuse. These clients are given the lowest priority for assignments to residential beds.

Work releasees faced waiting periods before placement in community beds. A waiting list of inmates approved for work release contained 96 names as of October 28, 1988. 60 of these inmates had been given approval for transfer to community-based facilities but were forced to wait an average of 18 days for available space. In contrast, offenders sentenced directly by the courts to community facilities are usually accepted for placement at the time of sentencing.

### Non-residential workload

The DOC reports that the community-based client caseload grew by more than 50% between FY80 and FY88, while the total staff grew by only 18% during that period.

The Resource Allocation Model (RAM) October 1988 draft estimates that 208.73 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees are required statewide to perform the FY 88 investigation and supervision workload (including pretrial release functions). 218 FTE's are actually devoted to those functions.

The Summary Workload Ledger for September 1988 indicates that about 60 percent of the statewide workload involved supervision of administrative, minimum, normal and intensive probation and parole cases, implying 130 FTE's are required to perform these functions.

## 5. Recommendations - Community Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment Instruments

It is recommended that the current method used for scoring the Risk/Needs Assessment and Risk/Needs Reassessment instruments be modified using reweighted values for the data factors currently included in the score, and that the classification system be further modified to incorporate the currently applied "automatic overrides" for assaultive offenses and status so that these factors do not distort monitoring and evaluation of true discretionary overrides.

A modified scoring system for each assessment has been developed with the revised values determined by the validation of currently used factors, incorporation of data based on overrides, and likelihood of success/failure shown by analysis. Table 6 compares the current Risk scale to the modified Risk scale in terms of ability to partition the sample into subgroups with significantly different percentages of success. A more definitive scale allows greater percentages of the sample to be sorted into the two extreme subgroups--the most risky and the least risky.



Table 6. Comparison of Current Community Services Risk Assessment Score to Modified Risk Assessment Score

Current Risk Score	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Success	Modified Risk Score	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Success
17 & above	13.6%	55.2%	17 & above	10.0%	46.8%
7 to 16	43.9	82.8	7 to 16	35.8	81.2
3 to 6	29.2	97.9	3 to 6	33.6	93.9
2 & below	13.3	93.8	2 & below	20.6	96.0

The primary effect of the modification is that it reduces the number of offenders requiring normal supervision and increases the number needing minimal or administrative supervision. The modified risk scale places a higher proportion of offenders in the lowest risk category with a higher probability of success. The highest risk category contains proportionately fewer offenders but their probability of success is lower than on the current scale.

The "17 & above" category in Table 6 can be broken into two groups "17 to 26" and "27 & above" with the following result:

Risk Score	Current Scoring		Modified Scoring	
	Percent of Sample	Percent Success	Percent of Sample	Percent Success
27 & above	3.2%	31.3%	2.7%	15.4%
17 to 26	10.4	62.7	7.3	55.6

This shows that an especially risky subgroup, namely those scoring 27 & above, can be identified as logical candidates for the special Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), distinct from the rest of the intensive supervision category.

Table 7 gives a comparison of the current Needs Assessment Score to the modified Needs Assessment Score. Table 8 compares the current Class/Level to the modified Class/Level, where Class/Level is determined as the higher of the risk and needs supervision levels.

Table 7. Comparison of Current Community Services Needs Assessment Score to Modified Needs Assessment Score

Current Needs Score	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Success	Modified Needs Score	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Success
30 & above	5.7%	42.9%	30 & above	5.7%	46.4%
15 to 29	29.1	81.1	15 to 29	25.5	80.8
1 to 14	55.0	89.3	1 to 14	58.8	88.6
0 & below	10.2	96.0	0 & below	10.0	95.9

Table 8. Comparison of Current Class/Level to Modified Class/Level for Community Services

Current Class/Level	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Success	Modified Class/Level	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Success
Intensive	15.5%	57.9%	Intensive	11.8%	50.0%
Normal	47.9	84.3	Normal	40.7	83.0
Minimal	32.0	97.4	Minimal	41.8	95.1
Administrative	4.7	94.6	Administrative	5.7	96.4

Figure 2 presents the Modified Risk/Needs Assessment scoring instrument. Figure 3 presents the Modified Risk/Needs Reassessment scoring instrument.

Implementing the recommended modification of the Risk/Needs Assessment instruments would result in an overall workload decrease of approximately 3.4% (given no change in size or composition of the current caseload). The decrease would occur because the modified instruments would lower the numbers of probationers and parolees assigned to intensive and normal supervision levels. The number assigned to minimum supervision would increase significantly. A 3% decrease in the workload/caseload ratio would free 3% of current personnel to supervise additional cases.

**FIGURE 2. ASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED FOR IOWA  
MODIFIED SCORING SYSTEM**

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last First MI  
 Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Assaultive, Yes  No  Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Select the appropriate answer and enter the associated weight in the score box.  
 Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need assessment score.

Score	NEED	RISK	Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ACADEMIC VOCATIONAL SKILL</b> -1 High school or above skill level 0 Adequate skills; additional not needed; desired 2 Low skill level; additional needed; desired 5 Minimal skill level causing serious adjustment problems	<b>NUMBER OF ADDRESS CHANGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS</b> (Prior to incarceration for parolee) 0 None 1 One 4 Two or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b> -1 Satisfactory employment for one year or longer 0 Secure employment; no difficulties reported; or homemaker, student, retired, or unable to work 3 Unsatisfactory employment; or unemployed but has adequate job skills 6 Unemployed and virtually unemployable; needs training	<b>PERCENTAGE OF TIME EMPLOYED IN LAST 12 MONTHS</b> (Prior to incarceration for parolee) 0 60% or more (more than 7 months) 1 40% - 59% 2 Under 40% (under five months) 0 Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b> -1 Long-standing pattern of self-sufficiency; e.g. good credit rating 0 No current difficulties 4 Situational or minor difficulties 6 Severe difficulties; may include garnishment, bad checks or bankruptcy	<b>ALCOHOL USAGE PROBLEMS</b> (Prior to incarceration for parolee) 0 No interference with functioning 1 Occasional abuse; some disruption of functioning 3 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>MARITAL FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS</b> -1 Relationships and support exceptionally strong 0 Relatively stable relationships 2 Some disorganization or stress but potential for improvement 5 Major disorganization or stress	<b>OTHER DRUG USAGE PROBLEMS</b> (Prior to incarceration for parolee) 0 No interference with functioning 2 Occasional abuse; some disruption of functioning 4 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>COMPANIONS</b> -2 Good support and influence 0 No adverse relationships 5 Associations with occasional negative results 6 Associations almost completely negative	<b>ATTITUDE</b> 0 Motivated to change; receptive to assistance 2 Dependent or unwilling to accept responsibility 4 Rationalizes behavior; negative; not motivated to change	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>EMOTIONAL STABILITY</b> -1 Exceptionally well adjusted; accepts responsibility for actions 0 No symptoms of emotional instability; appropriate emotional responses 2 Symptoms limit but do not prohibit adequate functioning 5 Symptoms prohibit adequate functioning; e.g. lashes out or retreats into self	<b>AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION</b> (or Juvenile Adjudication) 0 24 or older 1 20 - 23 3 19 or younger	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ALCOHOL USAGE</b> 0 No interference with functioning 3 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning 6 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR PERIODS OF PROBATION PAROLE SUPERVISION</b> (Adult or Juvenile) 0 None 2 One or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>OTHER DRUG USAGE</b> 0 No interference with functioning 3 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning 6 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATION PAROLE REVOCATIONS</b> (Adult or Juvenile) 0 None 3 One or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>REASONING INTELLECTUAL</b> 0 Able to function independently 3 Some need for assistance; potential for adequate adjustment 4 Deficiencies severely limit independent functioning	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</b> (include Aggr. Misd., & Deferred Judgment Sentence, or Juvenile Adjudications) 0 None 1 One 4 Two or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>HEALTH</b> 0 Sound physical health; seldom ill 1 Handicap or illness interferes with functioning on a recurring basis 2 Serious handicap or chronic illness; needs frequent medical care	<b>CONVICTIONS OR JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS FOR</b> (Select all applicable and add for score--do not exceed 5 include current offense) 2 Burglary, theft, OMWOC, robbery 3 FUI, Forgery, Theft charges involving checks, Fraudulent Practices	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SEXUAL BEHAVIOR</b> 0 No apparent dysfunction 1 Real or perceived situational or minor problems 2 Real or perceived chronic or severe problems	<b>COMPANIONS</b> 0 Good support and influence 0 No adverse relationships 2 Associations with occasional negative results 4 Associations almost completely negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>AGENT'S IMPRESSION OF CLIENT'S NEEDS</b> -1 None 0 Few 3 Average 5 High	<b>TYPE OF CLIENT</b> 0 Not parolee 2 Parolee	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>TOTAL NEED</b>	<b>TOTAL RISK</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**FIGURE 2 (CONTINUED). ASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED FOR IOWA  
MODIFIED SCORING SYSTEM**

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last First MI

Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Assaultive: Yes  No  Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_

Select the appropriate answer and enter the associated weight in the score box  
 Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need assessment score.

Clients are assigned to the highest level of supervision indicated on the following scale:

Score	NEEDS	LEVEL OF SUPERVISION	RISK	Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	30 & Above	Intensive Supervision	17 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>
	15 - 29	Normal Supervision	7 and 15	
	1 - 14	Minimum Supervision	3 to 6	
	0 and below	Administrative Supervision	2 and below	

LEVEL OF SUPERVISION (Set risk level to intensive during first six months regardless of score if assaultive felony or assaultive aggravated misdemeanor, in last five years. Set risk level to administrative if client is not available for active supervision.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Intensive	<input type="checkbox"/>	level:	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Normal			
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Minimum			
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 Administrative			

Was the level of supervision determined by:

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Risk			<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Needs			
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Risk & Needs	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 Assaultive offense in the last five years		R N	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 Client not available for active supervision	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

REASON FOR OVERRIDE

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Severity of offense	<input type="checkbox"/>	override	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Special conditions set by the parole board or court		(if used)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Other: _____			<input type="checkbox"/>

REVISED LEVEL OF SUPERVISION:  
(after override)

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Intensive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Revised	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Normal		level	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Minimum			<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 Administrative			<input type="checkbox"/>

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# FIGURE 3. REASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED FOR IOWA MODIFIED SCORING SYSTEM

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last First MI  
 Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Assaultive: Yes  No  Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Reassessment \_\_\_\_\_ Select the appropriate answer and enter the associated weight in the score box  
 Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need reassessment score  
 Date of Last Assessment: Reassessment: \_\_\_\_\_ Previous Level: I N M A (circle one)

Score	NEED	RISK	Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ACADEMIC / VOCATIONAL SKILL</b> 1 High school or above skill level 2 Adequate skills; additional not needed/ desired 3 Low skill level; additional needed/ desired 5 Minimal skill level causing serious adjustment problems	<b>NUMBER OF ADDRESS CHANGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS</b> *Prior to incarceration for parole: 0 None 1 One 3 Two or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b> 1 Satisfactory employment for one year or longer 2 Secure employment; no difficulties reported for homemaker, student, retired, or unable to work 3 Unsatisfactory employment; or unemployed but has adequate job skills 5 Unemployed and virtually unemployable; needs training	*SINCE LAST SIX MONTHS <b>*PERCENTAGE OF TIME EMPLOYED</b> 0 80% or more (more than 7 months) 1 40% - 59% 2 Under 40% (under five months) 0 Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b> 1 Long-standing pattern of self-sufficiency, e.g., good credit rating 0 No current difficulties 4 Situational or minor difficulties 5 Severe difficulties (may include garnishment, bad checks or bankruptcy)	<b>*ALCOHOL USAGE PROBLEMS</b> 0 No interference with functioning 1 Occasional abuse; some disruption of functioning 2 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>MARITAL / FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS</b> 1 Relationships and support exceptionally strong 0 Relatively stable relationships 2 Some disorganization or stress but potential for improvement 5 Major disorganization or stress	<b>*OTHER DRUG USAGE PROBLEMS</b> 0 No interference with functioning 2 Occasional abuse; some disruption of functioning 4 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>COMPANIONS</b> 2 Good support and influence 0 No adverse relationships 5 Associations with occasional negative results 8 Associations almost completely negative	<b>AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION</b> (or Juvenile Adjudication) 0 24 or older 1 20 - 23 2 19 or younger	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>EMOTIONAL STABILITY</b> 1 Exceptionally well adjusted; accepts responsibility for actions 0 No symptoms of emotional instability; appropriate emotional responses 2 Symptoms limit but do not prohibit adequate functioning 5 Symptoms prohibit adequate functioning; e.g., lashes out or retreats into self	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATION / PAROLE REVOCATIONS</b> (Adult or Juvenile) 0 None 2 One or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ALCOHOL USAGE</b> 0 No interference with functioning 3 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning 5 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</b> (include Aggr. Misd., & Deferred Judgment Sentence, or Juvenile Adjudications) 0 None 1 One 4 Two or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>OTHER DRUG USAGE</b> 0 No interference with functioning 3 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning 5 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<b>CONVICTIONS OR JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS FOR</b> (Select applicable and add for score. Do not exceed a total of 3. Include current offense): 1 Burglary, theft, O.M.V.O.C., robbery 2 F.U.F.I., Forgery, Theft charges involving checks, Fraudulent Practices	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>REASONING / INTELLECTUAL</b> 0 Able to function independently 3 Some need for assistance; potential for adequate adjustment 4 Deficiencies severely limit independent functioning	<b>*PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT LIVING SITUATION</b> 0 Relatively stable relationships 1 Moderate disorganization or stress 3 Major disorganization or stress	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>HEALTH</b> 0 Sound physical health; seldom ill 1 Handicap or illness interferes with functioning on a recurring basis 2 Serious handicap or chronic illness; needs frequent medical care	<b>*SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION</b> 0 Mainly with positive individuals 2 Mainly with criminally oriented individuals	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SEXUAL BEHAVIOR</b> 0 No apparent dysfunction 1 Real or perceived situational or minor problems 2 Real or perceived chronic or severe problems	<b>*RESPONSE TO COURT OR DEPT. IMPOSED CONDITIONS</b> 0 No problems of consequence 1 Moderate compliance problems 5 Has been unwilling to comply and/or has been rearrested	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>AGENT'S IMPRESSION OF CLIENT'S NEEDS</b> 1 None 0 Fair 3 Average 5 High	<b>*USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES</b> 0 Not needed 2 Productively utilized 2 Needed but not available 3 Utilized but not beneficial 4 Available but rejected	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>TOTAL NEED</b>	<b>COMPANIONS</b> 0 Good support and influence 0 No adverse relationships 2 Associations with occasional negative results 4 Associations almost completely negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<b>TOTAL RISK</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**FIGURE 3 (CONTINUED). REASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED FOR IOWA  
MODIFIED SCORING SYSTEM**

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last First MI  
 Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Assaultive. Yes  No  Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Reassessment \_\_\_\_\_ Select the appropriate answer and enter the associated weight in the score box  
 Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need reassessment score.

Date of Last Assessment: Reassessment: \_\_\_\_\_ Previous Level: I N M A (circle one)

Clients are assigned to the highest level of supervision indicated on the following scale:

Score	NEEDS	LEVEL OF SUPERVISION	RISK	Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	30 & Above 15 - 29 1 - 14 0 and below	Intensive Supervision Normal Supervision Minimum Supervision Administrative Supervision	17 and above 7 and 16 3 to 6 2 and below	<input type="checkbox"/>

LEVEL OF SUPERVISION (Set risk level to intensive during first six months of supervision if assaultive offense in last five years; set risk level to administrative if client is not available for active supervision.)

1 Intensive  level

2 Normal

3 Minimum

4 Administrative

Was the level of supervision determined by:

1 Risk

2 Needs

3 Risk & Needs

4 Assaultive offense in the last five years (applicable only to first six months of supervision)  R N

5 Client not available for active supervision

REASON FOR OVERRIDE  override (if used)

1 Severity of offense

2 Special conditions set by the parole board or court

3 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

REVISED LEVEL OF SUPERVISION: (after override)  Revised level

1 Intensive

2 Normal

3 Minimum

4 Administrative

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Recommendations - In-Practice Use of Community Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment

Several recommendations are suggested for improving the in-practice use of the Risk/Needs Assessment and Reassessment instruments. Suggestions for upgrading both the manual and the automated information systems are also included.

- o The Risk/Needs Assessment should not be applied to pretrial release with supervision (RWS) cases. The risk portion of the instrument is designed to measure likelihood of recidivism among sentenced offenders. Using the Assessment for pretrial RWS cases may encourage a focus on a category of service provision which is inappropriate at the pretrial stage.
- o Districts which do not currently apply the Risk/Needs Assessment at the presentence investigation stage should consider doing so if staff specialization for investigation and supervision can be implemented. Using the Assessment at this stage would improve the objectivity and efficiency of the initial assessment process and permit supervisors to assign cases based on knowledge of the level at which a case will be supervised.
- o The Department of Corrections should publish a handbook separate from the policies and procedures manuals to provide readily accessible information for those completing assessment and reassessment forms. The handbook should contain standardized definitions and scoring guides for the Risk/Needs instruments to promote consistency in subjective interpretation of items scored on the forms. Line staff should be encouraged to contribute to the development of the handbook to ensure that it reflects their reference and information needs.
- o Supervisors, units, and districts should continuously monitor the reassessment process to ensure that cases are reviewed on time and moved through the system expeditiously.
- o Whenever a regular or special reassessment is completed, regular reassessments should be scheduled at 6-month intervals from the date of that reassessment.
- o To ensure the risk/needs assessments are based on current and comprehensive knowledge of the offenders and circumstances:
  - All districts should require that reassessment on cases being transferred from one district to another be completed at the time of transfer by the supervising officer in the sending district.
  - Clients entering probation or parole status from community corrections facilities should be classified using the Risk/Needs Reassessment instruments so that offenders' behavior while in the facility can be considered in assigning these clients to supervision levels.
- o The mandatory placement of offenders with a history of assaultive offenses on intensive supervision for the first 6 months should not be referred to as an "override" and should not be counted in the override rate. These should be distinguished from true overrides including, among others, overrides for simple misdemeanor assault. Similarly, "status overrides" to administrative supervision due to a client's unavailability for supervision should not be counted as override for purposes of monitoring override rates. Only

discretionary overrides should count toward the 15% limit. If a district or unit exceeds its override limit, analysis of reasons for override is important to determine whether this results from missuse of the form or a need for revision of the instrument.

- o When the Intensive Supervision Program is implemented statewide, the level of supervision it represents should be incorporated into the risk/needs classification system. This could be done by 1) defining new ISP cutoff scores for offenders scoring highest on the Risk/Needs Assessment scales, or 2) by requiring that offenders who meet certain specific criteria be supervised at the ISP level for the first 6-12 months on probation or parole. The ISP should also be incorporated into the Resource Allocation Model.
- o When another time study is conducted, a separate evaluation should be made regarding the amount of time expended to supervise clients categorized on the basis of having a higher needs score than risk score. This evaluation should be compared to the amount of time spent on clients whose risk scores were higher than needs or whose risk and needs scores indicated identical levels of supervision. Significant differences in the amounts of time expended on these two groups of clients should be accounted for in any revision of the Resource Allocation Model.
- o All personnel from line staff to clerical workers should receive training appropriate to their positions regarding any redesign in the Risk/Needs Assessment and Reassessment instruments and/or procedures for using them. Statewide training should occur routinely, at least biennially, whether or not revisions have been made.
- o Community-based Corrections should conduct regular tests for accuracy and consistency within and across districts in Risk/Needs scoring of hypothetical case scenarios, and regular training in the Risk/Needs assessment system should be targeted at problem areas identified by such periodic tests.

Observations regarding the current status of recordkeeping and information retrieval were presented in the "Findings" part of this section. Some specific suggestions for improvements in this area seem appropriate.

- o Audits of the client case files should be conducted routinely with focus on:
  - checking accuracy of the scoring of items on the Risk/Needs Assessment and Reassessment forms,
  - checking computations and making corresponding corrections to computerized client data files (if no system of edit checks is programmed into the automated systems), and
  - checking discretionary overrides to see that they have been listed correctly and that descriptive explanations for "other" as a reason have been given. Frequently repeated "other" explanations should be incorporated as separate reasons on the form.
- o A sufficient number of computer terminals should be provided to field services offices to enable officers and supervisors, as well as data entry clerical workers, to have ready access to automated information regarding risk/needs and workload.



- o Coordination between data processing and system design should be improved to ensure that any changes in the forms, in scoring procedures, or in other assessment processes are incorporated into the data entry formats.
- o Separate formats for entering assessment and reassessments should be established.
- o The automated recordkeeping systems should be programmed to identify errors in coding, computation, and logic of data entry.
- o An expanded information system should be created which would provide each field services office with capabilities to generate reports and access programming services needed to obtain special data analyses.

2. Board of Parole Offender Risk Assessment

The Offender Risk Assessment scoring scale should identify a potential parolee/work release candidate's risk to general public safety and/or risk for committing violent crime. The requested sample for validation of the parole decision instrument and for evaluation of the in-practice use was 600 randomly selected offenders assessed for parole between July and December 1986. The sample used for validation and evaluation contained 665 offenders assessed during that period.

1. Validation Findings - Offender Risk Assessment Instrument

Validation of the Offender Risk Assessment instrument involved analyses of the factors used in the scoring of safety and violence risk to determine their predictive accuracy and their influence on the two total scores and the combined safety/violence risk score.

Validation of the Offender Risk Assessment Model reveals these general findings:

- o The currently calculated Safety Risk Score is moderately better than random chance at identifying low risk and high risk candidates for parole/work release.
- o The currently calculated Violence Risk Score is a moderately good indicator of an offender's likelihood of committing a violent crime on parole.
- o The currently calculated Safety Risk Score is a better predictor of whether an offender will commit violent crime while on parole than is the current Violence Risk Score.
- o The currently defined combined risk assessment, determined by combining the Safety Risk assessment with the Violence Risk assessment, is a very strong indicator of the likelihood of violence.
- o The combined risk assessment is only a moderately good indicator of risk to general public safety.
- o Inmates sentenced for committing burglarly, theft, and false use of a financial instrument are likely to be repeat offenders and are generally high-risk candidates for parole/work release.
- o Inmates who are categorized as Class C Felony offenders (maximum sentence of 10 years) are more likely to be high-risk candidates for parole/work release than offenders in other categories.
- o Inmates who committed their current offense within the first 6 months of street time since their past incarceration, if any, are higher risks than those with more street time immediately preceding their current offense.
- o Alcohol abusers are greater risks of violence than abusers of other drugs or those with no history of substance abuse.
- o Inmates paroled after 3 or more years of time served tend to be somewhat higher risks to general public safety than those paroled earlier. Inmates

paroled after 7 years or more years of time served have a much higher likelihood of violence than those paroled before their 7th year.

- o Inmates paroled after they have reached the age of 30 years are somewhat less risks to general public safety than those released who are younger. Inmates paroled before age 25 are greater risks in terms of likelihood of violence, especially when coupled with a prior history of violence, than those paroled after age 25.

The factors currently used for calculating the Safety Risk Score range from strong to non-useful according to their capability to improve the assessment of safety risk beyond random chance.

strong indicator for assessing safety risk

current offense score (especially burglary)

moderate indicators for assessing safety risk

safety risk score

combined safety/violence risk assessment

street time score

weak indicators for assessing safety risk

violence risk score

criminal history score

substance abuse score

non-useful as indicators for assessing safety risk

prior violence score

prior violence history

insufficient data for validation of safety risk

current escape score

Factors currently used to calculate the Violence Risk Score range from very strong indicators to non-useful as indicators.

very strong indicator for assessing violence risk

combined safety/violence risk assessment

strong indicators for assessing violence risk

violence risk score  
safety risk score  
criminal history score  
substance abuse score

moderate indicators for assessing violence risk

prior violence score  
street time score  
burglary as current offense

weak indicator for assessing violence risk

current offense score (exception: burglary)

insufficient data for validation of violence risk

current escape score

# PAROLE SAFETY RISK: USEFULNESS OF FACTORS TO ASSESS RISK OF PAROLE REVOCATION

	VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA		VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA
Gender of Parolee						●		Street Time Score			●				
Lead Offense			●					Criminal History Score					●		
Offense Class			●					Current Escape Score							●
Concurrent or Consecutive Sentence						●		Substance Abuse Score					●		
Total Sentence Length			●					S-Score (Safety Risk)			●				
Lead Crime Category (FPC)				●				V-Score (Violence Risk)					●		
Days Out				●				Number of Current Offenses					●		
Safety Risk Category			●					Number Previous Paroles			●				
Violence Risk Category			●					Parole Revocations			●				
Combined Risk Category			●					Time Served Current Offense					●		
Institution						●		Age at Parole			●				
Federal Parole Commission Salient Factor Score						●		Age at First Commitment			●				
Instate		●						Current Conviction For Violent Felony					●		
First Parole			●					Prior Convictions For Violent Felony							●
Age at Current Offense				●				Number of Prior Convictions							●
Current Offense Score		●						Number of Prior Commitments				●			
Prior Violence Score						●		Recent Commitment Free Period							●

# PAROLE VIOLENCE RISK: USEFULNESS OF FACTORS TO ASSESS RISK OF VIOLENCE ON PAROLE

	VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA		VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA
Gender of Parolee				●				Street Time Score			●				
Lead Offense				●				Criminal History Score		●					
Offense Class			●					Current Escape Score							●
Concurrent or Consecutive Sentence						●		Substance Abuse Score		●					
Total Sentence Length				●				S-Score (Safety Risk)		●					
Lead Crime Category (FPC)				●				V-Score (Violence Risk)		●					
Days Out						●		Number of Current Offenses				●			
Safety Risk Category		●						Number Previous Paroles							●
Violence Risk Category			●					Lead Crime				●			
Combined Risk Category	●							Time Served Current Offense		●					
Institution		●						Age at Parole				●			
Federal Parole Commission Salient Factor Score		●						Age at First Commitment			●				
Instate						●		Current Conviction For Violent Felony		●					
First Parole						●		Prior Convictions For Violent Felony		●					
Age at Current Offense				●				Number of Prior Convictions							●
Current Offense Score				●				Number of Prior Commitments				●			
Prior Violence Score			●					Recent Commitment Free Period							●

## 2. In-Practice Use Findings - Offender Risk Assessment

Several general findings were made following evaluation of the in-practice application of the Parole Board Offender Risk Assessment instrument.

- o The current Parole Board risk assessment system is not used to make formal length of stay recommendations and length of stay has not been incorporated in a new set of guidelines for parole decision-making being discussed by the Parole Board.
- o Data provided by the Parole Board shows a strong association between the average time served prior to parole and inmate's violence risk score level. In the sample used for this validation there is a strong and statistically significant association between the percentage of maximum sentence served prior to parole and both the safety and violence risk scores.
- o The proportion of parolees assessed as good risks on both the safety and violence scale has declined from 69% in FY85 to 54% in FY88, while the proportion assessed as poor property risks has grown from 15% to 26%.
- o Most parole grant decisions are being made through office file reviews rather than at initial or annual assessments. Approximately 90% of all paroles are now granted pursuant to such file reviews.
- o Although the number of parole revocations has risen steadily in recent years, the increase is due primarily to technical violations and new misdemeanor charges and convictions. Risk assessment plays no part in revocation decision-making.
- o Although the Parole Board does not differentiate parole and work release consideration in its written policies, it reportedly views work release as an appropriate assignment for relatively poor risk inmates who would not be granted parole directly from an institution and for good risks who require graduated release due to lack of an adequate parole plan or of a stable home to which they could return.
- o Since FY85, after the judicial districts began managing work release the work release success rate has stabilized at about 50%, in contrast to rates of from 64% to 74% which had prevailed in years past.
- o Many institutional staff report that it is difficult to implement a policy of graduated release (i.e., gradual reduction in custody level and coordination of treatment programs with release) in the absence of clear and consistent guidelines from the Parole Board regarding inmates' probable release dates and the likelihood of work release placement.
- o No written criteria exists for recommending parolees to the Intensive Supervision Programs (ISP) which has been in operation in half the judicial districts for two years.
- o Serious concern exists among corrections staff regarding the risk assessment instrument's failure to identify sex offenders, particularly child sexual abusers as poor risk. This failure has caused many to question the validity of the assessment system for predicting other violent

recidivistic behavior.

- o ACIS textual descriptions of program participation, progress, and outcome are not designed to facilitate analysis of the relationship between institutional program participation and success on work release or parole. Not enough staff or computer resources are available to translate manual or free text files into computer-analyzable data.
- o With current resources the Board's research analyst can provide limited feedback which may influence the way in which risk assessment is used, but cannot explore potential changes to the instrument itself which might improve its predictive validity.

### 3. Recommendations - Offender Risk Assessment Instrument

Some recommendations for improving the Parole Board Offender Risk Assessment instrument as a predictor of low-risk/high-risk candidates for parole/work release are suggested:

- o Strong and moderate indicators should be weighted more heavily in the scoring procedure.
- o Weak indicators should be weighted less heavily.
- o Non-useful indicators should be omitted from the scoring system.
- o Additional moderate to strong indicators should be incorporated into a revised Risk Assessment Model. These include:
  - for both Safety Risk Score and Violence Risk Score
    - number of prior commitments
    - age at first commitment
    - lead crime class for current commitment
    - current commitment for violent felony
    - time served on current commitment
  - for Safety Risk Score
    - previous parole history
  - for Violence Risk Score
    - prior conviction for violent felony
- o It is recommended that the identity of each item be entered into the computer for each inmate assessed rather than simply the numerical weight of the item. This will enable automatic rescoring in case of any changes in the weights given to individual items.

Using reweighted and additional data factors, a modified Safety Risk Score with improved performance in sorting high/low revocation rates for parolees has been developed. Following the same procedure, a modified Violence Risk Score also has been constructed.



Table 9 gives the revocation rates for the modified Safety Risk Score compared to those of the currently calculated Safety Risk Assessment. The outcome factor used for this comparison was parole revocation.

Table 9. Comparison of Current Safety Risk Assessment to Modified Safety Risk Score for Parole

Current Safety Risk Assessment	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Revoked	Modified Safety Risk Score (s)	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Revoked
VG	29.6%	16.5%	VG(0-8)	27.3%	16.9%
G	28.6	26.7	G (9-11)	15.8	20.9
F	10.7	35.7	F (12-14)	21.0	28.1
P	23.5	39.0	P (15-17)	20.6	37.5
VP	7.6	38.0	VP (18+)	15.3	54.2

The modified safety risk scoring system improves the accuracy of the identification of revocation risk by increasing the sharpness of the distinction between the revocation and successful completion rates.

Table 10 groups the prisoners whose scores are Very Good, Good, or Fair and compares their average revocation rates to the rates for those whose scores are Poor or Very Poor.

Table 10. Average Parole Revocation Rates

Group	Current Assessment	Modified Score
VG + G + F	23.7%	21.6%
P + VP	38.8%	44.6%

Under the current scoring system, the offenders sorted into the P + VP group have an average revocation rate of 38.8%. This is only about 60% higher than that of those sorted into the VG + G + F group. The modified scoring system sorts different individuals into the five categories and produces a P + VP group which has an average rate over 100% higher than that of the VG + G + F group.

Table 11 compares the predictability rates for the current and the modified Violence Risk Scores. The outcome factor used for this comparison was parole revocation involving violence as indicated by either an arrest or a conviction for a violent felony.

Table 11. Comparison of Current Violence Assessment to Modified Violence Score for Parole

Current Violence Risk Assessment	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Violence	Modified Violence Score (V)	Percentage of Sample	Percentage Violence
E	17.2%	3.1%	E (0-9)	27.2%	0.0%
VG	26.9	6.0	VG(10-14)	18.5	3.3
G	35.5	4.5	G (15-16)	14.2	4.3
P	15.6	20.7	P (17-21)	23.4	7.9
VP	4.8	11.1	VP(22+)	16.7	25.9

The modified Violent Risk Score provides a sharper distinction between the high and low-risk subgroups than does the current score. Note especially that larger portions of the sample are sorted into the extreme categories "E" and "VP", which improves the definitiveness of decision-making.

Table 12 groups prisoners whose current Violence Risk Scores are Excellent, Very Good, or Good and compares their average revocations to those rated Poor or Very Poor.

Table 12. Average Violence Rates among Parole Revocations

Group	Current Assessment	Modified Score
E + VG + G	4.7%	2.0%
P + VP	18.4%	15.4%

Under the current scoring system, the offenders sorted into the E + VG + G group have an average violence rate which is 25% of that for those sorted into the P + VP group. With the modified scoring system, the E + VG + G group has a violence percentage which is 13% of that for P + VP group. Although the modified score is somewhat less definitive for the P + VP group, it is twice as definitive for the good-to-excellent group. Since the purpose of the scoring system is to assess the risk associated with parole, and those with Excellent, Very Good, or Good scores are of special interest for early parole, predictive accuracy for this group is especially desirable.

Figure 4 presents the modified version of the Offender Risk Assessment form. The Safety Risk Assessment is the "S" Score. The Violence Risk Assessment is the "V" Score.

FIGURE 4. OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT FOR IOWA MODIFIED SCORING SYSTEM

S V CURRENT OFFENSE SCORE (A)  
 2 3 Robbery/Attempted Robbery  
 4 3 Personal Larceny  
 4 3 Aggravated Burglary  
 2 3 Arson/Attempted Arson  
 1 3 Murder/Attempted Murder  
 1 3 Manslaughter  
 1 3 Kidnapping  
 1 3 Rape/Attempted Rape  
 1 4 Sodomy/Sex Offense  
 4 4 Burglary/Attempted Burglary  
 2 1 Selling Narcotics  
 3 0 Motor Vehicle Theft  
 3 0 Forgery/Bad Check/Fraud  
 1 1 Aggravated Assault/ Terrorism  
 1 1 Extortion  
 1 1 Weapons Crime (Violence)  
 1 1 Conspiracy (Violence)  
 1 1 Larceny/Stolen Property  
 1 0 Vandalism  
 1 0 Weapons Offense (No Violence)  
 1 0 Conspiracy (No Violence)  
 0 0 None of the Above

S V PRIOR VIOLENCE SCORE (B)  
 2 5 91+  
 1 3 11-90  
 0 0 0-10

S V STREET TIME SCORE (C)  
 3 3 0-6 Years  
 2 2 6-11 Years  
 1 1 11-14 Years  
 0 0 14+ Years

S V CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE (D)  
 2 6 140+  
 2 5 41-139  
 2 1 16-40  
 0 0 0-15

S V CURRENT ESCAPE SCORE (E)  
 2 4 Convicted  
 1 2 Charged Only  
 0 0 Not as Above

S V SUBSTANCE ABUSE SCORE (F)  
 2 0 History of PCP Use  
 2 0 History of Non-Opiate Injections  
 2 0 History of Sniffing Volatile Substances  
 2 0 History of Opiate Addiction  
 2 0 History of Heavy Hallucinogen Use  
 2 0 History of Drug Problem  
 2 0 History of Opiate or Hallucinogen Use  
 1 1 History of Alcohol Problem  
 0 0 No History as Above

S V CURRENT LEAD OFFENSE (G)  
 2 2 Class C Felony  
 0 0 Other

S V PAROLE HISTORY (H)  
 2 0 One or More Previous Paroles  
 0 0 None

S V TIME SERVED ON CURRENT COMMITMENT (I)  
 1 1 8.5+ months  
 1 0 3.7-8.4 months  
 0 0 0-3.6 months

S V CURRENT AGE (J)      DATE OF BIRTH: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 3 25 or younger  
 2 2 26-27  
 1 1 28-29  
 0 0 30+

S V AGE AT 1ST COMMITMENT (including juvenile adjudication) (K)  
 2 2 18 or Younger  
 1 2 19-21  
 1 1 22-24  
 0 0 25+

S V CURRENT CONVICTION (L)  
 1 4 For Violent Felony  
 0 0 Not for Violent Felony

S V PRIOR CONVICTIONS (M)  
 0 4 At Least One for Violent Felony  
 0 0 None for Violent Felony  
 (or no prior convictions)

S V NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS (N)  
 1 1 One or More  
 0 0 None

TOTAL SCORE = A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J+K+L+M+N      S: \_\_\_\_\_      V: \_\_\_\_\_

Safety/Violence Categories

	<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>VP</u>	
SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT:	0-8	9-11	12-14	15-17	18+	SAFETY RISK CATEGORY: _____

	<u>E</u>	<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>VP</u>	
VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT:	0-9	10-14	15-16	17-21	22+	VIOLENCE RISK CATEGORY: _____

E = EXCELLENT      VG = VERY GOOD      G = GOOD  
 F = FAIR      P = POOR      VP = VERY POOR

#### 4. Recommendations - In-Practice Use of Offender Risk Assessment

Any parole guidelines developed by the Board of Parole should be consistent with the stated goals of corrections which will be developed as part of the master planning process, and the Board should therefore be involved in the deliberations and decision-making of the Task Force regarding goals and objectives.

In developing guidelines, the Parole Board should consider the role that safety risk assessments should play in parole decision-making, particularly in light of this study's finding that safety risk score is a somewhat better predictor of violence than is the violence score itself.

The Parole Board should develop written guidelines which recommend the proportion of an inmate's maximum sentence which should be served prior to the grant of parole. Such guidelines should structure the Board's consideration of the offender's violence and safety risk in concert with criteria deemed relevant to correctional goals other than "risk management" or "selective incapacitation". These criteria should for the most part be limited to factors not already included in the risk assessment model, e.g., employment history, institutional behavior and program participation, and history of sexual deviance. These guidelines should also identify characteristics of inmates who should be recommended for ISP (although the final decision regarding classification of parolees should remain with community corrections staff).

The Parole Board should develop written guidelines which differentiate those who should be placed on work release from those who can be paroled directly from prison. As discussed above, these guidelines should incorporate as criteria both the risk assessment model and other relevant factors, and suggest the optimal proportion of maximum sentence to be served in prison prior to placement on work release.

Implementing parole and work release guidelines which suggest likely minimum stays in prison for different types of inmates will enhance the consistency of parole decision-making and will enable the institutional system to increase efficiency and effectiveness of its graduated release policies and programs.

Because parole revocations have been increasingly contributing to the growth in prison admissions, the Parole Board should structure and prioritize the criteria it uses in making the revocation decision, and it should consider the role which its risk assessment model and/or the community-based risk/needs assessment might play in evaluating parolees for revocation. Although revocations for technical violations of parole conditions may in some instances serve the public interest by preventing more serious misconduct, the same concern for objective risk assessment which characterizes the parole grant decision should also play a part in the revocation decision.

Because the risk assessment model is likely to continue to play an important role in parole decision-making, it is essential that its predictive validity be periodically reevaluated. With a relatively modest initial investment in computer hardware and software, the Parole Board could enhance its capability to monitor applications of the risk assessment model, and could develop the capacity to design and conduct longitudinal research directed at improving the instrument itself.

The accuracy and completeness of information on which the risk assessment is based depends upon the quality and quantity of information provided to the Board by law enforcement agencies, the DOC and the Judicial Districts. Therefore, the Board should clearly communicate its information needs and offer any reasonable assistance to these agencies in developing forms and formats for information collection and analysis which will serve the agencies' and the Board's needs.

If the Parole Board's workload continues to increase as it has in the recent past, consideration should be given to increasing the resources available to the Board.

## D. Inmate Population Profiles

### 1. Risk Profile of Current Population

#### General Characteristics of the Population

The following observations and statistics highlight items particularly relevant to the findings of this study. A more complete discussion of the general population is presented in Section VI.

- o The current Iowa prison population is 3000 inmates, 140 females and 2860 males. 76% of the inmates are serving their first prison sentence.
- o On average, an inmate has served just over two years of the current offense sentence. Less than 7% of the inmates have served more than 10 years of their sentence.
- o 1357 inmates are serving sentences of 10 to 24 years for their lead sentence (45%). Only 2.7% are serving 50 to 99 year sentences.
- o Most of the inmates are between ages 20 and 37, with the average age being 24 years. The youngest inmate is age 16; the oldest is 78.
- o The three most common behavioral problems of inmates during the last 12 months were:
  - use of drugs/alcohol (20%),
  - failure to accept responsibility for actions (20%), and
  - non-conforming behavior (17%).
- o Roughly 90% of the inmates have no psychological problems or other exceptional needs requiring supervision or treatment.
- o Slightly less than 20% of the inmates experienced institutional adjustment problems.
- o The educational level attained by 37% of the inmates is 7 to 11 years of school, with an additional 21% having finished high school. Only 12 of the current inmates are college graduates, although 8% of the population has had academic or vocational training beyond the high school level.
- o 50% of the inmates have no dependents and 25% have only one dependent. The remaining 25% of inmates have 2 to 12 dependents.

#### Characteristics Pertaining to Custody Classification

- o 62.4% of the inmates scored from 4 to 9 on the Inmate Custody Classification Scoresheet. 9.5% scored over 13. The average score was 6. The actually assigned custody levels were:

Minimum/Live out	29.0%
Medium	50.1%
Maximum	20.9%

- o Approximately 33% of the inmates have received disciplinary reports within the past 6 months.
- o 43% of the inmates have received revocations from community corrections programs.
- o Nearly 41% of the inmates have a total sentence length of over 10 years; nearly 21% have sentences 5 years or less.
- o 30.6% of the inmates were involved in an escape or escape attempt during the last 5 years. 50% of these inmates were assigned to minimum custody level. Over half of the escapees committed additional crimes while escaping.
- o For 1632 inmates (55.4%) the primary offense involved death of a victim, personal injury to a victim, or threat of harm (with weapon or threat of one) to a victim.
- o 64% of the inmates have no prior record of violence, although 14% were involved during the past 12 months in one or more incidents of assaultive, aggressive, threatening, or destructive behavior.
- o 54% of the inmates have prior prison records. Most were previously released from medium or minimum custody.

### Characteristics Pertaining to Parole Offender Risk Assessment

The following listing gives the percentages of the population falling in the risk categories as defined by the current offender risk assessment system:

Safety Risk Assessment		Violence Risk Assessment	
VP	23.6%	VP	22.7%
P	32.5	P	24.2
F	8.6	G	17.7
G	19.4	VG	19.4
VP	16.0	E	16.0

The breakout in terms of the computed X and Y scores is as follows:

X-score	Percentage of Population	Y-score	Percentage of Population
0-3	16.1%	0-8	42.0%
4-6	21.4	9-13	35.2
7-11	39.1	14+	22.8
12+	23.4		

About 70% of the inmates have one or more of the characteristics used to classify them as "serious offenders." These characteristics include current

convictions for violent felony, prior conviction for a violent felony in the last five years of street time, a current escape conviction, a history of substance abuse involving PCP use, non-opiate injections or sniffing volatile substance, and a high prior violence score.

About three-quarters have a history of some drug or alcohol problem. 13% have a history of PCP, non-opiate injections, or sniffing volatile substances. 4.2% have a history of opiate addiction, 3.4% heavy hallucinogen use, 42.2% an alcohol, opiate or hallucinogen problem, and 10% some other "drug problem."

90% of the inmates have no escape history. Of those with an escape history, two-thirds involve conviction for escape.

## 2. Characteristics of Identifiable Low-Risk Group

One of the objectives of this project was to determine whether or not a group of inmates could be identified which are sufficiently low risk as to be good candidates for placement in an alternative correctional program. Because the recommended modifications to the Offender Risk Assessment instrument yielded an enlarged low-risk portion of the sample compared to that of the current instrument, this tool can be used in identifying such a low-risk group in the current inmate population. The following criteria may be used to define this group:

### Low-Risk Group Criteria

- Score Very Good on the modified Safety Risk Score (S in the range 0 to 8).
- Score Excellent on the modified Violence Risk Score (V in the range 0 to 9).
- Eligible for parole.
- Not inappropriate for alternative correctional programming due to special considerations of the individual case.

With the available data, it has been possible by stratification on current safety/risk scoring combinations to estimate the size of the group within the current institutional population that would be candidates for consideration for low-risk group assignment as totaling about 133 inmates.

The actual candidates can be determined by rescoring the parole-eligible inmates according to the modified Safety and Violence Risk Scores. Then each candidate can be reviewed for any special considerations to determine the final composition of the low-risk group.

Using the stratification procedure, estimates were also made of the histograms defining the profiles of the low-risk group for comparison to the profiles for the total population.

### General Characteristics of the Low-Risk Group

The low-risk group population has the following general characteristics:

- o Males constitute 94% of the low-risk group almost the same percentage as the 95% norm from the full inmate population. Of the low-risk group 82% are



serving first sentences (somewhat above 76% norm).

- o The low-risk group is most commonly serving in their second year of commitment as contrasted with the first year being most common in the full population. However, the low-risk group had relatively few long-term residents, only 3% having been committed for over 10 years.
- o Among the low-risk group 2 and 5-year lead sentences are more common than for the full population. Long-term lead sentences of 10 or more years are relatively rarer. The low-risk group specifically excluded lifers.
- o The low-risk group is taken from a broad age group with a relatively higher proportion of older inmates than the norm. The most common age is 30 as compared with 24 at large.
- o Behavioral problems are somewhat less frequent in the low-risk group, being about 5-10% reduced in alcohol/drug use and non-responsible and non-conforming behavior. A rather large decrease in aggressive behavior is noted for the low-risk group. Suicidal and psychotic behavior is not observed at all in low-risk group.
- o Psychological problems occur in only 9% of the low-risk group somewhat lower than the norm. Among the low-risk group, a history of violence/aggression/suicide is about one-third that in the full population. On the other hand, reports of possible mental illness are about twice as common in the low-risk group.
- o In the low-risk group, the incidence of institutional adjustment problems is reduced by 15%. In particular, the incidence of repeated incidents indicating unadaptability is 30% less in the low-risk group.
- o The educational level in the low-risk group is higher than the norm, 30% are high school graduates versus 20% in the full population. Post high school education is 27% more common in the low-risk group than the norm.
- o In the low-risk group, the percentage having dependents is 56% as compared with 50% for the full population.

Characteristics Pertaining to Custody Classification

- o The low-risk group frequently had minimum custody questionnaire grade. A comparison with the full population shows:

	Low-Risk Group	Full Group
Minimum/Live out	47%	29%
Medium	47	50
Maximum	6	21

- o In the low-risk group the incidence of questionnaire scores of 8 and above were lower than for the full group for every such score.
- o In the low-risk group 71% had no disciplinary reports in the last 6 months as compared with 65% norm.

Characteristics Pertaining to Parole Offender Risk Assessment

The following listing gives a comparison of safety risk and violence risk for the low-risk versus full population.

	Safety Risk			Violence Risk	
	Low-Risk Group	Full Group		Low-Risk Group	Full Group
VP	0%	24%	VP	0%	23%
P	3	32	P	2	24
F	2	9	G	3	18
G	24	19	VG	24	19
VG	71	16	E	71	16

Note that for both safety risk and violence risk the low-risk group has a dramatically reduced incidence of inmates rated Fair, Poor or Very Poor. In fact, the low-risk group contains no inmate with either a Very Poor safety or violence risk.

### 3. Alternative Placement of the Low-Risk Group

The low-risk group should be considered as candidates for work release or parole. If placed on parole, they may be assigned to ISP.

If suggested revisions of the risk/needs classification system are implemented, the proportions of probation/parole clients under intensive and normal supervision would decrease somewhat while the proportion under minimum supervision would increase significantly. Incorporation of the proposed criteria for classification into ISP program would increase the statewide ISP caseload by 75% over the current four-district caseload. All of these changes could be accommodated by existing staff available to perform these functions. Indeed, the net result would be a decline in the current statewide workload for probation and parole cases of 3.4%.

If the workload attributable to the current caseload declines by 3.4%, then the "excess" 4.4 FTE's would be available to supervise additional cases beyond the current caseload. These 4.4 FTE's would be sufficient to supervise an additional 88 to 110 ISP cases (assuming the ratio of 20 to 25 ISP client per officer which currently prevails). This represents up to 85% of the population of low-risk inmates described in this section as candidates for alternative placement.

## I. USE OF CURRENT PRISON CAPACITY

## A. The Inmate Custody Classification System

1. History

Prior to 1982, Iowa's judges had the authority to sentence offenders to a particular institution, following which the Department of Corrections made decisions regarding transfer between institutions without standardized or objective criteria. In a consent decree entered in the case of Watson v. Ray in 1981, arising out of a serious disturbance at the Iowa State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, the Iowa Department of Corrections agreed to implement a standardized inmate custody classification system. The law was subsequently changed to provide for sentencing to the custody of the Director of the Department of Corrections rather than to a particular institution. Pending construction of the Iowa Medical and Classification Center at Oakdale, which would serve as the central reception and classification facility for the Department, new court commitments, probation violators, and shock probation candidates were received at the Iowa Men's Reformatory, and parole violators were received at the Iowa State Penitentiary.

The original classification system was developed by a classification design committee composed of the Director of Institutions and the Treatment Directors of the various institutions. The committee reviewed existing systems in use in other states, primarily Florida and Kansas, and arrived at a consensus regarding which criteria should be used for classification in Iowa and the appropriate weighting or scoring of those criteria. Thus, the Iowa Inmate Custody Classification System adopted in 1982 was based not on an empirical analysis of Iowa prison inmates, but on a descriptive analysis of the existing process of classification, institutional assignment and transfer, and the selection (and modification) of criteria items validated in other states, which matched perceived criteria for decision-making in Iowa. In addition to the Custody Classification Scoresheet for determining an inmate's custody level, the committee adopted a Treatment Program Classification process for evaluating inmates in nine treatment program areas, scoring the severity of problems in each program area, and rank-ordering recommended programs in each area.

The system was established to "increase uniformity and consistency of the inmate classification decision," allowing "custody, treatment and internal movement to be integrated according to standard criteria, uniformly weighted." At the time it was established, it was pointed out that classification cannot end overcrowding or eliminate prison violence and escapes. Classification was intended, rather, to assist administrators, reduce frustration, and facilitate custody assignments. Employing the same criteria as used previously, the new system was designed "to enable critical scientific analysis to determine its significance and predictive validity," and to provide for "improved documentation of the classification decision," and "improved opportunities for decision feedback and later evaluation."

The position of classification manager was created in June 1982 and filled in August 1982. The initial responsibility of this position was to introduce the newly adopted custody classification system to staff at each of the correctional facilities. This was accomplished through on-site training by the classification manager for counselors, treatment managers, and treatment

directors. Concurrently, the classification manager maintained liaison with the Bureau of Management Information in order to facilitate development of the custody classification software and installation of computer terminals at each institution. This work was completed during the summer of 1984 in preparation for the opening of the centralized inmate reception center at IMCC. The classification manager encountered significant resistance to change during this period of training and implementation of the new classification system, particularly at Anamosa which had for some time served as the reception and classification facility for offenders committed to the Department.

During the late fall of 1984, the first evaluation of the standard custody classification system was initiated. This evaluation, completed in May 1985, suggested that the Iowa standard custody classification system had a conservative bias. It raised questions whether the system placed inmates in the least restrictive environment consistent with their risk of institutional violence, escape and disciplinary infractions, and suggested that the system was significantly influenced by a departmental policy that, regardless of the risks they represented, inmates should progress from higher to lower custody grades over the course of their confinement. The study suggested that the predictive validity of the classification system could be improved by redefining certain criteria, reducing the subjectivity involved in certain items, and replacing time factors such as "sentence length," "time served," and "time remaining" with the factor of age. The report also recommended that Iowa undertake a detailed classification system revision study to insure that any contemplated revisions were pre-tested on recent data to determine their predictive accuracy of risk of violence, escape and infractions, and to project their impact on the demands for space at various custody levels.

In the fall of 1986, a committee consisting of institutional treatment directors and the classification manager began work on modifying the criteria per the recommendations produced by the evaluation. As a result of the work of this committee, the custody classification instrument and cutoff scores were revised in an effort to place greater emphasis on institutional misconduct, prior record of violent offenses, and the inmate's age as determinants of custody level. Without benefit of a classification revision study to measure or simulate its effects, the revised custody classification system was implemented at all institutions in April of 1987. The Treatment Program Classification process was also reviewed. Use of the Treatment Program Checklist was discontinued; the form itself and the Instruction Manual for the Treatment Program Summary were revised in December, 1987, and these revisions of the Treatment Program Classification System were implemented in February, 1988.

## 2. Description

Iowa Department of Corrections Policy IN-V-20 provides that "organized procedures for classification will be used within the Division of Institutions in order that inmates will be assigned to work areas, treatment programs and levels of custodial control in accordance with sound correctional practice and needs." Inmate classification is defined as "a process by which the correctional system determines differential care and handling of offenders and assignments in accordance with needs and the availability of resources." Section I of Policy IN-V-20 addresses Classification generally, while Sections II and III deal respectively with Custody Classification and Treatment Program

## Classification.

Section I requires that each institution have written policies and procedures which govern inmate classification, including specifically written procedures by which inmates may appeal classification decisions. The institutional classification committee whose function, "subject to review and approval or disapproval by the warden/superintendent or designee" is "to make decisions about the assignment of inmates to work areas, treatment programs, and levels of custody," must be "composed of at least three individuals consisting of the inmate's correctional counselor, a representative of the security staff and a senior staff member who will serve as chairman of the committee." Initial classification should normally be completed within 21 days of admission to IMCC, and each inmate must have the opportunity to appear before the classification committee for review at least once every twelve months.

Section II.1. of Policy IN-V-20 sets forth policy and procedures relating to custody classification, providing that "custody level assignments will be made for all inmates in the same manner, using the same criteria weighted equally." This is to be accomplished by determining an inmate's custody classification using the standard criteria contained in the User's Manual for Inmate Classification to develop a point total for each of the twelve criteria on the custody classification scoresheet and a total custody classification score. Score based custody grades (minimum, medium, and maximum) are to be assigned based upon total points (0-5, 6-10, 11+), subject to override up or down "for documented cause." Overrides must be based on the standard exceptions on the back of the scoresheet or "other exceptional considerations known to the classification committee," and must be approved by the warden/superintendent. The initial custody classification process must be completed during the reception process at IMCC and within 21 days from reception. Regularly scheduled custody reclassifications must occur at least once every twelve months, and unscheduled reclassifications should occur whenever a change in the inmate's behavior or correctional status precipitates a change in custody score.

Special procedures apply whenever an inmate is considered for minimum custody. The classification manager routinely requests Parole Board Risk Assessments on inmates identified as minimum custody candidates during the reception process at IMCC, and policy provides that no inmate should be placed in minimum custody status until the most recent Parole Board Risk Assessment has been reviewed. The classification committee must also complete a custody classification processing checklist to ensure that information, documents and forms necessary for classification are a part of the file or to justify their unavailability and "to document the relevant information used . . . in making a decision to place an inmate in minimum custody" whether by override or by criteria.

Section III of Policy IN-V-20 describes procedures for treatment program classification. Although it has not been revised since the revision to the treatment program classification process in February 1988, and contains references to old forms and point values no longer in use, it incorporates by reference instructions which were modified in December 1987 for completing the treatment program summary. The treatment classification process requires an initial assessment of inmates' individual treatment program needs during the reception process at IMCC, and annual reviews of treatment program participation and progress.

Section IV requires that each institution develop policies for inmates to appeal classification decisions.

DOC Policy and Procedure IN-V-62 establishes special procedures for the classification of offenders serving life sentences. Annual reviews of a lifer's classification are made by a committee chaired by a staff member from central office, rather than from the facility to which the inmate is assigned. Special criteria must be met, and special approvals must be obtained, for any reductions in the custody grade of lifers. Guidelines establish the minimum time that such inmates must spend in each custody grade.

## B. Custody Classification Instrument Validation

1. The Sample

The sample used for validation of the Inmate Custody Classification instrument was a randomly selected group of 674 prisoners for whom a "baseline" classification had been conducted after April 1987. Table 13 gives the number of inmates in the sample in each institution at the time of the baseline classification. Disciplinary data were obtained for 606 inmates in this group. Follow-up classifications were available for 445 of the baseline group. The numbers in each classification level were matched proportionately to the corresponding levels in the total prison population. To ensure that the records of only those inmates classified by the current form were used for validation, the analyses were restricted to assessments made after April 30, 1987. Information on disciplinary infraction behavior subsequent to the first such assessment was obtained through October 1988.

Table 13. Number of Inmates in Study Sample as Function of Location at Time of Baseline Classification

Code	Institution	Security Level	Number In Study Sample
ISP	Ft. Madison	Maximum	169
JBC	Ft. Madison/John Bennett	Medium	20
FM1	Ft. Madison/Farm	Minimum	32
IMR	Anamosa (+ Luster Heights)	Medium (+ Minimum)	176
MSU	Mt. Pleasant	Medium	63
CTU	Clarinda	Medium	39
RWC	Rockwell City	Medium (Low Risk)	17
MTV	Mitchville	Minimum/Medium	13
RIV	Newton	Minimum	20
MCC	Oakdale/Multp.Class.Ctr.	Medium/Maximum	80
OAK	Oakdale/Patient Side	Medium/Maximum	12
WHR	Work Release Facilities	Minimum	<u>31</u>
		Total	672

Two magnetic tapes containing data were received from the Iowa Department of Corrections. One tape contained classification data on the selected inmates. The other contained additional information not used for classification, but necessary for comparison purposes (e.g., age, education level, etc.). Data on subsequent disciplinary infractions were hand-collected on-site.



## 2. Validation Results

The custody classification scoresheet is designed to identify whether or not an inmate will pursue patterns of general misbehavior (rule-breaking) and violent behavior during incarceration. Assignment to an appropriate custody level is determined by the classification scoresheet rating. Validation of the classification instrument involved analysis of the predictive ability for rule-breaking on evidence for each factor used on the current scoresheet.

Detailed results of the validation for each factor are presented below:

### number of prior incarcerations

Previous incarcerations are weakly predictive of future rule-breaking.

There is no correlation between the number of prior incarcerations and future violence.

### primary offense

Moderate correlation. Primary offenses involving weapons have below average correlation with future rule-breaking.

There is no correlation between this factor and future violent behavior.

### total sentence length

There is no correlation between total sentence length and future rule-breaking or violence.

### prior record of violence

A strong correlation is shown between a prior record of violence and future rule-breaking. In the sample, the group with more than one incident of assaultive, aggressive, or threatening behavior during a 12-month period has a high number of disciplinary citations for rule-breaking.

There is a moderate correlation with future violence. In the sample, the group with recent assaultive history (in last 12-month period) shows elevated scores for violent behavior.

### escape attempt

There is weak correlation between this factor and future rule-breaking. The sample group that escaped from minimum custody live out status shows an elevated number of disciplinary citations for rule-breaking and for violence.

There is moderate correlation between escape attempts and future violent behavior.

## elements of escape attempt

Data were insufficient to determine a correlation between this factor and future rule-breaking.

There is no correlation between the elements involved in escape attempts and the likelihood of future violent behavior.

## time served on current sentence

There is no correlation between the amount of time inmates have served on their current offenses and future rule-breaking or violent behavior.

## time remaining on current offense

No relationship between this factor and future rule-breaking was shown.

There is a weak correlation with future violence. In the sample, inmates more than two years from parole show a tendency for disciplinary reports indicating violence. Inmates with less than two years to parole show fewer reports involving violence.

## community corrections revocations

Revocations from community-based programs are weakly correlated with future rule-breaking.

No correlation was established with future violent behavior.

## number of disciplinary reports

A very strong correlation is shown between this factor and future rule-breaking. The sample group with two or more major disciplinary reports in the last 6 months shows a strong tendency toward continued future rule-breaking.

There is also a very strong relationship with future violence. In the sample, inmates with two or more major disciplinary reports in the last 6 months show high potential for future violence. Inmates without recent disciplinary reports show low potential for violent behavior.

## suicidal act

No correlation was found between a suicidal act and future rule-breaking.

There was insufficient data to establish a correlation for future violence.

## psychotic symptoms

There is strong correlation between this factor and both future rule-breaking and violent behavior.

## paranoid behavior

This factor is weakly correlated to future rule-breaking, but strongly correlated to future violent behavior.

## abusive behavior

Abusive behavior is very strongly correlated to future rule-breaking and violence.

## aggressive behavior

This factor correlates strongly with both future rule-breaking and violent behavior.

## dealing in contraband

There was insufficient data to establish a correlation with either future rule-breaking or violence.

## alcohol or drug usage

No correlation was shown between alcohol/drug use and the likelihood of future rule-breaking or violent behavior.

## threatening behavior

There is a strong relationship between threatening behavior and the likelihood of future rule-breaking and violence.

## argumentative behavior

A strong correlation is shown between this factor and future rule-breaking.

As an indicator of future violence, this factor correlates very strongly.

## hostility toward authority

There is a strong relationship between this character trait and the likelihood of future rule-breaking and violent behavior.

## destructive behavior

There is a strong correlation between destructive behavior and future rule-breaking.

The correlation between this factor and future violent behavior is weak.

## non-conforming behavior

Non-conforming behavior is a moderately good indicator of future rule-breaking. It is only weakly correlated with future violence.

## manipulative behavior

This factor is a moderately good indicator of both future rule-breaking and future violent behavior.

## failure to accept responsibility for actions

This factor correlates moderately well with future rule-breaking, but only weakly with future violence.

## unsatisfactory institutional adjustment

Very strong correlation. Inmates in the sample who received disciplinary reports indicating repeated instances of inability to adapt to the institution were highly prone to receive future reports for general rule-breaking and for violent behavior.

## custody level at most recent release

No correlation was found between a previous-release custody level and future rule-breaking.

This factor is weakly correlated with future violence. In the sample, a slight tendency toward reduced violence was shown for inmates previously released from minimum or medium custody.

## prior custody level (during current sentence)

There is weak correlation between prior custody level and likelihood of future rule-breaking. In the sample, inmates previously classified at maximum security level received a higher number than average of disciplinary citations for rule-breaking.

There is a moderate correlation between this factor and future violence. The sample indicates that inmates previously classified at maximum level had high numbers of citations involving violence. Those previously classified at minimum level or with no change in classification had low numbers of citations reporting violence.

## questionnaire score

High questionnaire scores correlated strongly with the likelihood of future rule-breaking, and very strongly with future violent behavior.

## current custody level

Very strong correlation. The current custody grade is an excellent predictor of future rule-breaking. In the sample, maximum security inmates are about twice as likely to have high numbers of citations as other inmates. Minimum security inmates were more likely to have only a few citations.

The current custody level is also a very good indicator of future violent behavior.

## psychological problems

There is a strong relationship between psychological problems and future rule-breaking.

The correlation is very strong for future violence. In the sample, all categories of psychological problems showed elevated numbers of citations involving violence.

## exceptional supervision needs

This factor correlates strongly with future rule-breaking. Inmates assessed as informants, those needing physical restraint, those with homosexual behavior, and those requiring protective custody had higher likelihoods of future rule-breaking. However, those assessed as affiliated with organized gangs did not exhibit a tendency toward future rule-breaking.

There was very strong correlation between this factor and future violence, particularly for informants, those requiring physical restraint, and those exhibiting homosexual behavior. However, no trend was seen for those needing protective custody. There was insufficient data to establish correlation for those affiliated with organized gangs, terrorist groups, or violent activists.

## identified pressure situations

This factor correlates moderately well with future rule-breaking. There is strong correlation between this factor and future violence. One category--"other inmate pressure"--shows higher likelihood of future violence than do the other categories.

## detainers

No correlation between detainers and likelihood of future rule-breaking is shown.

There was insufficient data to analyze a relationship with future

violent behavior.

## questionnaire score change by override

There is no correlation between a change in questionnaire score made by override and future rule-breaking.

A very weak correlation is shown between this factor and future violence. In the sample, the group with the score changes by override showed a tendency to exhibit increased violence.

## custody level change by override

No correlation was found between a change in custody level made by override and likelihood of future rule-breaking or violent behavior.

## age

A very weak correlation is shown for future rule-breaking. In the sample, inmates under age 30 received higher numbers of disciplinary citations for rule-breaking, and inmates over 40 tended to receive only one or no citations.

There is moderate correlation between age and future violence. The sample group age 22-30 years shows a higher ratio of violence than other age groups.

## education level

No correlation is found between educational level and future rule-breaking.

There was very weak correlation with future violence.

## gender

No correlation is shown between the gender of the inmate and the likelihood of future rule-breaking.

There was insufficient data to establish a relationship between gender and future violence.

## final custody grade

There is a strong correlation between the final custody grade and future rule-breaking. Maximum security level inmates showed the highest number of disciplinary reports for rule-breaking, and minimum security inmates show the lowest number.

The correlation between this factor and future violence is very strong. Maximum security inmates are most prone to future violent behavior, while minimum security inmates are the least prone to violence.

The inmate sample was also analyzed regarding effects of overrides, escape attempts, and changes in custody levels. The accompanying charts present the results of each analysis showing how well each factor performed as an indicator. Inmates whose scores are near borderlines on the custody grade scale are more likely to receive overrides. Most overrides are made to a higher custody level. Inmates characterized as hostile or argumentative tend to receive upward overrides. Those who tend to receive downward overrides include medium security level inmates, those with one community-based supervision revocation not related to escape, and non-lifers who have served more than 10% of a 10+ year total sentence.

The greatest numbers of escapes occur from minimum custody level. Inmates who have prior histories of escape or have multiple revocations from community programs are more likely to attempt escape. Those who have a recent history of alcohol/drug use are also more likely to attempt escape than other inmates.

#### Serial Study on Inmate Questionnaire Custody Grades

As time progresses, the questionnaire custody grade may undergo changes. Changes in questionnaire custody level that occurred between May 1987 and November 1988 were examined to determine what factors might foretell such changes. Major findings are summarized below:

- o Incidents of rule breaking and violence tended to be associated with upgrading in custody level. On the other hand, the lack of such incidents was associated with reductions in custody level.
- o Overrides were accompanied by changes in questionnaire custody grade. Inmates overridden to higher custody tended to see upward changes in questionnaire custody grade. Inmates overridden downward tended to see downward changes in questionnaire custody grade. This association between overrides and changes in custody grade is attributable to the common cause that both occur more frequently for inmates near the questionnaire score borderlines (5/6 and 10/11).
- o One group that often experiences upward custody changes are inmates who have served between 10 to 20% of a sentence under 10 years. Upward questionnaire custody changes are common among inmates within 2 years of parole or discharge but rare among inmates more than 2 years from parole or discharge.
- o Inmates with 3 or more major disciplinary reports listed on the first classification tended to show a downward change in serial questionnaire custody scores. This group initially had received the highest possible score for disciplinary infractions. Subsequent scores can only remain the same or improve. A few behavioral characteristics (abusive, aggressive, threatening, non-responsible and especially non-conforming) were linked to downward changes in questionnaire custody grade. The same was the case for inmates with repeated incidents indicating unadaptability.

# INMATE CLASSIFICATION: CORRELATION OF FACTORS TO OVERRIDES

	VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA		VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA
Number of Incarcerations						●		Destructive Behavior							●
Primary Offense					●			Non-conforming Behavior							●
Total Sentence Length						●		Manipulative Behavior							●
Prior Record of Violence			●					Failure to Accept Responsibility for Actions			●				
Escape Attempts						●		Unsatisfactory Institutional Adjustment							●
Elements of Escape Attempt						●		Final Custody Level at Most Recent Release							●
Time Served on Current Offense		●						Prior Custody Level		●					
Time Remaining on Current Offense		●						Questionnaire Score	●						
Community Corrections Revocations		●						Current Custody Level	●						
Number of Disciplinary Reports		●						Psychological Problems							●
Suicidal Act							●	Exceptional Supervision Needs			●				
Psychotic Symptoms						●		Identified Pressure Situation							●
Paranoid Behavior						●		Detainers							●
Abusive Behavior						●		Questionnaire Score Change by Override	●						
Aggressive Behavior						●		Custody Level Change by Override	●						
Dealing in Contraband						●		Age			●				
Alcohol or Drug Usage			●					Education Level							●
Threatening Behavior						●		Gender							●
Argumentative Behavior			●					Institution		●					
Hostility Toward Authority				●											



# INMATE CLASSIFICATION: USEFULNESS OF FACTORS TO ASSESS RISK OF ESCAPE

	VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON USEFUL	INSUFF DATA		VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF DATA
Override						●		Hostility Toward Authority			●				
Number of Incarcerations						●		Destructive Behavior							●
Primary Offense		●						Non-conforming Behavior							●
Total Sentence Length	●							Manipulative Behavior							●
Prior Record of Violence						●		Failure to Accept Responsibility for Actions							●
Escape Attempts		●						Unsatisfactory Institutional Adjustment							●
Elements of Escape Attempt							●	Final Custody Level at Most Recent Release		●					
Time Served on Current Offense	●							Prior Custody Level		●					
Time Remaining on Current Offense	●							Questionnaire Score	●						
Community Corrections Revocations	●							Current Custody Level	●						
Number of Disciplinary Reports						●		Psychological Problems							●
Suicidal Act						●		Exceptional Supervision Needs							●
Psychotic Symptoms						●		Identified Pressure Situation					●		
Paranoid Behavior						●		Detainers							●
Abusive Behavior						●		Questionnaire Score Change by Override							●
Aggressive Behavior			●					Custody Level Change by Override			●				
Dealing in Contraband						●		Age			●				
Alcohol or Drug Usage		●						Education Level					●		
Threatening Behavior						●		Gender							●
Argumentative Behavior						●		Institution	●						

# INMATE CLASSIFICATION: CORRELATION OF FACTORS TO CHANGES IN CUSTODY LEVEL

	VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA		VERY STRONG	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	VERY WEAK	NON-USEFUL	INSUFF. DATA
Override	●							Hostility Toward Authority							●
Number of Incarcerations					●			Destructive Behavior							●
Primary Offense			●					Non-conforming Behavior	●						
Total Sentence Length				●				Manipulative Behavior							●
Prior Record of Violence						●		Failure to Accept Responsibility for Actions			●				
Escape Attempts						●		Unsatisfactory Institutional Adjustment		●					
Elements of Escape Attempt						●		Final Custody Level at Most Recent Release				●			
Time Served on Current Offense		●						Prior Custody Level			●				
Time Remaining on Current Offense		●						Questionnaire Score		●					
Community Corrections Revocations						●		Current Custody Level	●						
Number of Disciplinary Reports	●							Psychological Problems							●
Suicidal Act						●		Exceptional Supervision Needs							●
Psychotic Symptoms						●		Identified Pressure Situation					●		
Paranoid Behavior						●		Detainers							●
Abusive Behavior				●				Questionnaire Score Change by Override	●						
Aggressive Behavior			●					Custody Level Change by Override	●						
Dealing in Contraband						●		Age							●
Alcohol or Drug Usage						●		Education Level							●
Threatening Behavior			●					Gender							●
Argumentative Behavior				●				Institution			●				

- o Inmates initially receiving minimum or maximum questionnaire custody grades could only move upward or downward, respectively, in their custody. Of the initial minimums, 46% received upgrades and the maximums 43% received downgrades. Among those initially classified medium, 20% received downgrades and only 10% upgrades. Thus, transitions are far more likely to occur from inmates initially classified at the extremes (minimum and maximum) than from those classified in the middle.
- o The inmates not receiving overrides tended to receive a downgraded questionnaire custody level on subsequent reassessment 58% more often than an upward level. Of those overrides into medium or maximum custody, questionnaire grades tended to get worse, with questionnaire custody level changing upward 27% of the time and downward only 5% of the time.

### 3. Recommended Modifications to Custody Classification Instrument

Although the current instrument for institutional classification performs well in distinguishing inmates likely to exhibit rule-breaking and violent behavior, the performance can be further improved by a modified scoring system which changes the current factor scoring weights and incorporates some additional scoring factors. The revised version assigns more weight to observed behavioral problems, poor institutional adjustment, and the previous disciplinary record. Additional factors entering in the revised scoring system include psychological problems, exceptional supervision needs, certain pressure situations, and inmate age. A slight de-emphasis is applied to several factors such as length of sentence and time served. Overfitting was avoided by shifting the scoring weights from their current values only a portion of the amount which would be optimal on the sample data. This procedure, via its conservative reweighting strategy, takes into account previously gained knowledge in classification.

In determining classification custody grade from the modified scoring, it was necessary to alter the minimum/medium and medium/maximum thresholds from their current values of 5 and 10 to 7 and 14, respectively. This accounts for the generally higher scores that result with the re-weighting and the inclusion of new factors. The new questionnaire custody grades have the added feature of reducing the numbers of inmates assigned to medium custody level. With the modified instrument, expected minimum, medium, and maximum questionnaire custody grades occur with frequencies of 34%, 44% and 22%, respectively. Assignments to medium custody grade are reduced by 10% with the modified system.

### C. Application and Use of Custody Classification

On-site interviews, record reviews, observation of classification committees in action, analysis of reported classification statistics, and analysis of inmate records provided for this study yielded information on the manner in which the custody and treatment classification systems work.

A valid, correctly used Inmate Custody/Treatment Classification System should facilitate the process of managing inmate behavior, reducing disciplinary infractions, preventing escapes and selecting appropriate custody/program placement. It should promote efficient use of the state's limited prison space and associated resources by insuring that inmates are assigned to the least restrictive (and hence least expensive) custody level consistent with protection of the public, staff and other inmates. It should also insure that decisions on custody/supervision are made uniformly, fairly and appropriately for all prisoners.

Staff reports that custody assignments and transfer decisions are now made more objectively and more consistently than they were before the classification system was implemented. They also feel that, as a general rule, the custody classification system works well in sorting inmates into appropriate custody levels and treatment programs within the limits of available system resources.

However, departmental policy does not require that inmates be placed in the least restrictive institutional environment according to security and custody requirements. Rather, it seeks to promote uniformity and consistency in the inmate classification decision. Indeed, departmental policy and practice suggests that reductions in custody level are used primarily as tools for management of inmate behavior. To effectively serve such a purpose, a classification system may tend initially to place some inmates in a higher custody status, regardless of the risk they pose, in order that they may "earn their way" to lower custody levels. This principle, which is well established in Iowa corrections, together with the fact that most specialized treatment programming is available at only one custody level, is largely responsible for what was characterized in the original evaluation of the custody classification system as the system's "conservative bias."

Table 14 below presents data on central classification from September 1984 through September 1988. The table contains data from reports prepared by the classification manager which were made available for this project. In addition to substantial growth in the rate of admissions to the prison system, the table reflects the impact of two significant policy changes on the proportions of new admittees classified to various custody levels.

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Table 14. Percentage of Inmates Assigned to Each Custody Level  
By Initial Inmate Custody Classification

Time Frame*	Number of Cases	Maximum Level	Medium Level	Minimum Level
9/84-12/84	145	8.3	88.8	2.9
1/85-12/85*	189	3.0	92.0	5.0
1/86-3/86	175	4.6	92.0	3.4
4/86-6/86	195	6.8	90.0	3.2
7/86-9/86	185	3.5	82.6	13.9
10/86-12/86	200	2.7	82.0	15.3
1/87-12/87*	204	5.6	64.9	29.6
1/88-3/88	225	3.3	59.8	36.9
4/88-6/88	219	2.6	63.7	33.6
7/88-9/88	228	4.7	61.2	34.2

\* Unfortunately, quarterly reports were not available for the calendar years 1985 and 1987, so only yearly averages can be presented for those time periods.

Beginning in mid-1986, one can see the impact of the new OWI legislation which requires that third time OWI offenders be sentenced to prison and go through reception and classification at IMCC before being placed in OWI community residential facilities. Such offenders usually score low on the custody classification scoresheet and account for much of the increase in classifications to minimum custody. At about the same time, the minimum custody capacity of the institutional system increased which probably also contributed to increases in classifications to minimum custody.

The next abrupt shift during 1987 in the proportions of cases classified to various custody levels reflects a second significant policy change, the revision of the custody classification system which was implemented in April 1987. That this revision was at least partially successful in reducing the "conservative bias" which the evaluators observed is suggested by the rather sudden decline in the proportion of inmates classified to medium custody and the corresponding increase in classifications to minimum custody.

Other data suggest that the recent revisions of the classification system may not reflect the consensus of central classification staff, who may feel these revisions overcompensated for the system's "conservative bias." Analysis of a sample of 359 initial custody classifications completed between January 1987 and June 1987 reveals that, while only 6.9 percent of classifications completed before May 1 resulted in override, 14.6% of cases classified after implementation of the new system were overridden. Classification staff at IMCC also reported that cases are not only overridden more often under the new

system, but that overrides are usually to higher custody, whereas before the system was changed overrides tended to reduce custody classifications.

### Policies, Procedures and Practices

Completion of the inmate custody and treatment classification instruments at IMCC during reception processing is an important part of the initial custody level and institution assignment process, and these instruments play a significant role in the custody decision. At other institutions, however, completion of the annual and special Inmate Custody Classification Scoresheets serves more to reflect and record decisions regarding custody and institutional transfer than to provide input to those decisions. Because the central classification process operates very differently from the reclassification process, the two are discussed separately below.

#### Central Classification:

At IMCC, the Central Classification process, at which the initial custody classification, treatment program, and institutional assignment decisions are made, does not follow DOC policy IN-V-20. Central Classification is not a committee decision. The counselor completes the initial inmate custody classification scoresheet and may make a recommendation for override, but the final decision on custody level and institutional assignment is made by the Classification Manager on the basis of the inmate's file. Inmates do not appear before a classification committee nor are they informed of the classification decision or provided any opportunity for appeal.\* The Classification Manager explains that there simply is not enough time for him to serve as chairman of classification committees which would meet with over 200 inmates per month.

Central classification and initial assignment are probably the most important classification decisions made during an inmate's incarceration because they establish the starting point for progression to lower levels of custody and for the sequencing of treatment programming. If Central Classification is to operate under different procedures than reclassification by institutional classification committees, these should be set forth in separate DOC Policy and Procedures for Central Classification. Consistency in Central Classification and initial institutional assignment is clearly promoted by existing practice in which all such decisions are made by counselors. However, the continuing growth in the institutional commitments will make it increasingly difficult for one individual both to manage the classification system and to make all initial classification and assignment decisions. Already, written DOC policies regarding an inmate's opportunity to appear before a classification committee, to be informed of the classification decision, and to appeal that decision have been compromised.

\*In fact, inmates learn the outcome of the classification and institutional assignment decision only upon arrival at the institution to which they have been assigned by Central Classification. The practice of not informing inmates of the institution to which they have been assigned apparently results from security concerns stemming from a single incident in which a transport vehicle from IMCC was reportedly followed. Several other institutions reported that the practice sometimes creates management problems with arriving inmates. Staff at other facilities expressed the view that security concerns could be adequately protected by concealing the time of transfer but not the destination.

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## Classification Authority:

Unlike transfers between other institutions, transfers from IMCC to any other facility as a result of the Central Classification and reception process generally do not require the approval of the Superintendent of the transferring institution or the Deputy Director for Institutions in Des Moines. Almost all transfers to initial institutional assignments following reception and classification are made on the authority of the Classification Manager alone. The only exception to this rule is the special guideline for initial assignment of inmates serving life sentences to the Reformatory rather than the Penitentiary. Such exceptional cases require the approval of the Deputy Director.

## Classification Scheduling:

The Classification Manager and treatment staff at IMCC report that virtually all initial classifications are completed within 21 days of commitment, as required.

## Information Availability:

The Classification Manager at IMCC indicated that the information available to him is generally sufficient to accurately classify and assign inmates. On the other hand, some counselors complained that lack of PSI's in some cases means that reliable information required to complete the initial scoresheet is not available in time.\* In such cases they feel they must rely too heavily on self-report data from their interview with the inmate. Inmate information indicating low risk is viewed with scepticism. In the absence of accurate and reliable indicators of low scores on each item and on the total score, counselors tend to score conservatively and/or to recommend overrides from minimum to medium custody.

District offices should prepare a Presentence Investigation (or a Commitment Summary Report containing essentially the same information) on all offenders likely to be sentenced to prison, even if a PSI is not requested by the court. Such information should be forwarded to IMCC in the event the inmate is sentenced to prison.

## Criteria:

Confidence in the classification instruments as effective guidelines for classification decisions and institutional assignment appears to be higher at IMCC (Central Classification) than it is elsewhere in the system. This is suggested by the fact that overrides in the sample occurred twice as often on reclassifications as on initial classifications. Such data must be interpreted

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\*IMCC counselors indicated that files on inmates committed from the 5th District were most likely to be lacking a PSI in time for classification. Staff in the 5th District indicated that they do not send PSI's to IMCC when inmates are sentenced to prison because the County Attorney has advised them that PSI reports belong to the court and it is the responsibility of the Clerk of Courts to send them to IMCC. They were unaware of the problem of ISP's not being received in time to classify inmates and said they would look into the problem of delays at the Clerk's Office.

cautiously, however, since at institutions other than IMCC, overrides of a change in custody score at reclassification may be required to retain inmate in ongoing treatment programs.

The Classification Manager has developed Classification Guidelines for the Assignment of Inmates Following Reception. These guidelines establish general criteria for recommending inmates for transfer to each of seven facilities in the correctional system -- the Iowa Men's Reformatory at Anamosa (IMR), Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility (MSU), the Correctional Treatment Unit at Clarinda (CTU), Riverview Release Center at Newton (RRC), the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison (ISP), and the John Bennett Correctional Center at Fort Madison (JBC). General criteria are provided regarding Custody Score, Program Needs, Sentence Length, Health Care Needs, Offense History, Behavior, and the Parole Board's Risk Assessment. Reasons justifying exceptions to the guidelines for assignment to each institution are also set forth.

A separate guideline addresses the initial assignment of inmates sentenced to life terms. This guideline does not incorporate any of the criteria set forth above. Instead, it states that "Inmates sentenced to a life term will normally be assigned to the Penitentiary." "Exceptional cases" may require initial assignment to the Men's Reformatory, but such cases require the approval of the Deputy Director.

These central classification guidelines for institutional assignment have been developed by the Classification Manager for the institutional assignment of inmates. Although they are not a part of the DOC Policy and Procedures Manual, and they have not been shared with receiving institutions or with the classification system review committee, they reflect the translation of DOC policies and the Custody Classification system into practices regarding institutional assignment of inmates.

The Central Classification guidelines should be reviewed by the Classification System Review Committee and incorporated into DOC Policies and Procedures. They should be revised as necessary to insure that inmates are initially assigned to institutions whose security levels are consistent with their custody classification, as determined by custody score, unless explicitly overridden.

#### Reclassification:

Compliance with DOC policies and procedures regarding classification is inconsistent. Furthermore, not all institutions have written policies and procedures which govern inmate classification. Many have no written procedures by which inmates may appeal classification decisions, as required by DOC Policy IN-V-20 I.1.F. Examination of classification policies and practices has not been included in DOC institutional inspections.

Audits of institutional policies and procedures regarding classification should be incorporated into the Department's annual inspection of institutions. Every institution should be expected to follow DOC policies and procedures relating to an inmate's right to appear before the classification committee, to be informed of the decision and to be given an opportunity to appeal.



## Classification Authority:

Although DOC policy IN-V-20 implies that all classification decisions, including initial custody classification, shall be made by an institutional classification committee composed of the inmate's correctional counselor, a representative of the treatment staff, and a senior staff member who will serve as chairman of the committee, this is not the case at all institutions. At Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility, for example, the classification committee observed was composed of the treatment manager, the inmate's counselor, and the staff psychologist. Facility staff indicated that security staff are generally not included on classification committees despite the provisions of DOC Policy IN-V-20 I.1.B because there is not sufficient security staff to perform that function.

The treatment directors approve all overrides, and in some institutions they review all classification decisions. However, as a general rule, the warden/superintendent does not approve all classification overrides but only those which would permit an inmate to work outside the facility or those involving a recommendation for transfer to another institution.

DOC policies regarding institutional transfer should be revised to reflect the authority of the Deputy Director to override an inmate's custody classification or to reverse an override by the institutional classification committee. Policy should require that such actions by the Deputy Director be recorded and justified.

## Classification Scheduling:

DOC policy provides "Each inmate must be given the opportunity to appear before the classification committee for purposes of review a minimum of once every twelve (12) months." To insure this, the classification system requires annual completion of a regularly scheduled (Type 2) classification scoresheet on each inmate.

Compliance with time requirements for reclassification is generally high. Only seven percent (7%) of reclassifications in the sample occurred more than 12.5 months after the preceding classification.

Regularly scheduled (Type 2) reclassifications at Mt. Pleasant are generally not a committee function. Completion of type 2 scoresheets and updating of the ACIS classification screen are a routine paperwork task which falls to the counselors. Regularly scheduled reclassifications play little or no role in custody classification decisions. Hence, counselors do not generally bother to override scores of minimum or maximum on Type 2 classifications for inmates who will remain at Mt. Pleasant.

At MSU, the classification committee conducts annual "preparole" reviews of an inmate's status before his annual parole hearing and reviews program assignments, privilege levels and custody classifications as circumstances require. Generally, the Inmate Custody Classification Scoresheet is not prepared for or considered by the classification committee. At parole classifications the issue is usually the institutional staff recommendation to the parole board regarding release. At special classifications, the issue is whether to change the inmate's programs, privileges, housing assignment, etc.,

or possibly to transfer him to another facility. Only after these decisions are made by the classification committee, and only if the decision requires completion of an unscheduled reclassification (e.g., to support an institutional transfer request), does the counselor rescore the inmate and if necessary override the score to reflect the custody level implicit in the committee's decision.

At IMR the counselor prepares a Type 2 scoresheet at every inmate's annual preparole classification committee review. This practice is designed solely to insure compliance with the procedural requirement for annual reclassifications, not to provide information relevant to the committee's deliberations which are focused on recommendations to be made to the Parole Board, not changes to be made in the inmate's custody classification, treatment programming or institutional assignment.

The average length of stay before release from the institutional system is about 14 months. Although reclassifications are scheduled annually, the average length of stay in individual facilities before release or transfer to another facility varies from a low of about one month to a high of about 10 months. (July 1988, E-1 Report.) Sixty-one percent (61%) of all reclassifications in the sample occurred less than 6.5 months after the preceding classification. Forty percent (40%) occurred before 3.5 months had passed. Average lengths of stay at any institution and in the system overall suggest that reclassifications should be scheduled no more than six months after the last regularly scheduled or unscheduled classification.

#### Information Availability:

Counselors report that, at reclassification, information available to them to complete the Inmate Custody Classification Scoresheet is generally sufficient, reliable and accurate.

#### Criteria:

The guidelines developed by the Classification Manager are a useful tool for improving the consistency of institutional assignment recommendations. The development of similar guidelines for institutional transfer requests upon reclassification of inmates should be undertaken by the Department.

#### Override Policies and Placement Consistent With Classification:

There is no clear written policy or system-wide accepted practice regarding the circumstances in which overrides of the custody classification questionnaire score are justified or required. For example, some staff believe that an inmate's custody score should be overridden to justify transfer to or continued placement in a facility which has programs which the inmate needs and which are unavailable at facilities whose security level corresponds to the inmate's appropriate custody level. Others indicate that an override for treatment reasons is inappropriate and placement in a facility with appropriate programming should be accomplished without overriding an inmate's custody score to match the security level of the facility. Similarly, although the Deputy Director reports that resource limitations require that minimum security inmates be overridden to medium custody to perform outside work at medium security

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facilities, the central classification guidelines imply that minimum custody inmates may be assigned to medium security facilities for such work without an override to medium custody.

Although most staff expressed general agreement with the revisions to the scoresheet implemented in April 1987, the rate of reported overrides in the sample rose from 17% under the old system to 28% under the present system. It has been suggested that the major impetus for the revision of the classification system was not the evaluation report two years earlier which suggested that the system was overclassifying offenders, but the recent influx of OWI offenders for whom all too often medium custody scores had to be overridden to minimum custody before they were transferred to community residential facilities. Classification staff are clearly more comfortable overriding a substantial proportion of cases to higher custody levels than they were overriding a smaller proportion of cases to lower levels.

More than one-third of the current inmate population are housed in facilities whose security level is inconsistent with their custody classification score. One-fifth of the population are placed in facilities outside their assigned custody level (after overrides). The proportion of an institution's total population whose custody classification is inconsistent with the institution's security level varies from over one-third at RWC to less than 2% at RIV.

Reporting of overrides is inaccurate and incomplete. Overrides were reported in 27% of current inmate classifications; however in 8% of these cases the reported "override" did not result in a change in custody level from the scored level. 149 inmates scoring 8 to 10 points on the custody classification scoresheet are classified maximum without a reported override. Transfers approved by the Deputy Director which place inmates outside their recorded custody level are, in effect, overrides which are never reported.

Inmates are much more likely to be placed in facilities which are more secure than their score indicates they require than they are to be placed in facilities which are less secure. Placements above score level are most likely at RWC, ISP, MSU, CTU and IMCC. Forty-five percent of the combined populations of these facilities are in more secure custody than their scores on the Inmate Custody Classification Scoresheet would indicate they require.

Twenty-five percent of the institutional population are accurately reported as being classified by override rather than by score. Seventy-nine percent of accurately reported overrides were to a higher custody level. Over 50% of overrides on the current classifications of inmates are overrides of a minimum custody score to medium custody level. Administrators report that a lack of funds to hire staff to perform work outside the walls of medium security facilities or to supervise true medium custody inmates performing those tasks, and the lack of minimum security beds to house minimum custody inmates performing those jobs often requires the override of minimum custody inmates to medium custody.

Counselors report and the sample data confirm that the standard reasons for override listed on the back of the scoresheet are seldom used to justify a custody override. Almost all overrides are justified by textual explanations in the "other circumstances" field. There is no systematic review of the frequency and types of reasons for custody overrides.

DOC policy should clearly state that the assigned custody level of an inmate, determined by questionnaire score unless overridden, must match the custody classification of the institution to which he is assigned. Overrides of the questionnaire score should be justified by one or more reasons defined in the following specific categories:

- for reasons of security (i.e., reasons why a higher level of custody may be required, or a lower level may be sufficient, to control the inmate's institutional behavior, prevent escape, etc.). A specific description of the reasons why the inmate requires a higher level of custody should be required.
- for reasons of treatment (i.e., programming to meet specified inmate needs is not available within the custody level appropriate for the inmate).
- for reasons of institutional overcrowding (i.e., bedspace is currently unavailable at the custody level appropriate for the inmate).

The proportions of classifications and reclassifications overridden for each class of reason set forth above should be separately and routinely monitored.

Whenever the proportion of either classifications or reclassifications overridden for reasons of security exceeds 15%, revision of the instrument should be considered, since these overrides suggest that the instrument does not satisfactorily identify the security level which an inmate requires.

Overrides for reasons of treatment and for reasons of institutional crowding should be monitored separately. These are indicators of resource allocation problems, not of problems with the classification instrument's ability to measure security risk. The information which they provide can be extremely valuable to management as indicators of program and/or bedspace shortfalls at various custody levels, but only if they can be separated from overrides for reasons of security.

#### Special Classes of Inmates:

DOC Policy regarding inmates serving life sentences specifies that "inmates serving life sentences will not be assigned and maintained in maximum custody based solely on their life sentences," but sets minimum guidelines that such inmates will spend in each custody grade. These guidelines specify that lifers must spend at least 10 years in Maximum custody, at least 5 more years in Medium custody, and at least 3 more years in Minimum custody before being considered for Minimum Live-out. Stringent criteria and extensive approvals are required for reclassification of lifers to lower custody levels even after the minimum guidelines are met. Although the lifer policy specifically states that "the goal of the Classification System is to assign all inmates based on their security and program needs" and provides that lifers will process through reception at IMCC and be assigned to a correctional facility "based on their custody classification criteria point score plus other exceptional considerations," it appears that both at initial classification and at reclassifications the minimum guidelines operate as an automatic override of a

questionnaire score which would assign a lifer to a lower custody level.

OWI admissions which had been averaging 15 or 16 per month have risen to 25 per month in 1988. The cost of reception and central classification of OWI offenders at classification is intended to aid the institutional assignment process. The reception and classification of OWI offenders at IMCC is an expensive and unnecessary process, since such offenders are routinely transferred to Community Residential Centers and are not retained in the institutional system. Either the OWI legislation should be amended to permit sentencing directly to community facilities, or central reception of OWI offenders should be expedited to facilitate the rapid transfer of these offenders to community facilities.

#### Treatment Program Summary:

DOC Policies and Procedures have not yet been revised to reflect the discontinuance of the Inmate Treatment Needs Checklist. This checklist provided standard criteria to be used in determining whether an inmate had a treatment need. Its use, which reportedly had always reportedly been sporadic and inconsistent, was discontinued in 1987 because it was felt by treatment staff to be too complicated and time consuming.

The Treatment Program Summary which had been utilized in conjunction with the Checklist was revised. The revised form, and the ACIS screens which correspond to it, no longer captures coded information on treatment program participation. As a result, the DOC has, to date, been unable to provide treatment program participation data to the Parole Board so that it may report to the Legislature on the relationship between program participation in prison and success on parole. The current Treatment Program Summary is not consistently and reliably completed by counselors. The ACIS system was unable to supply any treatment program data for validation of this instrument's role in the classification process. Inmates' identified needs, and their participation in and completion of institutional programs, should be routinely recorded in ACIS in a coded form which permits aggregate analysis.

The current Treatment Program Summary is used by central classification primarily as a checklist of available programs to insure that the inmate's need for programs currently available in the institutional system are identified and considered in the institutional assignment decision. It is used by institutional counselors primarily as a case planning tool to schedule and document the inmate's participation in programs available at that facility and to justify transfer to other facilities for other programs.

Most counselors and classification committees evaluate an inmate's treatment and program needs in relation to programs available at the receiving institution within 3-4 weeks following the inmate's arrival. Counselors at other facilities seemed generally satisfied with the Treatment Needs Summary and diagnostic information provided by IMCC. Satisfaction with information from other facilities was less consistent and not as high. Most counselors regret no longer receiving a discharge summary on an inmate from the sending institution, although they appreciate no longer having to prepare one when transferring inmates to other facilities. The Inmate Custody Classification Scoresheet and Treatment Program Summary from sending institutions are not considered a satisfactory alternative to the discharge summary.

As overall time served and length of stay in each facility get shorter, it becomes increasingly important to minimize the "dead time" which an inmate spends during reception and evaluation at the receiving institution. The Division of Institutions should consider returning to the requirement that transferring institutions prepare a discharge summary on inmates to be sent to the receiving institution. Policy and procedure should require that the Treatment Program Summary be updated within 21, rather than 60, days of the date the inmate arrives at the receiving institution.

The current Treatment Program Summary is not a comprehensive assessment of inmate treatment needs. It does not gather data which can be used to identify treatment needs of the inmate populations which are not being addressed by currently available programs. Inmates' needs for treatment should be assessed independent of resources available for treatment so that budget requests can reflect documented needs for additional services or programs.

#### Information System Issues:

The ACIS system contains no edit checks of data entered on either the inmate custody classification screen or the treatment program summary screen. A 1987 audit of the ACIS system by the System Administrator for data entry accuracy revealed errors in the entry of data from the custody classification scoresheet in about 10% of sampled ACIS classification records. A significant number of errors in logic and arithmetic were also discovered in classification files furnished for this study.

Program edit checks should be developed for verification of data entry of classification information, including acceptance only of valid codes or point values for each data item, system calculation of Questionnaire Score to check against total entered, check of Questionnaire Custody/Grade against Questionnaire Score, logic check of Questionnaire Custody/Grade (Item III) with Override Y/N and Modified Grade (Item IX), logic check of Reasons for Override (Items IV - VIII) with Override Y/N (Item IX). The system also should be able to generate or check answers to Q3, Q6, Q9, Q12.

Output reports based upon classification data are of limited utility to institutional staff. The ACIS system provides little, if any, information which can be used for program planning or institutional management based upon data collected by the custody/treatment classification system. The only report that supervisors and institutional counselors receive routinely is the "tickler report" informing them of those inmates on their caseloads who are due or overdue for regularly scheduled reclassifications. These reports are viewed more as system "nag reports" than useful information. Counselors complained that these reports are often not based upon current information, and that inmates who have already been transferred from their caseload may appear on their tickler report as overdue for reclassification. IMR has discontinued all use of these tickler reports, and instead completes a Type 2 scoresheet at every inmate's annual pre-parole classification committee review.

Furthermore, until very recently, a regularly scheduled reclassification was required by these system reports one year after the last regularly scheduled reclassification even if a special reclassification had occurred in the interim. The Classification Manager indicated that this was not consistent with the intent of the classification system, the goal of which is to insure that an

inmate's custody status, treatment progress and program needs are reviewed at least every 12 months. In early conversations, he indicated that he had been trying for years, without success, to get the programmers to change the way the tickler reports were generated. During the last site visit to IMCC, he was surprised to discover that this change had finally been made, since that fact had not been communicated to him or to any other classification staff.

The System Administrator for the Division of Institutions, who acts as liaison between institutional staff requesting system changes and staff at the information center who must implement programming changes, is not as familiar with the classification module of the system as with other areas. Steps should be taken to improve liaison between institutions and data processing reclassification. For example, the classification system review committee might also act as a user's group regarding automation of classification process, providing input to an ACIS user's group which coordinates all institutional needs for data processing. Users should be routinely informed of changes to classification system software and procedures.

The Inmate Custody Classification Scoresheet does not provide for or require justification of overrides of a custody classification score by the Deputy Director, nor does it provide for his reversal of an override made by the institutional classification committee to justify a request for institutional transfer. As a result the ACIS database may contain an inaccurate record of the assigned custody classification of inmates whose custody level has been determined by the action of the Deputy Director in granting or denying a transfer. The forms and the ACIS screens should be revised to accurately reflect and collect information on override practices.

#### Training:

Although data entry of classification information has been audited as part of general ACIS data entry audit, qualitative audits of inmate records to check scoring accuracy, to assess the quality of information on which custody and treatment needs scoring is based, to measure compliance with time requirements for reclassification, and to determine whether housing assignments are consistent with custody classification have never been conducted by the DOC. Such an audit of the functioning of the classification system should be included in the Department's annual accreditation of institutions, and the results should be summarized in a statewide institutional classification system audit report.

Systemwide training in classification has occurred only twice -- when the system was first implemented in 1982, and following the revision of the system in 1987. The classification manager should conduct regular tests for accuracy and consistency within and across institutions in scoring and classification of hypothetical case scenarios. Regular training in inmate custody/treatment classification should be targeted at problems identified by such periodic tests.

#### D. Match Between Facility Resources and Needs

Analysis of the causes, effects, and extent of overcrowding of Iowa's correctional institutions is beyond the scope of this effort and will be more appropriately and thoroughly addressed in the Master Planning effort to follow. However, no inmate classification system can operate as intended unless sufficient space is available at all custody levels and in all treatment programs to permit the assignment of inmates in accordance with the classification system. That such is not the case in Iowa is evidenced by the frequent use of overrides to place inmates into available rather than appropriate beds, by the substantial mismatch between inmates' custody classifications and the security levels of the institutions in which they are placed, and as described below, by the existence of lengthy waiting lists for transfers between institutions.

##### The Existence and Extent of Waiting Lists:

Although no central waiting list of transfers is maintained or managed by the central office, departmental and institutional policies and practices reflect clear priorities regarding transfers among facilities. Initial institutional assignments are made by the Classification at IMCC. All transfers between institutions administered by different wardens/superintendents must be approved by the Director of Institutions. Transfers between ISP, JBC and FM1 and those between IMR and Luster Heights are made on the approval of the wardens of these facilities are almost never made directly to Luster Heights, and most transfers to JBC and FM1 are directly through ISP.

Beds at IMCC must be available for the reception and classification of new commitments, so IMCC has priority for transfers to all other institutions. Specialized treatment programs at CTU are in great demand, so transfers out to other facilities are expedited. Riverview is reserved for inmates nearing release and is in great demand because of the increased pressure to parole. As a result, failures at Riverview are expeditiously transferred out to other facilities. Demand for MSU programs is high, particularly at IMR and ISP, so it is relatively easy for MSU to trade inmates back to these facilities should they fail in treatment. Transferring treatment successes to lower security institutions is more difficult for MSU. ISP space is in some demand since it is the only maximum security institution in the state. Since it is working under a court-imposed cap, ISP can trade inmates to other facilities. At the bottom of the priority list is IMR, which is expected to accept promptly and inmates other facilities send and must wait the longest to transfer inmates to other facilities.

There is no centralized waiting list for treatment programming available in the institutional system nor any aggregate assessment of the treatment programming needs of the inmate population. Most institutions maintain only very short-term waiting lists for institutional programming and cannot assess the treatment needs of the institutional population as a whole. Because no centralized waiting list for institutional transfers is maintained, waiting list information was obtained from each institution.

On December 28, 1988, 15 inmates at ISP had been approved by ISP for transfer to medium security facilities. Of these 15, 8 were awaiting transfer to CTU, 5 to IMCC, 1 to IMR and 1 to MSU. Only 1 of the 15 inmates had been reclassified



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to medium custody. The inmate awaiting transfer to IMR had been approved by ISP for transfer 7 months earlier. Inmates awaiting transfer to CTU had been waiting from 6 days to 5 months. Those awaiting transfer to IMCC had been waiting from 16 days to more than 6 months. The one pending request for transfer to MSU was only 5 days old.

MSU reported on December 28, 1988 that 26 inmates were on the waiting list for transfer to other facilities. However, 15 of these transfers were waiting not for a bed to become available at the receiving institution, but because their transfer to ISP or IMCC had been placed on "hold" by MSU staff. Staff report that this usually indicates that an inmate who had been approved for transfer for refusing to participate in treatment had subsequently entered the treatment program. The "adverse" transfer is on hold but serves as an incentive for the inmate to cooperate with treatment. Of those transfers waiting for space to become available, the longest wait had been 7 weeks and only 3 had been waiting longer than a month.

The longest waiting lists occur at IMR. As of 12/15/88, 87 inmates at IMR were awaiting transfer to other institutions.

- Fifty-three inmates at IMR were awaiting transfer to ISP. Of these 39 had been approved for transfer by Des Moines and had been waiting an average of over 8 months. The longest had been waiting since March, 1987.
- Eight inmates had been approved by IMR for transfer to IMCC patient beds, and 7 of these had already been approved by the Director of Institutions. Average time to date on the waiting list for these seven was over 6 months, and the longest had been waiting since May, 1987. 8 more inmates had been approved for transfer to the Special Needs Unit at IMCC. These had been waiting on average about 3 months.
- No inmates were awaiting transfer to RRC on 12/15/88. Records for the year show that the number of transfers from IMR to RRC averaged only 3 per month and the average wait was 2-3 weeks.
- Eight inmates were on the waiting list for transfer to CTU although only 4 had already been approved by Des Moines. Of these four, one had been on the list since August 1988 but was on hold pending completion of his high school diploma or GED. Historical records indicate that transfers to CTU from IMR averaged 4 per month in 1988 with an average wait of 4-6 weeks.
- Two inmates at IMMR had been waiting transfer to NCCF since 9/30/88. None had been approved for transfer to NCCF since that date. Staff reported that virtually all available beds at NCCF are now filled by IMCC directly from reception.

No waiting lists for transfers to other facilities were reported by NCCF, RRC, MTV or CTU. Because the demand for CTU programs is so great, CTU monitors most carefully its waiting list of inmates at other facilities awaiting transfer into the facility. Staff report that, as of 12/16/88, 13 inmates were awaiting transfer to CTU. Of these, 10 were awaiting transfer to the TOW

program, with the longest having been on the CTU list for 3 months. Of three inmates awaiting transfer in the Special Learning Unit at CTU, one from ISP had been waiting since August.

Balance of Resources and Needs:

Table 15 shows the official design capacity of Iowa's institutions by security level\* and the custody classifications of the inmate population on 12/15/88, as determined by the classification committee and as defined by their score on the custody classification scoresheet.

Table 15. Institutional Beds and Population

Custody Level	Institutional Beds		Inmates at Each Custody Level (12/15/88)			
	System Design Capacity		By Custody Classification		By Custody Score	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
MIN	380	(13%)	555	(18%)	853	(28%)
MED**	1968	(67%)	1756	(59%)	1725	(58%)
MAX	<u>570</u>	(20%)	<u>689</u>	(23%)	<u>421</u>	(14%)
TOTAL	2918		3000		3000	

These data indicate that available bedspace is not well suited to the custody needs of the inmate population as measured by the current custody scoring system. A significantly better match is achieved by the use of the classification system's override feature. However, it is questionable whether overrides better identify inmates' custody requirements than does their score, or whether the use of overrides reflects the system's inability to accommodate inmates at their appropriate custody level. Some overrides are clearly made to place inmates in higher security institutions which may offer programming unavailable at their appropriate custody level; others may be required simply because no space is available at the custody level to which an inmate should properly be assigned.

\*Several medium security institutions have a unit or several beds set aside for minimum security inmates doing work outside the facility. However, administration reports that minimum security inmates are housed in these facilities not by design, but because of system overcrowding and a lack of staff either to perform outside jobs or to supervise medium custody inmates in such work. Therefore, for purposes of examining the match between institutional resources and needs as identified by the classification instrument, these departures from system design capacity have been ignored.  
 \*\*Includes unclassified inmates housed in medium custody at IMCC.

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It should be noted that by 1/19/89 the institutional population had reached 3072, or 154 over design capacity, and the state's largest medium security facilities at Anamosa and Mt. Pleasant were 127 inmates above their design capacity. Clearly, unless current sentencing and/or paroling policies change, Iowa needs additional institutional capacity. However, the results of this analysis suggest that careful consideration should be given in the development of the master plan to the question whether the greatest need for additional space is at medium custody, or whether there are sufficient numbers of inmates who require only minimum custody but also need programming currently available only in medium security facilities to warrant significant additions to the state's minimum custody programming and bedspace.

Table 16. Iowa Department of Corrections Filled Positions  
As of December 13, 1988

	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Security</u>	<u>Care &amp; Treatment</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Business Office Registrar Communications Canteen		Counseling Religious Medical Activities	Dietary Maintenance Housekeeping	
Fort Madison Industries	40	350	31 13	40	461 13
Anamosa Industries	28	212	40 37	35	315 37
Newton	13	25	9	8	55
Mount Pleasant Industries	27	150	40 2	53	270 2
Rockwell City	7	42	6	8	63
Clarinda	7	67	8		82
Mitchville Industries	8	53	13 3	10	84 3
Oakdale	24	148	26	29	247

## IV. USE OF CURRENT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS RESOURCES

### A. The Community Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment System

#### 1. History

In 1982 the directors of Iowa's eight judicial district Departments of Correctional Services formed a committee of representatives from each district to develop a probation case classification and workload management system. Such systems use standardized criteria to classify clients into different levels of supervision, and define minimum standards for supervision at each level. Based on the amount of time required to supervise cases in accordance with these standards, community corrections resources can thus be allocated based on actual workload rather than simple caseload measures. In addition to its resource management uses, a case classification system can be helpful in evaluating services and programs, improving case planning and service delivery to clients, increasing officer accountability, estimating impacts of possible policy or legislative changes, and enhancing public safety.

In order to implement such a system in Iowa, the committee of district representatives, with technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections and Isthmus Associates, Inc., examined other states' community corrections classification models for possible adoption by Iowa. The classification approach developed by the Wisconsin Bureau of Community Corrections, which uses assessments of offenders' risk of recidivism and need for services to assign clients to supervision levels, was selected by the committee for implementation in Iowa. The committee made a few modifications in Wisconsin's needs assessment scale but none in its risk scale, and the resulting instruments for Iowa Assessment and Reassessment of Client Risk/Need were adopted by the Department of Corrections and the eight districts. Minimum contact standards for four supervision levels (intensive, normal, minimum and administrative) were also defined and adopted at this time. Subsequently, statewide training of all officers and supervisors was conducted, and the system was fully implemented by January of 1984.

In July of that year, the judicial districts were given responsibility for supervising all parole and interstate compact cases, and for the administration of work release programs for prisoners placed in community-based facilities. By 1986, the districts' responsibilities were expanded further to include residential programs for OWI offenders sentenced to the Department of Corrections. The risk/needs assessment system is currently used by the districts to classify both probationers and parolees into four levels of supervision. No comparable instruments have been developed for use with residents of Iowa's community-based facilities (i.e., work releases, OWI inmates, and offenders sentenced by the court directly to such facilities).

In the spring of 1984, shortly after the risk/needs classification system was fully implemented in all districts, a time study was conducted by Isthmus Associates, Inc., to ascertain time requirements for the districts' client supervision and investigation functions. For two months, all Iowa probation and parole officers recorded the amount of time they spent on client and collateral contacts, court-related activities, interviews, information-gathering activities, and related paperwork for a sample of their caseload (averaging 9 to 11 cases per officer). Based on this, the average times required to supervise

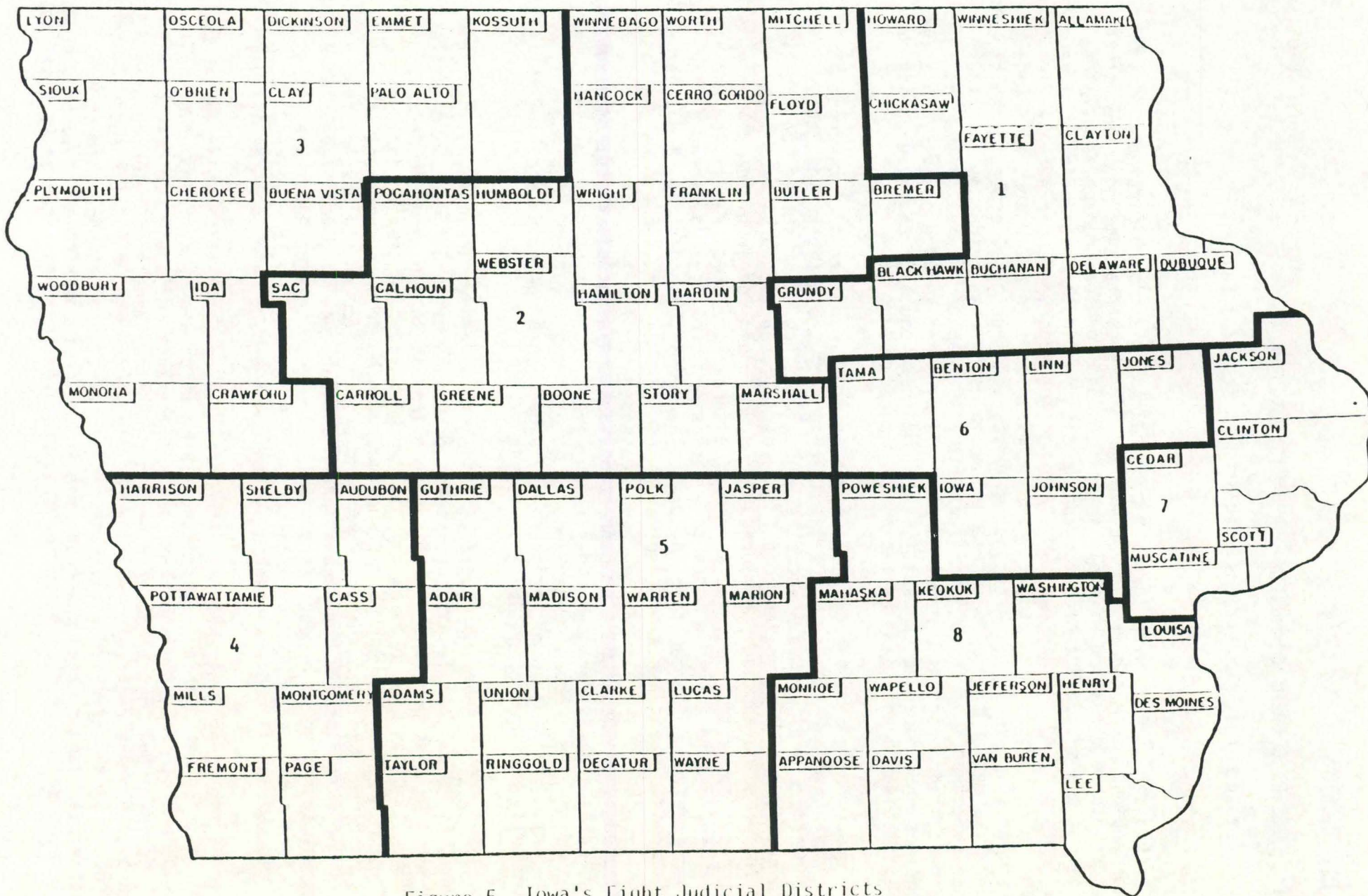


Figure 5. Iowa's Eight Judicial Districts

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cases at the four supervision levels and to complete a variety of investigative functions were computed. By multiplying these averages by the total numbers of cases supervised at each level and investigations completed during a given time period, a total agency workload was determined. The average number of hours per month each officer has available to spend on these functions was also calculated by the consultant, so that the Department and the districts could ascertain how many officers would be required to perform the supervision and investigation functions represented by their total workload. The result of this time study was the first workload-based resource needs assessment of Iowa field services.

Because the 1984 time study was conducted so soon after the implementation of the risk and needs classification system, questions as to the comprehensiveness and accuracy of its findings arose. Since it is essential that resource allocation decisions be based on complete and valid information, a second time study was conducted by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in the fall of 1987. By then, the classification system had been in use for nearly four years, and it was presumed that participating staff fully understood the importance of recording all time invested in supervision and investigation functions. In addition, a few functions which had not been a part of the original study (e.g., informal sentencing and bond reduction reports) were included in the second study. Although the sampling methodology used was similar to that of the 1984 study, a substantially higher proportion of the 1987 sample cases met minimum contact standards and thus could be included in computing average workload requirements. The second time study report, published in February 1988, showed increases in time required for most supervision and investigation categories.

Based on the results of this second time study, the Department of Corrections drafted a Resource Allocation Model (RAM), published in October, 1988, which assigns workload values to work performed by probation and parole officers. This model is being used to "develop uniform data from each district to support budget requests and in turn allocate resources." However, it presently includes only "traditional" probation and parole services, leaving such functions as community service sentences, job development, volunteer programs and the ISP (the special intensive supervision program) to be funded through negotiations between individual districts and the DOC. The risk and needs classification system is fundamental to the RAM, providing the basis for differentially supervising intensive, normal, minimum and administrative probation and parole cases.

Other studies of the risk/needs classification system have been conducted by Dr. E. L. Laning and his students at Simpson College beginning shortly after the system's implementation in 1984 and continuing into 1988. The purpose of these studies has been to assess the effectiveness of the classification system in achieving a variety of goals. In addition to the Simpson College studies, the Department of Corrections in 1986 initiated an evaluation of the classification system by a committee of district representatives. This internal evaluation had significant impacts both on the format of the instrument and on minimum contact standards. The DOC also conducts accreditation reviews of each district which include assessments of compliance with stated policies regarding risk/needs classification and supervision. The findings and recommendations of these various evaluations, audits and assessments are examined more closely in the second section of this chapter.

## 2. Description

The Iowa Department of Corrections is statutorily authorized to establish rules and guidelines with which the judicial districts must comply in order to receive state funding. The DOC is also required to provide assistance and support to the districts to aid them in complying with such rules and guidelines. In the remainder of this section, the "ideal" Iowa risk/needs classification system is described, and the few significant variations in accepted practice among districts are noted. The primary sources for this description are districts' written policies and procedures, training materials used in the most recent statewide staff training, and interviews with district and DOC central office staff.

### Purposes of Risk/Needs Assessment and Classification:

The risk/needs classification system was developed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of probation and parole supervision through:

- Providing a standardized means of identifying offenders requiring differing levels of supervision and services,
- Determining required supervision levels through objective measures of offenders' risk of recidivism and need for services,
- Furnishing structured methods of assessing the scope and severity of offenders' problems and of formulating individualized case plans to address identified needs,
- Ensuring that clients are placed at the least intensive level of supervision which is consistent with their risk and need for services,
- Establishing minimum standards for supervision which enhance officer accountability,
- Providing measures of supervision workloads which enable the DOC and district management to more equitably distribute funding for staff and other resources across the state and within districts,
- Furnishing a metric for evaluating program outcomes and quantifying the impacts of proposed policy and legislative changes on resource needs.

The risk/needs classification and workload management system was designed to serve the interests not only of policymakers, system managers and researchers but also of field staff and their clients. If applied comprehensively and consistently, it can help to ensure that Iowa's community supervision system achieves maximum effectiveness at the lowest possible cost, not only in dollars but in human resources as well.

### Policies and Procedures for Risk/Needs Assessment:

Because there are currently over 200 Iowa probation and parole officers who are responsible for applying the classification system to a caseload of over 14,000 probationers and parolees, written policies and procedures are essential to ensure consistency and reliability in the system's application. The DOC's

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Administrative Rule 42.1(3) requires that districts "have written policies and procedures governing the classification and supervision of probationers [and parolees]" which are "in compliance with the classification system established by the eight district departments and approved by the Department of Corrections."

All districts have written policies and procedures regarding risk/needs assessment, reassessment and classification, contact standards, and supervisory review and approval of assessments and classification decisions. Since all districts collaborated in the development of the risk/needs classification system, their written policies and procedures are quite similar in form and content. Detailed policies and procedures, assessment and reassessment forms, and definitions which are to be implemented across the state are provided in Appendix B. This material was distributed to all officers during statewide training conducted during the summer of 1988 and has subsequently been utilized by several districts as the basis for revisions of or additions to the classification sections of their policy and procedures manuals. In the following paragraphs, a synopsis of policies and procedures is presented as part of a description of how the risk/needs classification system is intended to operate in Iowa.

## Types of Cases and Schedule of Application:

Initial risk and needs assessments are to be completed and a level of supervision assigned for all new probation and parole cases within 30 days of sentencing or Parole Board action. In the Eighth District, officers are also required to complete needs and risk assessments on pretrial release with supervision (RWS) cases. In the Fifth and Seventh Districts, presentence investigators are required to complete the risk/needs assessment on every case for which they prepare a PSI "after all information has been gathered and verified," and to submit these assessments to the unit supervisor "who will review the information, approve or disapprove any override recommendations, and will use the information to make the case assignment." Neither PSIs nor pretrial release recommendations submitted to the court are to contain any references to risk or needs assessments, since the instruments are "designed strictly as an assessment tool for probation/parole clients."

Reassessments are to be completed at six-month intervals from the last assessment or reassessment date, and special reassessments may be completed at any time that the supervising officer feels that "there are significant long-term changes in the client's circumstances that may warrant moving the client to a higher or lower supervision level." Special reassessments are not to be conducted in response to a short-term crisis, and should not automatically occur if a client is rearrested. Completion of a special reassessment also does not alter the requirement that regular reassessments be done every six months following the initial assessment. In completing regular or special reassessments, officers are to use the reassessment instrument, which considers behavior while under supervision in addition to offenders' prior history as measured by the initial risk assessment.

New cases transferred from one district to another will be assessed or reassessed by the receiving district, depending on the length of time they have been under supervision prior to transfer and the receiving district's policies



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regarding transferred cases. All cases transferred from other states must be assessed or reassessed either prior to or within 30 days of acceptance of the case.

The risk/needs classification system is not applied to residents of community correctional facilities until they are released to supervision. Some districts require officers to complete an initial assessment of all cases which are transferred from residential corrections facilities without having previously been under supervision, while other districts simply require a reassessment of all facility residents when they are released to supervision. Assessments which may have been completed by presentence investigators on offenders sentenced to a residential facility do not satisfy this requirement.

## Preparing Assessments and Classifying Offenders:

The risk assessment and reassessment scales are general measures of the probability of continued criminal activity and/or violations of conditions of supervision. They are not intended to be predictors of violent or assaultive behavior specifically. The scales are designed to group offenders into four risk categories which require varying levels of supervision to protect the community. Possible scores on the initial risk assessment range from 0 to 37, and from 0 to 41 on the reassessment, with higher scores presumed to be associated with higher probabilities of recidivism and therefore greater need for supervision.

The needs assessment scale (which remains the same at reassessment) encompasses eleven dimensions of need most commonly found in probationers and parolees. Needs scores can range from below zero (since some items can receive negative scores if an individual evidences strengths in certain areas) to a high of 62, with higher scores indicating greater need for services. Based on their scores on this scale, offenders are grouped into four needs categories according to the scope and severity of their needs for treatment or services.

To encourage consistency in assessing clients' risk and needs levels, standardized definitions and scoring guides have been developed and are included verbatim in most districts' current policies and procedures manuals. The primary sources of information which are to be used in scoring clients at the initial assessment are pretrial release interviews, presentence investigations, intake interviews with the clients, and institutional and Parole Board reports (for parolees). Officers' observations of clients' behavior under supervision are also important for reassessments.

After determining a client's total risk and needs scores at assessment or reassessment, the supervising officer assigns the offender to the highest level of supervision associated with either the client's risk or needs scale score. Thus, a client with a high risk score and a low needs score, and a client with a low risk score but a high needs level should both be assigned to intensive supervision using this classification system. The assessment and reassessment forms request that the officer indicate whether the level of supervision was determined by risk, by needs, or by both risk and needs. Supervisory review and approval is required for all initial assessments, reassessments and reclassifications.

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Consistent with state and district written policies which describe the objectives of probation/parole services as "protection of the community and rehabilitation of the offender," the assigned classification is required to be "the least restrictive classification consistent with the protection of the community and the treatment of the client." To accomplish this aim, written policy suggests that "cases should be reclassified to the lowest possible level as soon as possible."

## Override Policies:

If a client has been convicted of an assaultive offense within the last five years (defined specifically by policy), then s/he must be supervised at the intensive level for the first six months of his or her probation or parole term, regardless of the supervision level indicated by the classification system. In addition to this automatic "override" for assaultive offenses, officers may also utilize a "status override" to place clients at the administrative supervision level who are not available for supervision (e.g., who are incarcerated or who have absconded) or who are not in need of regular contact with the supervising officer (e.g., who are pending out-of-state transfer or brokered to supervision of another service provider).

Officers may also exercise their discretion to recommend an override to a higher or lower supervision level for any case where they feel that the supervision level assigned by the classification system is inappropriate. Acceptable reasons for such an override recommendation include the severity of the current offense or special conditions set by the Parole Board or the court. According to written policy, overrides are not to be used simply as punishment for violations of conditions of supervision, to compensate for missed appointments, to collect court-ordered payments, to monitor clients in treatment programs, or as an alternative to revocation. Specific written justification of overrides (including plans for use of additional officer time where the override is to a higher level) must be provided by the supervising officer on the assessment/reassessment form. Supervisory review and approval of all overrides is mandatory.

Overrides are monitored, and state policy, as reflected in the 1988 training package, requires that "an automatic review of the use of overrides be undertaken if the rate of overrides reaches 15 percent of the total cases classified" by an individual officer, unit or district. The rationale for this policy is that "use of overrides exceeding more than 15 percent could indicate either an inappropriate use of the override feature or that the scales and their measurements are not being used appropriately."

## Contact Standards:

Supervising officers are required to make a specific minimum number of contacts with clients at each level of supervision, as indicated below:

### Intensive

Two face-to-face monthly contacts, i.e., 1 every 15 days; two collateral monthly contacts, i.e., 1 every 15 days; one home visit during the first 30 days of supervision from the date the client is assessed or reassessed as Intensive; and one home visit every six months thereafter.

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## Normal

One face-to-face contact monthly; one collateral contact monthly for the first six months and collateral contacts as needed thereafter.

## Minimum

One face-to-face contact quarterly; written client monthly reports except the monthly report may be omitted in any month the officer has a face-to-face contact with the client. The officer may substitute the monthly report form by contacting the client by telephone; collateral contacted as needed.

## Administrative

For cases which are classified as Administrative due to low risk and needs scores, one face-to-face contact is required every six months, at which time a reassessment must be completed. For cases classified as Administrative because of status override, one face-to-face contact is required every six months, at which time a reassessment must be completed; however, the unit supervisor may waive this contact when that face-to-face contact is impractical because the client is unavailable, such as being out of state while pending acceptance by another state via Interstate Compact. Monthly written client reports are required for all Administrative level clients who are in the level because of low risk and needs scores (except for the month where a face-to-face contact is made). Monthly written client reports shall be required for all Administrative level clients until accepted by the receiving unit or agency. Officers may waive the monthly report for cases being detained in jail or in prison, or if the officer makes contact by telephone with the client.

Every district's written policies describe these contact standards. Definitions of successful face-to-face, collateral, and home visit contacts are also provided in the most recent training package, and are incorporated in some district's policies.

Some district's written policies specifically point out that although these minimum contact standards must be met, "officers may exceed the [requisite] number of contacts if the case requires more of the officer's time." Written policies also suggest that for cases where contacts greatly exceed the required minimums for three or more consecutive months, a special reassessment and review of the case with the supervisor be considered.

New probation and parole cases are not subject to specific minimum contact standards during the first 30 days following sentencing, parole grant, or transfer from out of state. Officers are expected to make "as many contacts as necessary ... in order to accomplish classification and approach active supervision" of these new cases.

The Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) was implemented as a pilot program in the Fifth District in the spring of 1985, and is currently operated in a total of four districts. ISP offers supervision levels beyond the four presently

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included in the risk/needs classification system. All three phases of ISP operated with contact standards that are substantially above those for regular intensive supervision (see next section for further discussion of ISP).

## Case Planning:

The DOC's Administrative Rule 42.1(4) requires that districts "shall have written policies and procedures which ensure that an individual case plan is developed on each client under supervision which includes an assessment of client needs and resources utilized to meet those needs." The supervising officer must identify the offender's most crucial needs using the needs assessment scale, and then develop attainable, measurable objectives and specify time frames for the offender to accomplish each one. The resulting case plan becomes part of the case file, and should be periodically reviewed and updated by the officer. Supervisors are to review and approve case plans during regular case audits. Officers are not usually required to develop case plans for cases supervised at the administrative supervision level.

The Case Management Classification (CMC) system, which was first developed in Wisconsin as an adjunct to the risk/needs classification system, was also adopted in principle by Iowa community-based corrections. However, its implementation is not specifically mandated by the state, nor is it required by district policies. The CMC system goes beyond the general needs assessment now used to classify Iowa clients for supervision, using a "semi-structured interview to place clients in one of five differential casework treatment modalities". The National Institute of Corrections has recently funded training in case planning which is intended to enable and encourage the use of CMC in Iowa.

## Case Files and Recordkeeping:

Supervising officers maintain hard-copy case files on every client under their supervision. The files must contain dated copies of all risk/needs assessments and reassessments and supervision level assignments (pages one and two of the self-carbon assessment forms), which must be reviewed and approved in writing by the officers' supervisors. Chronological records (chronos) which document all attempted and successful contacts must also be maintained, along with individual case plans which are regularly updated.

Although every district office has access to the CIMS and ACIS systems, the terminals are used primarily for data entry by clerical workers. Officers and their supervisors do not routinely obtain case information using either CIMS or ACIS monitors. Clerical workers in each district enter the risk/needs assessments, reassessments and resulting classification into the CIMS system following supervisory review and approval. Officers may request hard copies of selected data "screens", and printouts of pertinent reports which are routinely generated by the CIMS system, including workload ledgers and other aggregated caseload statistics, are sent from Des Moines to the district offices.

## Risk/Needs Classification Monitoring and Evaluation:

Supervisors must audit all new cases within 45 days of sentencing, parole grant, or completion of the initial assessment (depending upon district policy) to monitor compliance with district and statewide review of the completeness and

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accuracy of risk/needs assessments, the appropriateness of classification decisions and use of overrides, and the number and type of contacts made for each new case. Supervisors are required to audit some or all cases supervised by their staff on a periodic basis (e.g., every six months, corresponding with regular reassessments). District directors may also audit cases at any time to monitor supervisors' and officers' performance and to ensure consistent application of district policies and procedures, including those pertaining to the risk/needs classification system.

The Division of Community Services' Support Services Unit conducts biennial accreditation reviews of each district, the most recent of which was completed in June-July of 1987. Through its accreditation procedure, the DOC determines whether the districts are in compliance with its Administrative Rules. Where deficiencies are found, the Division works with the affected district to arrive at an acceptable remedy, so that all districts are expected to be accredited by the Department at the conclusion of the process.

In January of 1986, the Division of Community Corrections initiated a special audit of the risk/needs classification system which was completed by a committee representing the districts in October 1986. Simpson College students have also conducted a series of evaluations of various aspects of the classification system. However, such evaluations of the validity, effectiveness and/or usefulness of the risk/needs classification system are not routinely required or accomplished. The focus of the DOC's and Districts' regular monitoring procedures is compliance with written policies and procedures of the Department and Divisions.

## Staff Training in Risk/Needs Assessment and Classification:

When the risk/needs assessment system was first put into place in 1984, statewide training of all officers and supervisors in the application of the system was provided under the auspices of the Division of Community Corrections. Since then, audits which revealed problems with inconsistent interpretation of scale items and compliance with contact standards prompted additional statewide training for all officers and supervisors in 1988.

New probation and parole officers receive training in the risk/needs classification system at the Iowa Corrections Academy, conducted by the same trainer who provided the special statewide training in 1988. On-the-job training is also provided by supervisors in most districts on an as-needed basis.

B. Risk/Needs Assessment Instruments Validation

1. The Sample

The sample used for validation of the Risk/Needs assessment and re-assessment instruments and for evaluation of their in-practice use was a randomly selected group of 604 community corrections-based offenders who had been initially assessed or reassessed between July and December 1986. They were selected proportionally from each of the eight judicial districts, and represent each assessment level in proportion to the total community corrections population.

Data for the selected sample were taken from copies of computer printouts of data used in making risk/needs assessments as supplied by the Iowa Department of Corrections. Additional information was obtained through interviews and on-site examination of records.

The Risk/Needs instruments are designed to enable supervisors to make the best placement for offenders assigned to community corrections programs. The Risk section is scored to predict whether or not the client is low or high-risk in terms of safety to the general public and in terms of likelihood of violent behavior. The Needs section is designed to show how much supervision is required for the client.

2. Validation Results

Validation of the assessment and reassessment forms was performed by analyzing how well the factors scored on the forms indicate the clients' risks and needs. Each factor was measured. The effect overrides have on the instruments' validity was also measured. The validation indicated that the reliability of these instruments could be improved. Modifications to accomplish this are described in the next subsection.

Detailed results of the factors validated for success/failure are presented below.

influence of companions

The support and influence of companions has a moderate correlation to the success rate.

types of companions	success rate
good	about 20% above average
not adverse	about 5% above average
occasionally negative	about 10% below average
very negative	about 30% below average

other drug usage/problems

Abuse of drugs other than alcohol is moderately correlated with lower success rates.

other drug usage	success rate
no interference	about 5% above average
occasional abuse	about 20% below average
frequent abuse	about 40% below average

number of prior felony convictions

Moderate correlation.

prior felony convictions	success rate
none	about 5% above average
one	about 5% below average
two or more	about 35% below average

agent's impression of client's needs

The agent's impression of the client's needs are moderately correlated to the failure rate. Successes are less frequent when the perceived needs are higher.

agent's impression of needs	success rate
none	about 20% above average
few	about 10% above average
average	about average
high	about 30% below average

response to imposed conditions

Moderate correlation.

response to conditions	success rate
no compliance problem	about 5% above average
moderate problems	about average
unwilling to comply	about 35% below average

## employment

Weak correlation. Clients with satisfactory or secure employment have higher rates of successful completion of supervision period.

employment status	success rate
satisfactory	about 10% above average
secure	about 5% above average
unsatisfactory	about 10% below average
unemployed	about 25% below average

## financial management

Weak correlation. Clients with severe financial difficulties have about 30% lower success rates than the average for all clients.

financial mgt. status	success rate
good	about 5% above average
no difficulty	about 5%
minimal difficulties	about average
severe difficulties	about 30% below average

## marital/family relationships

Weak correlation. Clients with strong marital family relationships have higher than average success rates, while those with problems in these relationships have lower than average success rates.

marital/family relationship	success rate
strong	about 15% above average
stable	about average
same problems	about 5% below average
major problems	about 15% below average

## emotional stability

Emotional stability is correlation positively, though weakly, to success rate.

emotional stability	success rate
well adjusted	about 20% above average
no instability	about 5% above average
some symptoms	about 10% below average
serious symptoms	about 15% below average



reasoning/intellectual ability

Weak correlation. There is a tendency for clients in need of some assistance in respect to reasoning/intellectual capacity to have higher than average rates of failure (about 25% higher overall and much higher for both violent felonies and for technical violations). Clients able to function independently and those with severe deficiencies have lower rates of failure.

total needs score

The total needs score is weakly correlated with the failure rate.

total needs score	success rate
30-above	about 10% below average
15-29	about average
1-14	about 10% above average
0-below	about 15% above average

number of address changes

Weak correlation.

number of address changes	success rate
none	about 5% above average
one	about average
two+	about 20% below average

percentage of time employed (12-month period)

Weak correlation.

% time employed last year	success rate
60%+	about 5% above average
40-59%	about 5% below average
<40%	about 20% below average

alcohol usage problems

Weak correlation.

alcohol problems	success rate
no inference	about 5% above average
occasional abuse	about average
frequent abuse	about 15% below average

attitude

Weak correlation.

attitude	success rate
motivated	about 5% above average
dependent	about 10% below average
rationalizing	about 30% below average

age at first conviction

Weak correlation.

age at first conviction	success rate
24+	about 10% above average
20-23	about 5% below average
1-19	about 10% below average

number of prior probations/paroles

Weak correlation.

prior period of prob/parole	success rate
none	about 5% above average
one or more	about 15% below average

number of prior probation/parole revocations

Weak correlation.

prior prob/parole revoc.	success rate
none	about 5% above average
one or more	about 20% below average

social identification

Weak correlation.

social identification	success rate
positive	about average
criminally oriented	about 20% below average

use of community resources

Weak correlation.

use of community resources	success rate
productive or not needed	about 5% above average
needed but not available	subsample too small
utilized/not beneficial	about 25% below average
available/rejected	about 25% below average

alcohol usage

There is a barely detectable relationship between alcohol usage and success rate.

alcohol usage	success rate
no interference	about 5% above average
occasional abuse	about average
frequent abuse	about 5% below average

sexual behavior

Very weak correlation. Clients with sexual problems have lower success rate than those with no apparent dysfunction.

sexual behavior	success rate
no dysfunctions	about average
minor problems	about 15% below average
severe problems	about 20% below average

convictions for selected offenses

Very weak correlation.

conviction/selected off.	success rate
none	about 5% above average
burglary	about 5% below average
FUFI	about 10% below average
multiple	about 10% below average

living situation

There is a very weak correlation between living situation and rates of success/failure. However, the sample was too small to provide definite conclusions.

initial assessment or reassessment

health

academic/vocational skills

No correlations with success/failure rates were found for the three factors listed above.

The districts in which clients serve the community corrections part of their sentences were analyzed for differences with these results:

District 5 has the highest success rate (96.5%); while Districts 7 and 8 have the lowest (77.6% and 79.1%). District 7 has the highest rate of failure due to commission of a new felony (8.6%), while District 8 has the highest absconson rate (9.3%).

District	Success Rate
1	89.2%
2	88.9%
3	85.7%
4	96.5%
5	87.1%
6	85.4%
7	77.6%
8	79.1%

The detailed results of validation for the effect of overrides are presented below.

influence of companions

Strong correlation. There is a definite increase in the percentage of positive overrides (compared to the average among all clients) for those with negative companions, and of negative overrides for those with supportive companions.

companions	negative	none	positive
good/not adverse	+25%	0%	-15%
negative	-65%	0%	+40%



financial management

Moderate correlation. There is a greater proportion of positive overrides for those with financial management difficulties.

financial management	negative	none	positive
good/no difficulties	0%	0%	-40%
difficulties	0%	0%	+30%

agent's impression of client's needs

There is a strong relationship between negative overrides and the agents's impression of client needs, but only a moderate-to-weak relationship between positive overrides and the agent's impression.

agent's impression of needs	negative	none	positive
no or few needs	+70%	0%	-30%
average needs	-20%	0%	+15%
high	-70%	0%	0%

number of address changes (12-month period)

No address change is associated with a somewhat greater proportion of overrides to higher supervision levels. One or more address changes is associated with somewhat greater proportion of overrides to a lower supervision level. This in part is due to the effect of overrides on administrative supervision of persons not available for supervision due to recommitment or due to absconsion.

No correlations between the effect of overrides and the instruments' predictive abilities were found for the following factors:

initial assessment or reassessment

academic/vocational skills

employment

marital/family relationships

emotional stability

percentage of time employed (12-month period)

attitude

age at first conviction

number of prior probations/paroles

number of prior probation/parole revocations

number of prior felony convictions

convictions for selected offenses

use of community resources

social identification

alcohol usage/problems

reasoning/intellectual ability

health

sexual behavior

### 3. Recommended Modifications to Risk/Needs Assessment Instruments

A modified version of the instrument was created by reweighting the scores and adding factors which validate better. The general procedure in modifying the scoring was to give one point to a factor for approximately every ten percentage points where the presence of the factor shifted the success rate from average as compared to the factor with the highest success rate. The highest rate is given in zero points.

For the Risk scale, this procedure resulted in raising point scores for two factors - "other drug usage problems" and "number of probation/parole revocation" (on reassessment). Scores for several factors were lowered - "one address change," "alcohol usage/problems," "attitude," "age at first conviction," "number of prior periods of probation/parole supervision," "one prior felony conviction or juvenile adjudication for selected offenses," "problems with current living situation," "social identification," and "moderate problems with compliance with court or department-imposed conditions."

In the two cases, point scores were raised because of correlation with overrides. These were the scores for "two or more address changes during a 12-month period" and "unwillingness to comply with imposed conditions" (or rearrest).

For the Needs scale, both overrides and outcome (success/failure) of supervision were considered in determining modification. Overrides were given the primary consideration. Factors which correlated either moderately or strongly with overrides were given higher scores to reflect the additional weight given then in practice through the override mechanism. There were three such factors - "financial management," "companions," and agent's impression of client's needs."

Those factors which did not correlate well or correlated weakly with outcome were given lower scores. However, because the scoring of needs factors is intended primarily to reflect an estimate of supervisory workload requirements, point reduction on the basis of outcome was limited to one point. The factors for which points were lowered include "academic/ vocational skills," "employment," "marital/family relationships," "emotional stability," "alcohol usage," "reasoning/intellectual ability," and "health." Weights remained the same for the remaining factors - "other drug usage" and "sexual behavior."

### C. Application and Use of Community Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment

Although the risk/needs assessment and classification system was developed to improve both the administration and delivery of community supervision services, the system has so far proven more useful in monitoring staff performance and developing a resource allocation model than in individual case management. Most probation and parole officers find the instrument's assessments of clients' supervision needs to be reasonably consistent with their professional judgment, and see the system as a useful reinforcement of their own decision-making, particularly for potentially controversial cases. However, many officers feel that the scoring of many items on the risk and needs scale is often more subjective than objective, and many also perceive the risk/needs assessment system to be more a paperwork burden than a useful tool.

Policies, procedures and practices which have apparently impeded achievement of the service delivery and/or administrative goals of the risk/needs assessment system are discussed below, and approaches to improving the system's application and use are suggested. Most of these strategies can be implemented independent of revisions to the risk/needs instrument which are recommended elsewhere in this report to improve its predictive validity.

#### Policies, Procedures, and Practices

##### Types of Cases and Scheduling of Assessments:

All districts utilize the risk/needs assessment as it was originally intended to be used, i.e., to classify probationers and parolees. The ISP has not yet been incorporated into the risk/needs classification system, since it has to date been viewed as a pilot or experimental program. When ISP is implemented statewide, the level of supervision it represents should be incorporated in the risk/needs classification system, either by defining a new cutoff score which targets offenders scoring highest on the risk scale for ISP or by defining other objective criteria which identify the group which should be supervised at the ISP level for the first 6 to 12 months on probation or parole.

In addition to an objective measure of defendants' risk of failure to appear (FTA) for trial which is used by all districts as part of the release decision-making process, the Eighth District uses the risk/needs instrument to assess pretrial release with supervision (RWS) cases. Although RWS cases are not assigned to different supervision levels, the assessment reportedly provides officers in the Eighth District with information regarding needs for services to which RWS clients may be referred while awaiting trial. However, since the primary purpose of RWS is to ensure appearance at trial, it is essential that referrals to services made as conditions of pretrial release be clearly related to the risk factors that render defendants otherwise ineligible for release. Use of a "global" needs assessment such as that incorporated in the current community-based classification system may result in assignment of conditions unrelated to risk of FTA for a significant number of defendants, an expenditure of resources which is not justifiable given the purpose of RWSs. Therefore, use of the risk/needs assessment for pretrial defendants is inappropriate, and should be discouraged as a matter of policy. Consideration should be given to ways in which the current FTA risk instrument



can be used to systematically identify problems which affect defendants' risk of FTA, and thus are legitimate targets for pretrial intervention by community staff.

In most districts, supervising officers complete initial risk and needs assessments after probation and parole cases are assigned to their caseloads, but in the Fifth and Seventh Districts, presentence investigators are required to complete initial assessments on all cases for which they provide presentence investigations. The remaining districts should consider adopting this policy wherever staff specialization for supervision and investigation functions is implemented. Such an approach has several potential advantages:

- Greater objectivity, since investigators will not be responsible for providing supervision and services.
- Increased efficiency, since investigators are already familiar with and have access to all the information required to complete the assessments.
- More effective resource allocation, since supervisors can assign cases to officers based on knowledge of the level at which the case will likely be supervised.

Investigators in the Fifth and Seventh Districts do not complete the risk/needs assessment and classification until after they have developed their sentencing recommendation, since classification decisions are rightfully viewed as separate from choice of disposition. However, since such information can aid the sentencing decision, consideration should be given to providing to the courts an objective, systematic, and valid assessment of recidivism risk and service needs, whether derived from the risk/needs system or a similar assessment instrument developed specifically for the purpose of sentencing.

The 1987 accreditation audit conducted by the DOC revealed that, while the majority of initial assessments were being completed within the required time frame, at least half of the districts were not completing a significant number of reassessments in a timely fashion. Data from the validation sample (drawn from cases assessed during the last half of calendar year 1986) confirms that in 21% of cases, reassessments were completed more than 6.5 months following the previous assessment. The proportion of late assessments varied significantly across districts, with the Eighth District highest, at 45%, and the Second District lowest, at 12%. Although timeliness of reassessments may have improved since the 1987 audit, it is essential that supervisors and district directors continuously monitor the reassessment process to ensure that cases are reviewed and moved through the system expeditiously.

Special reassessment (defined as those completed less than 4.5 months following the previous assessment) were completed in about one-fifth of sampled cases which were reassessed. Their frequency varied from 8% in the Seventh District to 29% in the First. Many officers report that they are discouraged from conducting special reassessment as warranted by the circumstances of a case by the requirements that regular reassessments must be completed every six months regardless of whether an "off-cycle" assessment has also been done. Since the intent of the system is to ensure that risk, need,

and supervision levels be reviewed at least every six months, statewide policy should be revised to require that regular reassessments be scheduled six months after the last regular or special reassessment. This should encourage officers to revise recorded supervision levels as soon as a "significant long-term change in the client's circumstances" is noted.

#### Preparing Risk/Needs Assessments and Developing Case Plans:

Officers reported that, if a PSI has been completed, they will generally have sufficient reliable information to complete the initial assessment on probationers. If no PSI is available, however, they may lack a reliable source of information on some items. Officers indicated they have problems with a) getting rap sheets and record checks done in a timely fashion, since they can no longer call the Department of Public Safety for such information, and b) sometimes being forced to rely solely on information reported by offenders themselves. They reported that they tend not to rely solely on self-reports to score an offender low on items, but rather to err on the side of caution.

Some officers complain that institutional discharge summaries often provide inadequate information about inmates' program participation and that parole plans provide minimal guidance regarding post-institutional treatment needs. Since supervision levels were determined by risk, or by risk and needs, in 87% of the sampled cases, this lack of comprehensive treatment needs information appears to pose more of a problem for initial case planning than for determining supervision levels.

Most districts provide no systematic, structured offender interview format for officers to use in obtaining and evaluating information for the initial risk/needs assessment. The Fourth District provides a listing of interview questions to be used when a PSI is not available. On the statewide level, the Case Management Classification (CMC) system, with its structured intake interview, offers a promising avenue for encouraging consistent and thorough initial needs assessments. If statewide CMC policies, procedures, and requisite training can be developed and implemented, CMC can certainly "play a vital role in corrections" (1986 special audit) by improving the consistency and comprehensiveness of information-gathering and case planning by probation and parole officers.

In order to maximize the likelihood that risk and needs classifications are based on current and comprehensive knowledge of the offender and his/her circumstances, the districts should uniformly require that:

- Reassessments on cases being transferred from one district to another be completed by the supervising officer in the sending district, and
- Cases entering probation or parole status from community-based facilities be classified using the reassessment instrument, so that offenders' behavior while in the facility can be explicitly considered in assigning them to supervision levels.

Officers are confident that they can adequately reassess offenders supervised at normal or intensive levels. However, many expressed the view that contact

with offenders on minimal and administrative supervision may be insufficient to accurately reassess risk and needs. One remedy for this would be to institute a policy that all clients on minimum supervision, and any clients returning to active supervision, must be interviewed at reassessment to ensure that the risk/needs reassessments are accurate, and supervision level assignments are appropriate.

Although most districts have incorporated the definitions and scoring guides provided at the 1988 training into their policies and procedures, few officers report referring to them routinely as they complete initial assessments and reassessments. In order to ensure that standard definitions and scoring guides for the risk/needs instruments are routinely accessible to investigators and officers completing them, the DOC should publish a compact "handbook" containing this information. Line staff should be encouraged to contribute substantively to the development of the handbook, both in format and content, so that it reflects their values, opinions, and reference needs. Definitions, scoring guides, classification guidelines, and override policies should all be included in the handbook in a format which encourages officers to routinely refer to these guidelines. Procedures for accomplishing regular revisions and updating should be established, and each edition or version of the handbook should be clearly dated. Making current scoring and classification guidelines readily accessible to those completing risk/needs assessments should promote consistency in the interpretation of items on the scales, in making the final classification choice, and in specifying reasons for discretionary overrides when necessary.

#### Classifying Offenders:

In 46 percent of the cases classified during the validation sample period, the risk and needs classification levels matched. In another 41 percent of cases, the recommended classification level was determined by the risk score. In the remainder, the needs level was higher and determined the recommended supervision level of the cases. Some officers suggest that clients whose needs levels exceed their risk levels require a different type and level of effort than do clients whose risk level meets or exceeds their needs level. When another time study is conducted, a separate evaluation of the amount of time expended to supervise clients classified on the basis of their needs scores should be made. If significant differences in the level of effort required for such clients can be documented, contact standards and the RAM should be revised to reflect such differences.

Table 17 shows that statewide on September 30, 1988, most probationers and parolees were under normal (53%) or minimum (22%) supervision, and in most districts the proportions of the caseload at normal and minimum supervision were close to the statewide average.

Table 17. Caseload by Supervision Level  
September 30, 1988

District	Supervision Level (%)				Number of Cases*	% on Parole	No. on ISP	No. of New Case
	Intensive	Normal	Minimum	Administrative				
1	14	64	17	5	2157	7	41	156
2	14	52	25	9	1823	11	-	126
3	9	45	30	16	1363	10	-	117
4	17	50	20	13	729	17	-	38
5	16	56	18	10	2874	6	67	148
6	20	50	23	7	2417	8	40	222
7	26	47	21	6	1356	23	-	59
8	10	50	24	16	1186	12	26	67
State	16	53	22	9	13905	13	174	933

\*not including ISP or new cases.

Districts varied more widely in the proportion of cases under intensive supervision, and in the percentage of total cases who were parolees. Of the total 13,905 cases under supervision on that date, 13 percent were parolees, of whom 41 percent were under intensive supervision. A similar percent of the parolees in the validation sample were placed on intensive supervision.

Table 18 shows the proportions of initial assessments in the validation sample which resulted in placement at each level of supervision. Statewide differences between these and the September 30 caseload distribution are small and in the expected direction (i.e., initially, more cases are placed on intensive supervision and fewer on administrative).

Table 18. Percent of Initial Assessments Placed at Each Supervision Level  
by District from Validation Sample

District	Supervision Level				Number of cases
	Intensive % of cases	Normal % of cases	Minimum % of cases	Administrative % of cases	
1	19	69	12	-	26
2	23	52	16	10	31
3	14	46	36	4	28
4	22	56	22	-	18
5	21	52	21	6	52
6	20	41	32	7	41
7	80	20	-	-	5
8	12	69	8	12	26
State	20	53	21	6	227

Much of the variance across districts in the proportion of cases placed and supervised at the four supervision levels is likely the result of differences in the types of offenders supervised by the districts. For example, the

Seventh District, which reports that, by agreement with the court, OWI and simple misdemeanor offenders are rarely placed on probation supervision, had the highest proportion of intensive cases, and by far the highest proportion of parolees on its caseload. If differences in interpretation of the meaning of scale items contribute even minimally to the observed variance across districts, routine reference to standardized definitions and guidelines for assessment and classification coupled with regular statewide training should reduce unwarranted variability (i.e., that which is not a function of aggregate differences among districts in the criminal history, offense patterns, and/or needs levels of their caseloads).

Many cases appear to progress downward in supervision level over time, especially as a result of the first reassessment following the initial assessment. Of cases with an initial assessment in the validation sample, 85 percent remained on supervision at the first reassessment, and one-third of these decreased in classification, while 56 percent remained unchanged. Changes in supervision level were somewhat less frequent at subsequent reassessments, though the majority still were downward. Of cases which had reassessments as their sampled classification decision, 36 percent left the caseload prior to their next reassessment. Of those remaining, 19 percent decreased in supervision level at reassessment, while two-thirds remained unchanged.

Table 19 shows that although rates of successful discharge among closed cases in the validation sample were uniformly high across districts, the rates varied significantly. In general, districts which initially placed a lower proportion of cases on intensive supervision had higher success rates.

Table 19. Percent of Closed Cases Successfully Discharged by Sampled\* Supervision Level

District	Success Rate (% of Closed Cases)				All Cases
	Intensive	Sampled Supervision Level Normal	Minimum	Administrative	
1	50	94	100	75	89
2	64	92	100	100	89
3	100	75	95	100	86
4	100	92	100	100	96
5	58	74	97	100	82
6	50	86	100	100	85
7	44	89	92	100	78
8	67	76	87	100	79
State	59	84	87	87	85

\*The level to which cases were assigned at the first assessment during the sample time period.

Clients are most likely to be successfully discharged from normal or minimum supervision; in the sample, 85 percent of successfully discharged clients came from those levels of supervision. Statewide data also show that probationers had an 88 percent success rate, while parolees had only a 68 percent success

rate. Differences in success rates across supervision levels probably result both from the classification system's ability to identify offenders whose risk of revocation is high, and from the fact that violations by individuals under more intensive supervision will more likely be detected.

#### Override Policies:

Statewide policy discourages the use of overrides, which are seen as evidence of inappropriate use of the risk/needs instrument. In the validation sample, only 8 percent of cases were overridden and many of these were due to assaultive history or unavailability for supervision. Thus, only 5 percent of all cases classified were overridden due to officer and supervisor disagreement with the classification recommended by the instrument. Severity of offense and "other" (with no further explanation available in the automated data base) were the standard reasons most frequently cited for those discretionary overrides.

Rather than treating overrides merely as indicators of misunderstanding or misuse of the risk/needs system, administrators should recognize that overrides may also be indicators of a need to revise the classification instrument or to modify policies governing its use. Further, only truly discretionary overrides should be monitored as indicators of either system misuse or of need for changes in the system. Mandatory placement of offenders with a history of assaultive offenses on intensive supervision for the first six months and "status overrides" to administrative supervision due to a client's unavailability for supervision should not be referred to as "overrides," since they are in fact an integral part of the classification system's structure.

In addition to more appropriately identifying true overrides, system managers should encourage supervising officers to specify carefully their reasons for overriding the instrument, and these stated reasons should be routinely analyzed so that frequently cited reasons can be incorporated, as appropriate, in future revision of the instrument. The 15 percent override quota should be viewed not as a cap which should not be exceeded under any circumstances, but rather as a level of discretionary disagreement with the risk/needs system which is both acceptable and appropriate. If an officer, unit or district frequently exceeds this quota, analysis of the characteristics of overridden cases and the cited reasons for overrides should be undertaken to determine whether this results from misuse or misunderstanding of the risk/needs system or from inadequacies of the instrument. By explicitly acknowledging the valuable role which officers' professional judgment plays in classifying clients, and by providing avenues for officers to participate in the evolution and improvement of the objective risk/needs assessment system, their understanding of and commitment to the classification system will be enhanced.

#### Case Files and Recordkeeping:

Case file audits conducted in connection with the 1987 accreditation review revealed problems in several districts with the completeness and currency of officers' manual case files, particularly with regard to risk/needs assessments and reassessments and case plans. Although resulting improvements in record formats and supervisory audit procedures have likely ameliorated these deficiencies, it is essential that supervisory audits of case files continue to be routinely conducted to ensure the completeness, currency and accuracy of risk and needs assessments and classification information in the manual files.

Supervisors should focus on checking the validity and consistency of officers' scoring of items on the risk and needs scales rather than on monitoring computational accuracy, a function best performed by the automated information system.

The CIMS system does not check the validity, accuracy or logic of data entered from risk/needs assessments. The printout of CIMS data supplied to Entropy Limited revealed widespread problems with coding and entry of assessment information. In particular, total scores for risk and needs scales recorded on the data screen were not always consistent with total scores computed by adding the individual items, and some scores recorded for various items were not valid choices. Furthermore, data provided for this study show that the CIMS system has not been fully updated to reflect changes in item placement, values, coding, labeling or data entry procedures corresponding to previous revisions of the risk/needs system. The same format is used for entering data from the initial risk assessment and risk reassessment scales, likely resulting in some confusion for clerical workers and contributing to data entry errors.

Any new information system developed for community corrections should therefore

- Be programmed to identify errors in coding, computation and logic of risks and needs assessment data as it is entered.
- Provide separate data entry formats for initial assessments and reassessments.
- Incorporate procedures and mechanisms for revision which ensure that any changes in risk/needs assessment forms, scoring procedures, override policies or other procedures are incorporated into the data entry formats.

If clerical workers continue to enter all risk and needs assessment and classification data, supervising officers should be routinely provided with a hard copy of the risk/needs assessment data screens for their clients so that they can check the accuracy of data entered.

No community corrections office has enough CIMS or ACIS terminals to provide officers or supervisors with ready access to the automated information system, and few are trained in the use of the CIMS system. As a result, the information system is perceived by many as an information "black hole," which consumes data but produces little of value to line staff. Some officers' attitudes toward the risk/needs system itself have been adversely affected by their negative view of the information system. As the new information system becomes operational, a sufficient number of computer terminals, along with appropriate training in their use, should be provided to field services offices to enable officers and supervisors, as well as clerical workers, to have ready access to the system. An improved information system which offers officers a real alternative to manual files, rather than simply adding to their paperwork burden, will go far to improve the credibility and perceived utility of the risk/needs classification system.

### Staff Training in Risk/Needs Assessment:

Substantial inconsistencies in the interpretation of individual items on the risk and needs scales were noted both by a committee of district representatives which conducted a special audit of the risk/needs classification system in 1986 and by the 1987 DOC accreditation audit team. The special audit also reported confusion and inconsistency in the use and reporting of assaultive offense history despite the fact that they qualified for intensive supervision on the basis of their risk/needs score alone.

In order to improve consistency and reliability in scoring clients on the risk and needs scales, statewide retraining was conducted in the summer of 1988. While this reportedly resolved some problems, a significant number of officers still feel that scoring of risk and needs items is legitimately subject to interpretation. Consistent and accurate scoring of the risk and needs scales is essential to the integrity and reliability of the classification system. Although officer discretion should play an important role in classifying clients, its impact should be restricted to the use of discretionary overrides, as discussed previously.

Therefore, community-based corrections should conduct regular tests for accuracy and consistency within and across districts in risk/needs scoring of hypothetical case scenarios, and regular training in the risk/needs assessment system should be targeted at problem areas identified by such periodic tests. All personnel, including clerical workers, probation and parole officers, supervisors, and district directors, should receive training appropriate to their positions regarding any redesign in the risk/needs assessment and reassessment instrument, scoring protocols, override policies, and/or the automated information system. Statewide training should occur routinely, at least biennially, whether or not revisions have been made or particular problems have been noted.

### Contact Standards and the Resource Allocation Model:

The accuracy and validity of the RAM depends upon

- The consistent application of a valid risk/needs assessment and reclassification system,
- The extent to which minimum contact standards are accepted statewide as sufficient guidelines for adequate management of cases at each supervision level, and
- The accuracy and completeness of the 1987 time study.

Numerous suggestions for improving the validity and consistency of application of the risk/needs system are provided elsewhere in this report, and, with sufficient resources, the DOC should be able to continue to monitor and improve the system's predictive validity.

Through accreditation audits, the DOC already monitors consistency of application of the risk/needs instrument and compliance with contact standards, and works with districts to improve consistency and compliance. Contract standards were studied as part of the 1986 special audit, and a number of



revisions of the minimum contact standards were adopted statewide as a result of the audit's recommendations. However, many probation and parole staff express the view that reliance on quantified contact standards alone will not ensure the provision of quality supervision to probationers and parolees. It will be important for the DOC, with the participation of line staff and district management, to develop measures of the quality of supervision and services which will not only contribute to refinement of accreditation criteria and Resource Allocation Model but also enhance the credibility of the classification system with line staff.

The RAM does not yet include several types of nontraditional services provided by the districts, including community service supervision, job development services, and the ISP. When ISP is incorporated into the risk/needs classification system, it should also be included in the RAM. Until another time study can be conducted, the workload points per ISP case could be estimated at between 4.6 and 5.75 hours per month, assuming that one officer can supervise an average caseload of 20 to 25 ISP cases (this does not take into account the efforts of surveillance staff, however).

It is intended by the DOC that the RAM be used to "provide consistent criteria for the preparation, evaluation, and approval of budget requests for Iowa's Community Based Corrections System." (RAM, 1988) However, early drafts of the Performance Oversight report which are being developed by the legislative Fiscal Bureau for the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee make reference to the workload formula, but still use simple caseload statistics as the basis for community-based corrections "performance measures." It is essential that all agencies and groups which participate in the budgeting process adopt and use the workload concept if it is to be an effective tool in improving the cost-effectiveness of community corrections.

#### Risk/Needs Classification Monitoring and Evaluation:

Ongoing evaluation of the risk/needs assessment and classification system by the DOC has been hampered both by insufficient resources and by the limited role which probation and parole officers have been permitted to play in the system's development and revision.. The system design committee, the special audit committee, and the ongoing classification review committee have been composed entirely of administrative and supervisory staff.

The committee conducting the 1986 special audit of the risk/needs classification system interviewed 77 line staff (a majority of probation and parole officers) to gather systematic information on "staff perceptions of the system" with regard to advantages, disadvantages and problems, and several substantive changes in contact standards and in the risk/needs assessment forms resulting from this effort. However, this was the first time since the system's implementation that line staff opinions had been systematically elicited and considered in making system revisions, and the audit report states that "because Committee members are in key positions within their Departments, travel and Committee work time were limited. The Committee was unavailable to audit all units throughout the State. . .[so] the Committee concentrated on the larger units within each Judicial District."

Although evaluations conducted by consultants and academics external to the DOC can continue to provide valuable guidance in efforts to improve the risk/needs system, the DOC should have both the staff and information system resources required to compile a comprehensive research-oriented data base and to conduct ongoing validation and supervision impact studies. The new information system should provide each field services office with the capability to generate routine reports locally, and with ready access to programming services necessary to obtain special data analyses relevant to specific issues. Investment in internal research and planning capabilities is not a luxury but rather a necessity in a modern corrections system which must maximize its effective use of scarce resources.

## D. Match Between Workload-Staff Resources and Needs in Community Corrections

## Resource Allocation Model:

The Resource Allocation Model (RAM) developed by the DOC's Division of Community Corrections employs the risk/needs classification system to assist in determining staffing needs. The RAM assigns a workload value to various functions performed by field services staff, including the supervision of cases at each classification level. Total workload can then be calculated for all functions performed by each district in a year, and based upon the calculation that each officer has 1,378 hours of work time available each year for client supervision and investigation, staff needs can be calculated for each district.

The workload values for each type of Iowa probation and parole case were "determined through a comprehensive time study (1987) which measured and averaged statewide the actual amount of time staff spent to perform each [work task] at the minimum required level." (RAM, October 1988.) The following table summarizes workload values (in terms of hours per month) assigned to probation and parole cases at each supervision level in the October 1988 RAM draft.

	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Parole</u>
New	2.80	4.10
Intensive	2.20	2.20
Normal	1.10	1.30
Minimum	.50	.50
Administrative	.25	.25

Pretrial release with services cases, pretrial investigations, bond reduction investigations, long and short presentence investigations, informal misdemeanor reports, and out-of-state transfer investigations are also included in the RAM.

Monthly and annual statistics on the number of cases supervised at each level and investigations performed can be translated into a total number of hours of work, or workload. This total workload then generates a need for a specific number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) probation and parole staff to provide the requisite number of work hours per month/year. The RAM also suggests guidelines for allocating supervisors (1 per 7 probation and parole staff FTE) and clerical staff (1 per 4 staff and supervisory FTE). The RAM workload system thus can provide justification for requests for new positions, and may even contribute to reallocation of workloads across districts if significant long-term imbalances can be documented.

## Community-Based Corrections Capacity:

Statistics compiled by the Department of Corrections document that the probation and parole client caseload has grown by more than 50 percent since FY 1980. Furthermore, parolees, who are much more likely than probationers to require intensive supervision, constituted only 6 percent of the total caseload at the end of FY 1980, but now represent 12 percent of the caseload. The population of offenders housed in community corrections and work release facilities has also increased by over 50 percent since FY 1980. In contrast to this dramatic growth in community corrections workload, the total community corrections staff grew by only 18 percent during this period.

Non-Residential:

Table 20 summarizes the number of FTE's available in each district to perform residential and non-residential community corrections functions in FY 1988. The 218.07 field services supervision and investigation staff conducted 7605 presentence investigations and 17,387 pretrial interviews during FY 1988, and had 14,063 probationers and parolees as well as 991 pretrial RWS clients on their caseloads by the end of FY 1988. These supervision and investigation tasks required a total of 287,626 work units of effort, according to the Resource Allocation Model.

Table 20. Community Corrections Staff FTE by District  
FY 1988

District	Supervision & Investigation*	Probation/Parole Supervisors	Non-work-load**	Administrative	Clerical (all)***	Facilities****	Total Staff
1	30.25	4	6.75	8.00	14.80	43.11	106.9
2	29.76	4	1.40	5.68	13.20	31.26	85.
3	19.10	4	-	2.60	7.50	12.80	46.
4	13.00	2	-	5.00	6.00	18.50	44.5
5	46.92	6	11.00	7.00	19.68	56.31	146.9
6	36.79	6	7.50	7.00	16.21	37.50	111.0
7	26.25	5	2.00	4.50	11.00	33.35	82.0
8	16.00	2	2.00	3.00	6.63	10.66	40.0
State	218.07	33	30.65	42.78	95.02	243.49	663.

\*Including probation, parole and pretrial.

\*\*Includes ISP, treatment alternatives to street crime, community services supervision and volunteer coordination.

\*\*\*Includes clerical supervisors, and encompasses field services and facilities.

\*\*\*\*Excluding clerical staff.

The current RAM recommends minimum staffing levels based on workload only for field services supervision and investigation staff. Requisite number of field services supervisors and clerical workers are then estimated using standard ratios of these staff to supervision and investigation staff. The numbers of administrative, non-workload and residential facility staff which each district may have are determined through negotiation with the DOC.

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Table 21 presents the minimum staff requirements estimated using the RAM. In most districts, FY 1988 staffing patterns correlate fairly well with RAM estimates.

Table 21. Resource Allocation Model Minimum Staff Needs Estimates for FY 1988

District	Supervision & Investigation	Probation/ Parole Supervision*	Clerical** (field services only)
1	30.73	4.39	8.78
2	25.65	3.67	7.33
3	20.79	2.97	5.94
4	13.77	1.97	3.94
5	40.59	5.80	11.60
6	36.65	5.24	10.47
7	24.47	3.50	6.99
8	16.08	2.30	4.60
State	208.73	29.85	59.65

\*Determined based on an average ratio of one supervisor per seven field service staff (as estimated by the RAM, no actual FTE).

\*\*Calculated using a ratio of one clerical staff per four field service staff and supervisors (RAM estimates).

Statewide, there were slightly more staff in FY 1988 than the minimum FTE recommended by the RAM. In addition, the RAM reports that there are now 12.5 FTE assigned to the ISP in five districts supervising a total caseload of 188. There are also two relatively new specialized ISP programs, one staffed by three officers to focus on drug offenders, and one staffed by two officers to deal with sex offenders. Therefore, it appears that for the moment, Iowa's field services needs and resources are well-matched.

If suggested revisions of the risk/needs classification system were implemented, the proportions of probation/parole clients classified into intensive and normal supervision would decrease somewhat, while the proportion in minimum supervision would increase significantly. Table 22 illustrates the impact of implementing the proposed revisions, using data from the validation sample.

Table 22. Comparison of Workload for Current and Proposed Classification System

Supervision Level*	Current**		Proposed without ISP		Proposed with ISP***	
	Sample Cases	Work Points	Cases	Points	Cases	Points
ISP (5)	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	80.0
Intensive (2.2)	104	228.8	80	176.0	64	140.8
Normal: Probation (1.1)	250	275.0	201	221.1	201	221.1
Parole (1.3)	48	62.4	53	68.9	53	68.9
Minimum (0.5)	177	88.5	240	120.0	240	120.0
Administrative (0.25)	25	6.25	30	7.5	30	7.5
Total	604	660.95	604	593.5	604	638.3

\*Work points in parentheses are from the RAM, excepting ISP, which is based on a caseload of 20-25 per officer. If each officer has 115 work points available per month, this means that each ISP case is about 5 work points.

\*\*The current supervision level by score, not override.

\*\*\*For the analysis, ISP was included in the classification system by defining a cutoff score which identifies a small group scoring highest on the risk scale (about 20% of those identified as requiring intensive supervision)

This analysis suggests that the net result of implementing proposed classification system changes would be a decline in the current statewide probation and parole supervision workload of about 3.4 percent. Since nearly 60 percent of the RAM workload is generated by regular supervision of probation and parole cases (estimated using the summary workload ledger for September 1988), approximately 130 of the 218.07 FTE are currently devoted to these functions. If the statewide probation and parole workload were reduced by 3.4 percent, then 4.4 FTE would be freed to supervise additional cases, then as many as 88 to 110 ISP slots could be made available for use by higher-risk parolees and probationers. The group of lower-risk inmates described in Section VI would be likely candidates for ISP as an alternative to continued confinement.

Some of the statewide workload reductions achieved by the proposed classification system revision would occur in more rural areas of the state. Because it is reported in the recently-published ISP evaluation that "ISP lends itself best to a metropolitan based service delivery area" and that "future ISP development will be targeted in urban communities which are likely to have a high concentration of high risk offenders in a relatively compact area", the actual number of ISP slots which could be created using "excess" FTE is likely to be somewhat smaller than 88 to 110. However, regular intensive supervision, which is utilized in rural as well as urban areas, is also a viable option for higher-risk offenders, and could be expanded using that portion of the excess FTE not devoted to ISP. Both ISP and regular intensive supervision are cost-effective alternatives to prison confinement, when they are used for offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated.

## Residential:

Table 23 shows that as of October 1988, there were a total of 659 community-based beds in 18 separate facilities across the eight districts. Of these 126 were designated for OWI residents, 154 more were in facilities reserved for work releasees only, and the remaining 379 were in community residential facilities which accommodate offenders sentenced directly by the courts and, in three districts, work releasees.

Table 23. Capacity and Population of Community Corrections Facilities by District  
October 1988

District	Residential/WR			OWI			Totals		
	Beds	Residents	Occupancy Rate	Beds	Residents	Occupancy Rate	Beds	Residents	Occupancy Rate
1	100	82	84%	10	9	90%	110	91	86%
2	69	64	93%	10	8	80%	79	72	91%
3	25	20	80%	5	4	80%	30	24	80%
4	40	43	108%	10	5	50%	50	48	96%
5	131	111	85%	40	35	88%	171	146	85%
6	82	80	98%	14	13	93%	96	93	97%
7	66	58	88%	30	21	70%	96	79	83%
8	20	2	105%	7	2	29%	27	23	85%
State	533	479	90%	126	97	77%	659	576	87%

At the end of October 1988, there were 576 residents in these facilities. Of these one-third were Iowa work releasees, 44 percent were probationers or court commitments, 17 percent were OWI cases, and the remainder were parolees, jail transfers or other offenders.

As these data indicate, community beds are rarely used for parolees or probationers in danger of revocation due to difficulties with employment, living situation and/or substance abuse. Written policy explicitly discourages probation and parole officers from placing any of their clients on more intensive supervision as an alternative to revocation or return to prison, so it is not surprising that "half-way in" clients are the lowest priority for residential facilities.

Across the eight districts, occupancy rates varied from 80 percent to 96 percent. Statewide, 87 percent of the community beds were occupied, a high rate for a network of small facilities with relatively rapid turnover of residents (average stays are 3-4 months). However, designated OWI beds were significantly underutilized by OWI clients in three districts, where OWI occupancy rates ranged from 29 to 70 percent. In all three of these districts, the designated OWI beds not used by OWI offenders were being utilized by either work releasees or direct commitments, since the districts' total occupancy rates ranged from 83 to 96 percent.

The Community Placement Office of the Division of Community Corrections maintains a waiting list of inmates approved for work release and compiles statistics on work release. After work release grants declined by more than 25

percent from FY 1985 to FY 1986, the authority to grant work release was transferred from a three member Work Release Committee composed of representatives of both the Parole Board and the DOC to the Parole Board. While the number of work releases granted annually has risen by more than 45 percent from its low in FY 1986, the average time which an inmate spends on the waiting list for work release placement rose from 19 days in FY 1986 to 31 days in FY 1988.

As of October 28, 1988, 96 inmates had been waiting an average of 30 days since the Parole Board had granted work release (12 days awaiting approval by the warden/superintendent and Central Office plus 18 days after approval). Another 36 inmates approved by the Parole Board for work release had not yet received DOC approval.

Residential facility staff indicated that they do not maintain waiting lists for offenders committed directly by the courts, since such offenders are almost always accepted for placement at the time of sentencing. Given the high priority which Iowa has placed on reducing overcrowding in its prisons, it is essential that sufficient space be available to permit the expeditious transfer of all inmates approved for work release to community facilities. In addition, the potential for placement of selected "halfway-in" parolees and probationers in community facilities as an alternative to imprisonment should be carefully considered.

During the master planning effort which the Task Force has undertaken, the policies which determine priorities for use of residential facility beds should be examined. If these facilities are intended to serve as cost-effective alternatives to incarceration, either in the state's prisons or in county jails, admission criteria should specify that only offenders who otherwise would be securely incarcerated will be accepted as residents.



## V. BOARD OF PAROLE OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT

## A. The Offender Risk Assessment Model

During the past several years, the number of paroles granted has increased steadily. Between fiscal years 1985 and 1988, parole grants increased by 29 percent, while prison admissions increased just 23 percent. However, despite continued growth in the number of parole grants, the prisoner population has grown by about 200 inmates since the cap was lifted in 1987.

The Board of Parole seeks to minimize risk to public safety while also releasing sufficient inmates on parole to maintain the inmate population at a level which can be safely accommodated in the DOC's facilities. The risk of assessment model is accepted and used by current Board members as a primary tool for risk management in parole decision-making. Of fifteen criteria cited in the Parole Board's written decision-making policy as potential considerations in granting parole or work release, five are factors included in the risk assessment's scoring protocol, and one is the risk assessment itself.

1. History

In 1978 the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) began its study of parole policies and practices. By 1981, as prison populations continued to grow with no sign of abatement, the SAC presented findings to the legislature which suggested that the primary cause of the growth in inmate population was not increased admissions but rather a decrease in the paroling rate. The SAC also had just completed work on "a system of objective offender risk assessment designed to assist criminal justice personnel in making effective release decisions. The paramount goal of the system was, and is, to provide better public protection and reduced recidivism rates, without increased use of incarceration, and secondarily to allow reduced use of incarceration - where desired - without increased threat to society." (Risk Assessment Progress Report, May 1982.)

In early 1981, the General Assembly passed H.F. 849, placing a cap on the prison population and requiring that the Board of Parole use "objective parole criteria" to increase the parole release rate without increasing the threat to society posed by those released. In a 1983 follow-up report to the General Assembly, the SAC assessed the impact of this initiative, concluding that a dramatic increase in paroles had been achieved "with no significant increase in threat to society" and that "the potentially violent criminal can be identified with a high degree of accuracy."

The first risk assessment model developed by the SAC and used by the Parole Board incorporated both a risk assessment scoring system and guidelines for its use in the form of a matrix which indicated a range of time to be served prior to parole. The range was based on the offender's risk assessment and "desert" categorization (drawn from current offense and sentence and past commitment record). The SAC began providing risk assessment and guideline information to the Board of Parole prior to passage of H.F. 849.

The risk assessment model underwent three revisions between 1983 and 1985 based on results of further validation studies by the SAC. Although the early

versions of the risk assessment model incorporated length of stay guidelines for the Board's consideration in making release decisions, the 1985 version currently in use does not incorporate length of stay recommendations. The Board is now considering the adoption of guidelines which would systematize the Board's application of the risk assessment in combination with its consideration of other criteria in granting or denying parole, but length of stay is not a factor in the guidelines under consideration. Since the SAC was eliminated in 1985, the Board of Parole has been unable to conduct further validation efforts to improve the predictive power of its risk assessment instrument.

## 2. Description

The 1985 version of the Iowa Risk Assessment Model provides two assessments of offender risk. One measures general threat to public safety and is referred to as "Safety Risk" score. The other measures the specific threat of new violent crime and is referred to as the "Violence Risk" score.

The Risk Assessment Model is based on six primary risk factors, including Current Offense Score, Prior Violence Score, Street Time Score, Criminal History Score, Current Escape Score and Substance Abuse Score. In a seventh item an offender is classified as a "Serious Offender" if any one or more of five "special risk factors" is present.

Each of the six primary factors is scaled into three or more risk levels to which separate X and Y risk scores are assigned. These scores are then added across the six risk factors to obtain a "Total X-Score" and "Total Y-Score." These totals provide separate "risk estimates," the Total X-Score purportedly providing a better estimate of Safety Risk and the Total Y-Score a better estimate of Violence Risk.

The final Safety Risk and Violence Risk Assessments are derived from separate matrices, each of which combines the Total X-Score and Total Y-Score. For the Violence Risk Assessment only, an offenders' classification as a Serious Offender may increase their risk assessment. There are five possible Safety Risk Assessments (Very Poor, Poor, Fair, Good, and Very Good) and five possible Violence Risk Assessments (Very Poor, Poor, Good, Very Good, and Excellent). Eleven combinations of Safety Risk and Violence Risk Assessments are possible under the matrix definitions (VP/VP, P/VP, VP/P, P/P, F/P, VP/G, P/G, F/G, F/VG, G/VG, and VG/E).

The Parole Board's Research Analyst, with the assistance of an Evaluation Liaison since July 1988, prepares risk assessments for all inmates as soon as possible after their admission to the prison system. The Research Analyst enters all risk assessments (individual item scores and total assessment ratings) into the ACIS system. She has been working to compile a more extensive research database on those granted parole using personal computers and DB III software.

The Parole Board's written policy provides guidelines for scheduling initial parole and work release interviews based solely on the class of the inmate's current most serious offense (and therefore on the maximum sentence length), and requires that inmates be interviewed at least annually following their initial interview. Policy also requires that they be informed of their risk

assessment scores and the role risk assessment plays in release decision-making.

However, following imposition of the prison "cap," the Board found that they could not rely on regular inmate interviews alone to provide them with enough offenders to parole. They asked the prison staff and the SAC to recommend parole candidates for special reviews. However, the prison staff and the SAC were often in conflict over who was a suitable release candidate. The SAC relied heavily on its Risk Assessment Model, while prison staff looked more to institutional behavior and program participation. Eventually the Parole Board acquired its own Research Analyst who developed a model for Parole Candidate Identification Through the Use of Objective Criteria, which incorporates both the offender risk assessment and past Board decision-making patterns. The goal of the system is to provide the Board of Parole with a sufficient pool of candidates for special parole consideration each month to contain the growth in the prison population.

Written criteria developed by the Board's research analyst state that "offenders who score Poor or Very Poor on the Violence Risk Assessment are automatically ineligible for special parole reviews." General recidivism (safety) risk is not part of the criteria used to select those to be considered for parole through case reviews. Inmates satisfying these eligibility criteria who have not been released previously on the current offense, who are not serving a mandatory minimum and who are not serving sentence for a violent crime may be released via case review prior to their initial interview with the Board.

Written policy requires that inmates scoring Poor or Very Poor on the violence risk assessment receive approval by four or five Board members, respectively, in order to be paroled. Thus, even when these inmates are interviewed, their cases must be further reviewed in the office, since only three members are empaneled to interview cases at the institutions.

## B. Offender Risk Assessment Instrument Validation

### 1. The Sample

The sample used for validation of the Offender Risk Assessment Instrument and for evaluation of current in-practice use of the parole assessments was a randomly drawn group of 665 offenders paroled between July and December 1986.

Data on these offenders came from several sources. The offenders' assessed safety risk and violence risk scores and subsequent parolee revocations (if any) with reasons for revocation were received from the Iowa Board of Parole on a data diskette. Copies of each selected offender's Risk Assessment forms containing one, two, or three pages of raw data used to calculate the safety and violence risk assessments were also received. These sets of information plus Federal Parole Commission risk assessment factors were analyzed as part of the validation of the Offender Risk Assessment instrument. The offender data plus information from on site interviews and record reviews were used for evaluation of the current use of the risk assessments in parole decision-making.

### 2. Validation Results

The Safety Risk Score, as currently calculated and used, is designed to predict the likelihood that a paroled offender will present a risk to the public while on release from prison-setting supervision. The offender's risk to general public safety is assessed by the Safety Risk Score. Risks to public safety involving violence are assessed by the Violence Risk Score. The validation study covered both types of risk. The procedure was to analyze statistically the factors used to compute the current score by comparing them to revocation data to discover the reliability of each factor's predictive ability. Each factor's ability to correlate better than random chance was evaluated.

The general results of factor analyses are summarized in the "Validation Findings" part of Section II. Detailed results are presented below.

#### Correlations with Parole Revocation:

The first dependent variable studied in the validation of the parole risk assessment instrument was parole revocation. The extent to which each of the factors examined correlated with the revocation rate is given below.

#### current offense score

Parolees whose current offense is burglary or attempted burglary have revocations 50% more frequently than other parolees. Other crime types showing higher than average\* revocation rates are forgery and personal larceny.

\*Throughout this section, "average" refers to the average for all parolees in the sample.

prior violence score

No correlation was found.

street time score

Parole revocation rates are uniformly lower for parolees with higher street time scores. The following tabulation shows how the revocation rate varies with street time score.

street time score	revocation rate
14+ years	about 30% below average
11-14 years	about 25% below average
6-11 years	about 20% above average
0-6 years	about 25% above average

criminal history score

Parole revocation rates are lower with lower criminal history scores, but there is great variability with the scores in general. The following tabulation shows how the revocation rate varies with the score. The irregular dependence of revocation rates for scores greater than 16 is probably a reflection of the high revocation rates for crimes of "intermediate" seriousness, such as burglary.

criminal history score	revocation rate
140+	about 35% above average
41-139	about 20% above average
16-40	about 40% above average
0-15	about 25% below average

current escape score

There may be a slight positive association of escape score to revocation rate, but the number of escapes in the sample were too small to statistically verify such a weak association.

substance abuse score

The following listing shows the relationship between the substance abuse score and parole revocation rates. Although there is no statistically significant distinction among different types of drug use, there is general indication that offenders who use PCP, are addicted to opiates, sniff volatile substances, or inject non-opiates are probably poorer parole risks than are offenders in other drug abuse categories.

substance abuse score	revocation rates
0-3	about 50% below average
4-7	about average
8+	about 40% above average

X-score as currently computed

The X-score is moderately correlated with parole revocation rates. The following table shows the degree of association found in the sample. It is significant that a breakpoint in the sample falls between scores of 7 and 8, not between scores of 6 and 7 as is scaled on the current assessment form. In addition, the sample produces no breakpoint between scores of 11 and 12 as does the current form.

X-score	revocations rate
0-3	about 50% below average
4-7	about average
8+	about 40% above average

Y-score as currently computed

The Y-score is weakly correlated with parole revocation rates. The following tabulation shows the breakdowns.

Y-score	revocation rate
0-6	about 20% below average
7-9	about average
10+	about 40% above average

safety risk assessment as currently defined

The safety risk assessment (determined by a specific matrix of the X- and Y-scores), which is matched with corresponding general risk categories ranging from "Very Good" to "Very Poor" is moderately correlated to the rates of parole revocations. The following listing shows the breakdown of categories according to the sample.

safety risk category	revocation rate
very good	about half of average
good	about average
fair	about 25% above average
poor	about 35% above average
very poor	about 35% above average

violence risk assessment as currently defined

The violence risk assessment (determined by another matrix of the X- and Y-scores) is moderately correlated with parole revocation rates. However, the trend is not uniform, and this factor is not as appropriate a predictor of parole revocation as is the safety risk.

overall risk category (safety risk assessment and violence risk assessment)

The current overall assessment made by combining the safety risk assessment and the violence risk assessment is moderately correlated

to parole revocation rates.

risk category	revocation rate
good	about 10% below average
property	about 30% above average
violence	about 40% above average

Statistically determining that the current safety risk assessment is only moderately predictive of an offender's likelihood of recidivism suggested that using additional factors generally considered to be good indicators might result in improved predictability for the Offender Risk Assessment instrument. The additional factors which were validated and the results for each are presented below.

### FPC lead crime category

The correlation between the Federal Parole Commission lead crime categories and parole revocation rates is shown by the following listing. The highest risk is for Category 5 crimes, the lowest for Categories 1, 7, and 8.

FPC category	revocation rate
1	about one-fourth of average
2	average
3	average
4	average
5	about 25% above average
6	about 20% below average
7	about one-third of average
8	about one-third of average

### FPC salient factor score

No correlation was found between the Federal Parole Commission salient factor score and parole revocation rates.

### crime group

Weak correlation. Inmates whose current offense is a property crime have higher than average revocation rates.

### lead crime

Weak correlation. Crime categories with the highest rates of parole revocations are burglary, theft, and false use of a financial instrument.

### offense class of lead crime

Moderate correlation. Inmates whose lead crime is a class C felony have higher than average parole revocation rates.

concurrent or consecutive sentence

No correlation was found between concurrent/consecutive sentencing and revocation rates.

total sentence length

The total sentence length for current incarceration is moderately correlated with parole revocations. The highest risks are inmates with 10-24 year sentences. The lowest risks are inmates with sentences less than 5 years. Intermediate seriousness crimes (burglary, forgery, etc.), with sentence length of 10-24 years, are associated with the highest rates of revocations.

sentence length	revocation rate
1-4 years	about 35% below average
5-9 years	about average
10-19 years	about 35% above average
20-24 years	about 65% above average
25+ years	about 35% below average

number of days out of prison

The number of days out prior to the current offense is weakly correlated with parole revocation. Those with no days out have 10% fewer revocations than average. Those out one or more days have revocations 10% more frequently than average.

instate vs. outstate

Strong correlation. Inmates paroled to out-of-state locations have a revocation rate one-fourth that of those paroled within the state.

first vs. repeated parole

Moderate correlation. First time parolees have revocation rates 30% lower than inmates who have had one or more previous paroles.

months served on current sentence

Weak correlation. Inmates who have served 3.6 or fewer months have revocation rates 35% lower than inmates paroled after serving more than 3.6 months. Since only 11% of the sample inmates were paroled within the first 3.6 months of their sentence length, this correlation is weak in terms of application to the entire population.

age at time of current offense

Weak correlation. The correlation of an offender's age at the time of committing the current offense with rates of parole revocation is shown in the tabulation below.



<u>age</u>	<u>revocation rate</u>
21 (or under) years	about 25% above average
22-29 years	about average
30+ years	about 30% below average

age at first commitment

Moderate correlation. Parolees whose very first commitment occurred at age 18 or under have a 50% higher rate of revocation than those whose first commitment occurred after age 18.

number of current offenses

Moderate correlation. The number of offenses for which and inmate is incarcerated and the rate of revocation when subsequently paroled is moderately correlated. Because the current offense sheet was missing from the data for over 200 of the records in the sample, the results for this factor must be regarded as somewhat questionable.

number of current offenses	revocation rate
1	about 20% below average
2-3	about 40% above average
4+	about twice average

current conviction for violent offense

Weak correlation. Inmates serving time for property and other nonviolent crimes have the highest revocation rates.

category of current conviction	revocation rate
violent	about 50% below average
non-violent	about 15% above average

number of prior commitments

There is a weak positive correlation between the number of prior convictions and parole revocation rate.

number of prior commitments	revocation rate
none	about 15% below average
1+	about 15% above average

number of prior convictions

prior convictions for violent offense

length of commitment-free period before offense

gender of inmate

No correlations with revocation rates were found for the four factors listed above.

The institution from which an inmate is paroled was analyzed for correlation with risk. It was determined that there is no general statistically significant association between the institution from which the inmate is paroled and the parole revocation rate. On the borderline of statistical significance are the facts that inmates from MCC, JBC and IMR have about 20% higher than average revocation rates, while those from ISP, RIV, RWC, and MTV have about 2/3 the average revocation rate.

#### Correlations with Violence:

The Violence Risk Score, as currently calculated and used, is designed to predict the likelihood of a paroled offender's committing a crime involving violence while on release from prison-setting supervision. As with the validation of the Safety Risk Score, factors used to compute the Violence Risk Score were validated one by one to test their effectiveness as predictors of violent behavior. Detailed results are presented below.

##### current offense score

Weak correlation. Of all the current offenses listed in the sample, only Burglary is correlated with a relatively high (50%) rate of violence for an offender on parole.

##### prior violence score

Moderate correlation. A prior violence score over 10 on the current assessment is associated with a violence rate twice the average among parole revocations. A prior violence score of 10 or less has a violence rate of two-thirds the average.

##### street time score

Moderate correlation. A street time score of 0-6 is associated with a violence rate about 50% higher than average among parole revocations. Street time scores of 14 and higher are associated with violence rates about half the average.

##### criminal history score

Strong correlation. A criminal history score greater than 40 is associated with a rate of violence among parole revocations of about twice the average. A score in the range of 16-40 is associated with a violence rate of about three-fourths the average. A score in the range of 0-15 has a violence rate about one-fourth the average.

##### current escape score

There were too few escapes in the history of parole revocations in the sample to reach a conclusion regarding the association of this factor to violence as a component of the parole violation.

##### substance abuse score

Strong correlation. Drug abusers have low rates of violence incidents among parole revocations. Alcohol abusers have average rates. Parolees with no history of substance abuse have nearly three times the average violence rates among parole revocations. The records of the history of drug abuse may be in error, and this correlation may reflect that those who are known abusers are good risks, while there may be unknown abusers who are poor risks.

X-score as currently computed

Strong correlation. Parolees with X-scores of 8 or higher have about twice the average rates of violence among parole revocations.

Y-score as currently computed

Strong correlation. Parolees with Y-scores of 6 or higher have about twice the average rates of violence among parole revocations.

safety risk assessment

Strong correlation. If the safety risk assessment is Poor or Very Poor, the rate of revocation for violent crimes during parole is about twice the average. If the assessment is Fair, Good, or Very Good, the rate is about half the average.

violence risk assessment

Moderate correlation. If the violence risk assessment is Poor or Very Poor, the rate of revocation for violent crime during parole is almost twice the average. If the assessment is Good, Very Good, or Excellent, the rate is about two-thirds the average. (Thus, on the validation sample, the safety risk scale was a somewhat better predictor of violence among parole revocations than was the violence risk scale.)

overall risk category (safety risk assessment and violence risk assessment)

Very strong correlation. If the overall risk category is violent, the rate of conviction for "violent" crime during parole is about three times the average rate. If the category is "property," the rate is about average. If the category is "good," the rate of violent crime is slightly less than half the average rate.

Since the violence risk assessment correlated only moderately as a predictor of violent crimes among parole revocation, several additional factors were validated for their relationship to violence among revocations to find those which might work better in a modification of the current assessment scoring. The results are presented below.

FPC salient factor score

There is a strong correlation for the Federal Parole Commission's salient factor scores. Those in the 5-10 range are associated with higher rates of violent crime on parole revocation than those scored

in the 0-4 range. (Of the 164 parole violations in the sample for which the salient factor score could be computed, ten involved new crimes of a violent type and all ten had scores of 5 or greater.

months served on current sentence

There is a strong correlation for this factor. Inmates who have served 8.5 months or more on their current offense prior to parole have a higher rate of violence on parole revocation than do inmates who are paroled within the first 8.5 months after admission.

current conviction for violence

Inmates serving time for a violent offense have about twice the rate of violence among parole revocations as the average. This is a strong correlation.

prior conviction for violence

There is a strong correlation for parolees with a history of prior convictions for violence. These inmates have a much higher rate of incidence of violence on parole than do those with no prior convictions for violence.

offense class of lead crime

Moderate correlation. Inmates serving time for a Class C felony have the highest rates of violation involving violence during parole.

age at first commitment

Moderate correlation. Parolees whose first commitment in their lives was at age 21 or younger have a higher rate of violence during parole than do parolees whose age at first commitment was over 21 years.

crime group

Weak correlation. Inmates serving time for a property offense have a lower rate of violence-related offenses during parole than do those serving time for a violent offense.

total length of sentence

Weak correlation. Inmates with sentence lengths of 10+ years have a higher rate of violence on parole revocations than do inmates with shorter sentence lengths.

FPC lead crime category

Weak correlation. Inmates serving time for crimes in FPC categories 4 and 5 have a higher incidence of violence on parole revocation than do inmates in categories 2 and 3. (Categories 1, 6, 7, and 8 have too few instances of parole revocation in the data to assess the violence statistics.)

age at current offense

Weak correlation. Inmates serving time for an offense committed at age 30 or older have lower rates of violence on parole revocation than those who committed their current offense at a younger age.

age at parole

Weak correlation. Inmates paroled after age 30 have a somewhat lower rate of violence on parole revocation than do inmates paroled at a younger age.

number of current offenses

Weak correlation. Inmates serving time for three or more offenses have about 50% higher than average rates of violence on parole revocation. (However, the numbers of inmates in the revocation sample was too small to produce a definitive conclusion.)

number of prior commitments

Weak correlation. Inmates with at least one prior commitment have about 25% greater rates of violence during parole than those with no prior commitments.

lead crime

Weak correlation. The following crime types had sufficient numbers in the sample to determine the relationship to violence on revocation:

crime type	rate of violence on revocation
2nd degree burglary	70% above average
3rd degree theft	20% below average
FUFI	below average (0)
OMVUI	below average (0)

gender

Weak correlation. Females have higher rates of technical violations for parole revocations than males; males have higher rates of violence-related parole violations.

Some factors showed no relationship as predictors of violent behavior. These include:

concurrent or consecutive sentence

number of days out

first time paroled

Two factors pertaining only to the Iowa population were analyzed for possible correlation with violence among parole revocations.

instate vs. outstate parole jurisdiction

In the sample, the number of inmates paroled to other jurisdictions was too small to determine a relationship.

institution of incarceration

The highest rates of violence among parole revocations are from parolees from JB and IMCC. However, the numbers in the sample were too small to make this a statistically definitive conclusion.

3. Recommended Modifications to Offender Risk Assessment Instrument

Since the validation showed that the current instrument produces scores which serve only moderately well as predictors of an inmate's risks to public safety and to future violent behavior, a modified scoring system was created. The modified version incorporates new factors in addition to those currently used.

Specifically, the elements of the current X-score (Safety Risk) and Y-score (Violence Risk) were modified by raising the weights of those factors which performed well and lowering the weights of those factors which performed poorly. New factors which performed well and are convenient to determine were added.

To avoid the statistical problem of overfitting, two safeguards were followed in constructing the modified score. First, the weights were shifted from their current scoring values only a portion of the amount which would be optimal on the sample data. Second, the cutoff points between the assessments "VG", "G", "F", "P", and "VP" were shifted one point from the sample optimum if this brought subsample percentages closer to those of the current safety assessment subsampler percentages. These two safeguards employ the well-established statistical procedure of "shrinkage" and yield a modified scoring system which is estimated to optimize predictive performance on future parole decisions.

## C. Application and Use of Offender Risk Assessment

The Parole Board's workload has grown as prison population pressures have increased. Table 24 illustrates that the number of cases considered for parole grew by 15 percent in just three years.

Table 24. Parole Board Workload Trends

Fiscal Year	Inmate Interviews	Case Reviews	Total Cases Considered	Paroles Granted	Work Release Grants
1985	2347	2793	5140	1367	NA
1986	2781	2251	5032	1454	NA
1987	2602	2521	5123	1529	605
1988	2888	3003	5891	1765	718

In FY 1987, the Parole Board was reorganized by the legislature, going from seven part-time members to five members, three of whom are full-time. If the Board's workload continues to increase, as is likely if prison commitments grow and capacity remains limited, consideration should be given to increasing the Board's resources.

## Adequacy of Information:

The accuracy and completeness of information on which the risk assessment is based depends upon the quality and quantity of information provided to the Board by law enforcement agencies, the DOC and the Judicial Districts. Therefore, the Board should clearly communicate its information needs and offer any reasonable assistance to these agencies in developing forms and formats for information collection and analysis which will serve the agencies' and the Board's needs.

Since July 1988, the Board's Research Analyst, who had previously been solely responsible for completing all assessments, has been assisted by an Evaluation Liaison located at Oakdale. The proportion of the institutional population for whom risk assessments are available has risen from 43% in September 1986, to 73% in December 1988. Since the quality and availability of risk assessment information on inmates and parolees is clearly dependent on having sufficient staff trained in risk assessment and data entry, the Parole Board must be provided with sufficient staff to perform these essential functions in a timely fashion.

## Research Needs:

Although the Parole Board is required to "study the relationship of the success of inmates on parole, work releases or furlough to the programs completed by the inmates while in the institution," the available automated information does not sufficiently describe program participation, progress and outcomes, and the Board does not have sufficient staff or computer resources to translate manual file information into computer-analyzable data. With the limited resources available, the Research Analyst has effectively been limited to providing

statistical feedback on aggregate outcomes of parole decisions which may influence the way in which the risk assessment is used. With the elimination of the SAC in 1985, the Parole Board has been unable either to conduct basic research in risk assessment or to explore potential changes to the risk assessment instrument which might improve its predictive validity.

Because the risk assessment model is likely to continue to play an important role in parole decision-making, it is essential that its predictive validity be periodically reevaluated. With a relatively modest initial investment in computer hardware and software, the Parole Board could enhance its capability to monitor applications of the risk assessment model, and could develop the capacity to design and conduct longitudinal research directed at improving the instrument itself.

The Research Analyst is still solely responsible for entering risk assessment information into the ACIS system. To enable the Research Analyst to provide necessary evaluation research and policy analysis services to the Board, comprehensive training of the Evaluation Liaison should be promptly completed so that he can assume responsibility for all risk assessment and data entry for new admissions to the institutional system.

Parole:

During the past several years, the number of paroles granted has increased steadily. Table 25 shows that between fiscal years 1985 and 1988, parole grants increased by 29 percent, while prison admissions increased just 23 percent.

Table 25. Trends in Parole Grants and Revocations

Fiscal Year	Inmates Paroled*	Paroles Revoked*	Prison Admissions**	Prison Population,*** 7/1	Parole Caseload,*** 7/1
1983	1000	190	1953	2675	681
1984	1230	230	1974	2591	1059
1985	1367	312	2161	2635	1302
1986	1454	403	2205	2720	1498
1987	1529	486	2454	2789	1491
1988	1765	502	2652	2890	1514

\*Data provided by Parole Board. FY83 and FY84 figures are estimates from graphs.

\*\*DOC data.

\*\*\*From LENSTRA.

However, despite continued growth in the number of parole grants, the prisoner population has grown by about 200 inmates since the cap was lifted in 1987.

Data provided by the Board's research analyst indicates that approximately 90 percent of all paroles are now being granted as a result of case reviews rather than interviews. Only seven percent of inmate interviews result in parole, in comparison to 40 percent of case reviews. Of those inmates interviewed during



four months in FY 1988, the majority (54%) scored Poor or Very Poor on the violence risk assessment. In contrast, 76% of case reviews in the same period involved inmates who were good, very good, or excellent violence risks.

Clearly, an inmate's risk assessment score, particularly the violence risk score, plays a significant role in the Board's decision-making. Data provided by the Parole Board shows a strong association between the average length of time served prior to parole and inmates' violence risk score level. Among inmates paroled in 1987, those with poor and very poor violence risks served significantly more time on the average than did lower-risk offenders convicted of the same class of offense.

In the sample of parolees used for this validation, there is a strong and statistically significant association between the percentage of inmates' maximum sentence served prior to parole and both their safety and their violence risk levels. Nearly one-third of poor and very poor violence risks served more than 30 percent of their maximum sentence prior to parole, while only 7 percent of good to excellent violence risks served that much of their sentence. On the other hand, 65 percent of good risks served less than 15 percent of their maximums, in contrast to less than 30 percent of poor and very poor violence risks.

Table 26 shows that the proportion of inmates granted parole who are assessed as good risks on both the safety and violence scales has declined in recent years, while the proportion assessed as poor property risks has grown.

Table 26. Trends in Risk Levels of Paroled Inmates

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number Paroled</u>	<u>Percent with Risk Assessments</u>	<u>Poor Violence</u>	<u>Poor Property</u>	<u>Good Risks</u>
1985	1367	70.8	20.9	10.3	68.8
1986	1454	84.5	20.3	10.8	68.9
1987	1529	88.3	16.5	26.5	57.0
1988	1765	97.7	19.5	26.2	54.3

The proportion of total paroles granted to offenders with poor and very poor violence risks has remained relatively stable, as has the proportion of the institutional population scoring poor or very poor on the violence scale.

Before the cap was lifted, population pressures sometimes resulted in the parole of good risk inmates prior to their completion of institutional programs. In the absence of a mandated population goal, the Parole Board now requires that most of these "high need/low risk" inmates remain in prison until they have successfully completed recommended treatment programs. Although this policy is more consistent with current institutional treatment policies and goals, it does not address the larger question of whether prison is the most appropriate setting in which to provide needed treatment or program involvement for these low-risk offenders. This is a policy issue which should be addressed as part of the correctional master planning effort.

Both institutional and community-based corrections staff express serious concern regarding the risk assessment model's failure to identify many sex offenders, particularly child sexual abusers, as poor parole risks. This has caused many to question the validity of the model for predicting other violent or recidivistic behavior. Although in the past, population pressures resulted in release of some sex offenders assessed as good risks prior to treatment completion, the Board reportedly now requires all sex offenders to participate in the nine-month Mt. Pleasant treatment program prior to consideration for minimum security, work release or parole. Many paroled sex offenders have been placed on ISP in those districts which have implemented the program.

Many institutional staff report that it is difficult to implement a policy of graduated release (i.e., gradual reduction in custody levels and completion of a sequence of required treatment programs just prior to release) in the absence of clear and consistent guidelines from the Parole Board regarding inmates' probable parole release dates and the likelihood of their placement in work release. Although communications between the Board and the DOC have improved in recent years, institutional staff still report that they must often "second-guess" Parole Board decisions based on their knowledge of the Board's past practices.

Implementing parole and work release guidelines which suggest likely minimum stays in prison for different types of inmates would enhance the consistency of parole decision-making and enable the institutional system to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of its graduated release policies and programs. Therefore, the Parole Board should develop written guidelines which recommend the proportion of an inmate's maximum sentence which should be served prior to the grant of parole.

#### Work Release:

In FY 1987, the power to grant and revoke work release was given to the Board of Parole. The Board's written policies do not separately describe the criteria used to select inmates for work release in contrast to parole, but rather refer to both types of release interchangeably.

However, in practice, the Board reportedly views work release as an appropriate placement for: a) relatively poor risk inmates who would not be granted parole directly from a correctional institution, and b) good risks who require graduated release due to lack of parole plans and/or a stable home to which they could return.

The Parole Board should develop written guidelines which differentiate those who should be placed on work release from those who can be paroled directly from prison. As discussed above, these guidelines should suggest the optimal proportion of maximum sentence to be served in prison prior to placement on work release.

#### ISP:

Although most Parole Board members are not familiar with either the ISP program or parole supervision levels as defined by Community Based Corrections Risk/Needs Assessment System and its minimum contact standards, the Board often recommends that higher risk inmates to whom paroles are granted be placed on

maximum or intensive supervision. Such a recommendation often results in the parolee's assignment to the ISP program in districts where it is available.

A recently published evaluation of the Intensive Supervision Program documents that parolees constitute the majority of offenders placed on ISP. During the initial 21-month evaluation period, 48 percent of the 521 offenders placed on ISP were male felony property offenders on parole supervision, and another 28 percent were parolees convicted of felony crimes against persons or aggravated misdemeanors. In all, parolees constituted 80 percent of admissions to ISP during this period. Although the Parole Board risk score is not reported for over 27 percent of ISP parolees in the evaluation sample, nearly 27 percent of the assessed ISP parolees were poor violence risks, and another one-third were poor property risks.

The Parole Board currently has no written criteria for recommending parolees for intensive supervision or for assignment to ISP. Guidelines should be developed which identify characteristics of inmates who should be recommended for ISP (although the final decision regarding classification of parolees should remain with community corrections staff).

#### Revocation:

Between FY 1985 and FY 1988, the number of parole revocations rose by over 60 percent (see Table 26), and the proportion of total prison admissions which resulted from parole revocation rose from 14 percent to 19 percent. However, the number of parolees revoked annually for violent felony and aggravated misdemeanor convictions has remained stable since FY 1985, while the proportion of revocations due to all types of felony convictions has declined from 54 percent to 42 percent during the past four years. Therefore, the overall increase in parole revocations is primarily a result of growth in the number of revocations for technical violations of parole conditions and new simple or serious misdemeanor charges or convictions.

When work release was administered by the corrections division of the Division of Social Services, an average of two-thirds of work releasees successfully completed their placements. Since FY 1985, after the DOC was created and the Districts were given responsibility for managing work release programs, only one-half of work releasees successfully completed their stay in the facilities. The success rate stabilized at that level even before the Parole Board began selecting work releasees, and it has not changed even though the number of admissions to work release increased from a nine-year low of 418 in FY 1986 to 612 in FY 1988. Therefore, the increase in the failure rate is likely due to implementation of more stringent criteria for successful completion of work release programs rather than to a decrease in program quality or to increases in the objectively-measured risk levels of residents. Data provided by the Parole Board documents that the proportion of work release residents assessed as poor or very poor violence risks has declined from 39 percent (of residents on September 16, 1986) to 22 percent (on September 16, 1988), while the proportion of poor and very poor violence risks in the prison population remained stable at about one-half.

Neither the Parole Board's risk assessment model nor the community-based risk/needs instrument currently plays any role in parole or work release revocation decisions, although for a brief period, the request for revocation

form asked for information on a parolee's risk score from the community-based risk/needs instrument. The nature of the violation or offense and the recommendations of judicial district corrections staff are the central factors now considered. The Board's written policies outline the types of violations of parole conditions which must be reported to the board, but do not suggest a systematic way of considering such factors in reaching a revocation decision. Board policies regarding work release revocation simply state that it "shall be initiated pursuant to department of corrections and district department rules relating to violation of the conditions of work release." Although a revocation hearing may result in reinstatement of the parole or work release, the consequence of parole or work release revocation is always return to prison.

Because parole and work release revocations have been increasingly contributing to the growth in prison admissions, the Parole Board should structure and prioritize the criteria to be used in making the revocation decision, and it should consider the role which its risk assessment model and/or the community-based risk/needs assessment might play in evaluating offenders for revocation. Although revocations for technical violations of parole or work release conditions may in some instances serve the public interest by preventing more serious misconduct and contributing to the credibility of the justice system's enforcement capabilities, the same concern for objective risk assessment which characterizes the parole grant and work release decisions should play a part in the revocation decision. The Board should encourage the DOC and district departments to use alternatives to revocation for inmates experiencing problems with employment, substance abuse and/or living situation, but who are not at high risk of reoffending. These alternatives include intensified supervision and residence in community-based facilities.

#### Conclusion:

The Parole Board should develop guidelines to structure its consideration of the offender's violence and safety risk in concert with criteria deemed relevant to goals other than "risk management" or "selective incapacitation." These additional criteria should, for the most part, be limited to factors not already included in the risk assessment model, e.g., employment history, institutional behavior and program participation, and history of sexual deviance. Even if some offender groups, such as sex offenders, cannot be statistically identified as high risk and so incorporated into the objective risk assessment scale, decision guidelines can explicitly consider selected characteristics of these inmates in assessing need for treatment and/or intensive supervision. In developing guidelines, the Parole Board should explicitly consider the role that safety (general recidivism) risk assessments (which are not a central consideration in current parole decision-making) should play in parole decision-making.

Any decision-making guidelines developed by the Board of Parole should be consistent with the stated goals of corrections which will be developed as part of the master planning process. Therefore, the Board should be involved in the deliberations and decision-making of the Task Force regarding criminal justice goals and objectives, not only through contributing information on current decision-making practices but also through focusing attention on the values and goals to be actualized in the parole and work release decision-making process.

## VI. Inmate Population Profiles

Analysis of the current inmate population (as of December 15, 1988) was conducted using data received on three magnetic tapes from the Iowa Department of Corrections. One tape contained general information on the 3000 inmates. The second tape contained custody classification data through December 15, 1988. The third tape contained parole risk assessment data through the same time period.

## A. Characteristics of the Current Population

Histograms of characteristics for the current population are given in Appendix H. Below are described some of the factors detailed in the histograms.

1. General Characteristics

- o The current prison population is comprised of 3000 inmates, 140 females and 2860 males. 76% of the inmates are serving their first prison sentence. 18% are serving their second. One inmate is serving his ninth incarceration.
- o Admission to their current facility for 72% of the inmates took place in 1988. 22% of the inmates were admitted between 1985 and 1987. Only 6% came into the current facility before 1985.
- o On average, an inmate has served just over two years of the current offense sentence. Almost 30% of the inmates began serving their sentences within the past year. 60% have served three years or less of their sentence. 5% have served more than 10 years.
- o 1357 (49%) inmates are serving sentences of 10 to 24 years for their lead sentence. The majority of these inmates were convicted for a single crime. 30% of the inmates are serving between 5 and 9 years. 18% are serving between 25 and 40 years. 7% are serving between 1 and 4 years, and 3% are serving between 50 and 99-year sentences.
- o Nearly 41% of the inmates have a total sentence length of over 10 years; nearly 21% have sentences 5 years or less. For those 882 inmates not serving life terms, but who have sentence lengths exceeding 10 years, 285 have served more than 20% of a sentence exceeding 10 years. 1784 (61% of the total population) have sentence lengths of 10 years or less. 519 of these inmates have served between 10% and 20% of their total sentences.
- o For 1632 inmates (55%), the primary offense involved death, personal injury to a victim or threat of harm to a victim from use of a weapon (or representing to have a weapon). 26% were involved with the threat of harm to a victim, or property damage, but no weapon. 19% of the inmates did not have any such aggravating factors.
- o Analysis of prior records of violence reveals that 64% of the inmates have no record of violence. During the last 12 months, 14% were involved in more than one incident of assaultive, aggressive, threatening, or destructive behavior. During the last 10 years, 12% have one prior conviction for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor which involved death,

personal injury or use of a weapon.

- o 10% of the inmates' records reflect multiple prior convictions for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor which involved death, injury, or use of a weapon.
- o The range of prior time served by inmates is typically 4-9 years with an average of 7 years.
- o More than half of the inmates (54%) have been released from prison previously. 89% of these were released from minimum or medium custody. About 46% are serving their first term.
- o 62% of the inmates are within 2 years of parole or discharge. 37% are more than 2 years from parole or discharge.
- o Half of the inmates are between ages 20 and 30, with the most common age being 24 years. The youngest inmate is age 16; the oldest is 78. At commitment, 89% of the inmates were between 18 and 39 years of age.
- o The three most common behavioral problems of inmates during the last 12 months were:
  - use of drugs/alcohol (39%),
  - failure to accept responsibility for actions 34%, and
  - nonconforming behavior 30%.
- o Regarding other behavioral problems, about 13% of the inmates (392) have exhibited aggressive behavior, 14% have demonstrated manipulateness, and 11% have been argumentative and have exhibited hostility. 7% of the inmates have shown abusive behavior.
- o Roughly 90% of the inmates have no psychological problems or other exceptional needs requiring supervision or treatment.
  - 6% (179 inmates) have a history of violence/aggression/suicide.
  - 2% (50 inmates) have psychological reports indicating possible mental illness.
  - 2% (58 inmates) have a history of psychiatric hospital admissions.
- o Of the 10% (268 inmates) with exceptional supervision requirements
  - 45% require protective custody.
  - 29% require restraint for aggressive or assaultive behavior.
  - 8% are informants known to the inmate population.
  - 8% have records indicating affiliations with organized gangs.
  - 7% require restraint for homosexual behavior.
  - 1% have records indicating affiliation with organized crime (0.7 %) and/or have affiliations with violent activists (0.3%).
- o 7% of the inmates have identified pressure situations, 70% of them related to an "other inmate." The remaining 30% had personal, family or legal proceedings as the source of pressure.

- o 5% of the population have outstanding warrants and detainers. Of this group:

- 41% have detainers from another state.
- 6% have a federal detainer.
- 15% have an Iowa detainer.
- 16% have a detainer notification pending.
- 21% have a felony adjudication pending.

- o 18% of the inmates experienced institutional adjustment problems. Of the group whose adjustment has been less than satisfactory, 66% have repeated incidents indicating inadaptability to institutional routine or supervision cited as the most serious reason. 6% have had their most serious problems related to an unsatisfactory rating by a housing supervisor, and 2% have had unsatisfactory ratings from a work supervisor.
- o The level of education attained most commonly is between 7 and 11 years of school, with nearly 21% having finished high school. Only 12 of the current inmates are college graduates, although 9% of the population has had academic or vocational training beyond the high school level.
- o The IQ level for the inmates ranges between between 80 and 109 for 72% of the current population; 13% fall below 80, and 15% are scored higher than 109.
- o 51% of the inmates have no dependents and 26% have only one dependent. The remaining 23% have from 2 to 12 dependents.

## 2. Characteristics Pertaining to Custody Classification

- o 64% of the inmates scored from 4 to 9 on the Inmate Custody Classification Scoresheet (0-22 possible scoring). 10% scored 13 or over. The most common score was 6. The score-assigned custody levels were:

- Minimum/live out	29%
- Medium	50%
- Maximum	21%

- o Most classifications appear to be conducted in a timely fashion. 98.4% of the inmates received classifications within the last 12 months and only 9% had not received a classification by 13 or more months. Only 4.4% of the inmates are somewhat overdue their scheduled classification date; and, of those overdue, half are overdue by only one month.
- o 27% of the inmates received a custody grade level determined by override rather than by questionnaire score. Of that 27%, the modified grade level was divided as follows:
  - 15% of the inmates received minimum custody level
  - 64% of the inmates received medium custody level
  - 21% of the inmates received maximum custody level
- o Approximately 35% of the inmates have received disciplinary reports within the past six months.

- o Nearly 43% of the inmates have received supervision revocation from community corrections programs (either parole, work release, or probation). Of this group, 45% have had only one revocation, with the revocation not related to escape. Receiving only one such revocation applies to 19% of the total inmate population.
- o Inmates who were involved in an escape or escape attempt during the last 5 years made up 31% of the prison population. 50% of those 901 inmates were from minimum supervision, and 36% were from minimum custody live-out status. 4% were from minimum custody; 9% were from medium custody, and 0.5% were from maximum custody level.
- o During an escape or escape attempt, 31% of the inmates involved had an organized plan (6% of total population), and 54% committed additional crimes (10% of total population).

### 3. Characteristics Pertaining to Parole Risk Assessment

- o 81.4% of the inmates have had an offender risk assessment by parole within the past 30 months, 72.3% within the past 24 months, 64.5% within the past 18 months, and 51.0% within the past 12 months.
- o The current offense for 65.7% of the inmates is categorized by the X-scoring system as a most serious indicator of risk to general public safety (robbery, personal larceny, burglary, arson, selling narcotics, motor vehicle theft, forgery, fraud and bad checks). The current offense for 49.2% of the inmates is categorized by the Y-scoring system as a most serious indicator of risk of violence (robbery, personal larceny, burglary, arson, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, rape and sex offenses).
- o The prior violence record scored high for 28.8% of the inmates.
- o The amount of street time after reaching age 14 before the current sentence effective date varies from less than one year to 55 years. For 73.3% of the inmates it is between 4 and 15 years, with 5-7 years being most frequent.
- o The criminal history prior to the current sentence is scored as high risk for 26.5% of the inmates.
- o 10.5% have a record including escape or absconsion (including attempts), with 7.1% convicted and 3.4% charged only.
- o 13% have a history of PCP use, non-opiate injections or sniffing volatile substances. 7.6% have a history of opiate addiction or heavy hallucinogen use. 52.3% have a history of alcohol problems, some opiate or hallucinogen use, or other drug problem. 27.1% have no history of substance abuse.



o The current safety risk assessments are distributed as follows:

- Very Good 16.0%
- Good 19.4%
- Fair 8.6%
- Poor 32.5%
- Very Poor 23.6%

o The current violence risk assessments are distributed as follows:

- Excellent 16.0%
- Very Good 19.4
- Good 17.7
- Poor 24.2
- Very Poor 22.7

## B. Characteristics of Identifiable Low-Risk Group

One of the objectives of this project was to determine whether or not a group of inmates could be identified which are sufficiently low risk as to be good candidates for placement in an alternative correctional program. Because the recommended modifications to the Offender Risk Assessment instrument yielded an enlarged low-risk portion of the sample compared to that of the current instrument, this tool can be used in identifying such low-risk group in the current inmate population. The following criteria may be used to define this group:

### Low-Risk Group Criteria

- Score Very Good on the modified Safety Risk Score (S in the range 0 to 8).
- Score Excellent on the modified Violence Risk Score (V in the range 0 to 9).
- Eligible for parole.
- Not inappropriate for alternative correctional programming due to special considerations of the individual case.

With the available data, it has been possible by stratification on current safety/risk scoring combinations to estimate the size of the group within the current institutional population that would be candidates for consideration for low-risk group assignment as totaling about 133 inmates.

Because only the scores, and not the individual factors, are recorded in the current computerized data files, it is not possible to rescore each of the 3000 inmates in the profile database. For example, for the Current Offense Score, only the score value (0, 1, 2 or 3) is recorded, not the identity of which of the 22 options applies. Similarly, for the Substance Abuse Score, it is impossible to separate "opiate/hallucinogen use" from "alcohol problems" based on the score alone. Also, for the Serious Offender Classification, a "yes" entry does not indicate which of the five options produced the "yes".

As an alternative, the group size was estimated by a stratification procedure based on the current assessment combinations. Then, for each subgroup, it was determined what fraction satisfied the following criteria:

- i) S in the range of 0 to 8 (VG modified Safety Risk)
- ii) V in the range 0 to 9 (E modified Violence Risk)

This yielded the fractions given in Table 27.

Table 27. Fractions of Study Sample in Current Categories Satisfying Low-Risk Criteria for Modified Categories

<u>Current Safety-Violence Risk Category Combination</u>	<u>Fraction of the Study Sample with VG on modified Safety Risk and E on modified Violence Risk</u>
VG - E	0.7947
G - VG	.1622
F - VG	.0981*
F - G	.0339
F - P	.0185
P - G	.0125
P - P	.0092
P - VP	.0
VP - G	.0
VP - P	.0
VP - VP	.0

All 3000 inmates in the profile data base were inventoried. Each non-lifer inmate with a parole eligibility date before 12/15/88 and with no outstanding detainer was assigned a fractional contribution to the total low-risk group count corresponding to the inmate's current Safety-Violence Risk category combination. This process produced the estimate of 133 candidates for the low-risk group.

The actual candidates can be determined by rescoring the parole-eligible inmates according to the modified Safety and Violence Risk Scores. Then each candidate can be reviewed for any special considerations to determine the final composition of the low-risk group.

Using the stratification procedure, estimates were also made of the histograms defining the profiles of the low-risk group for comparison to the profiles for the total population. These are given in Appendix I. The fractional counts are given to the nearest 1/10-th indicating the result of adding the fractional contributions over the total population as of 12/15/88 in the simulated rescoring according to the fractions given in Table 27. A discussion comparing characteristics of the low-risk group to those of the total population is given in Subsection II.D.2.

\*Small subsample, so fraction estimated by averaging adjacent combinations.

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STUDY OF IOWA'S CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

prepared for the

Iowa Corrections System Review Task Force

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## APPENDIX A

Inmate Custody Classification Instrument  
(form currently used by Department of Corrections)

Source:  
James Felkner, "Inmate Custody Classification  
Criteria," Iowa Department of Corrections,  
April 1987

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION SCORE SHEET

INMATE NUMBER [ ] INSTITUTION [ ] ACTION [ ] DATE [ ] [ ] [ ]
INMATE LAST NAME [ ] FIRST NAME [ ] MI [ ] AGE [ ]
REPORTING OFFICER LAST NAME [ ] FIRST NAME [ ] NO. [ ]

Table with 6 columns: QUESTION #1 (Premier Offense), QUESTION #2 (Length of Sentence), QUESTION #3 (Record of Violence), QUESTION #4 (Escape), QUESTION #5 (Details of Escape), QUESTION #6 (Time Served). Each column has sub-categories A-F and a Total row.

Table with 6 columns: QUESTION #7 (Time Remaining), QUESTION #8 (Prob. Parole or W.R. Violation), QUESTION #9 (Discipline), QUESTION #10 (Behavior & Age), QUESTION #11 (Institutional Adjustment), QUESTION #12 (Custody at Time Last Released). Each column has sub-categories A-E and a Total row.

REPORT OF CLASSIFICATION ACTION

I. [ ] Custody Grade Before This Report (1-4)
II. [ ] Questionnaire Score
III. [ ] Questionnaire Custody/Grade (1-3)
IV. [ ] Psychological Problems Requiring Greater Supervision or Treatment
V. [ ] Other Exceptional Supervision Needs
VI. [ ] Pressure Situations
VII. [ ] Warrants or Detainers
VIII. Is there any other exceptional consideration that should be considered in classifying this inmate? [ ] Yes [ ] No

IX. As a result of any of the exceptional considerations, should the inmate's custody assignment be made by "over-ride"? [ ] 1 = Yes 2 = No
If Yes, indicate modified grade [ ] 1 = Min./Live Out 2 = Medium 3 = Maximum 4 = N/A
To continue with: [ ] [ ] [ ]

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ONLY IF A TRANSFER IS BEING RECOMMENDED

X. Institutional Assignment Recommendation:
This inmate was sentenced to a term of \_\_\_\_\_ years for \_\_\_\_\_ Mo/Wr
date of admission is \_\_\_\_\_ The current discharge date is \_\_\_\_\_ Based on custody and program classification information, it is recommended that the inmate be transferred to:
\_\_\_\_\_ primary institution
\_\_\_\_\_ secondary institution

Signature of Comptroller \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_
Treatment Director \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_
Superintendent/Warden \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

INSTITUTION ASSIGNMENT ACTION (Central Office Use)

Inmate is assigned to \_\_\_\_\_ Effective \_\_\_\_\_
Comments \_\_\_\_\_
Signature of Movement Coordinator \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Psychological Problems Requiring Supervision:**

- A.01 Psych report indicates possible mental illness.
- B.02 History of psych. hospital admissions.
- C.03 History of violence/aggression/suicide.
- D.04 Current MMPI score indicates potential for violence.
- E.99 Not applicable.

**V. Exceptional Supervision Requirements:**

- A.01 Informant known to inmate population.
- B.02 Requires restraint for aggressive or assaultive behavior.
- C.03 Requires restraint for homosexual behavior.
- D.04 Requires protective custody.
- E.05 Record indicates affiliations with organized crime.
- F.06 Record indicates affiliations with political terrorists.
- G.07 Record indicates affiliations with organized gang.
- H.08 Record indicates affiliations with violent activists.
- I.99 Not Applicable

**VI. Identified Pressure Situations:**

- A.01 Death in family.
- B.02 Serious illness in family.
- C.03 Recent divorce or separation.
- D.04 Deterioration in family situation.
- E.05 Release/Loss of close friend.
- F.06 Involvement in pending investigation.
- G.07 Parole/Work release denied.
- H.08 Adverse court action.
- I.09 Observed depression.
- J.10 Other inmate pressure.
- K.99 Not applicable.

**VII. Outstanding Warrants and Detainers:**

- A.01 Has detainer — other state.
- B.02 Has detainer — federal.
- C.03 Has detainer — Iowa.
- D.04 Notification — detainer pending.
- E.05 Felony adjudication pending.
- F.06 U.S. immigration hold.
- G.99 Not applicable.



INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

QUESTION #1 - PRIMARY OFFENSE OF CONVICTION

The primary offense of conviction involved one of the following aggravating factors (select only the first item which applies):

- 2 pts. a) Death, personal injury to a victim, or threat of harm to a victim from use of a weapon or representing to have a weapon.
- 1 pt. b) Threat of harm to a victim, or property damage, but no weapon involved.
- 0 pts. c) None of the above.

QUESTION #2

THE INMATE IS UNDER TOTAL LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF (select only the first item which applies):

- 2 pts. a) More than 10 years
- 1 pt. b) More than 5 years, but less than or equal to 10 years
- 0 pts. c) Less than or equal to 5 years

QUESTION #3 - RECORD OF VIOLENCE

THE INMATE'S PRIOR RECORD REFLECTS (select only the first item which applies--both adult and juvenile record to be considered):

- 3 pts. a) Multiple (more than one) prior convictions for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor which involved death, personal injury, or use of a weapon. NO TIME LIMIT.
- 2 pts. b) One prior conviction for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor which involved death, personal injury or use of a weapon DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS.
- 1 pt. c) More than one incident of assaultive, aggressive, threatening or destructive behavior DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.
- 0 pts. d) None of the above.

Inmate Custody Classification Criteria

QUESTION #4

THE INMATE ESCAPED OR WAS INVOLVED IN AN ESCAPE ATTEMPT DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS (select only the first item which applies):

- 5 pts. a) From maximum custody status.
- 3 pts. b) From medium custody status.
- 1 pt. c) From minimum custody status.
- 1 pt. d) From minimum custody live-out status; i.e., halfway house, farm, Luster Heights, OWI facility.
- 1 pt. e) From minimum supervision; i.e., parole, probation, military AWOL, MHI elopement, failure to appear, Eldora.
- 0 pts. f) None of the above.

NOTE: County jail escapes will be scored as MEDIUM CUSTODY STATUS unless the inmate's record specifically reflects a greater or lesser degree of supervision at time of escape.

QUESTION #5

THE ESCAPE OR ESCAPE ATTEMPT NOTED IN QUESTION #4 INVOLVED:

NOTE: Check all applicable elements and EACH WILL CARRY THE VALUE OF ONE POINT:

- 1 pt. a) Violence against correctional staff.
- 1 pt. b) Taking of a hostage.
- 1 pt. c) Violence against a person other than correctional staff.
- 1 pt. d) An organized plan.
- 1 pt. e) Assistance by correctional staff.
- 1 pt. f) Assistance by a private citizen accomplice
- 1 pt. g) Weapons.
- 1 pt. h) Additional crime(s) committed while on escape status.

Inmate Custody Classification Criteria

QUESTION #6

THE INMATE HAS SERVED (select only the first item which applies):

For Class A felons (serving life sentences):

- 6 pts. a) Less than 10 years.
- 3 pts. b) More than 10 years but less than 15 years.
- 0 pts. c) More than 15 years.

For all others not serving life (exceeding 10 years):

- 2 pts. d) Less than 10% of a sentence exceeding 10 years.
- 1 pt. e) More than 10% but less than 20% of a sentence exceeding 10 years.
- 0 pts. f) More than 20% of a sentence exceeding 10 years.

For all others not serving life (less than or equal to 10 years):

- 1 pt. g) Less than 10% of a sentence that is less than or equal to 10 years.
- 0 pts. h) More than 10% but less than 20% of a sentence that is less than or equal to 10 years.
- 0 pts. i) Not applicable.

QUESTION #7 - TIME REMAINING (select only the first item which applies):

- 1 pt. a) The Inmate is believed to be more than 2 years from parole or discharge (including life sentences).
- 0 pts. b) The inmate is within 2 years of parole or discharge.

Inmate Custody Classification Criteria

QUESTION #8 - COMMUNITY SUPERVISION REVOCATIONS:

As to probation, parole or work release revocations on the current commitment (select only the first item which applies):

- 1 pt. a) The inmate has only one revocation and it is not related to escape/absconding.
- 1 pt. b) The inmate has more than one revocation.
- 0 pts. c) The inmate has only one revocation and it is related to escape/absconding.
- 0 pts. d) None of the above.

QUESTION #9 - DISCIPLINE REPORTS

THE INMATE HAS RECEIVED (select only the first item which applies):

- 4 pts. a) Three or more major disciplinary reports within last 6 months.
- 3 pts. b) Two major disciplinary reports within last 6 months.
- 2 pts. c) One major disciplinary report within last 6 months.
- 0 pts. d) None of the above.

NOTE: Points will remain until six (6) months after completion of total disciplinary segregation.

Inmate Custody Classification Criteria

QUESTION #10 - BEHAVIOR AND AGE

BASED UPON THE INMATE'S BEHAVIOR DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS APPLY:

NOTE: If the inmate's behavior is OBSERVED, place a mark in column 1; if CONFIRMED BY PROFESSIONAL DIAGNOSIS (i.e., by psychologist or psychiatrist), mark column 2 where indicated for items a, b and c.

<u>#1</u>	<u>#2</u>	
___	___	a) Suicidal act
___	___	b) Psychotic symptoms
___	___	c) Paranoid
___	*	d) Abusive
___	*	e) Aggressive
___	*	f) Deals in contraband
___	*	g) Use of alcohol or drugs
___	*	h) Threatening
___	*	i) Argumentative
___	*	j) Exhibits hostility with respect to authority
___	*	k) Destructive
___		l) Non-conforming
___		m) Manipulative
___		n) Fails to accept responsibility for actions

NOTE: \*If ANY ONE of items d through k is marked and the inmate is UNDER 22 years of age, ADD ONE POINT IN ADDITION to the point scored for the negative behavior characteristic. TWO POINTS ARE THE MAXIMUM. ALLOWED FOR THIS QUESTION.

Inmate Custody Classification Criteria

QUESTION #11

INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT DURING THE LAST 12-MONTH CLASSIFICATION REPORTING PERIOD HAS BEEN LESS THAN SATISFACTORY, AS EVIDENCED BY (check only the most serious of multiple responses that are applicable):

- 1 pt. a) Unsatisfactory rating by work supervisor.
- 1 pt. b) Unsatisfactory rating by housing supervisor.
- 1 pt. c) Demonstrated lack of cooperation with institutional staff in meeting treatment program standards.
- 1 pt. d) Repeated incidents indicating unadaptability to institutional routine/supervision.
- 0 pts. e) Not applicable.

QUESTION #12

THE INMATE, AT THE TIME OF HIS/HER LAST RELEASE FROM PRISON, WAS:

- 1 pt. a) Maximum custody.
- 0 pts. b) Minimum or medium custody.
- 0 pts. c) Not applicable.

Inmate Custody Classification Criteria

CUSTODY SCORE RANGES:

0 - 5 points = Minimum Custody

6 - 10 points = Medium Custody

11+ points = Maximum Custody

# ENTROPY LIMITED

## APPENDIX B

Risk/Needs Assessment and Reassessment Instruments  
(forms currently used by Community Corrections)

Source:  
Classification Steering Committee,  
"Classification Training Instructions,"  
Iowa Department of Correctional Services,  
July 26, 1988



# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First MI

Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Assaultive, Yes  No  Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Select the appropriate answer and enter the associated weight in the score box.

Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_ Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need assessment score.

NEED	RISK	Score
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL SKILLS</b> -1 High school or above skill level 0 Adequate skills; additional not needed/desired 3 Low skill level; additional needed/desired 6 Minimal skill level causing serious adjustment problems	<b>NUMBER OF ADDRESS CHANGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS</b> (Prior to incarceration for parolees) 0 None 2 One 3 Two or more	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>EMPLOYMENT</b> -1 Satisfactory employment for one year or longer 0 Secure employment; no difficulties reported; or homemaker, student, retired, or unable to work 4 Unsatisfactory employment; or unemployed but has adequate job skills 7 Unemployed and virtually unemployable; needs training	<b>PERCENTAGE OF TIME EMPLOYED IN LAST 12 MONTHS</b> (Prior to incarceration for parolees) 0 80% or more (more than 7 months) 1 40% - 59% 2 Under 40% (under 5 months) 0 Not applicable	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b> -1 Long-standing pattern of self-sufficiency; e.g., good credit rating 0 No current difficulties 3 Situational or minor difficulties 5 Severe difficulties; may include garnishment, bad checks or bankruptcy	<b>ALCOHOL USAGE/PROBLEMS</b> (Prior to incarceration for parolees) 0 No interference with functioning 2 Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning 4 Frequent abuse, serious disruption, needs treatment	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>MARITAL/FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS</b> -1 Relationships and support exceptionally strong 0 Relatively stable relationships 3 Some disorganization or stress but potential for improvement 6 Major disorganization or stress	<b>OTHER DRUG USAGE/PROBLEMS</b> (Prior to incarceration for parolees) 0 No interference with functioning 1 Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning 2 Frequent abuse, serious disruption, needs treatment	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>COMPANIONS</b> -1 Good support and influence 0 No adverse relationships 2 Associations with occasional negative results 4 Associations almost completely negative	<b>ATTITUDE</b> 0 Motivated to change; receptive to assistance 3 Dependent or unwilling to accept responsibility 5 Rationalizes behavior; negative, not motivated to change	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>EMOTIONAL STABILITY</b> -2 Exceptionally well adjusted; accepts responsibility for actions 0 No symptoms of emotional instability; appropriate emotional responses 3 Symptoms limit but do not prohibit adequate functioning 6 Symptoms prohibit adequate functioning; e.g., lashes out or retreats into self	<b>AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION</b> (or Juvenile Adjudication) 0 24 or older 2 20-23 4 19 or younger	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>ALCOHOL USAGE</b> 0 No interference with functioning 4 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning 7 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR PERIODS OF PROBATION/PAROLE SUPERVISION</b> (Adult or Juvenile) 0 None 4 One or more	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>OTHER DRUG USAGE</b> 0 No interference with functioning 3 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning 6 Frequent substance abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATION/PAROLE REVOCATIONS</b> (Adult or Juvenile) 0 None 4 One or more	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>REASONING/INTELLECTUAL</b> 0 Able to function independently 3 Some need for assistance; potential for adequate adjustment 5 Deficiencies severely limit independent functioning	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</b> (Include Aggr. Misd., & Deferred Judgement/Sentence, or Juvenile Adjudications) 0 None 2 One 4 Two or more	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>HEALTH</b> 0 Sound physical health; seldom ill 2 Handicap or illness interferes with functioning on a recurring basis 3 Serious handicap or chronic illness; needs frequent medical care	<b>CONVICTIONS OR JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS FOR</b> (Select all applicable and add for score—do not exceed 5) Include current Offense 2 Burglary, theft, OMVWOC, robbery 3 FUI, Forgery, Theft charges involving checks, Fraudulent practices	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>SEXUAL BEHAVIOR</b> 0 No apparent dysfunction 1 Real or perceived situational or minor problems 2 Real or perceived chronic or severe problems		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>AGENT'S IMPRESSION OF CLIENT'S NEEDS</b> -1 None 0 Few 3 Average 5 High		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>TOTAL NEED</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>TOTAL RISK</b>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>

# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First MI

Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Assaultive, Yes  No  Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_  
Select the appropriate answer and enter the associated weight in the score box.  
Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need assessment score.

Clients are assigned to the highest level of supervision indicated on the following scale:

Score	NEEDS	LEVEL OF SUPERVISION	RISK
<input type="checkbox"/>	30 & Above	Intensive Supervision	17 and above
	15-29	Normal Supervision	7 to 16
	1-14	Minimum Supervision	3 to 6
	0 and below	Administrative Supervision	2 and below

**LEVEL OF SUPERVISION**

- 1 Intensive
- 2 Normal
- 3 Minimum
- 4 Administrative

level

Was the level of supervision determined by:

- 1 Risk
- 2 Needs
- 3 Risk & Needs

R/N

If client has been convicted of a assaultive offense in the last five years (exclusive of incarceration) this shall result in an override to intensive supervision for the first six months. If the assault is a simple misdemeanor override is optional w/supervisory approval.

**REASON FOR OVERRIDE**

- 0 Assaultive offense (in the last five years)
- 1 Severity of offense
- 2 Special conditions set by the parole board or court
- 3 Client not available for active supervision
- 4 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

override  
(if used)

**REVISED LEVEL OF SUPERVISION:**

- (after override)
- 1 Intensive
  - 2 Normal
  - 3 Minimum
  - 4 Administrative

Revised  
level

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL NEED

TOTAL RISK

# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS REASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First MI

Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Reassessment \_\_\_\_\_ Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need reassessment score.  
Date of Last assessment/Reassessment Previous Level: I N M A (circle one)

NEED	RISK	Score
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL SKILLS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 High school or above skill level</li> <li>0 Adequate skills; additional not needed/desired</li> <li>3 Low skill level; additional needed/desired</li> <li>6 Minimal skill level causing serious adjustment problems</li> </ul>	<p><b>NUMBER OF ADDRESS CHANGES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 None</li> <li>2 One</li> <li>3 Two or more</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">*SINCE LAST 6 MONTHS</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>EMPLOYMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 Satisfactory employment for one year or longer</li> <li>0 Secure employment; no difficulties reported; or homemaker, student, retired, or unable to work</li> <li>4 Unsatisfactory employment; or unemployed but has adequate job skills</li> <li>7 Unemployed and virtually unemployable; needs training</li> </ul>	<p><b>* PERCENTAGE OF TIME EMPLOYED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 60% or more</li> <li>1 40% - 59%</li> <li>2 Under 40%</li> <li>0 Not applicable</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 Long-standing pattern of self-sufficiency; e.g., good credit rating</li> <li>0 No current difficulties</li> <li>3 Situational or minor difficulties</li> <li>5 Severe difficulties; may include garnishment, bad checks or bankruptcy</li> </ul>	<p><b>* ALCOHOL USAGE/PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No interference with functioning</li> <li>2 Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning</li> <li>5 Frequent abuse, serious disruption, needs treatment</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>MARITAL/FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 Relationships and support exceptionally strong</li> <li>0 Relatively stable relationships</li> <li>3 Some disorganization or stress but potential for improvement</li> <li>6 Major disorganization or stress</li> </ul>	<p><b>* OTHER DRUG USAGE/PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No interference with functioning</li> <li>1 Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning</li> <li>2 Frequent abuse, serious disruption, needs treatment</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>COMPANIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 Good support and influence</li> <li>0 No adverse relationships</li> <li>2 Associations with occasional negative results</li> <li>4 Associations almost completely negative</li> </ul>	<p><b>AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION</b> (or Juvenile Adjudication)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 24 or older</li> <li>1 20-23</li> <li>3 19 or younger</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>EMOTIONAL STABILITY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-2 Exceptionally well adjusted; accepts responsibility for actions</li> <li>0 No symptoms of emotional instability; appropriate emotional responses</li> <li>3 Symptoms limit but do not prohibit adequate functioning</li> <li>6 Symptoms prohibit adequate functioning; e.g., lashes out or retreats into self</li> </ul>	<p><b>NUMBER OF PROBATION/PAROLE REVOCATIONS</b> (Adult or Juvenile)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 None</li> <li>2 One or more</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>ALCOHOL USAGE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No interference with functioning</li> <li>4 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning</li> <li>7 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment</li> </ul>	<p><b>NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</b> (Include Aggr. Misd., &amp; Deferred judgement/Sentence, or Juvenile Adjudications)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 None</li> <li>2 One</li> <li>4 Two or more</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>OTHER DRUG USAGE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No interference with functioning</li> <li>3 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning</li> <li>6 Frequent substance abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment</li> </ul>	<p><b>CORVICTIONS OR JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS FOR</b> (Select applicable and add for score. Do not exceed a total of 3. Include current offense.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Burglary, theft, OMOVOC, robbery</li> <li>2 FUI, Forgery, Theft charge involving checks, Fraudulent Practices</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>REASONING/INTELLECTUAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Able to function independently</li> <li>3 Some need for assistance; potential for adequate adjustment</li> <li>5 Deficiencies severely limit independent functioning</li> </ul>	<p><b>* PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT LIVING SITUATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Relatively stable relationships</li> <li>3 Moderate disorganization or stress</li> <li>5 Major disorganization or stress</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>HEALTH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Sound physical health; seldom ill</li> <li>2 Handicap or illness interferes with functioning on a recurring basis</li> <li>3 Serious handicap or chronic illness; needs frequent medical care</li> </ul>	<p><b>* SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Mainly with positive individuals</li> <li>3 Mainly with criminality oriented individuals</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>SEXUAL BEHAVIOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No apparent dysfunction</li> <li>1 Real or perceived situational or minor problems</li> <li>2 Real or perceived chronic or severe problems</li> </ul>	<p><b>* RESPONSE TO COURT OR DEPT. IMPOSED CONDITIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No problems of consequence</li> <li>3 Moderate compliance problems</li> <li>5 Has been unwilling to comply and/or has been rearrested</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>AGENT'S IMPRESSION OF CLIENT'S NEEDS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 None</li> <li>0 Few</li> <li>3 Average</li> <li>5 High</li> </ul>	<p><b>* USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 Not needed</li> <li>0 Productively utilized</li> <li>2 Needed but not available</li> <li>3 Utilized but not beneficial</li> <li>4 Available but rejected</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>TOTAL NEED</b></p>	<p><b>TOTAL RISK</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS REASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First MI

Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Reassessment \_\_\_\_\_ Select the appropriate answer and enter the associated weight in the score box.  
Date of Last Assessment/Reassessment Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need reassessment score.  
 Previous Level: I N M A (circle one)

Clients are assigned to the highest level of supervision indicated on the following scale:

Score	NEEDS	LEVEL OF SUPERVISION	RISK	Sc
<input type="checkbox"/>	30 & Above	Intensive Supervision	17 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	15-29	Normal Supervision	7 to 16	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	1-14	Minimum Supervision	3 to 6	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	0 and below	Administrative Supervision	2 and below	<input type="checkbox"/>

**LEVEL OF SUPERVISION**

- 1 Intensive
- 2 Normal
- 3 Minimum
- 4 Administrative

level

Was the level of supervision determined by:

- 1 Risk
- 2 Needs
- 3 Risk & Needs

R/N

**REASON FOR OVERRIDE**

- 0 Assaultive offense (in the last five years)
- 1 Severity of offense
- 2 Special conditions set by the parole board or court
- 3 Client not available for active supervision
- 4 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

override  
(if used)

**REVISED LEVEL OF SUPERVISION:**

(after override)

- 1 Intensive
- 2 Normal
- 3 Minimum
- 4 Administrative

Revised  
level

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## CLASSIFICATION

### INTRODUCTION

#### DEFINITIONS

- A. Assessment: The evaluative process conducted by the officer for the purpose of accurately completing initial risk and needs assessment documents.
- B. Reassessment: The evaluative process conducted by the officer at regular six-month intervals following the date on the last assessment/reassessment or at other times when circumstances warrant for the purpose of completing the risk and needs assessment documents.
- C. Classification: The assigned level of supervision.
- D. Reclassification: Any change in the assigned level of supervision.
- E. Override: The subjective decision of the officer to change the level of supervision either above or below the level assigned by the risk and needs score of the classification instruments.

INTRODUCTION: The primary objectives of probation/parole services are the protection of the community and the rehabilitation of the offender. To achieve these objectives, the Judicial Districts Department of Correctional Services' must exert some controls and offer a variety of services. However, not all offenders require the same level of supervision or exhibit the same problems; therefore, a unified system of classifying offenders into differential treatment and surveillance modes has been developed and implemented by the eight judicial district departments across the state of Iowa.

This section provides the policies and procedures for classifying probation/parole clients, classification override procedures, reassessment requirements, identifying the proper level of supervision and that level's corresponding required number and types of client contacts and related information.

## CLASSIFICATION

PURPOSE: The Iowa classification system, in conjunction with the corrections management information system, allows the Department to use this data for:

1. Program planning;
2. budgeting and deployment of resources;
3. evaluating services, programs, procedures, and performances;
4. measuring the potential impact of legislative and policy changes;
5. enhancing accountability through standardization;
6. equitably distributing the workload; and
7. improving service delivery to clients.

## RISK ASSESSMENT/REASSESSMENT SCALE

The Iowa classification risk assessment scale is a general measure of the risk of continued criminal activity, meaning the potential for recidivism and other violations of probation/parole. This scale is not intended to measure future potential for assaultive behavior.

Probationers/ parolees represent different degrees of risk as some will never commit another offense, while other probationers/parolees may continue to commit crimes and move continually in and out of various segments of the correctional system. The risk each offender represents is one of the principle determinants of the amount of time the officer is expected to allocate to an individual, i.e., the greater the risk the greater amount of the officer's time and agency's resources will be required.

## NEEDS ASSESSMENT/REASSESSMENT SCALE

The Iowa classification needs assessment scale measures the needs in eleven categories which encompass the wide range of problems that are most commonly evidenced in probationers and parolees. The scale is designed not only to be a classification device, but to provide a common denominator for assessing the composite severity of problems, to aid in formulating a case plan, and to provide an instrument for uniformly assessing the progress of clients.

The system is designed to move clients to lower levels of supervision as their needs for services are met. Each area of need is subdivided into three or four categories - major

problem, minor problem, no problem, and strength, if appropriate. As an aid to consistency in needs assessment across the state of Iowa, concise definitions were developed for each severity level. Consistency in needs assessment is particularly important when the instrument is used as a classification device since assignment to a level of supervision can be a direct result of the needs score. The Iowa classification system standardizes the manner in which officers assess the problems and deficit areas of their clients. The needs scale is a measure of the probation or parole officer's time required to serve the needs of clients in each level.

## CLASSIFICATION

### PROCEDURES

#### 1. ASSESSMENT COMPLETION

- A. The risk assessment shall be completed on all probation/parole cases within the first 30 days from the date of sentencing for new probation cases or no later than 30 days from the date the Parole Board granted parole.
- B. The pre-sentence investigation, probation/parole intake information, institutional reports, and other material will provide the supportive data necessary to complete the risk assessment on the Assessment of Client Risk/Need form. Information not readily available from these sources must be researched by the officer and obtained through client/officer interviews.
- C. Pre-sentence investigation reports and pre-trial interview results are not to contain any references to risk forms or point values as these instruments are strictly for the use of probation/parole staff who have been trained in its use and interpretation. The instrument is designed strictly as an assessment tool for probation/parole clients.
- D. Supervisory approval is required on all Risk/Need Assessments.

#### 2. REASSESSMENTS

- A. Reassessment of Client Risk/Need are required at regular six-month intervals from the last assessment/reassessment.
- B. A special reassessment may be conducted if, in the opinion of the officer, there are significant long-term changes in the client's circumstances that may warrant moving the client to a higher/lower supervision level.
  - (1) Special reassessments should not be done routinely when a client is experiencing a crisis. Officers should take any necessary action to assist clients during a crisis and, for a month or two, the officer's assistance exceed the minimum number of contacts required for the client's level of supervision.
  - (2) If the crisis situation continues or is expected to continue for a number of months and the normal six-month reassessment is three or more months away, the officer may need to conduct a special reassessment.
  - (3) Officers are not to conduct special reassessments as a reaction to a client crisis.
  - (4) Rearrests do not automatically trigger a special reassessment.



- (5) If the client can be adequately supervised within the contact standards prescribed by their level of supervision, or by exceeding those contacts for a short period of time, then a special reassessment should not be conducted.

### 3. SUBMITTING ASSESSMENT/REASSESSMENT FORMS

- A. Assessment/reassessments need to have supervisory approval when one of the following occurs:
  - (1) When an assessment is completed;
  - (2) When the supervision level changes, or;
  - (3) When there is an override.
- B. The pink copy of the completed assessment forms should be submitted within the first 30 days from sentencing or receipt of a case to the data processing bin in order to record the information required by the CIMS system. After the necessary information is entered, the pink slips will be shredded. Check with your supervisor on the process used in your individual districts.
- C. Also check with your supervisor on the process used in your districts to key probation/parole officers in on when reassessments are due.

RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE

Throughout the scale, interpret, "prior to incarceration" as also meaning "prior to residential treatment." This applies for clients on parole and probation.

- 1) Number of address changes  
in last 12 months . . . . . 0 None  
(prior to incarceration for parolees 2 One  
and excluding periods of treatment/  
custody for probationers)  

3 Two or More

  - a) "Address change" is understood to mean that client does not plan to return to original residence and mailing address changes.
  - b) A commitment to hospital, treatment, or jail does not constitute a change of address.
  - c) Note: The agent does not need to know all client address changes, only enough to know if client receives 0, 2, or 3 points.
  
- 2) Percentage of time employed  
in last 12 months . . . . . 0 60 percent or more  
(prior to incarceration for parolees) (31 weeks or 7.2  
months)  
1 40 to 59 percent  
2 Under 40 percent  
(21 weeks or 4.8  
months)  
0 Not applicable
  - a) Base percentage on 40-hour week. Part-time employment should be averaged. For example, an individual employed 20 hours per week for 12 months would be rated at 50 percent and scored a "1."
  - b) Students are scored "not applicable" even though they may be working part-time.
  - c) Use "not applicable" if in the agent's judgment there are valid reasons why client could not have been employed, as in situations of extended illness, disability, or are not required to seek work due to family obligations. Some ADC recipients may qualify for this category.

- 3) Alcohol usage problems in the last 12 months (prior to incarceration for parolees)
- 0 No interference with functioning (no abuse)
  - 2 Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning
  - 4 Frequent abuse, serious disruption, needs treatment
- a) The key to scoring this item is found in the phrase "interference with functioning." The officer is not to make a judgment based simply on numbers of drinks consumed per day or information of that nature. Rather, does the probationer's drinking interfere with his/her ability to function and meet day-to-day demands? Indications of problems in this area would thus include such things as arriving late for work due to a hang-over, frequent drunken quarrels at work or home, excessive expenditures on alcohol, etc. Alcohol-related arrests should generally be coded as indicative of serious problems.
- b) Parolees doing time for alcohol-related crimes such as OWI and Manslaughter should automatically be scored as "4."
- 4) Other drug usage problems in the last 12 months
- 0 No interfering with functioning
  - 1 Occasional abuse, some disruption
  - 2 Frequent abuse, serious disruption, needs treatment
- a) The scoring of this item is similar to that of the "alcohol" item with one difference. The officer must bear in mind that drug usage may in itself be in violation of the law and, thus, is much more threatening to the probationer's remaining out of legal trouble. Therefore illegal use is scored at least a 1. The officer should be attuned to other problems stemming from legal drug usage as well. In this regard, prescriptions which the probationer has should be scrutinized in terms of both frequency and duration of usage.

- 5) Attitude. . . . . 0 Motivated to change, receptive to assistance  
 3 Dependent or unwilling to accept responsibility  
 5 Rationalizes behavior negative, not motivated to change

a) While this is inherently somewhat subjective, the officer will find scoring easier if he/she focuses upon the phrase "motivated to change." Does the probationer recognize the need for change and does he/she accept responsibility for change? Are there any indications that he/she is beginning to make initial behavioral changes? The difference between "3" and "5" is in degree.

- 6) Age at first conviction. . . . . 0 24 or older  
 2 20 - 23  
 4 19 or younger

a) Conviction may be for felony, aggravated, serious, or simple misdemeanor. For this category, include grants of a deferred judgment/sentence as a conviction.

b) Exclude routine traffic such as speeding, stop sign, parking violation, etc.; however, include convictions for OWI, aggravated driving violation, reckless driving, careless driving, etc.

c) For juveniles, include only those instances where the person has actually been "adjudicated" for a crime they could be convicted of if they were an adult.

- 7) Number of prior periods of probation/parole supervision. . . . . 0 None  
 (adult or juvenile) 4 One or more

a) Revocation hearings which result in continuance are not counted as a new period of probation/parole.

b) Include self-probation (unsupervised probation)

c) For juvenile records, count only those periods of probation that follow an actual adjudication. Juvenile paroles are periods of supervision following a commitment to a state training school.

d) Note: The agent needs only one prior probation/parole in order to move client out of "0" category. It is not necessary to know the total number of probations/paroles which may have occurred.

- 8) Number of prior probation/parole revocations. . . . . 0 None  
(adult or juvenile) 4 One or more
- a) Disposition of the Court or release authority may be revocation even though the client may later be reinstated or immediately granted a new parole/probation.
- 9) Number of prior felony convictions. . . . . 0 None  
(or juvenile adjudications) 2 One  
4 Two or more
- a) Count all crimes for which a sentence of over one year can be imposed, i.e., aggravated misdemeanors. Include such crimes even when a deferred judgment/sentence is imposed.
- b) Do not count the present offenses(s). The item refers to priors.
- c) Multiple convictions are counted as separate offenses.
- d) The final charge entered should be considered without regard to plea bargaining.
- 10) Convictions or juvenile adjudications for . . . . . 2 Burglary, Theft, OMVWOC, or Robbery  
(select applicable and add for score. Do not exceed a total of 5. Include current offense.) 3 FUPI, Theft charges involving the use of checks, Fraudulent Practices
- a) Can be felony, aggravated, serious, or simple misdemeanor convictions.
- b) The only possible answers are 0, 2, 3 or 5. If the item does not apply, enter "0." The only way to receive "5" points is to have at least one offense which receives 2 points plus one which receives 3 points.

## NEED SCALE DEFINITIONS

NEEDS ASSESSMENT: The items and scores on the form are based on officer time required to deal with the various problem areas and levels. The basic idea behind the scoring of each item would be the same - to what extent, if any, is the probationer's/parolee's ability to function in the day-to-day world impaired. The Needs scale differs from the Risk scale in that both positive and negative Needs points are awarded.

### "ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL SKILLS"

The item focuses upon functional skills rather than actual academic credentials. Therefore, a skilled craftsman may receive "-1" even though he/she may have little formal education. The individual's ability to make his/her way in the world is the important consideration. High school diploma or GED is not enough - ability must be shown.

- 1 . . . . High school or above skill level and demonstrates ability
- 0 . . . . Adequate skills; additional not needed/desired. Adequate functioning.
- +3 . . . . Low skill level; additional needed/desired; may have high school diploma or GED but demonstrates difficulty to read and write. Real difficulty filling out written reports or job applications. Has the ability to do better.
- +6 . . . . Minimal skill level causing serious adjustment problems - retarded, special education classes or unable to read, write or do simple mathematical computations.

### "EMPLOYMENT"

The officer must look beyond simple employment/unemployment in rating the item. Underemployment should be taken into account as should "unsatisfactory" employment. An example of "unsatisfactory" employment would be provided by a probationer with a serious alcohol problem and repeated alcohol-related offenses who is employed as a bartender. In order to score this item, the officer must establish a firm employment chronology. While attempting to do so, the officer should be particularly sensitive to gaps in employment.

- 1 . . . . Satisfactory employment for one (1) year or longer  
Likes the job  
Salary sufficient to pay for basic needs  
Educational or vocational background matches current position

- 0 . . . . . Secure employment; no difficulties reported  
 Chance for upward advancement with current employer  
 Homemaker, supported by husband  
 Student who is not in need of employment  
 Retired or unable to work
- +4 . . . . . Unemployed or unsatisfactory employment  
 Working, but the job has no future  
 Person has abilities to find stable employment
- +7 . . . . . Unemployable and virtually unemployable  
 Large gaps in employment  
 Culturally handicapped  
 Self-employment highly questionable  
 Needs training

"FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT"

Does the probationer/parolee live within their means and have the skills to handle the simple financial responsibilities of everyday life such as maintaining a checking account and preparing a personal budget?

- 1 . . . . . Long-standing pattern of self-sufficiency; e.g. good credit rating  
 Well off
- 0 . . . . . Providing but not overextending, no serious indebtedness  
 No current difficulties
- +3 . . . . . Situational or minor difficulties  
 Employed but not making it  
 Difficulty in paying court obligations  
 Overextending - difficulty paying bills
- +5 . . . . . Severe difficulties; may include garnishing, bad checks or bankruptcy  
 Cannot pay court obligations (court costs, fines, restitution, etc.)

"MARITAL/FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS"

This item is straightforward with the officer being asked to determine whether the probationer's/parolee's close relationships provide for support (-1), serious stress (+6), or fall at some intermediate point.

- 1 Relationships and support exceptionally strong  
 Marriage Intact - no history of separation  
 No prior criminal record of family members  
 Good attitude towards spouse/parents

- 0- Relatively stable  
Getting along  
No noticeable problems
- +3 Some disorganization or stress but potential for improvement  
Recognize problems exist  
Motivation to change
- +6 Major disorganization or stress  
Children removed  
Recently separated or divorced, e.g., 2 years  
History of bad marriage  
Extensive prior criminal records of family members  
Sexual abuse  
Lack of control  
Abusive drinking and/or drug abuse  
Domestic violence

"COMPANIONS"

Support, as contrasted to manipulation or stress, is the guide.  
Probationers with co-defendants are given at least a "+2."

- 1 Exceptional  
Good support and good influence
- 0- No adverse relationships
- +2 Associations have occasional negative results  
Co-defendants in current charge and still associating  
Some of the friends have prior records
- +4 Associations completely negative  
Friends also in trouble

"EMOTIONAL STABILITY"

Guides for the officer in regard to this item are as follows.  
Does the probationer/parolee deal with anger appropriately? Does he/she exhibit excessive anxiety or become immobilized by stress? Ability to cope with day-to-day life situations is the concern here. The "+3" score would be used for the neurotic probationer/parolee with the "+6" reserved for those with psychotic characteristics.

- 2 . . . . Exceptionally well adjusted; accepts responsibility  
for actions
- 0 . . . . No symptoms of emotional instability;  
appropriate emotional responses  
No apparent stress, well adjusted



- +3 . . . . Symptoms limit but do not prohibit adequate functioning  
Neurotic; mild symptoms of depression, anxiety, or acting-out, immaturity and/or a lack of accepting responsibility  
Occasional abuse of alcohol or other drugs
- +6 . . . . Symptoms prohibit adequate functioning; e.g. lashes out or retreats into self  
Psychotic, severe symptoms of depression, anxiety, or acting-out  
Frequent abuse of alcohol or other drugs; suicidal  
An expert diagnosis is usually needed unless symptomatology is quite apparent

"ALCOHOL USAGE"

As on the Risk Assessment, "interference with functioning" is the key here. Officers are to avoid moral judgment regarding alcohol use and focus instead upon the role of alcohol in the client's life. Multiple alcohol-related driving offenses receive a "+7."

- 0- No interference with functioning
- +4 Gets "drunk" by own definition twice a month or more; some disruption in functioning when drinking (whether or not "drunk") with family, work, socially, etc. Minor alcohol-related offenses; for example, OWI First. Probationers being supervised for OWI First belong in this category unless additional symptoms are apparent.
- +7 Drinks irregularly and although never or rarely gets "drunk" has withdrawal symptoms if stops drinking and has 1) physical symptoms of alcoholism: memory lapses, blackouts, passing out; 2) serious dysfunctioning at work: absenteeism, fired, fights with co-workers, supervisors, or customers; 3) with family: becomes violent, neglectful, abusive toward spouse, children, parents, can't pay bills, currently separated, multiple alcohol-related arrests.

"OTHER DRUG USAGE"

The scoring of this item is to be accomplished in the same manner as the "Drug Usage" item on the Risk Assessment.

- 0- No interference with functioning, no abuse of prescription drugs or illegal use of controlled substances.
- +3 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning
- +6 Frequent substance abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment.

## "REASONING, INTELLECTUAL ABILITY"

This item looks at intellectual ability as opposed to emotional stability. Hence, the problem levels relate to the possibility of retardation. Is the client mentally alert and able to function effectively?

- 0- Able to function independently, of average or above intelligence, can comprehend what is being said in normal conversation.
- +3 Some need for assistance, potential for adequate adjustment. Has difficulty in understanding written or verbal communication; examples, has difficulty completing a monthly report form without assistance; has difficulty using or reading a clock, ruler, calendar, dictionary; has difficulty in following directions; emphasis is on difficulty in comprehension.
- +5 Deficiencies severely limit independent functioning. Client is borderline mentally retarded or below; client cannot function independently; client receives SSI benefits for reasons due to a developmental disability; client is employed at a sheltered workshop.

## "HEALTH"

The officer should take mental health into account (particularly in the case of the substance abuser), as well as the presence of physical handicaps. The difference between "+2" and "+3" is whether health problem is under control. Alcoholism or drug abuse is automatically a "+3."

- 0- Sound physical health; seldom ill  
No problems.
- +2 Handicap, illness or medical condition which interferes with functioning on a recurring or intermittent basis. Pregnant; chronic diseases, e.g., diabetes, high blood pressure, arthritis, heart disease, etc. (Under control).
- +3 Serious handicap or chronic illness; needs frequent medical care.  
Alcoholism or other drug abuse; physical disability chronic and incapacitating.

## "SEXUAL BEHAVIOR"

The probationer's/parolee's ability to function sexually, both physically and emotionally, is to be considered. The emphasis is upon both real and perceived problems. The officer must look beyond the simple offense history. The officer must avoid judgments upon such subjects as homosexuality. In the case of a homosexual, the question should become - does the sexual preference generate day-to-day life problems and/or does it adversely influence the probationer's self-image?

- 0- No apparent dysfunction  
No known or apparent sexual problems.
- +1 Real or perceived situational or minor problems  
History and/or current involvement in prostitution or pimping; dysfunctioning sexual behavior, e.g., transvestite, etc.; difficulty in accepting own sexual preference.
- +2 Real or perceived chronic or severe problems  
History of current sexual assault behavior by statute criteria, admitted or convicted.

## "P.O.'S IMPRESSIONS"

This item is designed to accommodate the officer's subjective impressions. From the officer's viewpoint, what is the appropriate level of needs? Enter the corresponding positive or negative score. After scoring all items, enter the total in the appropriate space at the bottom of the page.

- 1 None
- 0- Few
- +3 Average
- +5 High

## OVERRIDE POLICIES

The classification override feature is intended to keep the system flexible in order to meet the supervision requirements of each case and, at the same time, allow the officer and supervisor some discretion in altering the supervision levels indicated by the risk and needs scales.

The override will routinely be monitored with the expectation that individual officer overrides and unit overrides are to be kept to a minimum by following the guidelines listed below. An automatic review of the use of overrides will be undertaken if the rate of overrides reaches 15 percent of the total cases classified. The use of overrides exceeding more than 15 percent could indicate either an inappropriate use of the override feature or that the scales and their measurements are not being used appropriately.

Unit supervisors and probation/parole officers are cautioned to use the guidelines listed below and not to permit overrides capriciously.

1. If, in the officer's judgment, the case classification scales should be overridden, supervisory review and approval is mandatory.
2. During the assessment only, the supervision level is automatically overridden to the intensive level for the first six months if the client has been convicted of an assaultive offense within the last five years.
  - a. An assaultive offense is any assault, murder, sexual abuse, kidnapping, robbery, arson in the first degree or burglary in the first degree, or any such act which is intended to cause pain or injury; any act which is intended to place another person in fear of immediate physical contact which will be painful, injurious, insulting or offensive; any act when a person intentionally points any firearm toward another, or displays in a threatening manner any dangerous weapon towards another or any act of terrorism intended to injure or provoke fear or anger in another; and includes any person going armed with intent with the intent to use such weapon against another person.

The following list of crimes should be scored as assaultive when completing the classification instruments:

ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES

<u>Code Section</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Charge Type</u>
708.5	Administer Harmful Subst.	D Felony
712.2	Arson, First Degree	B Felony
712.3	Arson, Second Degree	C Felony
708.3B	Aslt Par/Fel No Injury	D Felony
709.11B	Aslt Sex Abuse w/o Serious Injury	D Felony
709.11A	Aslt Sex Abuse w/ Serious Injury	C Felony
709.11C	Aslt Sex Abuse w/o Injury	Agg. Misd.
708.2A	Assault with Intent	Agg. Misd.
698.4	Assault w/ Intent to Rape	D Felony
708.2B	Assault w/o Intent	Ser. Misd.
707.11	Attempt to Commit Homicide	C Felony
711.4	Extortion	D Felony
708.8	Going Armed with Intent	D Felony
707.9	Homicide of Fetus Aborted	B Felony
709.12	Indecent Contact with a Child	Agg. Misd.
707.5A	Involuntary Manslaughter	D Felony
710.2	Kidnapping, First Degree	A Felony
710.3	Kidnapping, Second Degree	B Felony
710.4	Kidnapping, Third Degree	C Felony
709.8	Lascivious Acts with a Child	D Felony
707.2	Murder, First Degree	A Felony
707.3	Murder, Second Degree	B Felony
707.4	Voluntary Manslaughter	C Felony

Other possible assaultive offenses, depending on the nature of the offense:

710.5	Child Stealing	C Felony
709.7	Detention in Brothel	C Felony
707.10	Duty to Preserve Life of Fetus	Ser. Misd.
707.7	Feticide	C Felony
712.6	Poss. of Explosive/Incendiary Device	C Felony

The use of the assaultive override is not necessary if the client's risk and/or needs scores put him into the intensive level.

- b. If the assault is a simple misdemeanor, override is optional with supervisory approval.
- c. If the client was committed to treatment or custody, exclude the time spent in those facilities as part of the "last five years" unless client was convicted for a new offense (exclusive of institutional conduct violations during incarceration).
- d. For parolees, count assaultive offenses occurring five years prior to incarceration.

3. Overriding the case classification scales will not be used as punishment for violation of supervision, to make up missed appointments, or for an alternative to revocation.
4. Classification scales should not be overridden merely for the collection of court obligations in the absence of demonstrated failure to comply with the payment plan.
5. In order to override the scales, to go to a higher or lower classification, specific plans are to be detailed in the narrative statement used to justify overriding the scales as to what use will be made of the additional time investment in the instance of going to a high classification; or, in the instance of going to a lower classification, what is the rationale for investing less time with the client than is indicated by the scales.
6. Classification scales should not be overridden to a higher classification to monitor clients in treatment programs where officer liaison with the treatment program to monitor client progress is possible.

#### STATUS OVERRIDE

Status override is done to a special client circumstances which prohibits the probation officer from fulfilling the contact standards of the instrument-assessed level. It is anticipated that this override will generally be utilized to place clients in the Administrative level who are either not available or not in need of regular contact, but such is not reflected in the classification scores. Examples of such circumstances or special status are:

- Brokered (supervised by someone else)
- Court won't discharge even though all supervision goals and obligations have been fulfilled
- Out-of-state transfer pending
- In Jail/Institution - such a case is generally appropriate for the Administrative level; however, if active supervision is to be continued, the override should be used to place the case in the level at which supervision is actually being provided.

LEVELS OF SUPERVISION AND CUTOFF SCORES

Levels of supervision are determined by which category the highest score on the risk and needs scale falls in. Each level requires specific contact standards.

New Case Status: A case is classified in this category for 30 days from the sentencing date, date Parole Board grants parole, or date a new transfer is received from out-of-state. Regarding Residential Facility placements, count as a New Case on probation if there was no assessment form completed after sentencing and before placement in the Residential Facility. If there are any questions in this regard, refer them to your supervisor. As many contacts as necessary are required in order to accomplish classification and approach full active supervision, including completion of the probation agreement, starting the restitution plan, and community service and correctional plan development. Probation/parole officers will be given workload credit for a New Case for the first month. At the end of each month, the New Case Classification will be deleted from the caseload list; thus, signifying the need for a new classification to be submitted via the third page of the assessment form. If this is not the case within your District consult your supervisor.

Administrative Level: A case is classified at this level 1) when it falls within the risk and needs scale scoring instrument or 2) when it is determined to be a status override (see above).

Intensive, Normal, Minimal Level: These supervision levels are determined by the risk and needs scale scoring instrument.

Cut Off Scores		Levels of	Contact Standards
Risk	Needs	Supervision	

17 & Up	30 & Up	Intensive	
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Two (2) face-to-face monthly contacts, i.e., 1 every 15 days; two (2) \*collateral monthly contacts, i.e., 1 every 15 days; one (1) home visit during the first 30 days of supervision from the date the client is assessed or reassessed as Intensive; and one home visit every six months thereafter.

7 - 16	15 - 29	Normal	
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One face-to-face contact monthly; one collateral contact monthly for the first six months and collateral contacts as needed thereafter.

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3 - 6      1 - 14      Minimum

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One face-to-face contact quarterly; written client monthly reports except the monthly report may be omitted in any month the officer has a face-to-face contact with the client. The officer may substitute the monthly report form by contacting the client by telephone; collateral contacted as needed.

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0 - 2      0 & Below      Administrative

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For cases which are classified as Administrative due to low risk and needs scores, one face-to-face contact is required every six months, at which time a reassessment must be completed. For cases classified as Administrative because of status override, one face-to-face contact is required every six months, at which time a reassessment must be completed; however, the unit supervisor may waive this contact when that face-to-face contact is impractical because the client is unavailable, such as being out of state while pending acceptance by another state via Interstate Compact. Monthly written client reports are required for all Administrative level clients who are in the level because of low risk and needs scores (except for the month where a face-to-face contact is made). Monthly written client reports shall be required for all Administrative level clients until accepted by the receiving unit or agency. Officers may waive the monthly report for cases being detained in jail or in prison, or if the officer makes contact by telephone with the client.

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#### CONTACT STANDARDS DEFINITIONS

##### FACE-TO-FACE CONTACT:

A personal contact with the client by supervising officer or other professional staff member (does not include clerical) having supervisory responsibilities.

##### COLLATERAL CONTACT:

Gathering or verifying information about the client by some source other than the client. This contact may take the form of face-to-face, telephone or paper.



HOME VISIT:

A successful home visit consists of establishing face-to-face contact with a person who has significant information about the client. Examples of acceptable contacts are with client, family member, landlord, roommate, neighbor.

QUARTERLY CONTACT:

The contact is required to be made on three (3) month cycles (every 90 days) counting from the anniversary date of the assessment.

# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS REASSESSMENT OF CLIENT RISK/NEED

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ CIMS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First MI

Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Reassessment \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Last Assessment Reassessment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Select the appropriate answer and enter the associated weight in the score box.  
 Total all scores to arrive at the risk/need reassessment score.  
 Previous Level: I N M A (circle one)

Score	NEED	RISK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL SKILLS</b> - 1 High school or above skill level 0 Adequate skills, additional not needed/desired 3 Low skill level, additional needed/desired 6 Minimal skill level causing serious adjustment problems	<b>NUMBER OF ADDRESS CHANGES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS</b> 0 None 2 One 3 Two or more
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b> - 1 Satisfactory employment for one year or longer 0 Secure employment; no difficulties reported; or homemaker, student, retired, or unable to work 4 Unsatisfactory employment; or unemployed but has adequate job skills 7 Unemployed and virtually unemployable; needs training	<b>* SINCE LAST 6 MONTHS</b> <b>* PERCENTAGE OF TIME EMPLOYED</b> 0 60% or more 1 40% - 59% 2 Under 40% 0 Not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b> - 1 Long standing pattern of self-sufficiency; e.g., good credit rating 0 No current difficulties 3 Situational or minor difficulties 5 Severe difficulties; may include garnishment, bad checks or bankruptcy	<b>* ALCOHOL USAGE/PROBLEMS</b> 0 No interference with functioning 2 Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning 5 Frequent abuse, serious disruption, needs treatment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>MARITAL/FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS</b> - 1 Relationships and support exceptionally strong 0 Relatively stable relationships 3 Some disorganization or stress but potential for improvement 6 Major disorganization or stress	<b>* OTHER DRUG USAGE/PROBLEMS</b> 0 No interference with functioning 1 Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning 2 Frequent abuse, serious disruption, needs treatment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>COMPANIONS</b> - 1 Good support and influence 0 No adverse relationships 2 Associations with occasional negative results 4 Associations almost completely negative	<b>AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION</b> (or Juvenile Adjudication) 0 24 or older 1 20-23 3 19 or younger
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>EMOTIONAL STABILITY</b> - 2 Exceptionally well adjusted; accepts responsibility for actions 0 No symptoms of emotional instability; appropriate emotional responses 3 Symptoms limit but do not prohibit adequate functioning 6 Symptoms prohibit adequate functioning; e.g., lashes out or retreats into self	<b>NUMBER OF PROBATION/PAROLE REVOCATIONS</b> (Adult or Juvenile) 0 None 2 One or more
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ALCOHOL USAGE</b> 0 No interference with functioning 4 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning 7 Frequent abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<b>NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</b> (include Aggr. Misd., & Deferred Judgment/Sentence, or Juvenile Adjudications) 0 None 2 One 4 Two or more
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>OTHER DRUG USAGE</b> 0 No interference with functioning 3 Occasional substance abuse; some disruption of functioning 6 Frequent substance abuse; serious disruption; needs treatment	<b>CONVICTIONS OR JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS FOR</b> (Select applicable and add for score. Do not exceed a total of 3, include current offense.) 1 Burglary, theft, OMVWOC, robbery 2 FUI, Forgery, Theft charge involving checks, Fraudulent Practices
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>REASONING/INTELLECTUAL</b> 0 Able to function independently 3 Some need for assistance; potential for adequate adjustment 5 Deficiencies severely limit independent functioning	<b>* PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT LIVING SITUATION</b> 0 Relatively stable relationships 3 Moderate disorganization or stress 5 Major disorganization or stress
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>HEALTH</b> 0 Sound physical health; seldom ill 2 Handicap or illness interferes with functioning on a recurring basis 3 Serious handicap or chronic illness; needs frequent medical care	<b>* SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION</b> 0 Mainly with positive individuals 3 Mainly with criminally oriented individuals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SEXUAL BEHAVIOR</b> 0 No apparent dysfunction 1 Real or perceived situational or minor problems 2 Real or perceived chronic or severe problems	<b>* RESPONSE TO COURT OR DEPT. IMPOSED CONDITIONS</b> 0 No problems of consequence 3 Moderate compliance problems 5 Has been unwilling to comply and/or has been rearrested
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>AGENT'S IMPRESSION OF CLIENT'S NEEDS</b> - 1 None 0 Few 3 Average 5 High	<b>* USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES</b> 0 Not needed 0 Productively utilized 2 Needed but not available 3 Utilized but not beneficial 4 Available but rejected
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>TOTAL NEED</b>	<b>TOTAL RISK</b>



7. Number of prior felony convictions . . . 0 None  
 1 One  
 3 Two or more

a) Refer to item "9" on assessment scale.

8. Conviction or juvenile adjudications for . . . . . 1 Burglary, Theft, OMVWOC or Robbery  
 (not to exceed total of 3 points) 2 FUPI, Theft charges involving the use of checks, Fraudulent Practices

a) The only possible responses are 0, 1, 2, or 3. Enter "0" if item does not apply.

9. Problems with current living conditions . . . . . 0 Relatively stable relationships  
 3 Moderate disorganization or stress  
 5 Major disorganization or stress

a) Response to this item is based upon agent's assessment of client's current living situation.

b) This category should be rated on the quality of the relationships with whom the probationer/parolee co-habits. This includes spouse, children, and/or roommates. Major problems are characterized by such incidents as physical confrontations, arrests, or medical treatment, etc.

10. Social identification. . . . . 0 Mainly with positive individuals  
 3 Mainly with criminally oriented individuals

a) Response to this item is based upon agent's assessment of the client's relationships.

11. Response to court/parole board or supervision conditions . . . . . 0 No problems or consequence  
 3 Moderate compliance problems  
 5 Has been unwilling to comply and/or has been rearrested

a) This item addresses how the client has been cooperating with the requirements of supervision.

b) For interpretation of arrests, see "Age at First Conviction" explanation.

12. Use of community resources . . . . . 0 Not Needed  
0 Productively utilized  
2 Needed but not available  
3 Utilized but not  
beneficial  
4 Available but rejected

- a) Response to this item is based upon the agent's judgment of client need for services and the client's response to the services.
- b) When the agent has made multiple referrals, determine if client is cooperating in those deemed most critical to client's positive adjustment.

NEEDS REASSESSMENT SCALE

See instructions under Needs Assessment Scale. It is important to score the needs reassessment scale based upon the probationer's/parolee's behavior while under supervision.

ENTROPY LIMITED

APPENDIX C

Offender Risk Assessment Instrument  
(form currently used by Board of Parole)

Source:  
Daryl Fischer, "The Iowa Model of  
Risk Assessment, Coding Specifications,"  
Statistical Analysis Center, Iowa Office  
for Planning and Programming, April 1985

OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT  
STATE OF IOWA

Offender Name \_\_\_\_\_ ID# \_\_\_\_\_

Current Offenses	Sentence	Current Offenses	Sentence
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Safety Risk Assessment

- Very Poor
- Poor
- Fair
- Good
- Very Good

Violence Risk Assessment

- Very Poor
- Poor
- Good
- Very Good
- Excellent

Sentence Effective Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Assessment Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Comments

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## OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT THE IOWA MODEL

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	CURRENT OFFENSE SCORE (A)
2	3	Robbery/Attempted Robbery
2	3	Personal Larceny
2	3	Aggravated Burglary
2	3	Arson/Attempted Arson
1	3	Murder/Attempted Murder
1	3	Manslaughter
1	3	Kidnapping
1	3	Rape/Attempted Rape
1	3	Sodomy/Sex Offense
2	1	Burglary/Attempted Burglary
2	1	Selling Narcotics
2	1	Motor Vehicle Theft
2	1	Forgery/Bad Checks/Fraud
1	1	Aggravated Assault/Terrorism
1	1	Extortion
1	1	Weapons Crime (Violence)
1	1	Conspiracy (Violence)
1	1	Larceny/Stolen Property
1	0	Vandalism
1	0	Weapons Offense (No Violence)
1	0	Conspiracy (No Violence)
0	0	None of Above

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	PRIOR VIOLENCE SCORE (B)
4	5	91+
2	3	11-90
0	0	0-10

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	STREET TIME SCORE (C)
3	3	0-6 Years
2	2	6-11 Years
1	1	11-14 Years
0	0	14+ Years

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE (D)
6	6	140+
3	5	41-139
1	1	16-40
0	0	0-15

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	CURRENT ESCAPE SCORE (E)
3	4	Convicted
1	2	Charged Only
0	0	Not as Above

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	SUBSTANCE ABUSE SCORE (F)
5	7	History of PCP Use
5	7	History of Non-Opiate Injections
5	7	History of Sniffing Volatile Substance
4	4	History of Opiate Addiction
3	4	History of Heavy Hallucinogen Use
2	1	History of Drug Problem
1	1	History of Opiate or Hallucinogen Use
1	1	History of Alcohol Problem
0	0	No History as Above

TOTAL SCORE = A + B + C + D + E + F

— X-SCORE — Y-SCORE

### SERIOUS OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION

- Yes Current Conviction for Violent Felony
- Yes Prior Conviction for Violent Felony  
In Last Five Years Street Time
- Yes Prior Violence Score (Raw) = 35+
- Yes Current Escape Conviction
- Yes Substance Abuse Score (Y) = 7
- No No Factor as Above

### SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT

Y-SCORE	X-SCORE			
	0-3	4-6	7-11	12+
0-8	VG	G	F	-
9+	-	F	P	VP

### VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT (Higher Rating for Serious Offender)

Y-SCORE	X-SCORE		
	0-3	4-6	7+
0-8	E	VG	G
9-13	-	VG/P	G/P
14+	-	-	G/VP

E = EXCELLENT    VG = VERY GOOD    G = GOOD  
F = FAIR    P = POOR    VP = VERY POOR



OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT COMPUTATION SHEET

FOR: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_

PRIOR VIOLENCE SCORE:

Severity	Age	S'	Crime
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Score (B): \_\_\_\_\_

CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE:

Severity	D	Street Time	S'	Crime
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Sum of S' = \_\_\_\_\_ divided by \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ (D) Score

## OVERVIEW

The 1985 Version of the Iowa Risk Assessment Model provides two assessments of offender risk, one a measure of the general threat to public safety referred to as "Safety Risk," and the second a measure of the specific threat of new violent crime referred to as "Violence Risk."

The form on the preceding page specifies the general coding structure of the Risk Assessment Model. There are six primary "risk factors" on which the assessment is based, including Current Offense Score (A), Prior Violence Score (B), Street Time Score (C), Criminal History Score (D), Current Escape Score (E), and Substance Abuse Score (F). In addition, there is a seventh item referred to as the Serious Offender Classification. The offender is classified as a "Serious Offender" if any one or more of five "special risk factors" is present, as given on the coding form, and is otherwise classified as a "Non-Serious Offender."

Each of the six primary factors is scaled into three or more "risk levels" of successively higher risk categories. To each of these risk levels, separate X and Y "risk scores" are assigned, which are then added across the six risk factors to obtain a "Total X-Score" and a "Total Y-Score." These totals provide separate "risk estimates;" the Total X-Score gives a better estimate of Safety Risk, while the Total Y-Score gives a better estimate of Violence Risk. By calculating these separate estimates and combining them we obtain better final estimates than would be the case by using either individually.

The last two steps involve the final calculations of the Safety and Violence Risk Assessments. The Safety Risk Assessment is determined from the combination of the Total X-Score and the Total Y-Score by consulting the indicated matrix of scores and locating the appropriate cell for the offender in question. The same process is used for the scoring of the Violence Risk Assessment, but with the additional convention that if two assessments are indicated (left/right), then the assessment to the right of the slash applies if the offender is a Serious Offender, while the assessment to the left of the slash applies otherwise.

The entry in each cell of the matrixes is an abbreviation for the final risk ratings, listed below. There are five possible Safety Risk Assessments, five possible Violence Risk Assessments, and eleven possible combinations of the two assessments, as follows:

<u>Safety Risk</u>		<u>Violence Risk</u>		<u>Safety/Violence Risk</u>	
VP	Very Poor	VP	Very Poor	VP-VP	VP-G
P	Poor	P	Poor	P-VP	P-G
F	Fair	G	Good	VP-P	F-G
G	Good	VG	Very Good	P-P	F-VG
VG	Very Good	E	Excellent	F-P	G-VG
					VG-E

## CURRENT REFERENCE DATE, UPDATING ASSESSMENTS

The Iowa Risk Assessment Model may be applied to any adult currently charged with or convicted of a felony offense. The assessment is calculated to be effective beginning with a current reference date, which serves as a benchmark for calculating criminal history measures. The current reference date would be 1) the date of arrest if the offender is charged but not convicted, 2) the date of conviction if the offender is convicted but not sentenced, 3) the date of sentencing if the offender is sentenced but not imprisoned, or 4) the date of commitment if the offender is sentenced to prison.

The resulting Safety and Violence Risk Assessments apply throughout the offender's current involvement with the justice system, such as to discharge from the corrections system or release following acquittal or dismissal of charges. The assessment remains constant throughout that experience with the exception of the following situations:

- 1) a new felony conviction (including aggravated misdemeanors);
  - 2) a new charge for a violent felony; or
  - 3) a new charge or conviction for escape, jailbreak, or flight.
- In these cases, the assessment must be recalculated to include the new information.

New misdemeanor charges or convictions, new charges for non-violent felonies, and technical violations of release conditions do not necessitate recalculation of the offender's risk assessment. In any situation where recalculation is necessary, the current reference date remains unchanged, even in cases of a new felony conviction (unless the earlier offense is subsequently discharged). Of course, if the offender is discharged to the free community, the current reference date would change upon re-entry.

## DEFINITIONS OF CODING CATEGORIES

### A. Current Offense Score

1. Based on highest scoring offense among all current offenses.
2. Possible to have separate scoring for X and Y, e.g., 2 for forgery and 3 for rape.
3. All current charges and convicting offenses are used in scoring this item, including a description of the actual circumstances of the crime.
4. Of concern with this item is the "type" of offense and whether or not the offender falls in an offense category with historically high recidivism rates or rates of new violence. Of no immediate concern is the seriousness of the crime or the degree of guilt or culpability of the offender.

## B. Prior Violence Score

1. Based on all prior arrests for violent felonies, whether juvenile or adult. For each arrest, up to eight separate counts of violent felonies may be scored. Each count is scored according to the severity of the offense (as listed in the chart on page 8), and according to the age of the arrest.
2. Current charges are counted as prior for scoring this item if the charge was not the most recent leading to the current sentence, or if the charge was dismissed. If the most recent convicting offense is escape, however, do not count an original violent felony as prior.
3. Offense severity is determined at the most serious level. Therefore, if a charge of Aggravated Robbery is reduced to Larceny, the offense severity score is 70.
4. The age of the arrest is the number of months from the date of the arrest to the current reference date.

Thus, for each prior violent felony (count), we have a severity score  $S$  and an age score  $A$ . These two scores are combined as follows to arrive at a single age-adjusted severity score  $S'$ :

$$S' = \frac{24 \times S}{12 + A}$$

$S'$  takes on a maximum value of  $2S$  when  $A=0$ , and decreases to 0 as  $A$  grows indefinitely. Also note that  $S'=S$  when  $A=12$ , i.e., when the arrest is one year old.

After scoring each prior violent felony as above, add the resulting values of  $S'$ , and round this value to the nearest whole number (15.6 is rounded to 16; 16.5 is rounded to 16; 11.5 is rounded to 12). In this manner, a "raw score" is achieved.

Consult the chart under B of the coding sheet, find the range that corresponds to the raw score, and circle the appropriate X and Y scores.

## C. Street Time Score

1. Based on total amount of time on the street (not incarcerated) between 14th birthday and current reference date.
2. Incarceration time includes time served for felony convictions in adult prisons or on state farms (such as Vandalia, IL), and juvenile commitments to training schools or juvenile correctional facilities.

#### D. Criminal History Score

1. Based on all prior felony convictions, both juvenile and adult. For each conviction, up to eight separate counts may be scored. Each count is scored according to the severity of offense (as listed in the chart on page 8), according to the sentence imposed, and according to the amount of street time following conviction or incarceration, to the current reference date.
2. Current convictions are counted as prior if they occurred prior to the most recent felony conviction, e.g., as with probation or parole violators acquiring new convictions. A new escape conviction is not scored here, however.
3. If the sentence imposed is a prison term, the disposition multiplier takes on a value of 1.25. For any other conviction type, score 0.75.
4. Street time is calculated as the age of the conviction in months, minus the total number of months incarcerated for the indicated offense and all subsequent felony incarcerations, to the current reference date. Note that the calculations here overlap those for the Street Time Score.

Thus, for each prior felony conviction (count), we have a severity score S, a disposition multiplier D, and a street time score M. These three scores are combined as follows:

$$S' = \frac{24 \times S \times D}{12 + M}$$

S' takes on a maximum value of 2SD when M=0, and decreases to 0 as M grows indefinitely. Also note that S'=SD when M=12.

After scoring each prior felony conviction as above, add the resulting values of S'; then, this value is divided by one-tenth the raw Street Time Score in item C, and rounded to the nearest whole number (15.6 is rounded to 16; 16.5 is rounded to 16; 11.5 is rounded to 12). In this manner, a "raw score" is achieved, that reflects a single measure of the volume, seriousness, and recency of the offender's prior felony record of conviction, and takes into consideration the amount of time spent unincarcerated.

Consult the chart under D of the coding sheet, find the range that corresponds to the raw score as calculated above, and circle the appropriate X and Y scores.

NOTE: If little is known of a young offender's juvenile history, and the offender was incarcerated in a juvenile institution for delinquency, score this item as X=1, Y=1, if the score would be X=0, Y=0 otherwise.

#### E. Current Escape Score

1. Assigns a score for a) an arrest or conviction for escape from the current incarceration, or b) an arrest or conviction for jailbreak or flight, occurring at any time between the arrest for the current offense and the current reference date.
2. Theoretically, an escape should not be counted under this item if the incident was handled administratively, without the recording of an arrest on the offender's record. However, because this is simply not known in the vast majority of cases, score "Charged Only" if there is an escape movement on the institutional record.

#### F. Substance Abuse Score

1. Based on the highest scoring type of substance abuse history, as listed on the coding sheet.
2. All available sources of information (including inmate self reports) are to be used in scoring this item.
3. Use or abuse of drugs or alcohol need not be current to score under this item. The emphasis is on any history of specific types of substance abuse. Great care should be taken in determining "use" vs. "abuse." If unfamiliar with drug classifications or slang, refer to the chart on page 9.
4. The top three types of substance history, including PCP use, non-opiate injections, and the sniffing of volatile substances, are considered to be "bizarre" and carry heavy weight in both the safety and violence risk assessment.
5. Marijuana and cocaine are not considered in scoring this item, because they are not found to be predictive of recidivism. The exception is if the offender has a history of cocaine injection, in which case the item is scored as "Non-Opiate Injections."

#### Serious Offender Classification

1. Based on the presence or combined absence of any one of five factors of the types previously collected. If any factor is present, then the offender is classified as a Serious Offender. Offenders falling into the non-serious category show low rates of violence without regard to appearance of other high risk factors in the record. Non-Serious Offenders cannot be classified as Poor or Very Poor Violence Risks.
2. Circle "Yes" beside each factor that applies. If no factor applies, circle "No." See page 3 for the use of Serious Offender Classification in determining the Safety and Violence Risks.

OFFENSE SEVERITY SCORING FOR PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS  
 (Offenses to be counted under Prior Violence Scoring are indicated  
 with a "v")

- v 80 Murder
- v 70 Attempted Murder
- v 70 Rape
- v 70 Aggravated Kidnapping (e.g., for ransom, with injury)
- v 70 Aggravated Robbery
- v 70 Aggravated Burglary
- v 70 Arson of a Dwelling
- 70 Selling Narcotics to Minors
- v 60 Voluntary Manslaughter
- v 60 Attempted Rape
- v 60 Kidnapping
- v 60 Robbery
- v 60 Larceny from a Person
- v 60 Felony Assault
- v 60 Aggravated Battery (IL)
- v 60 Terrorism
- v 60 Arson
- v 50 Sodomy/Sex Offense against a Child
- v 50 Involuntary Manslaughter
- v 50 Attempted Robbery
- v 50 Extortion
- v 50 Going Armed with Intent
- v 50 Attempted Abortion
- 50 Escape/Jailbreak/Failure to Appear
- v 40 Aggravated Assault
- v 40 Battery (IL)
- v 40 Attempted Arson
- v 40 Conspiracy to Commit a Violent Felony
- 30 Burglary/Attempted Burglary
- 30 Motor Vehicle Theft
- 30 Forgery
- 30 Selling Narcotics (opiates or cocaine)
- 20 Larceny
- 20 Stolen Property
- 20 Vandalism
- 20 Bad Checks/Fraud
- 20 Weapons Offense (non-violent)
- 20 Conspiracy to Commit a Non-Violent Felony (those listed above  
 only)
- 10 All Other Offenses (prostitution, embezzlement, selling non-  
 narcotic drugs, drunken driving, perjury, bribery, etc.)

## DRUG CLASSIFICATIONS AND SLANG

### 1. The top three types of substance abuse:

- o PCP: Also called "angel dust", "crystal", hog tranquilizer.
- o Non-opiate injections: usually amphetamines or cocaine.
- o Sniffing of volatile substances: glue, paint thinner, lighter fluid, gasoline. Do not count heroin or cocaine sniffing.

*Amyl nitrate (Crush)*

2. Opiates: opium, heroin, morphine, dilaudid, percodan, demerol, codeine.

3. Hallucinogens: LSD, MDA, mescaline, "acid", psilocybin, peyote, "blotter", hallucinogenic mushrooms. *jimson weed, DATURA.*

### 4. History of Drug Problem:

- o Amphetamines: methedrine, methamphetamines, "speed", "black beauties", "robin's eggs".
- o Barbiturates: sedatives, "downers", "reds".
- o Tranquilizers: valium, quaaludes, muscle relaxers, Darvon, pain killers.

5. Marijuana, hashish, cannabis are not considered in any of the above categories. Always score this use or abuse as X=0, Y=0.

6. Cocaine is considered only if injected.

### 7. Use vs. Abuse

Use: experimentation, occasional usage.

Abuse: daily use, binging, presence of withdrawal or "flashbacks," visible "tracks" on the arms or elsewhere, professional diagnosis of abuse, detox center involvement, treatment history for drug abuse.

Remember: Offenders convicted of drug dealing are not necessarily drug abusers themselves.



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APPENDIX D

Description of Crosstabulations

# ENTROPY LIMITED

## Appendix D - Description of Crosstabulations

Figure D contains typical crosstabulations produced by Entropy Limited's XTABS software.

COUNT • DISCIP CITATIONS VS PSYCHOLOGICAL PROB								INST	15			
ROW PCT								VALID	36			
COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	PPRB( 1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1)				DHAV( 1)	SAIP				
TOT PCT									1/24/89			
EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 674								17:38:18			
	QUESTION	BHAV( 1)	X-ONE									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	8			
	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+					
⑥ 1	3	2	5	2	3	3	1		19			
IV-A	15.79	10.53	26.32	10.53	15.79	15.79	5.26		3.16			
	1.04	3.23	7.14	2.47	5.08	11.54	7.14					
	0.50	0.33	0.83	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.17					
	9.14	1.96	2.21	2.56	1.07	0.82	0.44					
2	3	2	1	1	3	0	0		10			
IV-B	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	30.00	0.00	0.00		1.66			
	1.04	3.23	1.43	1.23	5.08	0.00	0.00					
	0.50	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.00	0.00					
	4.81	1.03	1.16	1.35	0.93	0.43	0.23					
3	8	5	1	7	4	3	3		31			
IV-CD	25.81	16.13	3.23	22.58	12.90	9.68	9.68		5.16			
	2.77	8.06	1.43	8.64	6.78	11.54	21.43					
	1.33	0.83	0.17	1.16	0.67	0.50	0.50					
	14.91	3.20	3.61	4.18	3.04	1.34	0.72					
4	275	53	63	71	49	20	10		541			
N/A	50.83	9.80	11.05	13.12	9.06	3.70	1.85		90.02			
	95.16	85.43	90.00	37.65	23.05	76.92	71.43					
	45.76	8.82	10.48	11.81	8.15	3.33	1.66					
	*260.	55.31	63.01	72.91	53.11	23.40	12.60					
⑨ TOTAL	289	62	70	81	59	26	14		601			
	43.09	10.32	11.65	13.48	9.62	4.33	2.33					
FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = ⑪ 41.37								⑫ P = 0.0013773				
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY												
CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM												
P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001												
CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31												
⑬ ROW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	NEW	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
⑭ COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7		

Figure D.1

1. Title: usually abbreviated--see scoring sheets in Appendices A-C for full titles.
2. Row question code: "PPRB" is the internal computer program code for row values.

## ENTROPY LIMITED

3. Column question code: "BHAV" is the internal computer program code for column values.
4. Sample Size: 674 inmates.
5. Column titles: the columns are always numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Below the numerized headings are labels defining the column entries. For example, Column 7 is labeled "17+" meaning 17 or more disciplinary citations. These titles are usually abbreviated. Questions about the meaning of an abbreviation can be resolved by referring to Appendices A-C.
6. Row Titles: Same as Column titles for rows. In this example Row 2 is labeled "IV-B." This refers to entry IV in the scoring sheet in Appendix A and means History of psych. hospital admissions.
7. Key to Table Entries.
  - Count: Number of data points in column and row category. For example: 3 inmates had 5-8 disciplinary citations and had a history of psych. hospital admissions.
  - Row Pct.: Count/Row total. (See ⑧ for row totals.) For example 30% of inmates with a history of psych. hosp. admissions had 5-8 disciplinary citations.
  - Col. Pct.: Count/Column total. (See ⑨ for column totals.) For example 5.08% of inmates with 5-8 disciplinary citations had a history of psych. hosp. admissions.
  - Tot. Pct.: Count/Number of Sample Points used in XTAB. (See ⑩ for sample points.) In our example the total sample size was 674, but only 601 sample points were found with values fitting the specified row and column categories. In general, the number of sample points used for analysis is smaller than the total sample size.
  - Exp. Value: Number calculated to be the expected value for each row and column. In our example 3 inmates had 5-8 disciplinary citations and a history of psych. hosp. admissions. The expected value was 0.98 which is less than that actually encountered.
11. Chi-Sq.: This is the standard chi-squared measure of statistical association of the two variables being cross-tabulated. Higher chi-squared values indicated stronger association.
12. P: This is the significance level of the chi-squared value found given the number of degrees of freedom (based on the numbers of row and column options). Lower P-values indicate greater statistical significance. (A table is given at the bottom of the cross-tabulation output to show the dependence of P upon Chi-sq.)

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13. Row options give a table of how row data and row values are counted. Row 3 is seen to contain both data coded 3 (in this case IV-C) and data coded 9 (in this case IV-D). All values of row data greater than 3 are counted as N/A or not applicable. (This title only appears when a special data redefinition option of the XTABS software is used.)
14. Col Options gives a table of how row data column values are counted. In this case all row data values greater than or equal to 7 (corresponding to the category 17 disciplinary citations) is counted in column 7. (This title only appears when a special data redefinition option of the XTABS software is used.)
15. Sequence Number: 36 is a number identifying a "page" in computer storage. It is useful for data retrieved.

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# ENTROPY LIMITED

## APPENDIX E

### Crosstabulations--Inmate Custody Classification Instrument Validation

This index contains selected crosstabulation, from a number of computer runs on the institutional sample. For disciplinary citations, crosstabulations are given for all individual items. For disciplinary violence, NLC classifications, overrides, and escapes, crosstabulations are given for strong indicators.

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS OVERRIDE INST 5  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
OVRD( 1)		NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL
X-ONE									
1	DOWN-1	18	2	5	4	6	1	1	37
		48.65	5.41	13.51	10.81	16.22	2.70	2.70	6.11
		6.14	3.23	7.14	4.94	10.00	3.85	7.14	
		2.97	0.33	0.83	0.66	0.99	0.17	0.17	
		17.89	3.79	4.27	4.95	3.66	1.59	0.85	
2	SAME	215	40	48	64	43	22	13	445
		48.31	8.99	10.79	14.38	9.66	4.94	2.92	73.43
		73.38	64.52	68.57	79.01	71.67	84.62	92.86	
		35.48	6.60	7.92	10.56	7.10	3.63	2.15	
		*215.	45.53	51.40	59.40	44.06	19.09	10.28	
3	UP-1	57	20	16	13	10	3	0	119
		47.90	16.81	13.45	10.92	8.40	2.52	0.00	19.64
		19.45	32.26	22.86	16.05	16.67	11.54	0.00	
		9.41	3.30	2.64	2.15	1.65	0.50	0.00	
		57.54	12.17	13.75	15.91	11.78	5.11	2.75	
4	UP-2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
		60.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
		1.02	0.00	1.43	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	
		0.50	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	
		2.42	0.51	0.58	0.67	0.50	0.21	0.12	
TOTAL		293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
		48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 17.60 P = 0.4820648  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS # PRIOR INCARC. INST 7  
 ROW PCT VAL.D  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) NINC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIRP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
NINC( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+		TOTAL
X-ONE									
1	NONE	182	38	36	48	44	15	9	372
		48.92	10.22	9.68	12.90	11.83	4.03	2.42	61.39
		62.12	61.29	51.43	59.26	73.33	57.69	64.29	
		30.03	6.27	5.94	7.92	7.26	2.48	1.49	
		*179.	38.06	42.97	49.72	36.83	15.96	8.59	
2	ONE	79	13	25	29	14	8	4	172
		45.93	7.56	14.53	16.86	8.14	4.65	2.33	28.38
		26.96	20.97	35.71	35.80	23.33	30.77	28.57	
		13.04	2.15	4.13	4.79	2.31	1.32	0.66	
		83.16	17.60	19.87	22.99	17.03	7.38	3.97	
3	TWO	20	3	8	3	2	3	0	39
		51.28	7.69	20.51	7.69	5.13	7.69	0.00	6.44
		6.83	4.84	11.43	3.70	3.33	11.54	0.00	
		3.30	0.50	1.32	0.50	0.33	0.50	0.00	
		18.86	3.99	4.50	5.21	3.86	1.67	0.90	
4	THREE	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	11
		45.45	45.45	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82
		1.71	8.06	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		0.83	0.83	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		5.32	1.13	1.27	1.47	1.09	0.47	0.25	
5	FOUR	7	3	1	0	0	0	1	12
		58.33	25.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	1.98
		2.39	4.84	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	
		1.16	0.50	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	
		5.80	1.23	1.39	1.60	1.19	0.51	0.28	
TOTAL		293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
		48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 39.10 P = 0.0266750  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 27.10 29.60 33.20 36.40 39.40 43.00 45.60 51.10

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 5  
 COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS PRIMARY OFFENSE INST 8  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) POFF( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SARR  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST POFF( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	BHAV( 1) 3	QUESTION 4	X-ONE 5	QUESTION 6	QUESTION 7	
1	174	39	38	47	27	10	4	339
Q1-A	51.33	11.59	11.21	13.86	7.96	2.95	1.18	56.03
	59.59	62.90	54.29	58.02	45.00	38.46	28.57	
	28.76	6.45	6.28	7.77	4.46	1.65	0.66	
	*163.	34.74	39.22	45.39	33.62	14.57	7.84	
2	60	10	16	23	17	10	5	141
Q1-B	42.55	7.09	11.35	16.31	12.06	7.09	3.55	23.31
	20.55	16.13	22.86	28.40	28.33	38.46	35.71	
	9.92	1.65	2.64	3.80	2.81	1.65	0.83	
	68.05	14.45	16.31	18.88	13.98	6.06	3.26	
3	58	13	16	11	16	6	5	125
Q1-C	46.40	10.40	12.80	8.80	12.80	4.80	4.00	20.66
	19.86	20.97	22.86	13.58	26.67	23.08	35.71	
	9.59	2.15	2.64	1.82	2.64	0.99	0.83	
	60.33	12.81	14.46	16.74	12.40	5.37	2.89	
TOTAL	292	62	70	81	60	26	14	605
	48.26	10.25	11.57	13.39	9.92	4.30	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 18.14 P = 0.1114327

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

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COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS SENTENCE LENGTH INST 9  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) SLEN( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIRP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAV( 1)				X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
SLEN( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	148	36	32	43	27	9	7	302	
Q2-A	49.01	11.92	10.60	14.24	8.94	2.98	2.32	49.92	
	59.68	58.06	45.71	53.09	45.00	34.62	50.00		
	24.46	5.95	5.29	7.11	4.46	1.49	1.16		
	*145.	30.95	34.94	40.43	29.95	12.98	6.99		
2	92	19	25	31	28	15	5	215	
Q2-B	42.79	8.04	11.63	14.42	13.02	6.98	2.33	35.54	
	31.51	30.65	35.71	38.27	46.67	57.69	35.71		
	15.21	3.14	4.13	5.12	4.63	2.48	0.83		
	*103.	22.03	24.88	28.79	21.32	9.24	4.98		
3	52	7	13	7	5	2	2	88	
Q2-C	59.09	7.95	14.77	7.95	5.68	2.27	2.27	14.55	
	17.81	11.29	18.57	8.64	8.33	7.69	14.29		
	8.60	1.16	2.15	1.16	0.83	0.33	0.33		
	42.47	9.02	10.18	11.78	8.73	3.78	2.04		
TOTAL	292	62	70	81	60	26	14	605	
	48.26	10.25	11.57	13.39	9.92	4.30	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 18.13 P = 0.1118851

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS PRIOR RECORD INST 10  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PREC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST PREC( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	1 NONE	2 1	3 2	4 3-4	5 5-8	6 9-16	7 17+	
1	40	13	13	11	10	4	1	92
Q3-A	43.48	14.13	14.13	11.96	10.87	4.35	1.09	15.21
	13.70	20.97	18.57	13.58	16.67	15.38	7.14	
	6.61	2.15	2.15	1.82	1.65	0.66	0.17	
	44.40	9.43	10.64	12.32	9.12	3.95	2.13	
2	37	4	6	13	4	2	2	68
Q3-B	54.41	5.88	8.82	19.12	5.88	2.94	2.94	11.24
	12.67	6.45	8.57	16.05	6.67	7.69	14.29	
	6.12	0.66	0.99	2.15	0.66	0.33	0.33	
	32.82	6.97	7.87	9.10	6.74	2.92	1.57	
3	15	2	7	13	7	10	4	58
Q3-C	25.86	3.45	12.07	22.41	12.07	17.24	6.90	9.59
	5.14	3.23	10.00	16.05	11.67	38.46	20.57	
	2.48	0.33	1.16	2.15	1.16	1.65	0.66	
	27.99	5.94	6.71	7.77	5.75	2.49	1.34	
4	200	43	44	44	39	10	7	387
Q3-D	51.68	11.11	11.37	11.37	10.08	2.58	1.81	63.97
	68.49	69.35	62.86	54.32	65.00	38.46	50.00	
	33.06	7.11	7.27	7.27	6.45	1.65	1.16	
	*186.	39.66	44.78	51.81	38.38	16.63	8.96	
TOTAL	292	62	70	81	60	26	14	605
	48.26	10.25	11.57	13.39	9.92	4.30	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 54.39 P = 0.0000280  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

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COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS ESCAPES INST 11  
 ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ESCP( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

QUEST ESCP( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 NONE	2 1	3 2	4 3-4	5 5-8	6 9-16	7 17+	
1 Q4-A, B	1 8.33 0.35 0.17 5.82	1 8.33 1.64 0.17 1.24	1 8.33 1.47 0.17 1.38	5 41.67 6.33 0.85 1.61	2 16.67 3.39 0.34 1.20	2 16.67 8.00 0.34 0.51	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.24	12 2.03
2 Q4-C	6 54.55 2.10 1.02 5.33	2 18.18 3.28 0.34 1.14	1 9.09 1.47 0.17 1.27	1 9.09 1.27 0.17 1.47	1 9.09 1.69 0.17 1.10	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.47	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.22	11 1.86
3 Q4-D	34 47.89 11.89 5.76 34.42	7 9.86 11.48 1.19 7.34	10 14.08 14.71 1.69 8.18	12 16.90 15.19 2.03 9.51	5 7.04 8.47 0.85 7.10	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 3.01	3 4.23 25.00 0.51 1.44	71 12.03
4 Q4-E	17 39.53 5.94 2.88 20.84	1 2.33 1.64 0.17 4.45	5 11.63 7.35 0.85 4.96	8 18.60 10.13 1.36 5.76	7 16.28 11.86 1.19 4.30	3 6.98 12.00 0.51 1.82	2 4.65 16.67 0.34 0.87	43 7.29
5 Q4-F	228 50.33 79.72 38.64 *219.	50 11.04 81.97 8.47 46.84	51 11.26 75.00 8.64 52.21	53 11.70 67.09 8.98 60.66	44 9.71 74.58 7.46 45.30	20 4.42 80.00 3.39 19.19	7 1.55 58.33 1.19 9.21	453 76.78
TOTAL	286 48.47	61 10.34	68 11.53	79 13.39	59 10.00	25 4.24	12 2.03	590

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 34.78 P = 0.0717327  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 27.10 29.60 33.20 36.40 39.40 43.00 45.60 51.18

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5  
 COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT \* DISCIP CITATIONS VS WORST ESCAPE ELEME INST 12  
 ROW PCT VALID  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) WESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
		QUESTION BHAV( 1) X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
WESC( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+		
X-ONE									
1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	
Q5VIOL	33.33	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	
	0.70	0.00	0.00	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2.91	0.62	0.69	0.80	0.60	0.25	0.12		
2	5	1	1	4	3	0	0	14	
Q5PLAN	35.71	7.14	7.14	28.57	21.43	0.00	0.00	2.37	
	1.75	1.64	1.47	5.06	5.08	0.00	0.00		
	0.85	0.17	0.17	0.68	0.51	0.00	0.00		
	6.79	1.45	1.61	1.87	1.40	0.59	0.20		
3	18	2	1	4	4	0	2	31	
Q5CRIM	58.06	6.45	3.23	12.90	12.90	0.00	6.45	5.25	
	6.29	3.28	1.47	5.06	6.78	0.00	16.67		
	3.05	0.34	0.17	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.34		
	15.03	3.21	3.57	4.15	3.10	1.31	0.63		
4	261	58	66	67	52	25	10	539	
NO-ESC	48.42	10.76	12.24	12.43	9.65	4.64	1.86	91.36	
	91.26	95.08	97.06	84.81	88.14	*100.	83.33		
	44.24	9.83	11.19	11.36	8.81	4.24	1.69		
	*261.	55.73	62.12	72.17	53.90	22.84	10.96		
TOTAL	286	61	68	79	59	25	12	590	
	48.47	10.34	11.53	13.39	10.00	4.24	2.03		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 29.76 P = 0.0398613  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

ROW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	NEW	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS TIME SERVED INST 13  
 ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TSER( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP VALD  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	BHAV( 1) 3	QUESTION 4	X-ONE 5	QUESTION 6	QUESTION 7	
TSER( 1) X-ONE	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
1	22	6	7	10	7	2	1	55
Q6-A	40.00	10.91	12.73	18.18	12.73	3.64	1.82	9.12
	7.56	9.68	10.00	12.50	11.67	7.69	7.14	
	3.65	1.09	1.16	1.66	1.16	0.33	0.17	
	26.54	5.66	6.38	7.30	5.47	2.37	1.28	
2	10	3	1	5	2	0	1	22
Q6-B	45.45	13.64	4.55	22.73	9.09	0.00	4.55	3.65
	3.44	4.84	1.43	6.25	3.33	0.00	7.14	
	1.66	0.59	0.17	0.83	0.33	0.00	0.17	
	19.62	2.26	2.55	2.92	2.19	0.93	0.51	
3	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
Q6-C	70.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	1.66
	2.41	3.23	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	
	1.16	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	
	4.83	1.03	1.16	1.33	1.00	0.43	0.23	
4	20	7	6	7	7	0	0	47
Q6-D	42.55	14.89	12.77	14.89	14.89	0.00	0.00	7.79
	6.87	11.29	8.57	8.75	11.67	0.00	0.00	
	3.32	1.16	1.00	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	
	22.68	4.83	5.46	6.24	4.68	2.03	1.09	
5	34	6	4	4	2	2	1	53
Q6-E	64.15	11.32	7.55	7.55	3.77	3.77	1.89	8.79
	11.68	9.68	5.71	5.00	3.33	7.69	7.14	
	5.64	1.09	0.66	0.66	0.33	0.33	0.17	
	25.58	5.45	6.15	7.03	5.27	2.29	1.23	
6	43	11	13	13	8	7	3	98
Q6-F	43.88	11.22	13.27	13.27	8.16	7.14	3.06	16.25
	14.78	17.74	18.57	16.25	13.33	26.92	21.43	
	7.13	1.82	2.16	2.16	1.33	1.16	0.50	
	47.29	10.08	11.38	13.00	9.75	4.23	2.28	
7	32	10	7	8	4	4	2	67
Q6-G	47.76	14.93	10.45	11.94	5.97	5.97	2.99	11.11
	11.00	16.13	10.00	10.00	6.67	15.38	14.29	
	5.31	1.66	1.16	1.33	0.66	0.66	0.33	
	32.33	6.89	7.78	8.89	6.67	2.89	1.56	
8	42	7	9	11	9	5	1	84
Q6-H	50.00	8.33	10.71	13.10	10.71	5.95	1.19	13.93
	14.43	11.29	12.86	13.75	15.00	19.23	7.14	
	6.97	1.16	1.49	1.82	1.49	0.83	0.17	
	40.54	8.64	9.75	11.14	8.36	3.62	1.95	

COUNT \* DISCIP CITATIONS VS TIME SERVED INST 13  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TSER( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAV( 1)			X-ONE			
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
TSER( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
9	81	10	23	22	20	6	5	167	
Q6-1	48.50	5.99	13.77	13.17	11.90	3.59	2.99	27.69	
	27.84	16.13	32.86	27.50	33.33	23.08	35.71		
	13.43	1.66	3.81	3.65	3.32	1.00	0.83		
	80.59	17.17	19.39	22.16	16.62	7.20	3.88		
TOTAL	291	62	70	80	60	26	14	603	
	48.26	10.28	11.61	13.27	9.95	4.31	2.32		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 36.92 P = 0.8775605  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 48 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 52.70 56.04 60.80 64.83 68.52 72.92 75.97 82.52

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT \* DISCIP CITATIONS VS TIME REMAINING INST 14  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TREM( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST TREM( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	2	BHAV( 1) 3	4	X-ONE 5	6	7	
1	91	30	22	40	24	11	4	222
Q7-A	40.99	13.51	9.91	18.02	10.81	4.95	1.80	37.43
	31.93	49.18	32.84	49.38	40.00	44.00	28.57	
	15.35	5.06	3.71	6.75	4.05	1.85	0.67	
	*106.	22.84	25.08	30.32	22.46	9.36	5.24	
2	174	29	41	34	31	12	9	330
Q7-B	52.73	8.79	12.42	10.30	9.39	3.64	2.73	55.65
	61.05	47.54	61.19	41.98	51.67	48.00	64.29	
	29.34	4.89	6.91	5.73	5.23	2.02	1.52	
	*158.	33.95	37.28	45.08	33.39	13.91	7.79	
3	20	2	4	7	5	2	1	41
N/A	48.78	4.83	9.76	17.07	12.20	4.88	2.44	6.91
	7.02	3.28	5.97	8.64	8.33	8.00	7.14	
	3.37	0.34	0.67	1.18	0.84	0.34	0.17	
	19.70	4.22	4.63	5.60	4.15	1.73	0.97	
TOTAL	285	61	67	81	60	25	14	593
	48.06	10.29	11.30	13.66	10.12	4.22	2.36	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 16.46 P = 0.1709289  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS VIOLATIONS INST 15  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VTNS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAV( 1)			X-ONE			
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
VTNS( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	51	13	24	11	12	6	0	117	
QB-A	43.59	11.11	20.51	9.40	10.26	5.13	0.00	19.33	
	17.47	20.97	34.29	13.58	20.00	23.08	0.00		
	8.43	2.15	3.97	1.82	1.98	0.99	0.00		
	56.47	11.99	13.54	15.66	11.60	5.03	2.71		
2	54	7	16	14	11	1	5	108	
QB-B	50.00	6.48	14.81	12.96	10.19	0.93	4.63	17.85	
	18.49	11.29	22.86	17.28	18.33	3.85	35.71		
	8.93	1.16	2.64	2.31	1.82	0.17	0.83		
	52.13	11.07	12.50	14.46	10.71	4.64	2.50		
3	22	2	0	8	6	0	0	38	
QB-C	57.89	5.26	0.00	21.05	15.79	0.00	0.00	6.28	
	7.53	3.23	0.00	9.88	10.00	0.00	0.00		
	3.64	0.33	0.00	1.32	0.99	0.00	0.00		
	18.34	3.89	4.40	5.09	3.77	1.63	0.00		
4	165	40	30	48	31	19	9	342	
QB-D	48.25	11.70	8.77	14.04	9.06	5.36	2.63	56.53	
	56.51	64.52	42.86	59.26	51.67	73.08	64.29		
	27.27	6.61	4.96	7.93	5.12	3.14	1.49		
	*165.	35.05	39.57	45.79	33.92	14.70	7.91		
TOTAL	292	62	70	81	60	26	14	605	
	48.26	10.25	11.57	13.39	9.92	4.30	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 37.26 P = 0.0040751  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7



COUNT \* DISCIP CITATIONS VS DISCIP RECEIVED INST 16  
 ROW PCT VAL.D  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DISC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
DISC( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	13	3	7	5	17	12	3	60	
Q9-A	21.67	5.00	11.67	8.33	28.33	20.00	5.00	9.97	
	4.48	4.84	10.00	6.25	28.33	46.15	21.43		
	2.16	0.50	1.16	0.83	2.82	1.99	0.50		
	28.90	6.18	6.98	7.97	5.98	2.59	1.40		
2	13	1	6	11	5	6	2	44	
Q9-B	29.55	2.27	13.64	25.00	11.36	13.64	4.55	7.31	
	4.48	1.61	8.57	13.75	8.33	23.08	14.29		
	2.16	0.17	1.00	1.83	0.83	1.00	0.33		
	21.20	4.53	5.12	5.85	4.39	1.90	1.02		
3	39	11	15	23	16	4	3	111	
Q9-C	35.14	9.91	13.51	20.72	14.41	3.60	2.70	18.44	
	13.45	17.74	21.43	28.75	26.67	15.38	21.43		
	6.48	1.83	2.49	3.82	2.66	0.66	0.50		
	53.47	11.43	12.91	14.75	11.06	4.79	2.58		
4	225	47	42	41	22	4	6	387	
Q9-D	58.14	12.14	10.85	10.59	5.68	1.03	1.55	64.29	
	77.59	75.81	60.00	51.25	36.67	15.38	42.86		
	37.38	7.81	6.98	6.81	3.65	0.66	1.00		
	*186.	39.86	45.00	51.43	38.57	16.71	9.00		
TOTAL	290	62	70	80	60	26	14	602	
	48.17	10.30	11.63	13.29	9.97	4.32	2.33		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 120.94 P = 0.0000187  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS SUICIDE ACT INST 17  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) SUIC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIR  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:30:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674						
		QUESTION BHAV( 1)						
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
SUIC( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL
X-ONE								
1	289	62	69	78	59	25	13	595
NONE	48.57	10.42	11.60	13.11	9.92	4.20	2.18	98.18
	98.63	*100.	98.57	96.30	98.33	96.15	92.86	
	47.69	10.23	11.39	12.87	9.74	4.13	2.15	
	*287.	60.87	68.73	79.53	58.91	25.53	13.75	
2	4	0	1	3	1	1	1	11
YES	36.36	0.00	9.09	27.27	9.09	9.09	9.09	1.82
	1.37	0.00	1.43	3.70	1.67	3.85	7.14	
	0.66	0.00	0.17	0.50	0.17	0.17	0.17	
	5.32	1.13	1.27	1.47	1.09	0.47	0.25	
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 6.00 P = 0.4234621  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3  
 NEW 1 2 2

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS INST 18  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PSYC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIRP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
PSYC( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	291	59	67	79	57	22	14	589	
NONE	49.41	10.02	11.38	13.41	9.60	3.74	2.38	97.19	
	99.32	95.16	95.71	97.53	95.00	84.62	*100.		
	48.02	9.74	11.06	13.04	9.41	3.63	2.31		
	*284.	60.26	68.04	78.73	58.32	25.27	13.61		
2	2	3	3	2	3	4	0	17	
YES	11.76	17.65	17.65	11.76	17.65	23.53	0.00	2.81	
	0.68	4.84	4.29	2.47	5.00	15.38	0.00		
	0.33	0.59	0.50	0.33	0.50	0.66	0.00		
	8.22	1.74	1.96	2.27	1.68	0.73	0.39		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 22.93 P = 0.0000297  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3  
 NEW 1 2 2

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT \* DISCIP CITATIONS VS PARANOID INST 19  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PNOD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PNOD( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+		TOTAL
X-ONE									
1	287	61	68	79	59	24	12	590	
NONE	48.64	10.34	11.53	13.39	10.90	4.07	2.03	97.36	
	97.95	98.39	97.14	97.53	98.33	92.31	85.71		
	47.36	10.07	11.22	13.04	9.74	3.96	1.98		
	*285.	60.36	68.15	78.86	58.42	25.31	13.63		
2	6	1	2	2	1	2	2	16	
YES	37.50	6.25	12.50	12.50	6.25	12.50	12.50	2.64	
	2.05	1.61	2.86	2.47	1.67	7.69	14.29		
	0.99	0.17	0.33	0.33	0.17	0.33	0.33		
	7.74	1.64	1.85	2.14	1.58	0.69	0.37		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 10.87 P = 0.0926235  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.30 18.50 22.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3  
 NEW 1 2 2

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS ABUSIVE INST 20  
 ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ABUS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP VALD  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAV( 1)				X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ABUS( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	288	60	62	74	52	17	12	565	
NONE	50.97	10.62	10.97	13.10	9.20	3.01	2.12	93.23	
	98.29	96.77	88.57	91.36	86.67	65.38	85.71		
	47.52	9.90	10.23	12.21	8.58	2.81	1.98		
	*273.	57.81	65.26	75.52	55.94	24.24	13.05		
2	5	2	8	7	8	9	2	41	
YES	12.20	4.88	19.51	17.07	19.51	21.95	4.88	6.77	
	1.71	3.23	11.43	8.64	13.33	34.62	14.29		
	0.83	0.33	1.32	1.16	1.32	1.49	0.33		
	19.82	4.19	4.74	5.48	4.06	1.76	0.95		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 53.31 P = 0.0000024  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS AGGRESSIVE INST 21  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ACCR( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ACCR( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	282	57	62	71	50	17	13	552	
NONE	51.09	10.33	11.23	12.86	9.06	3.08	2.36	91.09	
	96.25	91.94	88.57	87.65	83.33	65.38	92.06		
	46.53	9.41	10.23	11.72	8.25	2.81	2.15		
	*266.	56.48	63.76	73.78	54.65	23.68	12.75		
2	11	5	8	10	10	9	1	54	
YES	20.37	9.26	14.81	18.52	18.52	16.67	1.85	8.91	
	3.75	8.06	11.43	12.35	16.67	34.62	7.14		
	1.82	0.83	1.32	1.65	1.65	1.49	0.17		
	26.11	5.52	6.24	7.22	5.35	2.32	1.25		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 37.04 P = 0.0000134  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT \* DISCIP CITATIONS VS DEALS CONTRABAND INST 22  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) CNBD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
CNBD( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL
X-ONE								
1	287	61	65	77	57	24	14	585
NONE	49.06	10.43	11.11	13.16	9.74	4.10	2.39	96.53
	97.95	98.39	92.86	95.06	95.00	92.31	*100.	
	47.36	10.07	10.73	12.71	9.41	3.96	2.31	
	*282.	59.85	67.57	76.19	57.92	25.10	13.51	
2	6	1	5	4	3	2	0	21
YES	28.57	4.76	23.81	19.05	14.29	9.52	0.00	3.47
	2.05	1.61	7.14	4.94	5.00	7.69	0.00	
	0.99	0.17	0.83	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.00	
	10.15	2.15	2.43	2.81	2.08	0.90	0.49	
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 0.06 P = 0.2333880  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS ALCOHOL/DRUG USE INST 23  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DRUG( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION BHAV( 1) X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
DRUG( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	246	55	58	71	56	25	13	524	
NONE	46.95	10.59	11.07	13.55	10.69	4.77	2.48	86.47	
	83.96	88.71	82.86	87.65	93.33	96.15	92.86		
	40.59	9.03	9.57	11.72	9.24	4.13	2.15		
	*253.	53.61	60.53	70.04	51.83	22.48	12.11		
2	47	7	12	10	4	1	1	82	
YES	57.32	8.54	14.63	12.20	4.88	1.22	1.22	13.53	
	16.04	11.29	17.14	12.35	6.67	3.85	7.14		
	7.76	1.16	1.98	1.65	0.66	0.17	0.17		
	39.65	8.39	9.47	10.96	8.12	3.52	1.89		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 7.71 P = 0.2601113  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7



COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS THREATENING INST 24  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) THRT( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:30:15

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
THRT( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-3	9-16	17+	TOTAL
X-ONE								
1	282	57	64	70	55	18	12	558
NONE	59.53	10.22	11.47	12.54	9.86	3.23	2.15	92.08
	96.25	91.94	91.43	86.42	91.67	69.23	85.71	
	46.53	9.41	10.56	11.55	9.08	2.97	1.98	
	*269.	57.09	64.46	74.58	55.25	23.94	12.89	
2	11	5	6	11	5	8	2	48
YES	22.92	10.42	12.50	22.92	10.42	16.67	4.17	7.92
	3.75	8.06	8.57	13.58	8.33	30.77	14.29	
	1.82	0.83	0.99	1.82	0.83	1.32	0.33	
	23.21	4.91	5.54	6.42	4.75	2.06	1.11	
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 29.98 P = 0.0000510  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS ARGUMENTATIVE INST 25  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ARCU( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIB  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAV( 1)			X-ONE			
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ARGU( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	268	52	59	62	48	17	9	515	
NONE	52.04	10.10	11.46	12.04	9.32	3.30	1.75	82.98	
	91.47	33.87	84.29	76.54	80.00	65.38	64.29		
	44.22	8.53	9.74	10.23	7.92	2.81	1.49		
	*249.	52.69	59.49	68.84	50.99	22.10	11.90		
2	25	10	11	19	12	9	5	91	
YES	27.47	10.99	12.09	20.88	13.19	9.89	5.49	15.02	
	8.53	16.13	15.71	23.46	20.00	34.62	35.71		
	4.13	1.65	1.82	3.14	1.98	1.49	0.83		
	44.00	9.31	10.51	12.16	9.01	3.90	2.10		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 27.95 P = 0.0000977  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.82 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT \* DISCIP CITATIONS VS HOSTILITY TO AUTHO INST 26  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) HSTLC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAVC (1) SAPP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAVC (1)			X-ONE			
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
HSTLC (1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+		TOTAL
1	276	53	61	71	51	18	11	541	
NONE	51.02	9.80	11.28	13.12	9.43	3.33	2.03	89.27	
	94.20	85.48	87.14	87.65	85.00	69.23	78.57		
	45.54	8.75	10.07	11.72	8.42	2.97	1.62		
	*261.	55.35	62.49	72.31	53.56	23.21	12.50		
2	17	9	9	10	9	8	3	65	
YES	26.15	13.85	13.85	15.38	13.85	12.31	4.62	10.73	
	5.80	14.52	12.86	12.35	15.00	30.77	21.43		
	2.81	1.49	1.49	1.65	1.49	1.32	0.50		
	31.43	6.65	7.51	8.69	6.44	2.79	1.50		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 22.63 P = 0.0009408  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS DESTRUCTIVE INST 27  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DSTR( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION BHAV( 1) X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
DSTR( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
1	286	69	70	76	59	22	13	586	
NONE	48.81	10.24	11.95	12.97	10.07	3.75	2.22	96.70	
	97.61	96.77	*100.	93.83	98.33	84.62	92.86		
	47.19	9.90	11.55	12.54	9.74	3.63	2.15		
	*283.	59.95	67.69	78.33	58.02	25.14	13.54		
2	7	2	0	5	1	4	1	20	
YES	35.00	10.00	0.00	25.00	5.00	20.00	5.00	3.30	
	2.39	3.23	0.00	6.17	1.67	15.38	7.14		
	1.16	0.33	0.00	0.83	0.17	0.66	0.17		
	9.67	2.05	2.31	2.67	1.98	0.86	0.46		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 18.29 P = 0.0055442  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS NON-CONFORMING INST 28  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) NCFM( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
NCFM( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+		TOTAL
X-ONE									
1	235	48	52	57	42	17	9	460	
NONE	51.09	10.43	11.30	12.39	9.13	3.70	1.96	75.91	
	80.20	77.42	74.29	70.37	70.00	65.38	64.29		
	38.76	7.92	8.58	9.41	6.93	2.81	1.49		
	*222.	47.06	53.14	61.49	45.54	19.74	10.63		
2	58	14	18	24	18	9	5	156	
YES	39.73	9.59	12.33	16.44	12.33	6.16	3.42	24.09	
	19.80	22.58	25.71	29.63	30.00	34.62	35.71		
	9.57	2.31	2.97	3.96	2.97	1.49	0.83		
	70.59	14.94	16.86	19.51	14.46	6.26	3.37		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 8.25 P = 0.2204996

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS MANIPULATIVE INST 29  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) MANP( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST MANP( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION	BHAV( 1)	X-ONE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
1	261	57	62	66	44	20	12	522
NONE	59.00	10.92	11.88	12.64	8.43	3.83	2.30	86.14
	89.08	91.94	88.57	81.48	73.33	76.92	85.71	
	43.07	9.41	10.23	10.89	7.26	3.30	1.98	
	*252.	53.41	60.30	69.77	51.68	22.40	12.06	
2	32	5	8	15	16	6	2	84
YES	38.10	5.95	9.52	17.86	19.05	7.14	2.38	13.86
	19.92	8.06	11.43	18.52	26.67	23.08	14.29	
	5.23	0.83	1.32	2.48	2.64	0.99	0.33	
	49.61	8.59	9.70	11.23	8.32	3.60	1.94	
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 15.78 P = 0.0150170  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS IRRESPONSIBILITY INST 30  
 ROW PCT VAL.D  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IRSP( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION BHAV( 1) X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
IRSP( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	243	47	49	63	39	19	10	470	
NONE	51.70	10.00	10.43	13.40	8.30	4.04	2.13	77.56	
	82.94	75.81	70.00	77.78	65.00	73.08	71.43		
	40.10	7.76	8.09	10.40	6.44	3.14	1.65		
	*227.	48.09	54.29	62.82	46.53	20.17	10.86		
2	50	15	21	18	21	7	4	136	
YES	36.76	11.03	15.44	13.24	15.44	5.15	2.94	22.44	
	17.06	24.19	30.00	22.22	35.00	26.92	28.57		
	8.25	2.48	3.47	2.97	3.47	1.16	0.66		
	65.76	13.91	15.71	18.18	13.47	5.83	3.14		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 13.31 P = 0.0383081  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS INSTIT. ADJUSTMENT INST 31  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) INAD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	BHAV( 1) 3	QUESTION 4	X-ONE 5	QUESTION 6	QUESTION 7	
INAD( 1) X-ONE	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
1	5	1	0	0	2	1	0	9
Q11-AB	55.56	11.11	0.00	0.00	22.22	11.11	0.00	1.50
	1.74	1.61	0.00	0.00	3.33	3.05	0.00	
	0.83	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.00	
	4.32	0.93	1.05	1.20	0.90	0.39	0.21	
2	12	4	6	6	4	2	0	34
Q11-C	35.29	11.76	17.65	17.65	11.76	5.88	0.00	5.67
	4.17	6.45	8.57	7.50	6.67	7.69	0.00	
	2.00	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.33	0.00	
	16.32	3.51	3.97	4.53	3.40	1.47	0.79	
3	13	5	7	18	17	15	6	81
Q11-D	16.05	6.17	8.64	22.22	20.99	18.52	7.41	13.50
	4.51	8.06	10.00	22.50	28.33	57.69	42.86	
	2.17	0.83	1.17	3.00	2.83	2.50	1.00	
	38.83	8.37	9.45	10.80	8.10	3.51	1.89	
4	258	52	57	56	37	8	8	476
Q11-E	54.20	10.92	11.97	11.76	7.77	1.68	1.68	79.33
	89.58	83.87	81.43	70.00	61.67	30.77	57.14	
	43.00	8.67	9.50	9.33	6.17	1.33	1.33	
	*228.	49.19	55.53	63.47	47.60	20.63	11.11	
TOTAL	288	62	70	80	60	26	14	600
	48.00	10.33	11.67	13.33	10.00	4.33	2.33	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 104.88 P = 0.0000098  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7



COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS CUSTODY LEV @ LAST INST 32  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LCUS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:39:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION BHAV( 1) X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
LCUS( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	26	6	5	9	5	5	3	59	
Q12-A	44.07	10.17	8.47	15.25	8.47	8.47	5.03	9.89	
	8.93	9.68	7.14	11.25	8.33	19.23	23.08		
	4.32	1.00	0.83	1.50	0.83	0.83	0.50		
	28.52	6.08	6.86	7.84	5.88	2.55	1.27		
2	167	36	48	45	33	11	7	347	
Q12-B	48.13	10.37	13.83	12.97	9.51	3.17	2.02	57.64	
	57.39	58.06	68.57	56.25	55.00	42.31	53.85		
	27.74	5.93	7.97	7.48	5.48	1.83	1.16		
	*167.	35.74	40.35	46.11	34.58	14.99	7.49		
3	98	29	17	26	22	10	3	196	
Q12-C	59.00	10.29	8.67	13.27	11.22	5.10	1.53	32.56	
	33.68	32.26	24.29	32.50	36.67	38.46	23.08		
	16.28	3.32	2.82	4.32	3.65	1.66	0.50		
	94.74	20.19	22.79	26.05	19.53	8.47	4.23		
TOTAL	291	62	70	80	60	26	13	602	
	48.34	10.39	11.63	13.29	9.97	4.32	2.16		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 10.91 P = 0.5366238  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS PRIOR CUSTODY LEVEL INST 33  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PCUS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

QUEST PCUS( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	2	BHAV( 1) 3	4	X-ONE 5	6	7	
1	26	1	2	2	4	2	1	38
MIN	68.42	2.63	5.26	5.26	10.53	5.26	2.63	6.38
	9.06	1.69	2.90	2.47	6.67	7.69	7.14	
	4.36	0.17	0.34	0.34	0.67	0.34	0.17	
	18.30	3.76	4.40	5.16	3.83	1.66	0.89	
2	155	29	38	40	28	12	9	311
MED	49.84	9.32	12.22	12.86	9.90	3.86	2.89	52.18
	54.01	49.15	55.07	49.38	46.67	46.15	64.29	
	26.01	4.87	6.38	6.71	4.70	2.01	1.51	
	*149.	30.79	36.01	42.27	31.31	13.57	7.31	
3	63	19	17	30	20	12	3	164
MAX	38.41	11.59	10.37	18.29	12.20	7.32	1.83	27.52
	21.95	32.20	24.64	37.04	33.33	46.15	21.43	
	10.57	3.19	2.85	5.03	3.36	2.01	0.50	
	78.97	16.23	18.99	22.29	16.51	7.15	3.85	
4	43	10	12	9	8	0	1	83
N/A	51.81	12.05	14.46	10.84	9.64	0.00	1.20	13.93
	14.98	16.95	17.39	11.11	13.33	0.00	7.14	
	7.21	1.68	2.01	1.51	1.34	0.00	0.17	
	39.97	8.22	9.61	11.28	8.36	3.62	1.95	
TOTAL	287	59	69	81	60	26	14	596
	48.15	9.90	11.58	13.59	10.07	4.36	2.35	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 26.61 P = 0.0866619  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT	# DISCIP	CITATIONS	VS	QUESTIONNAIRE	SCOR	INST	34	
ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	QSCOC (1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	BHAVC (1)	SAHP	
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 674					1/24/89	17:38:15
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
QSCOC (1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
X-ONE								
1	14	3	3	1	1	2	1	25
1-2	56.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	3.14
	4.79	4.84	4.29	1.23	1.67	7.69	7.69	
	2.32	0.50	0.50	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.17	
	12.00	2.57	2.90	3.35	2.48	1.08	0.54	
2	32	4	3	4	3	0	1	47
3	68.09	8.51	6.38	8.51	6.38	0.00	2.13	7.78
	10.96	6.45	4.29	4.94	5.00	0.00	7.69	
	5.30	0.66	0.50	0.66	0.50	0.00	0.17	
	22.72	4.82	5.45	6.30	4.67	2.02	1.01	
3	33	5	4	5	5	0	0	52
4	63.46	9.62	7.69	9.62	9.62	0.00	0.00	8.61
	11.30	8.06	5.71	6.17	8.33	0.00	0.00	
	5.46	0.83	0.66	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	
	25.14	5.34	6.03	6.97	5.17	2.24	1.12	
4	42	10	13	7	5	0	0	77
5	54.55	12.99	16.88	9.09	6.49	0.00	0.00	12.75
	14.38	16.13	18.57	8.64	8.33	0.00	0.00	
	6.95	1.66	2.15	1.16	0.83	0.00	0.00	
	37.23	7.90	8.92	10.33	7.65	3.31	1.66	
5	44	5	7	8	6	2	2	74
6	59.46	6.76	9.46	10.81	8.11	2.70	2.70	12.25
	15.07	8.06	10.00	9.88	10.00	7.69	15.38	
	7.28	0.83	1.16	1.32	0.99	0.33	0.33	
	35.77	7.60	8.58	9.92	7.35	3.19	1.59	
6	31	7	9	9	4	2	2	64
7	48.44	10.94	14.06	14.06	6.25	3.12	3.12	10.60
	10.62	11.29	12.86	11.11	6.67	7.69	15.38	
	5.13	1.16	1.49	1.49	0.66	0.33	0.33	
	30.94	6.57	7.42	8.58	6.36	2.75	1.38	
7	34	8	6	8	5	1	2	64
8	53.12	12.50	9.37	12.50	7.81	1.56	3.12	10.60
	11.64	12.90	8.57	9.88	8.33	3.85	15.38	
	5.63	1.32	0.99	1.32	0.83	0.17	0.33	
	30.94	6.57	7.42	8.58	6.36	2.75	1.38	
8	20	4	6	7	11	5	1	54
9	37.04	7.41	11.11	12.96	20.37	9.26	1.85	8.94
	6.85	6.45	8.57	8.64	18.33	19.23	7.69	
	3.31	0.66	0.99	1.16	1.82	0.83	0.17	
	26.11	5.54	6.26	7.24	5.36	2.32	1.16	

COUNT	#	DISCIP	CITATIONS	VS	QUESTIONNAIRE	SCOR	INST	34
ROW PCT							VALID	(CONT.)
COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	QSCOC(1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	BHAVC(1)	SAHP		
TOT PCT								1/24/89
EXP VAL								17:38:15
	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
	QUESTION	BHAVC(1)	X-ONE					
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
QSCOC(1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL
X-ONE								
9	8	5	3	8	3	3	0	30
10	26.67	16.67	10.00	26.67	10.00	10.00	0.00	4.97
	2.74	0.06	4.29	9.80	5.00	11.54	0.00	
	1.32	0.03	0.50	1.32	0.50	0.50	0.00	
	14.50	3.08	3.48	4.02	2.98	1.29	0.65	
10	11	3	9	4	2	3	1	33
11	33.33	9.09	27.27	12.12	6.06	9.09	3.03	5.46
	3.77	4.04	12.86	4.94	3.33	11.54	7.69	
	1.02	0.50	1.49	0.66	0.33	0.50	0.17	
	15.95	3.39	3.82	4.43	3.28	1.42	0.71	
11	8	3	3	5	2	4	0	25
12	32.00	12.00	12.00	20.00	8.00	16.00	0.00	4.14
	2.74	4.04	4.29	6.17	3.33	15.38	0.00	
	1.32	0.50	0.50	0.83	0.33	0.66	0.00	
	12.09	2.57	2.90	3.35	2.48	1.08	0.54	
12	4	2	1	3	1	2	1	14
13	28.57	14.29	7.14	21.43	7.14	14.29	7.14	2.32
	1.37	3.23	1.43	3.70	1.67	7.69	7.69	
	0.66	0.33	0.17	0.50	0.17	0.33	0.17	
	6.77	1.44	1.62	1.88	1.39	0.60	0.30	
13	3	0	1	5	4	0	0	13
14	23.08	0.00	7.69	38.46	30.77	0.00	0.00	2.15
	1.03	0.00	1.43	6.17	6.67	0.00	0.00	
	0.50	0.00	0.17	0.83	0.66	0.00	0.00	
	6.28	1.33	1.51	1.74	1.29	0.56	0.28	
14	3	2	0	1	5	0	1	12
15	25.00	16.67	0.00	8.33	41.67	0.00	8.33	1.99
	1.03	3.23	0.00	1.23	8.33	0.00	7.69	
	0.50	0.33	0.00	0.17	0.83	0.00	0.17	
	5.80	1.23	1.39	1.61	1.19	0.52	0.26	
15	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	10
16	29.00	10.00	10.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.66
	0.68	1.61	1.43	3.70	1.67	3.85	7.69	
	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.17	0.17	0.17	
	4.83	1.03	1.16	1.34	0.99	0.43	0.22	

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS QUESTIONNAIRE SCOR INST 34  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) QSCOC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAVC (1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAVC (1)				X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
QSCOC (1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
16	3	0	1	3	2	1	0	10	
17+	30.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	1.66	
	1.03	0.00	1.43	3.70	3.33	3.85	0.00		
	0.50	0.00	0.17	0.50	0.33	0.17	0.00		
	4.83	1.03	1.16	1.34	0.99	0.43	0.22		
TOTAL	292	62	70	81	60	26	13	604	
	48.34	10.26	11.59	13.41	9.93	4.30	2.15		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 136.49 P = 0.0011113  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 90 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 96.59 101.09 107.44 112.79 117.64 123.39 127.35 135.70

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS CURRENT CUSTODY CR INST 35  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) CCUS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

QUEST CCUS( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 NONE	2	BHAV( 1) 3	4	X-ONE 5	6	7 17+	
1 MIN	120 69.61 40.96 19.80 95.73	22 11.11 35.43 3.63 20.26	21 10.61 30.00 3.47 22.87	16 8.08 19.75 2.64 26.47	14 7.97 23.33 2.31 19.60	2 1.01 7.69 0.33 8.50	3 1.52 21.43 0.50 4.57	198 32.67
2 MED	139 47.93 47.44 22.94 *140.	29 10.09 46.77 4.79 29.67	32 11.03 45.71 5.28 33.50	41 14.14 50.62 6.77 38.76	29 10.00 48.33 4.79 28.71	13 4.48 50.00 2.15 12.44	7 2.41 50.00 1.16 6.70	290 47.85
3 MAX	34 28.81 11.60 5.61 57.05	11 9.32 17.74 1.82 12.07	17 14.41 24.29 2.81 13.63	24 20.34 29.63 3.96 15.77	17 14.41 28.33 2.81 11.68	11 9.32 42.31 1.82 5.06	4 3.39 28.57 0.66 2.73	118 19.47
TOTAL	293 48.35	62 10.23	70 11.55	81 13.37	60 9.90	26 4.29	14 2.31	606

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 42.48 P = 0.0000443  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS PSYCHOLOGICAL PROB INST 36  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PPRBC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAVC (1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

QUEST PPRC(1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION	BHAVC (1)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
1	3	2	5	2	3	3	1	19
IV-A	15.79	10.53	26.32	10.53	15.79	15.79	5.26	3.16
	1.04	3.23	7.14	2.47	5.08	11.54	7.14	
	0.50	0.33	0.83	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.17	
	9.14	1.96	2.21	2.56	1.87	0.82	0.44	
2	3	2	1	1	3	0	0	10
IV-B	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	1.66
	1.04	3.23	1.43	1.23	5.08	0.00	0.00	
	0.50	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.00	0.00	
	4.81	1.03	1.16	1.35	0.98	0.43	0.23	
3	8	5	1	7	4	3	3	31
IV-CD	25.81	16.13	3.23	22.58	12.90	9.68	9.68	5.16
	2.77	8.06	1.43	8.64	6.70	11.54	21.43	
	1.33	0.83	0.17	1.16	0.67	0.50	0.50	
	14.91	3.20	3.61	4.18	3.04	1.34	0.72	
4	275	53	63	71	49	20	10	541
N/A	50.83	9.80	11.65	13.12	9.06	3.70	1.85	90.02
	95.16	85.48	90.00	87.65	83.05	76.92	71.43	
	45.76	8.82	10.48	11.81	8.15	3.33	1.66	
	*260.	55.81	63.01	72.91	53.11	23.40	12.60	
TOTAL	289	62	70	81	59	26	14	601
	48.09	10.32	11.65	13.48	9.82	4.33	2.33	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 41.37 P = 0.0013773  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
 NEW 1 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT / DISCIP CITATIONS VS EXCEPTIONAL SUPERV INST 37  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) EXSU( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/09  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
EXSU( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-6	9-16	17+		
X-ONE									
1	5	0	2	1	1	1	1	11	
V-A	45.45	0.00	18.18	9.09	9.09	9.09	9.09	1.02	
	1.71	0.00	2.06	1.23	1.67	3.05	7.14		
	0.03	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17		
	5.32	1.13	1.27	1.47	1.09	0.57	0.25		
2	9	3	4	4	5	3	2	30	
V-B	39.00	10.00	13.33	13.33	16.67	10.00	6.67	4.95	
	3.07	4.84	5.71	4.94	8.33	11.54	14.29		
	1.49	0.50	0.66	0.66	0.83	0.50	0.33		
	14.50	3.07	3.47	4.01	2.97	1.29	0.69		
3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	5	
V-C	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	0.83	
	0.00	0.00	1.43	1.23	0.00	3.65	14.29		
	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.33		
	2.42	0.51	0.58	0.67	0.50	0.21	0.12		
4	9	2	3	11	0	2	0	27	
V-D	33.33	7.41	11.11	40.74	0.00	7.41	0.00	4.46	
	3.07	3.23	4.29	13.58	0.00	7.69	0.00		
	1.49	0.33	0.50	1.82	0.00	0.33	0.00		
	13.05	2.76	3.12	3.61	2.67	1.16	0.62		
5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
V-C	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	
	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1.93	0.41	0.46	0.53	0.40	0.17	0.09		
6	266	57	60	64	54	19	9	529	
N/A	59.28	10.78	11.34	12.10	10.21	3.59	1.70	87.29	
	99.78	91.94	85.71	79.01	90.00	73.08	64.29		
	43.89	9.41	9.90	10.56	8.91	3.14	1.49		
	*255.	54.12	61.11	70.71	62.38	22.70	12.22		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 77.84 P = 0.0000015  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 30 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 33.50 36.20 40.30 43.80 47.00 50.90 53.70 59.70

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS PRESSURE SITUATION INST 38  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PSITC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAVC 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST PSITC 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION	BHAVC 1)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
1	3	1	0	3	0	1	0	8
6:A-E	37.50	12.50	0.00	37.50	0.00	12.50	0.00	1.32
	1.02	1.61	0.00	3.70	0.00	3.85	0.00	
	0.50	0.17	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.17	0.00	
	3.07	0.82	0.92	1.07	0.79	0.34	0.18	
2	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	12
6:F-I	50.00	25.00	8.33	8.33	8.33	0.00	0.00	1.98
	2.05	4.84	1.43	1.23	1.67	0.00	0.00	
	0.99	0.50	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	
	5.80	1.23	1.39	1.60	1.19	0.51	0.28	
3	15	5	10	10	2	7	2	51
6:J	29.41	9.80	19.61	19.61	3.92	13.73	3.92	8.42
	5.12	8.06	14.29	12.35	3.33	26.92	14.29	
	2.40	0.83	1.65	1.65	0.33	1.16	0.33	
	24.66	5.22	5.89	6.82	5.05	2.19	1.18	
4	269	53	59	67	57	18	12	535
N/A	50.28	9.91	11.03	12.52	10.65	3.36	2.24	88.28
	91.81	85.48	84.29	82.72	95.00	69.23	85.71	
	44.39	8.75	9.74	11.06	9.41	2.97	1.98	
	*250.	54.74	61.80	71.51	52.97	22.95	12.36	
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 34.01 P = 0.0125858  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

ROW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	NEW	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS DETAINERS INST 39  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DETNC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAVC 1) SADR  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION	BHAVC 1)			X-ONE			
DETNC 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
X-ONE	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
1	12	1	1	2	0	1	1	18
7:ABCF	66.67	5.56	5.56	11.11	0.00	5.56	5.56	2.97
	4.10	1.61	1.43	2.47	0.00	3.85	7.14	
	1.93	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.00	0.17	0.17	
	8.70	1.84	2.08	2.41	1.78	0.77	0.42	
2	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
7:DE	50.00	0.00	16.67	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.99
	1.02	0.00	1.43	1.23	1.67	0.00	0.00	
	0.50	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	
	2.90	0.61	0.69	0.80	0.59	0.26	0.14	
3	278	61	68	78	59	25	13	582
N/A	47.77	10.48	11.68	13.40	10.14	4.30	2.23	96.04
	94.88	98.39	97.14	96.30	98.33	96.15	92.86	
	45.87	10.07	11.22	12.87	9.74	4.13	2.15	
	*281.	59.54	67.23	77.79	57.62	24.97	13.45	
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 6.54 P = 0.0863775  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
 NEW 1 1 1 2 2 1 3 3 3 3 3

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS MAKE OVERRIDE? INST 40  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ASCOC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIR  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION	BHAV( 1)						
ASCOC (1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
X-ONE	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
1	80	23	22	18	17	4	1	165
YES	48.68	13.94	13.33	10.91	10.30	2.42	0.61	27.27
	27.40	37.10	31.43	22.22	28.33	15.38	7.14	
	13.22	3.89	3.64	2.98	2.81	0.66	0.17	
	79.64	16.91	19.09	22.09	16.36	7.09	3.82	
2	212	39	48	63	43	22	13	340
NO	48.18	8.86	10.91	14.32	9.77	5.00	2.95	72.73
	72.60	62.90	68.57	77.78	71.67	84.62	92.86	
	35.04	6.45	7.93	10.41	7.11	3.64	2.15	
	*212.	45.09	50.91	58.91	43.64	18.91	10.18	
TOTAL	292	62	70	81	60	26	14	605
	48.26	10.25	11.57	13.39	9.92	4.30	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 9.42 P = 0.1514533  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS MODIFIED CRD INST 41  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) MCRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAUP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAV( 1)	X-ONE					
QUEST	MCRD( 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	X-ONE	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
TOTAL									
1		18	2	4	5	5	1	1	36
MIN		59.00	5.56	11.11	13.89	13.89	2.78	2.78	5.95
		6.16	3.23	5.71	6.17	8.33	3.85	7.14	
		2.98	0.33	0.66	0.83	0.83	0.17	0.17	
		17.33	3.69	4.17	4.82	3.57	1.55	0.83	
2		35	10	11	3	5	1	0	65
IED		53.85	15.38	16.92	4.62	7.69	1.54	0.00	10.74
		11.99	16.13	15.71	3.70	8.33	3.85	0.00	
		5.79	1.65	1.82	0.50	0.83	0.17	0.00	
		31.37	6.66	7.52	8.70	6.45	2.79	1.50	
3		27	11	7	10	7	2	0	64
MAX		42.19	17.19	10.94	15.62	10.94	3.12	0.00	10.58
		9.25	17.74	10.00	12.35	11.67	7.69	0.00	
		4.46	1.82	1.16	1.65	1.16	0.33	0.00	
		30.89	6.56	7.40	8.57	6.35	2.75	1.48	
4		212	39	48	63	43	22	13	440
SAME		48.18	8.86	10.91	14.32	9.77	5.00	2.95	72.73
		72.60	62.99	68.57	77.78	71.67	84.62	92.86	
		35.04	6.45	7.93	10.41	7.11	3.64	2.15	
		*212.	45.09	50.91	58.91	43.64	18.91	10.18	
TOTAL		292	62	70	81	60	26	14	605
		48.26	10.25	11.57	13.39	9.92	4.30	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 20.11 P = 0.3267986  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT	#	DISCIP	CITATIONS VS AGE					INST	42
ROW PCT							VALD		
COL PCT	QUEST	(SUB-Q)	IAGE( 1)	VS	QUEST	(SUB-Q)	BHAV( 1)	3AIDP	
TOT PCT								1/24/89	
EXP VAL								17:33:15	
	SAMPLE SIZE = 674								
	QUESTION		BHAV( 1)		X-ONE				
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
IAGE( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
18-21	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	
	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1.45	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.30	0.13	0.06		
2	44	8	14	18	16	8	3	111	
22-25	39.64	7.21	12.61	16.22	14.41	7.21	2.70	18.32	
	15.02	12.90	20.00	22.22	26.67	30.77	21.43		
	7.26	1.32	2.31	2.97	2.64	1.32	0.50		
	53.67	11.36	12.82	14.84	10.99	4.76	2.56		
3	63	17	24	19	21	8	3	155	
26-30	40.65	10.97	15.48	12.26	13.53	5.16	1.94	25.58	
	21.50	27.42	34.29	23.46	35.00	30.77	21.43		
	10.40	2.81	3.96	3.14	3.47	1.32	0.50		
	74.94	15.86	17.90	20.72	15.35	6.65	3.58		
4	59	8	11	19	12	6	2	117	
31-35	50.43	6.84	9.40	16.24	10.26	5.13	1.71	19.31	
	20.14	12.90	15.71	23.46	20.00	23.08	14.29		
	9.74	1.32	1.82	3.14	1.98	0.99	0.33		
	56.57	11.97	13.51	15.64	11.58	5.02	2.70		
5	48	7	7	14	7	3	4	90	
36-40	53.33	7.78	7.78	15.56	7.78	3.33	4.44	14.85	
	16.38	11.29	10.00	17.28	11.67	11.54	28.57		
	7.92	1.16	1.16	2.31	1.16	0.50	0.66		
	43.51	9.21	10.40	12.03	8.91	3.86	2.08		
6	32	11	7	6	2	1	1	60	
41-45	53.33	18.33	11.67	10.00	3.33	1.67	1.67	9.90	
	10.92	17.74	10.00	7.41	3.33	3.85	7.14		
	5.28	1.82	1.16	0.99	0.33	0.17	0.17		
	29.01	6.14	6.93	8.02	5.94	2.57	1.39		
7	20	3	5	2	1	0	0	31	
46-50	64.52	9.68	16.13	6.45	3.23	0.00	0.00	5.12	
	6.83	4.84	7.14	2.47	1.67	0.00	0.00		
	3.30	0.59	0.83	0.33	0.17	0.00	0.00		
	14.99	3.17	3.58	4.14	3.97	1.33	0.72		
8	17	6	2	2	0	0	1	28	
51-60	60.71	21.43	7.14	7.14	0.00	0.00	3.57	4.62	
	3.80	9.68	2.86	2.47	0.00	0.00	7.14		
	2.81	0.99	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.17		
	13.54	2.86	3.23	3.74	2.77	1.20	0.65		

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS AGE INST 42  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IAGE( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST IAGE( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION	BHAV( 1)	X-ONE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	
9	7	2	0	1	1	0	0	11
60+	63.64	18.18	0.00	9.09	9.09	0.00	0.00	1.82
	2.39	3.23	0.00	1.23	1.67	0.00	0.00	
	1.16	0.33	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	
	5.32	1.13	1.27	1.47	1.09	0.47	0.25	
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 54.02 P = 0.2554336  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 48 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 52.70 56.04 60.00 64.83 68.52 72.92 75.97 82.52

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 9 9 9

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

109

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS EDUCATION LEVEL

INST 43  
VALD

ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) EDUC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIRP

1/24/89  
17:38:15

EXP VAL		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
EDUC( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+		
X-ONE					X-ONE				
1	9	3	1	1	0	1	1	16	
1-6TH	56.25	18.75	6.25	6.25	0.00	6.25	6.25	2.64	
	3.07	4.92	1.43	1.23	0.00	3.85	7.14		
	1.49	0.50	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17		
	7.75	1.61	1.85	2.14	1.59	0.69	0.37		
2	6	1	3	1	2	1	0	14	
7TH	42.86	7.14	21.43	7.14	14.29	7.14	0.00	2.31	
	2.05	1.64	4.29	1.23	3.33	3.85	0.00		
	0.99	0.17	0.50	0.17	0.33	0.17	0.00		
	6.78	1.41	1.62	1.87	1.39	0.60	0.32		
3	24	5	3	4	2	1	0	39	
8TH	61.54	12.82	7.69	10.26	5.13	2.56	0.00	6.45	
	8.19	8.20	4.29	4.94	3.33	3.85	0.00		
	3.97	0.83	0.50	0.66	0.33	0.17	0.00		
	18.89	3.93	4.51	5.22	3.87	1.68	0.90		
4	14	5	4	5	4	3	1	36	
9TH	38.89	13.89	11.11	13.89	11.11	8.33	2.78	5.95	
	4.78	8.20	5.71	6.17	6.67	11.54	7.14		
	2.31	0.83	0.66	0.83	0.66	0.50	0.17		
	17.43	3.63	4.17	4.82	3.57	1.55	0.83		
5	15	3	9	5	3	3	1	39	
10TH	38.46	7.69	23.08	12.82	7.69	7.69	2.56	6.45	
	5.12	4.92	12.86	6.17	5.00	11.54	7.14		
	2.48	0.50	1.49	0.83	0.50	0.50	0.17		
	18.89	3.93	4.51	5.22	3.87	1.68	0.90		
6	16	5	5	7	7	3	1	44	
11TH	36.36	11.36	11.36	15.91	15.91	6.02	2.27	7.27	
	5.46	8.20	7.14	8.64	11.67	11.54	7.14		
	2.64	0.83	0.83	1.16	1.16	0.50	0.17		
	21.31	4.44	5.09	5.89	4.36	1.89	1.02		
7	70	10	12	13	12	4	4	125	
H.S.	56.00	8.00	9.60	10.40	9.60	3.20	3.20	20.66	
	23.89	16.39	17.14	16.05	20.00	15.38	28.57		
	11.57	1.65	1.98	2.15	1.98	0.66	0.66		
	69.54	12.60	14.46	16.74	12.40	5.37	2.89		
8	12	2	1	2	2	0	0	19	
FRESH	63.16	10.53	5.26	10.53	10.53	0.00	0.00	3.14	
	4.10	3.28	1.43	2.47	3.33	0.00	0.00		
	1.98	0.33	0.17	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00		
	9.20	1.92	2.20	2.54	1.88	0.82	0.44		

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS EDUCATION LEVEL INST 43  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) EDUC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

QUEST EDUC( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL	
	QUESTION	BHAV( 1)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	NOHE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+		
9 SOPH	15 75.00 5.12 2.48 9.69	0 0.00 0.00 2.02	0 0.00 0.00 2.31	1 5.00 1.23 2.68	1 5.00 1.67 1.98	1 5.00 3.85 0.86	1 10.00 14.29 0.33 0.46	2 3.31	
10 JHR	9 64.29 3.07 1.49 6.78	2 14.29 3.28 0.33 1.41	0 0.00 0.00 1.62	2 14.29 2.47 0.33 1.87	1 7.14 1.67 0.17 1.39	0 0.00 0.00 0.60	0 0.00 0.00 0.32	14 2.31	
11 GRAD+	7 63.64 2.39 1.16 5.33	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.11	1 9.09 1.43 0.17 1.27	1 9.09 1.23 0.17 1.47	2 18.18 3.33 0.33 1.99	0 0.00 0.00 0.47	0 0.00 0.00 0.25	11 1.82	
12 CED/SP	95 42.22 32.42 15.70 *108.	25 11.11 40.98 4.13 22.69	31 13.78 44.29 5.12 26.03	38 16.89 46.91 6.28 30.12	23 10.22 38.33 3.80 22.31	9 4.00 34.62 1.49 9.67	4 1.78 28.57 0.66 5.21	225 37.19	
13 UNK	1 33.33 0.34 0.17 1.45	0 0.00 0.00 0.30	0 0.00 0.00 0.35	1 33.33 1.23 0.17 0.40	1 33.33 1.67 0.17 0.30	0 0.00 0.00 0.13	0 0.00 0.00 0.06	3 0.50	
TOTAL	293 48.43	61 10.08	70 11.57	81 13.39	60 9.92	26 4.30	14 2.31	605	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 62.38 P = 0.7835532  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 72 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 77.85 81.90 87.63 92.46 96.86 102.98 105.68 113.38

ROW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
NEW	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	13	12	12	12
COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9															
NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7																



COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS SEX INST 44  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LSEX( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAIRP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:33:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION		BHAV( 1)			X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
LSEX( 1)	NOHE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	283	62	69	80	57	26	14	591	
MALE	47.88	10.49	11.68	13.54	9.64	4.40	2.37	97.52	
	96.59	*100.	98.57	98.77	95.00	*100.	*100.		
	46.70	10.23	11.39	13.20	9.41	4.29	2.31		
	*285.	60.47	68.27	79.00	58.51	25.36	13.65		
2	10	0	1	1	3	0	0	15	
FEMALE	66.67	0.00	6.67	6.67	20.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	
	3.41	0.00	1.43	1.23	5.00	0.00	0.00		
	1.65	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.00	0.00		
	7.25	1.53	1.73	2.00	1.49	0.64	0.35		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 6.07 P = 0.4148814  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT	#	DISCIP	CITATIONS VS INSTITUTION						INST	45
ROW PCT								VALD		
COL PCT	QUEST	(SUB-Q)	INST( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	BHAV( 1)	SAIR			
TOT PCT									1/24/89	
EXP VAL									17:38:15	
	SAMPLE SIZE = 674									
	QUESTION	BHAV( 1)	X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
INST( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL		
X-ONE										
1	19	1	5	4	4	3	3	39		
CTU	48.72	2.56	12.82	10.26	10.26	7.69	7.69	6.46		
	6.53	1.61	7.14	4.94	6.67	11.54	21.43			
	3.15	0.17	0.83	0.66	0.66	0.50	0.50			
	18.79	4.09	4.52	5.23	3.87	1.68	0.90			
2	21	1	4	2	2	0	0	30		
FNI	70.00	3.33	13.33	6.67	6.67	0.00	0.00	4.97		
	7.22	1.61	5.71	2.47	3.33	0.00	0.00			
	3.48	0.17	0.66	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00			
	14.45	3.08	3.48	4.02	2.98	1.29	0.70			
3	74	16	22	18	8	8	2	148		
INR	59.00	10.81	14.86	12.16	5.41	5.41	1.35	24.50		
	25.43	25.81	31.43	22.22	13.33	30.77	14.29			
	12.25	2.65	3.64	2.98	1.32	1.32	0.33			
	71.30	15.19	17.15	19.85	14.70	6.37	3.43			
4	54	29	18	33	20	8	3	156		
ISP	34.62	12.82	11.54	21.15	12.82	5.13	1.92	25.83		
	18.56	32.26	25.71	40.74	33.33	30.77	21.43			
	8.94	3.31	2.98	5.46	3.31	1.32	0.50			
	75.16	16.01	18.08	20.92	15.50	6.72	3.62			
5	13	1	1	1	2	0	0	18		
JBC	72.22	5.56	5.56	5.56	11.11	0.00	0.00	2.98		
	4.47	1.61	1.43	1.23	3.33	0.00	0.00			
	2.15	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.00	0.00			
	8.67	1.85	2.09	2.41	1.79	0.77	0.42			
6	29	19	10	7	9	3	3	71		
MCC	40.85	14.08	14.08	9.86	12.68	4.23	4.23	11.75		
	9.97	16.13	14.29	8.64	15.00	11.54	21.43			
	4.80	1.66	1.66	1.16	1.49	0.50	0.50			
	34.21	7.29	8.23	9.52	7.05	3.06	1.65			
7	29	5	6	8	4	3	0	55		
MSU	52.73	9.09	10.91	14.55	7.27	5.45	0.00	9.11		
	9.97	8.06	8.57	9.88	6.67	11.54	0.00			
	4.80	0.83	0.99	1.32	0.66	0.50	0.00			
	26.50	5.65	6.37	7.38	5.46	2.37	1.27			
8	8	0	0	1	3	0	0	12		
MTV	66.67	0.00	0.00	8.33	25.00	0.00	0.00	1.99		
	2.75	0.00	0.00	1.23	5.00	0.00	0.00			
	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.50	0.00	0.00			
	5.78	1.23	1.39	1.61	1.19	0.52	0.28			

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS INSTITUTION  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) INST( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

INST  
 VALD  
 (CONT.)  
 1/24/89  
 17:33:15

QUEST INST( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 NONE	2 1	BHAV( 1) 3 2	4 3-4	X-ONE 5 5-8	6 9-16	7 17+	
9 OAK	10 90.91 3.44 1.66 5.30	1 9.09 1.61 0.17 1.13	0 0.00 0.00 1.27	0 0.00 0.00 1.48	0 0.00 0.00 1.09	0 0.00 0.00 0.47	0 0.00 0.00 0.25	11 1.82
10 RIV	13 68.42 4.47 2.15 9.15	1 5.26 1.61 0.17 1.95	2 10.53 2.86 0.33 2.20	2 10.53 2.47 0.33 2.55	0 0.00 0.00 1.89	0 0.00 0.00 0.82	1 5.26 7.14 0.17 0.44	19 3.15
11 RVC	10 62.50 3.44 1.66 7.71	3 18.75 4.84 0.50 1.64	0 0.00 0.00 1.85	2 12.50 2.47 0.33 2.15	1 6.25 1.67 0.17 1.59	0 0.00 0.00 0.69	0 0.00 0.00 0.37	16 2.65
12 WUH	11 37.93 3.78 1.82 13.97	3 10.34 4.84 0.50 2.98	2 6.90 2.86 0.33 3.36	3 10.34 3.70 0.50 3.89	7 24.14 11.67 1.16 2.88	1 3.45 3.85 0.17 1.25	2 6.90 14.29 0.33 0.67	29 4.80
TOTAL	291 48.18	62 10.26	70 11.59	81 13.41	60 9.93	26 4.30	14 2.32	604

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 06.02 P = 0.0495986  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 66 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 71.59 75.47 80.97 85.62 89.85 94.88 98.36 105.79

ROW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
NEW	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	5	0	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	10	11	12

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7

COUNT # DISCIP CITATIONS VS RECLASS REASON INST 46  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) CLRS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) BHAV( 1) SAHP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 17:38:15

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674							
		QUESTION	BHAV( 1)				X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
CLRS( 1)	NONE	1	2	3-4	5-8	9-16	17+	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	43	10	12	9	8	0	1	83	
INIT	51.81	12.05	14.46	10.84	9.64	0.00	1.20	13.70	
	14.68	16.13	17.14	11.11	13.33	0.00	7.14		
	7.10	1.65	1.98	1.49	1.32	0.00	0.17		
	40.13	8.49	9.59	11.09	8.22	3.56	1.92		
2	101	23	20	26	16	8	4	198	
YEAR	51.01	11.62	10.10	13.13	8.98	4.04	2.02	32.67	
	34.47	37.10	28.57	32.10	26.67	30.77	23.57		
	16.67	3.80	3.30	4.29	2.64	1.32	0.66		
	95.73	20.26	22.87	26.47	19.60	8.50	4.57		
3	149	29	38	46	36	18	9	325	
RECLAS	45.85	8.92	11.69	14.15	11.98	5.54	2.77	53.63	
	50.85	46.77	54.29	56.79	60.90	69.23	64.29		
	24.59	4.79	6.27	7.59	5.94	2.97	1.49		
	*157.	33.25	37.54	43.44	32.18	13.94	7.51		
TOTAL	293	62	70	81	60	26	14	606	
	48.35	10.23	11.55	13.37	9.90	4.29	2.31		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 10.33 P = 0.5873995  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PRIOR RECORD  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PREC( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

INST  
 VALD  
 10  
 1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674				
		QUESTION PREC( 1)				X-ONE
QUEST		1	2	3	4	
VIOL( 1)		Q3-A	Q3-B	Q3-C	Q3-D	TOTAL
X-ONE						
1		40	37	15	200	292
NONE		13.70	12.67	5.14	68.49	48.26
		43.48	54.41	25.86	51.68	
		6.61	6.12	2.48	33.06	
		44.40	32.82	27.99	*186.	
2		0	1	0	12	13
LEV-1		0.00	7.69	0.00	92.31	2.15
		0.00	1.47	0.00	3.10	
		0.00	0.17	0.00	1.98	
		1.98	1.46	1.25	8.32	
3		17	2	5	32	56
LEV-2		30.36	3.57	8.93	57.14	9.26
		18.48	2.94	8.62	8.27	
		2.81	0.33	0.83	5.29	
		8.52	6.29	5.37	35.82	
4		10	6	4	44	64
LEV-3		15.62	9.37	6.25	68.75	10.58
		10.87	8.82	6.99	11.37	
		1.65	0.99	0.66	7.27	
		9.73	7.19	6.14	40.94	
5		11	13	7	45	76
LEV-4		14.47	17.11	9.21	59.21	12.56
		11.96	19.12	12.07	11.63	
		1.82	2.15	1.16	7.44	
		11.56	8.54	7.29	48.61	
6		5	4	12	30	51
LEV-5		9.80	7.84	23.53	58.82	8.43
		5.43	5.88	20.69	7.75	
		0.83	0.66	1.98	4.96	
		7.76	5.73	4.89	32.62	
7		7	3	8	18	36
LEV-6		19.44	8.33	22.22	50.00	5.95
		7.61	4.41	13.79	4.65	
		1.16	0.50	1.32	2.98	
		5.47	4.05	3.45	23.03	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PRIOR RECORD

INST 10  
VALD (CONT.)

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PREC( 1) SAMP  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

1/24/89  
8: 9:10

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674				
		QUESTION PREC( 1)				X-ONE
QUEST	1	2	3	4		
VIOL( 1)	Q3-A	Q3-B	Q3-C	Q3-D	TOTAL	
X-ONE						
8	2	2	7	6	17	
LEV-7	11.76	11.76	41.18	35.29	2.81	
	2.17	2.94	12.07	1.55		
	0.33	0.33	1.16	0.99		
	2.59	1.91	1.63	10.87		
TOTAL	92	68	58	387	605	
	15.21	11.24	9.59	63.97		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 68.42 P = 0.0000229  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 21 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
CHI-SQ = 23.90 26.20 29.60 32.70 35.50 38.90 41.40 46.00

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 0 8 8

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS DISCIP RECEIVED INST  
 ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) DISC( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT EXP VAL SAMP

16

1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674				
		QUESTION DISC( 1)				X-ONE
QUEST	1	2	3	4		
VIOL( 1)	Q9-A	Q9-B	Q9-C	Q9-D		TOTAL
X-ONE						
1	13	13	39	225		290
NONE	4.48	4.48	13.45	77.59		48.17
	21.67	29.55	35.14	58.14		
	2.16	2.16	6.48	37.38		
	28.90	21.20	53.47	*106.		
2	0	0	1	12		13
LEV-1	0.00	0.00	7.69	92.31		2.16
	0.00	0.00	0.90	3.10		
	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.99		
	1.30	0.95	2.40	8.36		
3	6	3	9	38		56
LEV-2	10.71	5.36	16.07	67.86		9.30
	10.00	6.82	8.11	9.82		
	1.00	0.50	1.50	6.31		
	5.58	4.09	10.33	36.00		
4	6	4	14	40		64
LEV-3	9.37	6.25	21.87	62.50		10.63
	10.00	9.09	12.61	10.34		
	1.00	0.66	2.33	6.64		
	6.38	4.68	11.80	41.14		
5	5	6	25	39		75
LEV-4	6.67	8.00	33.33	52.00		12.46
	8.33	13.64	22.52	10.00		
	0.83	1.00	4.15	6.48		
	7.48	5.48	13.83	48.21		
6	13	8	12	18		51
LEV-5	25.49	15.69	23.53	35.29		8.47
	21.67	18.18	10.81	4.65		
	2.16	1.33	1.99	2.99		
	5.08	3.73	9.40	32.79		
7	12	6	7	11		36
LEV-6	33.33	16.67	19.44	30.56		5.98
	20.00	13.64	6.31	2.84		
	1.99	1.00	1.16	1.83		
	3.59	2.63	6.64	23.14		

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS DISCIP RECEIVED INST 16  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) DISC( 1) SAMP'  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9:10

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 674				X-ONE
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	
VIOL( 1)	Q9-A	Q9-B	Q9-C	Q9-D	
X-ONE					TOTAL
0	5	4	4	4	17
LEV-7	29.41	23.53	23.53	23.53	2.82
	8.33	9.09	3.60	1.03	
	0.83	0.66	0.66	0.66	
	1.69	1.24	3.13	10.93	
TOTAL	60	44	111	387	602
	9.97	7.31	18.44	64.29	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 113.52 P = 0.0000159  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 21 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 23.90 26.20 29.60 32.70 35.50 38.90 41.40 46.00

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8



COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS INST  
 ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PSYC( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 INST VALD 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9:10

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION PSYC( 1) X-ONE		TOTAL
	1 NONE	2 YES	
1	291	2	293
NONE	99.32	0.68	48.35
	49.41	11.76	
	48.02	0.33	
	*284.	8.22	
2	13	0	13
LEV-1	*100.	0.00	2.15
	2.21	0.00	
	2.15	0.00	
	12.64	0.36	
3	53	3	56
LEV-2	94.64	5.36	9.24
	9.00	17.65	
	8.75	0.50	
	54.43	1.57	
4	61	3	64
LEV-3	95.31	4.69	10.56
	10.36	17.65	
	10.07	0.50	
	62.20	1.80	
5	75	1	76
LEV-4	98.68	1.32	12.54
	12.73	5.88	
	12.38	0.17	
	73.87	2.13	
6	49	2	51
LEV-5	96.08	3.92	8.42
	8.32	11.76	
	8.09	0.33	
	49.57	1.43	
7	33	3	36
LEV-6	91.67	8.33	5.94
	5.60	17.65	
	5.45	0.50	
	34.99	1.01	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS INST 18  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PSYC( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION PSYC( 1)		TOTAL
	1 NONE	2 YES	
8	14	3	17
LFV-7	82.35	17.65	2.81
	2.38	17.65	
	2.31	0.50	
	16.52	0.48	
TOTAL	589	17	606
	97.19	2.81	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 26.01 P = 0.0005085  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 8.38 9.80 12.00 14.10 16.00 18.50 20.30 24.32

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8  
 COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3  
 NEW 1 2 2

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PARANOID  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PNOD( 1) INST  
 TOT PCT VALD  
 EXP VAL

19

1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION PNOD( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
VIOL( 1)	NONE	YES	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	287	6	293
NONE	97.95	2.05	48.35
	48.64	37.50	
	47.36	0.99	
	*285.	7.74	
2	13	0	13
LEV-1	*100.	0.00	2.15
	2.20	0.00	
	2.15	0.00	
	12.66	0.34	
3	55	1	56
LEV-2	98.21	1.79	9.24
	9.32	6.25	
	9.08	0.17	
	54.52	1.48	
4	63	1	64
LEV-3	98.44	1.56	10.56
	10.68	6.25	
	10.40	0.17	
	62.31	1.69	
5	74	2	76
LEV-4	97.37	2.63	12.54
	12.54	12.50	
	12.21	0.33	
	73.99	2.01	
6	48	3	51
LEV-5	94.12	5.88	8.42
	8.14	18.75	
	7.92	0.50	
	49.65	1.35	
7	36	0	36
LEV-6	*100.	0.00	5.94
	6.10	0.00	
	5.94	0.00	
	35.05	0.95	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PARANOID INST 19  
 ROW PCT VALID (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PNOD( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL B: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	QUESTION PNOD( 1)		X-ONE	TOTAL
	1	2		
VIOL( 1)	NONE	YES		
X-ONE				
8	14	3		17
LEV-7	82.35	17.65		2.81
	2.37	10.75		
	2.31	0.50		
	16.55	0.45		
TOTAL	590	16		606
	97.36	2.64		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 19.16 P = 0.0077184  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	8.38	9.80	12.00	14.10	16.00	18.50	20.30	24.32

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3  
 NEW 1 2 2

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS ABUSIVE  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ABUS( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

INST 20  
 VALD  
 1/24/09  
 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION ABUS( 1) X-ONE

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	1 NONE	2 YES	TOTAL
1	288	5	293
NONE	98.29	1.71	48.35
	50.97	12.20	
	47.52	0.83	
	*273.	19.82	
2	13	0	13
LEV-1	*100.	0.00	2.15
	2.30	0.00	
	2.15	0.00	
	12.12	0.88	
3	51	5	56
LEV-2	91.07	8.93	9.24
	9.03	12.20	
	8.42	0.83	
	52.21	3.79	
4	60	4	64
LEV-3	93.75	6.25	10.56
	10.62	9.76	
	9.90	0.66	
	59.67	4.33	
5	71	5	76
LEV-4	93.42	6.58	12.54
	12.57	12.20	
	11.72	0.83	
	70.86	5.14	
6	44	7	51
LEV-5	86.27	13.73	8.42
	7.79	17.07	
	7.26	1.16	
	47.55	3.45	
7	26	10	36
LEV-6	72.22	27.78	5.94
	4.60	24.39	
	4.29	1.65	
	33.56	2.44	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS ABUSIVE INST 20  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ABUS( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9:10  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION		TOTAL
	1 NONE	2 YES	
8	12	5	17
LEV-7	70.59	29.41	2.81
	2.12	12.20	
	1.98	0.83	
	15.85	1.15	
TOTAL	565	41	606
	93.23	6.77	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 56.21 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 8.38 9.80 12.00 14.10 16.00 18.50 20.30 24.32

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS AGGRESSIVE

INST 21

ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ACCR( 1) SAMPL

VALID

1/24/89

TOT PCT EXP VAL

8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
QUESTION ACCR( 1) X-ONE

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	1 NONE	2 YES	TOTAL
1	282	11	293
NONE	96.25	3.75	40.35
	51.09	20.37	
	46.53	1.82	
	*266.	26.11	
2	13	0	13
LEV-1	*100.	0.00	2.15
	2.36	0.00	
	2.15	0.00	
	11.84	1.16	
3	50	6	56
LEV-2	89.29	10.71	9.24
	9.06	11.11	
	8.25	0.99	
	51.01	4.99	
4	59	5	64
LEV-3	92.19	7.81	10.56
	10.69	9.26	
	9.74	0.83	
	58.30	5.70	
5	67	9	76
LEV-4	88.16	11.84	12.54
	12.14	16.67	
	11.06	1.49	
	69.23	6.77	
6	40	11	51
LEV-5	78.43	21.57	8.42
	7.25	20.37	
	6.60	1.82	
	46.46	4.54	
7	27	9	36
LEV-6	75.00	25.00	5.94
	4.89	16.67	
	4.46	1.49	
	32.79	3.21	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS AGGRESSIVE INST 21  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ACCR( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9: 10

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674		TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 NONE	QUESTION 2 YES	
8	14	3	17
LEV-7	82.35	17.65	2.81
	2.54	5.56	
	2.31	0.50	
	15.49	1.51	
TOTAL	552	54	606
	91.09	8.91	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 35.14 P = 0.0000161  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 8.38 9.80 12.00 14.10 16.00 18.50 20.30 24.32

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8



COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS THREATENING  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) THRT( 1) INST  
 TOT PCT VALD  
 EXP VAL SAMP

24

1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION THRT( 1) X-ONE

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	1 NONE	2 YES	TOTAL
1	282	11	293
NONE	96.25	3.75	48.35
	50.54	22.92	
	46.53	1.82	
	*269.	23.21	
2	13	0	13
LEV-1	*100.	0.00	2.15
	2.33	0.00	
	2.15	0.00	
	11.97	1.03	
3	50	6	56
LEV-2	89.29	10.71	9.24
	8.96	12.50	
	8.25	0.99	
	51.56	4.44	
4	59	5	64
LEV-3	92.19	7.81	10.56
	10.57	10.42	
	9.74	0.83	
	58.93	5.07	
5	68	8	76
LEV-4	89.47	10.53	12.54
	12.19	16.67	
	11.22	1.32	
	69.98	6.02	
6	44	7	51
LEV-5	86.27	13.73	8.42
	7.89	14.58	
	7.26	1.16	
	46.96	4.04	
7	30	6	36
LEV-6	83.33	16.67	5.94
	5.38	12.50	
	4.95	0.99	
	33.15	2.85	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS THREATENING INST 24  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) THRT( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9:10

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674		TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 NONE	QUESTION 2 YES	
8	12	5	17
LEV-7	70.59	29.41	2.81
	2.15	10.42	
	1.98	0.83	
	15.65	1.35	
TOTAL	558	48	606
	92.08	7.92	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 26.30 P = 0.0004520  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 8.38 9.80 12.00 14.10 16.00 18.50 20.30 24.32

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS ARGUMENTATIVE  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ARCU( 1) SAMP'  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

INST 25

VALD

1/24/09

8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION ARGU( 1) X-ONE

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	1 NONE	2 YES	TOTAL
1	268	25	293
NONE	91.47	8.53	48.35
	52.04	27.47	
	44.22	4.13	
	*249.	44.00	
2	12	1	13
LEV-1	92.31	7.69	2.15
	2.33	1.10	
	1.98	0.17	
	11.05	1.95	
3	46	10	56
LEV-2	82.14	17.86	9.24
	8.93	10.99	
	7.59	1.65	
	47.59	8.41	
4	54	10	64
LEV-3	84.37	15.62	10.56
	10.49	10.99	
	8.91	1.65	
	54.39	9.61	
5	62	14	76
LEV-4	81.58	18.42	12.54
	12.04	15.38	
	10.23	2.31	
	64.59	11.41	
6	37	14	51
LEV-5	72.55	27.45	8.42
	7.18	15.38	
	6.11	2.31	
	43.34	7.66	
7	28	8	36
LEV-6	77.78	22.22	5.94
	5.44	8.79	
	4.62	1.32	
	30.59	5.41	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS ARGUMENTATIVE INST 25  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL. PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ARGU( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9:10  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION		TOTAL
	1 NONE	2 YES	
8	8	9	17
LEV-7	47.06	52.94	2.81
	1.55	9.89	
	1.32	1.49	
	14.45	2.55	
TOTAL	515	91	606
	84.98	15.02	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 38.07 P = 0.0000175  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 8.38 9.89 12.00 14.10 16.00 18.50 20.30 24.32

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS HOSTILITY TO AUTHORIT INST  
 ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) HSTL( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

26

1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION HSTL( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
VIOL( 1)	NONE	YES	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	276	17	293
NONE	94.20	5.00	48.35
	51.02	26.15	
	45.54	2.01	
	*261.	31.43	
2	11	2	13
LEV-1	84.62	15.38	2.15
	2.03	3.08	
	1.82	0.33	
	11.61	1.39	
3	47	9	56
LEV-2	83.93	16.07	9.24
	8.69	13.85	
	7.76	1.49	
	49.99	6.01	
4	60	4	64
LEV-3	93.75	6.25	10.56
	11.09	6.15	
	9.90	0.66	
	57.14	6.86	
5	67	9	76
LEV-4	80.16	11.84	12.54
	12.38	13.85	
	11.06	1.49	
	67.85	8.15	
6	42	9	51
LEV-5	82.35	17.65	8.42
	7.76	13.85	
	6.93	1.49	
	45.53	5.47	
7	25	11	36
LEV-6	69.44	30.56	5.94
	4.62	16.92	
	4.13	1.82	
	32.14	3.86	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS HOSTILITY TO AUTHORIT INST 26  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) HSTL( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION		TOTAL
	1 NONE	2 YES	
8	13	4	17
LEV-7	76.47	23.53	2.81
	2.40	6.15	
	2.15	0.66	
	15.18	1.82	
TOTAL	541	65	606
	89.27	10.73	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 31.07 P = 0.0000729  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 8.38 9.88 12.00 14.10 16.00 18.50 20.30 24.32

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS INSTIT. ADJUSTMENT  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) INAD( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

INST  
 VALD  
 SAMP

31

1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION INAD( 1)				X-ONE TOTAL
	1 Q11-AB	2 Q11-C	3 Q11-D	4 Q11-E	
1 NONE	5 1.74 55.56 0.83 4.32	12 4.17 35.29 2.00 16.32	13 4.51 16.05 2.17 38.88	258 89.58 54.20 43.00 *228.	288 48.00
2 LEV-1	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.19	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.74	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.75	13 *100. 2.73 2.17 10.31	13 2.17
3 LEV-2	1 1.79 11.11 0.17 0.84	4 7.14 11.76 0.67 3.17	7 12.59 8.64 1.17 7.56	44 78.57 9.24 7.33 44.43	56 9.33
4 LEV-3	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.96	5 7.81 14.71 0.83 3.63	6 9.37 7.41 1.09 8.64	53 82.81 11.13 8.83 50.77	64 10.67
5 LEV-4	1 1.32 11.11 0.17 1.14	6 7.89 17.65 1.00 4.31	13 17.11 16.05 2.17 10.26	56 73.68 11.76 9.33 60.29	76 12.67
6 LEV-5	1 2.00 11.11 0.17 0.75	2 4.00 5.88 0.33 2.83	17 34.00 20.99 2.83 6.75	30 60.00 6.30 5.00 39.67	50 8.33
7 LEV-6	1 2.78 11.11 0.17 0.54	5 13.89 14.71 0.83 2.04	15 41.67 18.52 2.50 4.86	15 41.67 3.15 2.50 28.56	36 6.00

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS INSTIT. ADJUSTMENT INST 31  
 ROW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) INAD( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 8: 9:10

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 674				X-ONE
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	INAD( 1) 3	QUESTION 4	
VIOL( 1) X-ONE	Q11-AB	Q11-C	Q11-D	Q11-E	TOTAL
8	0	0	10	7	17
LEV-7	0.00	0.00	58.82	41.18	2.83
	0.00	0.00	12.35	1.47	
	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.17	
	0.25	0.96	2.29	13.49	
TOTAL	9	34	81	476	600
	1.50	5.67	13.50	79.33	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 110.81 P = 0.0000177  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 21 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 23.90 26.20 29.60 32.70 35.50 38.90 41.40 46.80

W OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8

L OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4



COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS QUESTIONNAIRE SCORE

INST 34

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) QSCOC( 1) SAMP  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

1/24/89  
8: 9:10

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674																TOTAL
	QUESTION	QSCOC( 1)															
	X-ONE																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	
1 NONE	14	32	33	42	44	31	34	20	8	11	8	4	3	3	2	3	292
	4.79	10.96	11.30	14.38	15.07	10.62	11.64	6.85	2.74	3.77	2.74	1.37	1.03	1.03	0.68	1.03	48.34
	56.00	68.09	63.46	54.55	59.46	48.44	53.12	37.04	26.67	33.33	32.00	28.57	23.08	25.00	20.00	30.00	
	2.32	5.30	5.46	6.95	7.28	5.13	5.63	3.31	1.32	1.82	1.32	0.66	0.50	0.50	0.33	0.50	
	12.09	22.72	25.14	37.23	35.77	30.94	30.94	26.11	14.50	15.95	12.09	6.77	6.28	5.80	4.83	4.83	
2 LEV-1	2	1	2	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	15.38	7.69	15.38	23.08	7.69	0.00	23.08	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15
	8.00	2.13	3.85	3.90	1.35	0.00	4.69	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.33	0.17	0.33	0.50	0.17	0.00	0.50	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.54	1.01	1.12	1.66	1.59	1.38	1.38	1.16	0.65	0.71	0.54	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.22	
3 LEV-2	2	2	3	7	5	9	6	3	5	6	3	2	0	2	1	0	56
	3.57	3.57	5.36	12.50	8.93	16.07	10.71	5.36	8.93	10.71	5.36	3.57	0.00	3.57	1.79	0.00	9.27
	8.00	4.26	5.77	9.09	6.76	14.06	9.37	5.56	16.67	18.18	12.00	14.29	0.00	16.67	10.00	0.00	
	0.33	0.33	0.50	1.16	0.83	1.49	0.99	0.50	0.83	0.99	0.50	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.00	
	2.32	4.36	4.82	7.14	6.86	5.93	5.93	5.01	2.78	3.06	2.32	1.30	1.21	1.11	0.93	0.93	
4 LEV-3	2	4	5	9	7	9	6	5	3	6	2	1	2	1	0	2	64
	3.12	6.25	7.81	14.06	10.94	14.06	9.37	7.81	4.69	9.37	3.12	1.56	3.12	1.56	0.00	3.12	10.60
	8.00	8.51	9.62	11.69	9.46	14.06	9.37	9.26	10.00	18.18	8.00	7.14	15.38	8.33	0.00	20.00	
	0.33	0.66	0.83	1.49	1.16	1.49	0.99	0.83	0.50	0.99	0.33	0.17	0.33	0.17	0.00	0.33	
	2.65	4.98	5.51	8.16	7.84	6.78	6.78	5.72	3.18	3.50	2.65	1.48	1.38	1.27	1.06	1.06	
5 LEV-4	1	5	7	9	8	8	7	8	6	3	4	2	3	0	3	2	76
	1.32	6.58	9.21	11.84	10.53	10.53	9.21	10.53	7.89	3.95	5.26	2.63	3.95	0.00	3.95	2.63	12.58
	4.00	10.64	13.46	11.69	10.81	12.50	10.94	14.81	20.00	9.09	16.00	14.29	23.08	0.00	30.00	20.00	
	0.17	0.83	1.16	1.49	1.32	1.32	1.16	1.32	0.99	0.50	0.66	0.33	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.33	
	3.15	5.91	6.54	9.69	9.31	8.05	8.05	6.79	3.77	4.15	3.15	1.76	1.64	1.51	1.26	1.26	
6 LEV-5	1	1	2	5	5	3	4	12	3	1	5	0	4	2	2	1	51
	1.96	1.96	3.92	9.80	9.80	5.88	7.84	23.53	5.88	1.96	9.80	0.00	7.84	3.92	3.92	1.96	8.44
	4.00	2.13	3.85	6.49	6.76	4.69	6.25	22.22	10.00	3.03	20.00	0.00	30.77	16.67	20.00	10.00	
	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.83	0.83	0.50	0.66	1.99	0.50	0.17	0.83	0.00	0.66	0.33	0.33	0.17	
	2.11	3.97	4.39	6.50	6.25	5.40	5.40	4.56	2.53	2.79	2.11	1.18	1.10	1.01	0.84	0.84	
7 LEV-6	3	1	0	2	2	2	2	3	5	4	2	3	1	3	1	2	36
	8.33	2.78	0.00	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.56	8.33	13.89	11.11	5.56	8.33	2.78	8.33	2.78	5.56	5.96
	12.00	2.13	0.00	2.60	2.70	3.12	3.12	5.56	16.67	12.12	8.00	21.43	7.69	25.00	10.00	20.00	
	0.50	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.50	0.83	0.66	0.33	0.50	0.17	0.50	0.17	0.33	
	1.49	2.80	3.10	4.59	4.41	3.81	3.81	3.22	1.79	1.97	1.49	0.83	0.77	0.72	0.60	0.60	

DW PCT  
 DL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) QSCOC( 1) SAMP  
 DT PCT  
 XP VAL

INST 34  
 VALD (CONT.)  
 1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	TOTAL
VIOL( 1)	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+		
X-ONE																		
8	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	16
LEV-7	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	0.00	12.50	6.25	12.50	0.00	6.25	6.25	0.00	0.00	2.65
	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	2.70	3.12	3.12	3.70	0.00	6.06	4.00	14.29	0.00	8.33	10.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.33	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	
	0.66	1.25	1.38	2.04	1.96	1.70	1.70	1.43	0.79	0.87	0.66	0.37	0.34	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.26	
TOTAL	25	47	52	77	74	64	64	54	30	33	25	14	13	12	10	10	10	604
	4.14	7.78	8.61	12.75	12.25	10.60	10.60	8.94	4.97	5.46	4.14	2.32	2.15	1.99	1.66	1.66	1.66	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 151.96 P = 0.9990000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 105 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 112.15 117.00 123.82 129.55 134.76 140.90 145.13 154.12

W OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8

L OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS CURRENT CUSTODY GRD INST  
 ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CCUS( 1) SAMP VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

35  
 1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	
VIOL( 1)	MIN	MED	MAX	TOTAL
X-ONE				
1	120	139	34	293
NONE	40.96	47.44	11.69	48.35
	60.61	47.93	28.81	
	19.80	22.94	5.61	
	95.73	*140.	57.05	
2	8	5	0	13
LEV-1	61.54	38.46	0.00	2.15
	4.04	1.72	0.00	
	1.32	0.83	0.00	
	4.25	6.22	2.53	
3	14	28	14	56
LEV-2	25.00	50.00	25.00	9.24
	7.07	9.66	11.86	
	2.31	4.62	2.31	
	18.30	26.80	10.90	
4	20	29	15	64
LEV-3	31.25	45.31	23.44	10.56
	10.10	10.00	12.71	
	3.30	4.79	2.48	
	20.91	30.63	12.46	
5	20	39	17	76
LEV-4	26.32	51.32	22.37	12.54
	10.10	13.45	14.41	
	3.30	6.44	2.81	
	24.83	36.37	14.80	
6	9	27	15	51
LEV-5	17.65	52.94	29.41	8.42
	4.55	9.31	12.71	
	1.49	4.46	2.48	
	16.66	24.41	9.93	
7	5	15	16	36
LEV-6	13.89	41.67	44.44	5.94
	2.53	5.17	13.56	
	0.83	2.48	2.64	
	11.76	17.23	7.01	

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS CURRENT CUSTODY CRD INST 35  
 LOW PCT VALD (CONT.)  
 VOL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CCUS( 1) SAMP  
 NOT PCT 1/24/89  
 XP VAL 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION			TOTAL
	1 MIN	2 MED	3 MAX	
8	2	8	7	17
LEV-7	11.76	47.06	41.18	2.81
	1.01	2.76	5.93	
	0.33	1.32	1.16	
	5.55	8.14	3.31	
TOTAL	198	290	118	606
	32.67	47.85	19.47	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 54.09 P = 0.0000180  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 14 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	16.20	18.20	21.10	23.70	26.10	29.10	31.30	36.12

DW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBS INST 36  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PPRB( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674				X-ONE TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 IV-A	QUESTION 2 IV-B	QUESTION 3 IV-CD	QUESTION 4 N/A	
1 NONE	3 1.04 15.79 0.50 9.14	3 1.04 30.00 0.50 4.81	8 2.77 25.81 1.33 14.91	275 95.16 50.83 45.76 *260.	289 48.09
2 LEV-1	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.41	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.22	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.67	13 *100. 2.40 2.16 11.70	13 2.16
3 LEV-2	2 3.57 10.53 0.33 1.77	1 1.79 10.00 0.17 0.93	6 10.71 19.35 1.00 2.89	47 83.93 8.69 7.82 50.41	56 9.32
4 LEV-3	5 7.81 26.32 0.83 2.02	2 3.12 20.00 0.33 1.06	1 1.56 3.23 0.17 3.30	56 87.50 10.35 9.32 57.61	64 10.65
5 LEV-4	1 1.32 5.26 0.17 2.40	1 1.32 10.00 0.17 1.26	2 2.63 6.45 0.33 3.92	72 94.74 13.31 11.98 68.41	76 12.65
6 LEV-5	2 4.00 10.53 0.33 1.58	2 4.00 20.00 0.33 0.83	5 10.00 16.13 0.83 2.58	41 82.00 7.58 6.82 45.01	50 8.32
7 LEV-6	2 5.56 10.53 0.33 1.14	1 2.78 10.00 0.17 0.60	6 16.67 19.35 1.00 1.86	27 75.00 4.99 4.49 32.41	36 5.99



NT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS EXCEPTIONAL SUPERVISI INST 37  
 PCT VALD  
 PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) EXSU( 1) SAMP  
 PCT

1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674						
		QUESTION	EXSU( 1)	X-ONE				
QUEST ( 1)	ONE	1	2	3	4	5	6	
		V-A	V-B	V-C	V-D	V-G	N/A	TOTAL
1	NE	5	9	0	9	4	266	293
		1.71	3.07	0.00	3.07	1.37	90.78	48.35
		45.45	30.00	0.00	33.33	*100.	50.28	
		0.83	1.49	0.00	1.49	0.66	43.89	
		5.32	14.50	2.42	13.05	1.93	*255.	
2	I-1	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	2.15
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.46	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	
		0.24	0.64	0.11	0.58	0.08	11.35	
3	I-2	1	3	0	2	0	50	56
		1.79	5.36	0.00	3.57	0.00	89.29	9.24
		9.09	10.00	0.00	7.41	0.00	9.45	
		0.17	0.50	0.00	0.33	0.00	8.25	
		1.02	2.77	0.46	2.50	0.37	48.88	
4	V-3	0	3	1	2	0	58	64
		0.00	4.69	1.56	3.12	0.00	90.62	10.56
		0.00	10.00	20.00	7.41	0.00	10.96	
		0.00	0.50	0.17	0.33	0.00	9.57	
		1.16	3.17	0.53	2.85	0.42	55.87	
5	V-4	1	1	1	9	0	64	76
		1.32	1.32	1.32	11.84	0.00	84.21	12.54
		9.09	3.33	20.00	33.33	0.00	12.10	
		0.17	0.17	0.17	1.49	0.00	10.56	
		1.38	3.76	0.63	3.39	0.50	66.34	
6	V-5	1	5	0	3	0	42	51
		1.96	9.80	0.00	5.88	0.00	82.35	8.42
		9.09	16.67	0.00	11.11	0.00	7.94	
		0.17	0.83	0.00	0.50	0.00	6.93	
		0.93	2.52	0.42	2.27	0.34	44.52	
7	V-6	2	5	1	2	0	26	36
		5.56	13.89	2.78	5.56	0.00	72.22	5.94
		18.18	16.67	20.00	7.41	0.00	4.91	
		0.33	0.83	0.17	0.33	0.00	4.29	
		0.65	1.78	0.30	1.60	0.24	31.43	

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) EXSUC( 1) SAMP  
 INST 37  
 VALD (CONT.)  
 1/24/89  
 8: 9:10

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	
VIOL( 1)	V-A	V-B	V-C	V-D	V-G	N/A	
X-ONE							TOTAL
8	1	4	2	0	0	10	17
LEV-7	5.88	23.53	11.76	0.00	0.00	58.82	2.81
	9.09	13.33	40.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	
	0.17	0.66	0.33	0.00	0.00	1.65	
	0.31	0.84	0.14	0.76	0.11	14.84	
TOTAL	11	30	5	27	4	529	606
	1.82	4.95	0.83	4.46	0.66	87.29	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 81.46 P = 0.0000042  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 35 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

CHI-SQ =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	38.95	41.83	45.95	49.47	52.70	56.57	59.26	65.06

NEW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8
OLD OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	



OUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PRESSURE SITUATION

INST

38

W PCT

VALD

L PCT

QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PSIT( 1) SAMP

1/24/89

T PCT

8: 9:10

P VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUESTION PSIT( 1) X-ONE

QUEST 1 2 3 4  
OL( 1) 6:A-E 6:F-I 6:J N/A  
X-ONE TOTAL

1  
NONE 3 6 15 269 293  
1.02 2.05 5.12 91.81 48.33  
37.50 50.00 29.41 50.28  
0.50 0.99 2.48 44.39  
3.87 5.80 24.66 \*258.

2  
LEV-1 1 0 0 12 13  
7.69 0.00 0.00 92.31 2.15  
12.50 0.00 0.00 2.24  
0.17 0.00 0.00 1.98  
0.17 0.26 1.09 11.48

3  
LEV-2 0 3 7 46 56  
0.00 5.36 12.50 82.14 9.24  
0.00 25.00 13.73 8.60  
0.00 0.50 1.16 7.59  
0.74 1.11 4.71 49.44

4  
LEV-3 0 1 5 58 64  
0.00 1.56 7.81 90.62 10.56  
0.00 8.33 9.80 10.84  
0.00 0.17 0.83 9.57  
0.84 1.27 5.39 56.50

5  
LEV-4 3 1 8 64 76  
3.95 1.32 10.53 84.21 12.54  
37.50 8.33 15.69 11.96  
0.50 0.17 1.32 10.56  
1.00 1.50 6.40 67.10

6  
LEV-5 0 1 6 44 51  
0.00 1.96 11.76 86.27 8.42  
0.00 8.33 11.76 8.22  
0.00 0.17 0.99 7.26  
0.67 1.01 4.29 45.02

7  
LEV-6 1 0 7 28 36  
2.78 0.00 19.44 77.78 5.94  
12.50 0.00 13.73 5.23  
0.17 0.00 1.16 4.62  
0.48 0.71 3.03 31.78

COUNT DISCIP VIOLENCE VS PRESSURE SITUATION

INST 38  
VALD (CONT.)

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PSIT( 1) SAMP  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

1/24/89  
8: 9:10

QUEST VIOL( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674				TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	
	6:A-E	6:F-I	6:J	N/A	
0	0	0	3	14	17
LEV-7	0.00	0.00	17.65	82.35	2.81
	0.00	0.00	5.88	2.62	
	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.31	
	0.22	0.34	1.43	15.01	
TOTAL	8	12	51	535	606
	1.32	1.98	8.42	88.28	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 31.41 P = 0.0670867  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 21 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	23.90	26.20	29.60	32.70	35.50	38.90	41.40	46.80

OLD OPTIONS

OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8

OL OPTIONS

OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NEW	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4

JNT NIC INIT CLASSIF VS FINAL CUSTODY GRD INST 47  
 PCT VALD  
 PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) NICI( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) FCUS( 1) SAMP  
 PCT 1/24/89  
 VAL 10: 5:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION FCUS( 1) X-ONE

QUEST I( 1)	1	2	3	TOTAL
-ONE	MIN	MED	MAX	
1	167	175	31	373
MIN	44.77	46.92	8.31	61.55
	86.08	58.53	27.43	
	27.56	28.88	5.12	
	*119.	*184.	69.55	
2	14	35	8	57
MED	24.56	61.40	14.04	9.41
	7.22	11.71	7.08	
	2.31	5.78	1.32	
	18.25	28.12	10.63	
3	13	89	74	176
MAX	7.39	50.57	42.05	29.04
	6.70	29.77	65.49	
	2.15	14.69	12.21	
	56.34	86.84	32.82	
TOTAL	194	299	113	606
	32.01	49.34	18.65	

OR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 129.17 P = 0.0000000  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 4 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 4.88 5.99 7.78 9.49 11.10 13.30 14.90 18.46

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) TSER( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

13  
 1/24/89  
 11: 2:54

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	QUESTION									TOTAL
OVRD( 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
X-ONE	Q6-A	Q6-B	Q6-C	Q6-D	Q6-E	Q6-F	Q6-G	Q6-H	Q6-I	
1	0	0	0	2	5	10	3	6	13	39
OWN-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13	12.82	25.64	7.69	15.38	33.33	5.81
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57	8.47	8.55	4.11	6.25	7.14	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.75	1.49	0.45	0.89	1.94	
	3.25	1.28	0.58	3.25	3.43	6.80	4.24	5.58	10.58	
2	56	10	2	43	47	85	59	64	129	495
SAME	11.31	2.02	0.40	8.69	9.49	17.17	11.92	12.93	26.06	73.77
	*100.	45.45	20.00	76.79	79.66	72.65	80.82	66.67	70.88	
	8.35	1.49	0.30	6.41	7.00	12.67	8.79	9.54	19.23	
	41.31	16.23	7.38	41.31	43.52	86.31	53.85	70.82	*134.	
3	0	12	6	11	7	22	10	26	38	132
UP-1	0.00	9.09	4.55	8.33	5.30	16.67	7.58	19.70	28.79	19.67
	0.00	54.55	60.00	19.64	11.86	18.80	13.70	27.08	20.88	
	0.00	1.79	0.89	1.64	1.04	3.28	1.49	3.87	5.66	
	11.02	4.33	1.97	11.02	11.61	23.02	14.36	18.89	35.80	
4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	5
UP-2	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	40.00	0.75
	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00	1.10	
	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.30	
	0.42	0.16	0.07	0.42	0.44	0.87	0.54	0.72	1.36	
TOTAL	56	22	10	56	59	117	73	96	182	671
	8.35	3.28	1.49	8.35	8.79	17.44	10.88	14.31	27.12	

OR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 114.39 P = 0.0000269  
 RNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 27.10 29.60 33.20 36.40 39.40 43.00 45.60 51.18

JNT OVERRIDE VS TIME REMAINING

INST 14

PCT  
 PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) TREM( 1) SAMP  
 PCT  
 VAL

1/24/89  
 11: 2:54

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION TREM( 1) X-ONE

QUEST D( 1) -ONE	1 Q7-A	2 Q7-B	3 N/A	TOTAL
1	2	31	3	36
N-1	5.56	86.11	8.33	5.45
	0.82	8.38	6.67	
	0.30	4.70	0.45	
	13.36	20.18	2.45	
2	194	267	28	489
AME	39.67	54.60	5.73	74.09
	79.18	72.16	62.22	
	29.39	40.45	4.24	
	*181.	*274.	33.34	
3	48	69	13	130
P-1	36.92	53.08	10.00	19.70
	19.59	18.65	28.89	
	7.27	10.45	1.97	
	48.26	72.88	8.86	
4	1	3	1	5
P-2	20.00	60.00	20.00	0.76
	0.41	0.81	2.22	
	0.15	0.45	0.15	
	1.86	2.80	0.34	
TOTAL	245	370	45	660
	37.12	56.06	6.82	

OR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 21.30 P = 0.0016217  
 UNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COUNT OVERRIDE VS VIOLATIONS

INST 15

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) VTNS( 1) SAMP  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

1/24/89  
11: 2:54

QUEST OVRD( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674				X-ONE TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 QB-A	QUESTION 2 QB-B	QUESTION 3 QB-C	QUESTION 4 QB-D	
1 DOWN-1	15 38.46 11.36 2.23 7.65	6 15.38 4.69 0.89 7.42	2 5.13 4.88 0.30 2.38	16 41.03 4.30 2.38 21.56	39 5.79
2 SAME	99 19.92 75.00 14.71 97.48	102 20.52 79.69 15.16 94.53	28 5.63 68.29 4.16 30.28	268 53.92 72.04 39.82 *274.	497 73.85
3 UP-1	18 13.64 13.64 2.67 25.89	19 14.39 14.84 2.82 25.11	11 8.33 26.83 1.63 8.04	84 63.64 22.58 12.48 72.96	132 19.61
4 UP-2	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.98	1 20.00 0.78 0.15 0.95	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.30	4 80.00 1.08 0.59 2.76	5 0.74
TOTAL	132 19.61	128 19.02	41 6.09	372 55.27	673

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 18.26 P = 0.0322324  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 9 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
CHI-SQ = 10.70 12.20 14.70 16.90 19.00 21.70 23.60 27.88

COUNT OVERRIDE VS DISCIP RECEIVED  
 INST 16  
 W PCT VALD  
 L PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) DISC( 1) SAMP  
 T PCT  
 P VAL 1/24/89  
 11: 2:54

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674				
		QUESTION DISC( 1)				X-ONE
QUEST		1	2	3	4	
VRD( 1)		Q9-A	Q9-B	Q9-C	Q9-D	
X-ONE						TOTAL
1		6	5	8	20	39
DOWN-1		15.38	12.82	20.51	51.28	5.83
		8.96	10.20	6.61	4.63	
		0.90	0.75	1.20	2.99	
		3.91	2.86	7.05	25.18	
2		55	40	90	309	494
SAME		11.13	8.10	18.22	62.55	73.84
		82.09	81.63	74.38	71.53	
		8.22	5.98	13.45	46.19	
		49.47	36.18	89.35	*319.	
3		6	3	22	100	131
UP-1		4.58	2.29	16.79	76.34	19.58
		8.96	6.12	18.18	23.15	
		0.90	0.45	3.29	14.95	
		13.12	9.59	23.69	84.59	
4		0	1	1	3	5
UP-2		0.00	20.00	20.00	60.00	0.75
		0.00	2.04	0.83	0.69	
		0.00	0.15	0.15	0.45	
		0.50	0.37	0.90	3.23	
TOTAL		67	49	121	432	669
		10.01	7.32	18.09	64.57	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 18.21 P = 0.0328103  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 9 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 (CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 10.70 12.20 14.70 16.90 19.00 21.70 23.60 27.88

COUNT OVERRIDE VS PRIOR CUSTODY LEVEL INST 33  
 W PCT VALD  
 DL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PCUS( 1) SAMP  
 ET PCT 1/24/89  
 P VAL 11: 2:54

QUEST TRD( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674				X-ONE TOTAL
	1 MIN	2 MED	3 MAX	4 N/A	
1 DOWN-1	6 15.00 15.00 0.90 2.41	33 82.50 9.40 4.97 21.14	1 2.50 0.56 0.15 10.66	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 5.78	40 6.02
2 SAME	28 5.71 70.00 4.22 29.52	244 49.80 69.52 36.75 *259.	136 27.76 76.84 20.40 *130.	82 16.73 85.42 12.35 70.84	490 73.80
3 UP-1	5 3.88 12.50 0.75 7.77	71 55.04 20.23 10.69 68.19	39 30.23 22.03 5.87 34.39	14 10.85 14.58 2.11 18.65	129 19.43
4 UP-2	1 20.00 2.50 0.15 0.30	3 60.00 0.85 0.45 2.64	1 20.00 0.56 0.15 1.33	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.72	5 0.75
TOTAL	40 6.02	351 52.86	177 26.66	96 14.46	664

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 34.82 P = 0.0000769  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 9 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 10.70 12.20 14.70 16.90 19.00 21.70 23.60 27.88



UNT OVERRIDE VS QUESTIONNAIRE SCORE INST 34  
 PCT VALD  
 PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) QSCOC( 1) SAMP

PCT VAL 1/24/89  
 11: 2:54

QUEST DC( 1) -ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674																TOTAL
	QUESTION	QSCOC( 1)															
	X-ONE																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	
1	0	0	0	1	11	13	5	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	39
N-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	28.21	33.33	12.82	7.69	5.13	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	5.80
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	12.64	18.57	7.14	4.76	6.06	7.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.64	1.93	0.74	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	
	1.68	2.79	3.19	5.05	5.05	4.06	4.06	3.66	1.92	2.21	1.68	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.58	0.58	
2	20	36	34	51	74	52	44	37	22	35	29	17	13	12	10	10	496
AME	4.03	7.26	6.85	10.28	14.92	10.48	8.87	7.46	4.44	7.06	5.85	3.43	2.62	2.42	2.02	2.02	73.81
	68.97	75.00	61.82	58.62	85.06	74.29	62.86	58.73	66.67	92.11	*100.	*100.	*100.	92.31	*100.	*100.	
	2.98	5.36	5.06	7.59	11.01	7.74	6.55	5.51	3.27	5.21	4.32	2.53	1.93	1.79	1.49	1.49	
	21.40	35.43	40.60	64.21	64.21	51.67	51.67	46.50	24.36	28.05	21.40	12.55	9.60	9.60	7.38	7.38	
3	9	12	20	31	2	5	21	23	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
P-1	6.82	9.09	15.15	23.48	1.52	3.79	15.91	17.42	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.64
	31.03	25.00	36.36	35.63	2.30	7.14	30.00	36.51	27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.34	1.79	2.98	4.61	0.30	0.74	3.12	3.42	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.70	9.43	10.80	17.09	17.09	13.75	13.75	12.37	6.48	7.46	5.70	3.34	2.55	2.55	1.96	1.96	
4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
P-2	0.00	0.00	20.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74
	0.00	0.00	1.82	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.22	0.36	0.41	0.65	0.65	0.52	0.52	0.47	0.25	0.28	0.22	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	
TOTAL	29	48	55	87	87	70	70	63	33	38	29	17	13	13	10	10	672
	4.32	7.14	8.18	12.95	12.95	10.42	10.42	9.37	4.91	5.65	4.32	2.53	1.93	1.93	1.49	1.49	

R THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 163.51 P = 0.0000000  
 NING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 45 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 49.54 52.78 57.39 61.32 64.91 69.20 72.17 78.55

OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16

COUNT OVERRIDE VS CURRENT CUSTODY CRD INST 35  
 OW PCT VALD  
 OL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CCUS( 1) SAMP  
 OT PCT 1/24/89  
 XP VAL 11: 2:54

QUEST VRD( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674			TOTAL
	1 MIN	2 MED	3 MAX	
1 DWN-1	1 2.50	35 87.50	4 10.00	40 5.93
	0.46	10.70	3.05	
	0.15	5.19	0.59	
	12.82	19.41	7.77	
2 SAME	138 27.77	232 46.68	127 25.55	497 73.74
	63.89	70.95	96.95	
	20.47	34.42	18.84	
	*159.	*241.	96.60	
3 UP-1	72 54.55	60 45.45	0 0.00	132 19.50
	33.33	18.35	0.00	
	10.68	8.90	0.00	
	42.30	64.04	25.66	
4 UP-2	5 *100.	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 0.74
	2.31	0.00	0.00	
	0.74	0.00	0.00	
	1.60	2.43	0.97	
TOTAL	216 32.05	327 48.52	131 19.44	674

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 95.38 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 (CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COUNT OVERRIDE VS MAKE OVERRIDE? INST 40  
 PCT VALD  
 PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ASCO( 1) SAMP  
 PCT 1/24/89  
 VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 674 11: 2:54

QUEST ID( 1) C-ONE	QUESTION ASCO( 1) X-ONE		TOTAL
	1 YES	2 NO	
1	39	0	39
FN-1	*100. 21.31 5.79 10.60	0.00 0.00 0.00	5.79
2	7	490	497
NAME	1.41 3.83 1.04 *135.	98.59 *100. 72.81 *361.	73.85
3	132	0	132
FP-1	*100. 72.13 19.61 35.89	0.00 0.00 0.00	19.61
4	5	0	5
FP-2	*100. 2.73 0.74 1.36	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.74
TOTAL	183 27.19	490 72.81	673

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 638.14 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 3 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

CHI-SQ =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	3.66	4.64	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.30	12.80	16.27

COUNT OVERRIDE VS MODIFIED GRD INST 41  
 W PCT VALD  
 L PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) MCRD( 1) SAMP  
 T PCT 1/24/89  
 P VAL 11: 2:54

QUEST RD( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674				X-ONE TOTAL
	1 MIN	2 MED	3 MAX	4 SAME	
1	35	4	0	0	39
WN-1	89.74	10.26	0.00	0.00	5.79
	87.50	5.26	0.00	0.00	
	5.20	0.59	0.00	0.00	
	2.32	4.40	3.88	28.40	
2	5	0	2	490	497
SAME	1.01	0.00	0.40	98.59	73.85
	12.50	0.00	2.99	*100.	
	0.74	0.00	0.30	72.81	
	29.54	56.12	49.48	*361.	
3	0	72	60	0	132
UP-1	0.00	54.55	45.45	0.00	19.61
	0.00	94.74	89.55	0.00	
	0.00	10.70	8.92	0.00	
	7.85	14.91	13.14	96.11	
4	0	0	5	0	5
UP-2	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.74
	0.00	0.00	7.46	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	
	0.30	0.56	0.50	3.64	
TOTAL	40	76	67	490	673
	5.94	11.29	9.96	72.81	

OR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 1195.50 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 9 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 10.70 12.20 14.70 16.90 19.00 21.70 23.60 27.88

IT OVERRIDE VS INSTITUTION

QUEST 1) ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674												TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	CTU	FM1	IMR	ISP	JBC	MCC	MSU	MTV	OAK	RIV	RWC	WRH	
1	1	4	5	0	0	0	8	1	0	6	5	9	39
-1	2.56	10.26	12.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.51	2.56	0.00	15.38	12.82	23.08	5.80
	2.56	12.50	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.70	7.69	0.00	30.00	29.41	29.03	
	0.15	0.60	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.15	0.00	0.89	0.74	1.34	
	2.26	1.86	10.21	9.81	1.16	4.64	3.66	0.75	0.70	1.16	0.99	1.89	
2	32	24	132	116	16	71	41	12	9	14	8	21	496
IE	6.45	4.84	26.61	23.39	3.23	14.31	8.27	2.42	1.81	2.82	1.61	4.23	73.81
	82.05	75.00	75.00	68.64	80.00	88.75	65.00	92.31	75.00	70.00	47.06	67.74	
	4.76	3.57	19.64	17.26	2.38	10.57	6.10	1.79	1.34	2.08	1.19	3.12	
	28.79	23.62	*129.	*124.	14.76	59.05	46.50	9.60	8.86	14.76	12.55	22.88	
3	6	4	38	50	3	9	14	0	3	0	4	1	132
-1	4.55	3.03	28.79	37.88	2.27	6.82	10.61	0.00	2.27	0.00	3.03	0.76	19.64
	15.38	12.50	21.59	29.59	15.00	11.25	22.22	0.00	25.00	0.00	23.53	3.23	
	0.89	0.60	5.65	7.44	0.45	1.34	2.08	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.60	0.15	
	7.66	6.29	34.57	33.20	3.93	15.71	12.37	2.55	2.36	3.93	3.34	6.09	
4	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
-2	0.00	0.00	20.00	60.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74
	0.00	0.00	0.57	1.78	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.45	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.29	0.24	1.31	1.26	0.15	0.60	0.47	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.23	
TOTAL	39	32	176	169	20	80	63	13	12	20	17	31	672
	5.80	4.76	26.19	25.15	2.98	11.90	9.37	1.93	1.79	2.98	2.53	4.61	

THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 133.36 P = 0.0000000  
 INC -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 33 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 I-SQ = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 HI-SQ = 36.83 39.63 43.64 47.07 50.22 54.00 56.63 62.30

OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	NEW	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	5	0	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	10	11	12

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY CRD VS OVERRIDE INST 5  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) OVRD( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 12: 0:29

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674				
		QUESTION OVRD( 1)				X-ONE
QUEST	1	2	3	4		
DELC( 1)	DOWN-1	SAME	UP-1	UP-2		TOTAL
X-ONE						
1	7	68	2	0		77
DOWN	9.09	88.31	2.60	0.00		17.30
	38.89	29.54	2.15	0.00		
	1.57	15.20	0.45	0.00		
	3.11	57.27	16.09	0.52		
2	9	218	67	0		294
SAME	3.06	74.15	22.79	0.00		66.07
	50.00	65.86	72.04	0.00		
	2.02	48.99	15.06	0.00		
	11.89	*218.	61.44	1.98		
3	2	45	24	3		74
UP	2.70	60.81	32.43	4.05		16.63
	11.11	13.60	25.81	*100.		
	0.45	10.11	5.39	0.67		
	2.99	55.04	15.47	0.50		
TOTAL	18	331	93	3		445
	4.04	74.38	20.90	0.67		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 42.32 P = 0.0000043  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY CRD VS TIME SERVED INST 13  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) TSER( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 12: 0:29

QUEST DELC( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674									TOTAL
	QUESTION TSER( 1) X-ONE									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Q6-A	Q6-B	Q6-C	Q6-D	Q6-E	Q6-F	Q6-G	Q6-H	Q6-I	
1 DOWN	5	4	0	3	10	15	11	6	23	77
	6.49	5.19	0.00	3.90	12.99	19.40	14.29	7.79	29.87	17.30
	9.80	20.00	0.00	9.09	31.25	17.44	26.83	10.17	20.54	
	1.13	0.90	0.00	0.68	2.26	3.39	2.48	1.35	5.19	
	8.86	3.48	1.56	5.74	5.56	14.95	7.13	10.26	19.47	
2 SAME	46	13	6	23	17	62	25	36	66	294
	15.65	4.42	2.04	7.82	5.78	21.09	8.50	12.24	22.45	66.37
	90.20	65.00	66.67	69.70	53.12	72.09	60.98	61.02	58.93	
	10.38	2.93	1.35	5.19	3.84	14.00	5.64	8.13	14.90	
	33.85	13.27	5.97	21.90	21.24	57.07	27.21	39.16	74.33	
3 UP	0	3	3	7	5	9	5	17	23	72
	0.00	4.17	4.17	9.72	6.94	12.50	6.94	23.61	31.94	16.25
	0.00	15.00	33.33	21.21	15.62	10.47	12.20	28.81	20.54	
	0.00	0.68	0.68	1.58	1.13	2.03	1.13	3.84	5.19	
	8.29	3.25	1.46	5.36	5.20	13.98	6.66	9.59	18.20	
TOTAL	51	20	9	33	32	86	41	59	112	443
	11.51	4.51	2.03	7.45	7.22	19.41	9.26	13.32	25.28	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 39.36 P = 0.0009882  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 16 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 18.40 20.50 23.50 26.30 28.80 32.00 34.30 39.25

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY GRD VS TIME REMAINING INST 14  
 OW PCT VALD  
 OL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) TREM( 1) SAMP  
 OT PCT 1/24/09  
 XP VAL 12: 0:29

QUEST ELC( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674			TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 Q7-A	QUESTION 2 Q7-B	QUESTION 3 N/A	
1 DOWN	38 51.35 19.49 8.78 33.33	32 43.24 15.09 7.39 36.23	4 5.41 15.38 0.92 4.44	74 17.09
2 SAME	141 49.13 72.31 32.56 *129.	132 45.99 62.26 30.48 *140.	14 4.88 53.85 3.23 17.23	287 66.28
3 UP	16 22.22 8.21 3.70 32.42	48 66.67 22.64 11.09 35.25	8 11.11 30.77 1.85 4.32	72 16.63
TOTAL	195 45.03	212 48.96	26 6.00	433

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 19.44 P = 0.0006526  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 4 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 4.88 5.99 7.78 9.49 11.10 13.30 14.90 18.46

OW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3



INST LAST-1ST CUSTODY CRD VS DISCIP RECEIVED INST 16  
 PCT VALD  
 PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) DISC( 1) SAMPL  
 PCT  
 VAL

1/24/89  
 12: 0:29

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674				
		QUESTION	DISC( 1)	X-ONE		
QUEST		1	2	3	4	
( 1)		Q9-A	Q9-B	Q9-C	Q9-D	TOTAL
ONE						
1		16	10	23	28	77
DOWN		20.78	12.99	29.87	36.36	17.38
		29.63	28.57	25.56	10.61	
		3.61	2.26	5.19	6.32	
		9.39	6.08	15.64	45.89	
2		37	23	58	175	293
TIME		12.63	7.85	19.80	59.73	66.14
		68.52	65.71	64.44	66.29	
		8.35	5.19	13.09	39.50	
		35.72	23.15	59.53	*174.	
3		1	2	9	61	73
UP		1.37	2.74	12.33	83.56	16.48
		1.85	5.71	10.00	23.11	
		0.23	0.45	2.03	13.77	
		8.90	5.77	14.83	43.50	
TOTAL		54	35	90	264	443
		12.19	7.90	20.32	59.59	

THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 36.50 P = 0.0000129  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 (CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY CRD VS NON-CONFORMING

INST 28

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) NCFM( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/24/89  
 12: 0:29

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION NCFM( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
DELC( 1)	NONE	YES	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	48	29	77
DOWN	62.34	37.66	17.30
	15.09	22.83	
	10.79	6.52	
	55.02	21.98	
2	204	90	294
SAME	69.39	30.61	66.07
	64.15	70.87	
	45.84	29.22	
	*210.	83.91	
3	66	8	74
UP	89.19	10.81	16.63
	20.75	6.30	
	14.83	1.00	
	52.88	21.12	
TOTAL	318	127	445
	71.46	28.54	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 15.17 P = 0.0005184

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY CRD VS INSTIT. ADJUSTME INST 31  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) INAD( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/24/89  
 12: 0:29

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674				
		QUESTION INAD( 1)				X-ONE
QUEST	1	2	3	4		
DELC( 1)	Q11-AB	Q11-C	Q11-D	Q11-E		TOTAL
X-ONE						
1	2	6	19	50		77
DOWN	2.60	7.79	24.68	64.94		17.38
	33.33	20.69	25.00	15.06		
	0.45	1.35	4.29	11.29		
	1.04	5.04	13.21	57.71		
2	3	20	54	216		293
SAME	1.02	6.83	18.43	73.72		66.14
	50.00	68.97	71.05	65.06		
	0.68	4.51	12.19	48.76		
	3.97	19.18	50.27	*219.		
3	1	3	3	66		73
UP	1.37	4.11	4.11	90.41		16.48
	16.67	10.34	3.95	19.88		
	0.23	0.68	0.68	14.90		
	0.99	4.78	12.52	54.71		
TOTAL	6	29	76	332		443
	1.35	6.55	17.16	74.94		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 15.47 P = 0.0169067  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3  
 COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY CRD VS QUESTIONNAIRE SC INST 34  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) QSCO( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/24/89  
 12: 0:29

QUEST DELC( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674																TOTAL
	QUESTION 1-2	QSCO( 1) 3	4	5	X-ONE 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	
1 DOWN	0	0	0	3	23	6	5	5	3	16	9	3	1	2	1	0	77
	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.90	29.87	7.79	6.49	6.49	3.90	20.78	11.69	3.90	1.30	2.60	1.30	0.00	17.38
	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.98	47.92	13.64	11.36	10.00	11.11	48.48	34.62	23.08	8.33	18.18	10.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	5.19	1.35	1.13	1.13	0.68	3.61	2.03	0.68	0.23	0.45	0.23	0.00	
	2.78	4.35	5.56	7.47	8.34	7.65	7.65	8.69	4.69	5.74	4.52	2.26	2.09	1.91	1.74	1.56	
2 SAME	7	18	19	18	24	34	35	37	20	17	17	10	11	9	9	9	294
	2.38	6.12	6.46	6.12	8.16	11.56	11.90	12.59	6.80	5.78	5.78	3.40	3.74	3.06	3.06	3.06	66.37
	43.75	72.00	59.37	41.86	50.00	77.27	79.55	74.00	74.07	51.52	65.38	76.92	91.67	81.82	90.00	*100.	
	1.58	4.06	4.29	4.06	5.42	7.67	7.90	8.35	4.51	3.84	3.84	2.26	2.48	2.03	2.03	2.03	
	10.62	16.59	21.24	28.54	31.86	29.20	29.20	33.18	17.92	21.90	17.26	8.63	7.96	7.30	6.64	5.97	
3 UP	9	7	13	22	1	4	4	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
	12.50	9.72	18.06	30.56	1.39	5.56	5.56	11.11	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.25
	56.25	28.00	40.62	51.16	2.08	9.09	9.09	16.00	14.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.03	1.58	2.93	4.97	0.23	0.90	0.90	1.81	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.60	4.06	5.20	6.99	7.80	7.15	7.15	8.13	4.39	5.36	4.23	2.11	1.95	1.79	1.63	1.46	
TOTAL	16	25	32	43	48	44	44	50	27	33	26	13	12	11	10	9	443
	3.61	5.64	7.22	9.71	10.84	9.93	9.93	11.29	6.09	7.45	5.87	2.93	2.71	2.48	2.26	2.03	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 174.43 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 30 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 33.50 36.20 40.30 43.80 47.00 50.90 53.70 59.70

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY GRD VS CURRENT CUSTODY INST 35  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CCUS( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 12: 0:29

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST DELC( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION CCUS( 1)			TOTAL
	1 MIN	2 MED	3 MAX	
1 DOWN	0 0.00 0.00 19.73	44 57.14 20.37 9.89 37.38	33 42.86 28.70 7.42 19.90	77 17.30
2 SAME	61 20.75 53.51 13.71 75.32	151 51.36 69.91 33.93 *142.	82 27.89 71.30 18.43 75.98	294 66.07
3 UP	53 71.62 46.49 11.91 18.96	21 28.38 9.72 4.72 35.92	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 19.12	74 16.63
TOTAL	114 25.62	216 48.54	115 25.84	445

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 119.66 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 4 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 4.88 5.99 7.78 9.49 11.10 13.30 14.90 18.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY GRD VS MAKE OVERRIDE? INST 40  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ASCO( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 12: 0:29

QUEST DELC( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674		TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 YES	QUESTION 2 NO	
1 DOWN	9 11.69 7.63 2.03 20.46	68 88.31 20.86 15.32 56.54	77 17.34
2 SAME	79 26.87 66.95 17.79 78.14	215 73.13 65.95 48.42 *215.	294 66.22
3 UP	30 41.10 25.42 6.76 19.40	43 58.90 13.19 9.68 53.60	73 16.44
TOTAL	118 26.58	326 73.42	444

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 16.65 P = 0.0002480  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY CRD VS MODIFIED CRD  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) MCRD( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

INST 41  
 VALD  
 MCRD( 1) SAMP

1/24/89  
 12: 0:29

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST DELC( 1) X-ONE	1 MIN	2 MED	3 MAX	4 SAME	X-ONE TOTAL
1 DOWN	4 5.19 23.53 0.90 2.95	3 3.90 6.82 0.68 7.63	2 2.60 3.51 0.45 9.89	68 88.31 20.86 15.32 56.54	77 17.34
2 SAME	10 3.40 58.82 2.25 11.26	25 8.50 56.82 5.63 29.14	44 14.97 77.19 9.91 37.74	213 73.13 65.95 48.42 *215.	294 66.22
3 UP	3 4.11 17.65 0.68 2.80	16 21.92 36.36 3.60 7.23	11 15.07 19.30 2.48 9.37	43 58.90 13.19 9.68 53.60	73 16.44
TOTAL	17 3.83	44 9.91	57 12.84	326 73.42	444

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 26.58 P = 0.0001769  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COUNT LAST-1ST CUSTODY CRD VS INSTITUTION INST 45  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DELC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) INST( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/24/89  
 EXP VAL 12: 0:29

QUEST DELC( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 674												TOTAL
	QUESTION INST( 1) X-ONE												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	CTU	FMI	IMR	ISP	JBC	MCC	MSU	MTV	OAK	RIV	RWC	WRH	
1 DOWN	2	1	16	25	4	16	6	1	2	0	2	2	77
	2.60	1.30	20.78	32.47	5.19	20.78	7.79	1.30	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.60	17.30
	6.25	8.33	13.45	16.45	44.44	27.59	24.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	20.00	14.29	
	0.45	0.22	3.60	5.62	0.90	3.60	1.35	0.22	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.45	
	5.54	2.08	20.59	26.30	1.56	10.04	4.33	0.52	1.04	0.87	1.73	2.42	
2 SAME	20	7	80	115	3	37	14	1	4	3	5	5	294
	6.80	2.38	27.21	39.12	1.02	12.59	4.76	0.34	1.36	1.02	1.70	1.70	66.07
	62.50	58.33	67.23	75.66	33.33	63.79	56.00	33.33	66.67	60.00	50.00	35.71	
	4.49	1.57	17.98	25.84	0.67	8.31	3.15	0.22	0.90	0.67	1.12	1.12	
	21.14	7.93	78.62	*100.	5.95	38.32	16.52	1.98	3.96	3.30	6.61	9.25	
3 UP	10	4	23	12	2	5	5	1	0	2	3	7	74
	13.51	5.41	31.08	16.22	2.70	6.76	6.76	1.35	0.00	2.70	4.05	9.46	16.63
	31.25	33.33	19.33	7.89	22.22	8.62	20.00	33.33	0.00	40.00	30.00	50.00	
	2.25	0.90	5.17	2.70	0.45	1.12	1.12	0.22	0.00	0.45	0.67	1.57	
	5.32	2.00	19.79	25.28	1.50	9.64	4.16	0.50	1.00	0.83	1.66	2.33	
TOTAL	32	12	119	152	9	58	25	3	6	5	10	14	445
	7.19	2.70	26.74	34.16	2.02	13.03	5.62	0.67	1.35	1.12	2.25	3.15	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 51.10 P = 0.0004387  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 22 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 24.90 27.30 30.80 33.90 36.80 40.30 42.80 48.27

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 3

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
 NEW 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 4 5 0 6 7 8 9 0 0 0 10 11 12



COUNT ESCAPE VS PRIMARY OFFENSE INST 8  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) POFF( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 21:53:19

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	
FESC( 1)	Q1-A	Q1-B	Q1-C	TOTAL
X-ONE				
1	9	12	14	35
ESCAPE	25.71	34.29	40.00	9.92
	4.07	16.00	24.56	
	2.55	3.40	3.97	
	21.91	7.44	5.65	
2	212	63	43	318
NO-ESC	66.67	19.81	13.52	90.00
	95.93	84.00	75.44	
	60.06	17.85	12.10	
	*199.	67.56	51.35	
TOTAL	221	75	57	353
	62.61	21.25	16.15	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 25.24 P = 0.0000061  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COUNT ESCAPE VS SENTENCE LENGTH INST 9  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SLENC( 1) SAMPL  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 674 21:53:19

QUEST	QUESTION SLENC( 1)			TOTAL
	1	2	3	
FESC( 1)	Q2-A	Q2-B	Q2-C	
X-ONE				
1	6	22	7	35
ESCAPE	17.14	62.86	20.00	9.92
	3.05	18.49	18.92	
	1.70	6.23	1.98	
	19.53	11.80	3.67	
2	191	97	30	318
NO-ESC	60.06	30.50	9.43	90.00
	96.95	81.51	81.00	
	54.11	27.40	8.50	
	*177.	*107.	33.33	
TOTAL	197	119	37	353
	55.81	33.71	10.48	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 23.56 P = 0.0000140  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COUNT ESCAPE VS ESCAPES

INST 11

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ESCP( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/23/89  
 21:53:19

		SAMPLE SIZE = 674					
		QUESTION ESCP( 1) X-ONE					
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5		
FESC( 1)	Q4-A,B	Q4-C	Q4-D	Q4-E	Q4-F	TOTAL	
X-ONE							
1	0	2	3	3	25	33	
ESCAPE	0.00	6.06	9.09	9.09	75.76	9.65	
	0.00	50.00	50.00	42.86	7.81		
	0.00	0.58	0.88	0.88	7.31		
	0.48	0.39	0.58	0.68	30.88		
2	5	2	3	4	295	309	
NO-ESC	1.62	0.65	0.97	1.29	95.47	90.35	
	*100.	50.00	50.00	57.14	92.19		
	1.46	0.58	0.88	1.17	86.26		
	4.52	3.61	5.42	6.32	*289.		
TOTAL	5	4	6	7	320	342	
	1.46	1.17	1.75	2.05	93.57		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 29.30 P = 0.0000096  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 4 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 4.88 5.99 7.78 9.49 11.10 13.30 14.90 18.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5

COUNT	ESCAPE VS TIME SERVED										INST
ROW PCT											VALID
COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	FESC( 1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q)							TSERC( 1)	SAMP
TOT PCT											1/23/89
EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 674										21:53:19
	QUESTION		TSERC( 1)		X-ONE						
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
FESC( 1)	Q6-A	Q6-B	Q6-C	Q6-D	Q6-E	Q6-F	Q6-G	Q6-H	Q6-I	TOTAL	
X-ONE											
1	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	7	19	35	
ESCAPE	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.71	0.00	11.43	8.57	20.00	54.29	9.94	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	6.35	9.09	14.58	24.68		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	1.14	0.85	1.99	5.40		
	4.87	1.99	0.89	2.39	2.88	6.26	3.28	4.77	7.66		
2	49	20	9	22	29	59	30	41	58	317	
NO-FSC	15.46	6.31	2.84	6.94	9.15	18.61	9.46	12.93	18.30	90.06	
	*100.	*100.	*100.	91.67	*100.	93.65	90.91	85.42	75.32		
	13.92	5.68	2.56	6.25	8.24	16.76	8.52	11.65	16.48		
	44.13	18.01	8.11	21.61	26.12	56.74	29.72	43.23	69.34		
TOTAL	49	20	9	24	29	63	33	48	77	352	
	13.92	5.68	2.56	6.82	8.24	17.90	9.37	13.64	21.87		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 32.64 P = 0.0000826  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 8 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 9.52 11.00 13.40 15.50 17.50 20.10 22.00 26.12

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COUNT ESCAPE VS TIME REMAINING INST 14  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) TREMC( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 21:53:19

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	
FESC( 1)	Q7-A	Q7-B	N/A	TOTAL
X-ONE				
1	4	27	4	35
ESCAPE	11.43	77.14	11.43	10.17
	2.37	17.53	19.05	
	1.16	7.85	1.16	
	17.19	15.67	2.14	
2	165	127	17	309
NO-ESC	53.40	41.10	5.50	89.83
	97.63	82.47	80.95	
	47.97	36.92	4.94	
	*151.	*138.	18.86	
TOTAL	169	154	21	344
	49.13	44.77	6.10	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 22.20 P = 0.0000235  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COUNT ESCAPE VS VIOLATIONS INST 15  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) VTNS( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 21:53:19

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	4	X-ONE
FESC( 1)	QB-A	QB-B	QB-C	QB-D	TOTAL
1	8	14	6	7	35
ESCAPE	22.86	40.00	17.14	20.00	9.92
	10.96	38.89	54.55	3.00	
	2.27	3.97	1.70	1.90	
	7.24	3.57	1.09	23.10	
2	65	22	5	226	318
NO-ESC	20.44	6.92	1.57	71.07	90.08
	89.04	61.11	45.45	97.00	
	18.41	6.23	1.42	64.02	
	65.76	32.43	9.91	*209.	
TOTAL	73	36	11	233	353
	20.68	10.20	3.12	66.01	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 70.91 P = 0.0000000  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 3 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 3.66 4.64 6.25 7.81 9.35 11.30 12.80 16.27

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COUNT ESCAPE VS ALCOHOL/DRUG USE INST 23  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) DRUG( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 21:53:19

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 674		TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	
FESC( 1)	NONE	YES	
X-ONE			
1	26	9	35
ESCAPE	74.29	25.71	9.89
	8.25	23.08	
	7.34	2.54	
	31.14	3.86	
2	289	30	319
NO-ESC	90.60	9.40	90.11
	91.75	76.92	
	81.64	8.47	
	*283.	35.14	
TOTAL	315	39	354
	88.98	11.02	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 6.98 P = 0.0082656  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 1.07 1.64 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 7.88 10.83

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COUNT ESCAPE VS CUSTODY LEV @ LAST RELEASE INST 32  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) LCUS( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 21:53:19

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION LCUS( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	
FESC( 1)	Q12-A	Q12-B	Q12-C	TOTAL
X-ONE				
1	1	29	4	34
ESCAPE	2.94	85.29	11.76	9.69
	2.70	15.93	3.03	
	0.28	8.26	1.14	
	3.58	17.63	12.79	
2	36	153	128	317
NO-FSC	11.36	48.26	40.38	90.31
	97.30	84.07	96.97	
	10.26	43.59	36.47	
	33.42	*164.	*119.	
TOTAL	37	182	132	351
	10.54	51.85	37.61	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 16.87 P = 0.0002235  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2



COUNT ESCAPE VS PRIOR CUSTODY LEVEL INST 33  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PCUS( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 21:53:19

SAMPLE SIZE = 674

QUEST	1	2	3	4	X-ONE
FESC( 1)	MIN	MED	MAX	N/A	TOTAL
1	4	23	1	7	35
ESCAPE	11.43	65.71	2.86	20.00	10.00
	26.67	14.02	0.76	17.95	
	1.14	6.57	0.29	2.00	
	1.50	16.40	13.20	3.90	
2	11	141	131	32	315
NO-ESC	3.49	44.76	41.59	10.16	90.00
	73.33	85.98	99.24	82.05	
	3.14	40.29	37.43	9.14	
	13.50	*147.	*118.	35.10	
TOTAL	15	164	132	39	350
	4.29	46.86	37.71	11.14	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 22.85 P = 0.0000473  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 3 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 3.66 4.64 6.25 7.81 9.35 11.30 12.80 16.27

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COUNT ESCAPE VS QUESTIONNAIRE SCORE

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	FESC( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	QSCOC( 1)	SAMP	INST VALD											34	
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 674															1/23/89			
		QUESTION	QSCOC( 1)	X-ONE																21:53:19
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	TOTAL		
FESC( 1)		1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+			
X-ONE																				
1	ESCAPE	6	5	5	5	1	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	35		
		17.14	14.29	14.29	14.29	2.86	8.57	5.71	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.00	9.94		
		40.00	25.00	18.52	16.13	2.86	9.68	4.76	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00			
		1.70	1.42	1.42	1.42	0.28	0.85	0.57	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00			
		1.49	1.99	2.68	3.08	3.48	3.08	4.18	4.18	1.79	2.59	2.09	1.09	0.99	0.70	0.80	0.80			
2	NO-ESC	9	15	22	26	34	28	40	35	18	26	21	11	10	7	7	8	317		
		2.84	4.73	6.94	8.20	10.73	8.83	12.62	11.04	5.68	8.20	6.62	3.47	3.15	2.21	2.21	2.52	90.06		
		60.00	75.00	81.48	83.87	97.14	90.32	95.24	83.33	*100.	*100.	*100.	*100.	*100.	*100.	87.50	*100.			
		2.56	4.26	6.25	7.39	9.66	7.95	11.36	9.94	5.11	7.39	5.97	3.12	2.84	1.99	1.99	2.27			
		13.51	18.01	24.32	27.92	31.52	27.92	37.82	37.82	16.21	23.41	18.91	9.91	9.01	6.30	7.20	7.20			
TOTAL		15	20	27	31	35	31	42	42	18	26	21	11	10	7	8	8	352		
		4.26	5.68	7.67	8.81	9.94	8.81	11.93	11.93	5.11	7.39	5.97	3.12	2.84	1.99	2.27	2.27			

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 40.29 P = 0.0004321  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 15 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 17.30 19.30 22.30 25.00 27.50 30.60 32.80 37.70

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 16

COUNT ESCAPE VS CURRENT CUSTODY CRD INST 35  
 ROW PCT VALD  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FESC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CCUS( 1) SAMP  
 TOT PCT 1/23/89  
 EXP VAL 21:53:19

SAMPLE SIZE = 674  
 QUESTION CCUS( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	
FESC( 1)	MIN	MED	MAX	TOTAL
X-ONE				
1	21	13	1	35
ESCAPE	60.00	37.14	2.86	9.89
	22.58	7.65	1.10	
	5.93	3.67	0.28	
	9.19	16.81	9.00	
2	72	157	90	319
NO-FSC	22.57	49.22	28.21	90.11
	77.42	92.35	98.90	
	20.34	44.35	25.42	
	83.81	*153.	82.00	
TOTAL	93	170	91	354
	26.27	48.02	25.71	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 25.66 P = 0.0000044

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COUNT ESCAPE VS INSTITUTION														INST	45
ROW PCT														VALD	
COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	FESC( 1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q)										INST( 1)	SAMP	
TOT PCT														1/23/89	
EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 674													21:53:19	
	QUESTION	INST( 1)										X-ONE			
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
FESC( 1)	CTU	FMI	IMR	ISP	JBC	MCC	MSU	MTV	OAK	RIV	RWC	WRH	TOTAL		
X-ONE															
1	3	5	6	3	2	6	1	0	0	0	1	8	35		
ESCAPE	8.57	14.29	17.14	8.57	5.71	17.14	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	22.86	9.89		
	12.00	50.00	6.74	2.27	33.33	15.79	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	66.67			
	0.85	1.41	1.69	0.85	0.56	1.69	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	2.26			
	2.47	0.99	8.80	13.05	0.59	3.76	1.98	0.20	0.59	0.49	0.89	1.19			
2	22	5	83	129	4	32	19	2	6	5	8	4	319		
NO-FESC	6.90	1.57	26.02	40.44	1.25	10.03	5.96	0.63	1.88	1.57	2.51	1.25	90.11		
	88.00	50.00	93.26	97.73	66.67	84.21	95.00	*100.	*100.	*100.	88.89	33.33			
	6.21	1.41	23.45	36.44	1.13	9.04	5.37	0.56	1.69	1.41	2.26	1.13			
	22.53	9.01	80.20	*118.	5.41	34.24	18.02	1.80	5.41	4.51	8.11	10.81			
TOTAL	25	10	89	132	6	38	20	2	6	5	9	12	354		
	7.06	2.82	25.14	37.29	1.69	10.73	5.65	0.56	1.69	1.41	2.54	3.39			

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 78.35 P = 0.0000126  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 11 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 12.90 14.60 17.30 19.70 21.90 24.70 26.80 31.26

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 1 2

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
 NEW 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 4 5 0 6 7 8 9 0 0 0 10 11 12

APPENDIX F

Crosstabulations--Community Corrections Risk/Needs  
Assessment Instrument Validation

COUNT OUTCOME VS. INIT OR RE-ASSESSMENT

IOWA 1  
 CONM  
 SERV  
 RKND 1/21/89  
 9:29:40

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	TYPE( 1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q)	CLOS( 1)				TOTAL
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 604		QUESTION	CLOS( 1)	X-ONE			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
		X-ONE							
1	INITAL	147	5	6	2	3	7	9	179
		82.12	2.79	3.35	1.12	1.68	3.91	5.03	36.46
		35.25	35.71	46.15	22.22	75.00	50.00	45.00	
		29.94	1.02	1.22	0.41	0.61	1.43	1.83	
		*152.	5.10	4.74	3.28	1.46	5.10	7.29	
2	RE-AS	270	9	7	7	1	7	11	312
		86.54	2.88	2.24	2.24	0.32	2.24	3.53	63.54
		64.75	64.29	53.85	77.78	25.00	50.00	55.00	
		54.99	1.83	1.43	1.43	0.20	1.43	2.24	
		*264.	8.90	8.26	5.72	2.54	8.90	12.71	
	TOTAL	417	14	13	9	4	14	20	491
		84.93	2.85	2.65	1.83	0.81	2.85	4.07	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 5.88 P = 0.4363872

WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. ACADEM/VOCAT

IOWA 2

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ACVCC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS(1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

COMM  
 RKND 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

SAMPLE SIZE = 604

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
ACVCC (1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	195	2	6	1	2	2	11	219
HS+	89.04	0.91	2.74	0.46	0.91	0.91	5.02	44.97
	47.10	14.29	46.15	11.11	50.00	15.38	55.00	
	49.04	0.41	1.23	0.21	0.41	0.41	2.26	
	*186.	6.30	5.85	4.05	1.80	5.85	8.99	
2	155	7	3	3	2	6	7	183
ADEQ	84.70	3.83	1.64	1.64	1.09	3.28	3.83	37.58
	37.44	50.00	23.08	33.33	50.00	46.15	35.00	
	31.83	1.44	0.62	0.62	0.41	1.23	1.44	
	*155.	5.26	4.89	3.38	1.50	4.89	7.52	
3	52	4	4	4	0	4	2	70
LOW	74.29	5.71	5.71	5.71	0.00	5.71	2.86	14.37
	12.56	28.57	30.77	44.44	0.00	30.77	10.00	
	19.68	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.41	
	59.51	2.01	1.87	1.29	0.57	1.87	2.87	
4	12	1	0	1	0	1	0	15
MINML	80.00	6.67	0.00	6.67	0.00	6.67	0.00	3.08
	2.90	7.14	0.00	11.11	0.00	7.69	0.00	
	2.46	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.00	
	12.75	0.43	0.40	0.28	0.12	0.40	0.62	
TOTAL	414	14	13	9	4	13	20	487
	85.01	2.87	2.67	1.85	0.82	2.67	4.11	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 29.44 P = 0.0432466  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COURT OUTCOME VS. EMPLOYMENT

ROW PCT IOWA 3  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) EMPL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) COMM  
 TOT PCT SERV 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL RKND 0:29:40

QUEST EMPL( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
1	81	1	1	1	0	0	4	88
SATISF	92.05	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.00	0.00	4.55	18.03
	19.52	7.14	7.69	11.11	0.00	0.00	20.00	
	16.60	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.82	
	74.84	2.52	2.34	1.62	0.72	2.34	3.61	
2	217	6	4	2	3	3	9	244
SECURE	88.93	2.46	1.64	0.82	1.23	1.23	3.69	50.00
	52.29	42.86	30.77	22.22	75.00	23.08	45.00	
	44.47	1.23	0.82	0.41	0.61	0.61	1.84	
	*207.	7.00	6.50	4.50	2.00	6.50	10.00	
3	102	5	6	5	1	7	7	133
UNSATF	76.69	3.76	4.51	3.76	0.75	5.26	5.26	27.25
	24.58	35.71	46.15	55.56	25.00	53.85	35.00	
	20.90	1.02	1.23	1.02	0.20	1.43	1.43	
	*113.	3.82	3.54	2.45	1.09	3.54	5.45	
4	15	2	2	1	0	3	0	23
UNEMPL	65.22	8.70	8.70	4.35	0.00	13.04	0.00	4.71
	3.61	14.29	15.38	11.11	0.00	23.08	0.00	
	3.07	0.41	0.41	0.20	0.00	0.61	0.00	
	19.56	0.66	0.61	0.42	0.19	0.61	0.94	
TOTAL	415	14	13	9	4	13	20	488
	85.04	2.87	2.66	1.84	0.82	2.66	4.10	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 38.73 P = 0.0031102  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



COUNT OUTCOME VS. FINANC. MGT

IOWA 4

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) FNCL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 IOWA COMM 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST FNCL( 1) X-ONE	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDM	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTHER	TOTAL
1 GOOD	16 83.89 3.86 3.28 15.31	9 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.52	1 5.56 7.69 0.20 0.48	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.33	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.15	1 5.56 7.69 0.20 0.48	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.74	18 3.69
2 NO DIF	175 89.29 42.17 35.86 *166.	4 2.04 28.57 0.82 5.62	2 1.02 15.38 0.41 5.22	2 1.02 22.22 0.41 3.61	1 0.51 25.00 0.20 1.61	1 0.51 7.69 0.20 5.22	11 5.61 55.00 2.25 8.03	196 40.16
3 MIN DF	208 84.21 59.12 42.62 *210.	7 2.83 50.00 1.43 7.09	5 2.02 38.46 1.02 6.58	6 2.43 66.67 1.23 4.56	2 0.81 50.00 0.41 2.02	10 4.05 76.92 2.05 6.58	9 3.64 45.00 1.84 10.12	247 50.61
4 SEV DF	16 59.26 3.86 3.28 22.96	3 11.11 21.43 0.61 0.77	5 18.52 38.46 1.02 0.72	1 3.70 11.11 0.20 0.50	1 3.70 25.00 0.20 0.22	1 3.70 7.69 0.20 0.72	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.11	27 5.53
TOTAL	415 85.04	14 2.87	13 2.66	9 1.84	4 0.82	13 2.66	20 4.10	488

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 52.43 P = 0.0000561  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. MAR/FAM RELATIONSHIPS

IOWA 5

ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) MRFMC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS(1) SERVM RUCND 1/21/89 0:29:40

		SAMPLE SIZE = 604							
		QUESTION CLOS(1)							
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
MRFMC (1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	TOTAL	
X-ONE					X-ONE				
1	26	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	
STRONG	96.30	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.53	
	6.27	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	22.96	0.77	0.72	0.50	0.22	0.72	1.11		
2	285	8	3	6	2	11	14	329	
STABLE	86.63	2.43	0.91	1.82	0.61	3.34	4.26	67.42	
	68.67	57.14	23.08	66.67	50.00	84.62	70.00		
	58.40	1.64	0.61	1.23	0.41	2.25	2.87		
	*279.	9.44	8.76	6.07	2.70	8.76	13.48		
3	84	5	7	1	1	1	6	105	
SOM DS	89.00	4.76	6.67	0.95	0.95	0.95	5.71	21.52	
	20.24	35.71	53.85	11.11	25.00	7.69	30.00		
	17.21	1.02	1.43	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.23		
	89.29	3.01	2.80	1.94	0.86	2.80	4.30		
4	20	1	3	1	1	1	0	27	
MAJ DS	74.07	3.70	11.11	3.70	3.70	3.70	0.00	5.53	
	4.82	7.14	23.08	11.11	25.00	7.69	0.00		
	4.10	0.20	0.61	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00		
	22.96	0.77	0.72	0.50	0.22	0.72	1.11		
TOTAL	415	14	13	9	4	13	20	488	
	85.04	2.87	2.66	1.84	0.82	2.66	4.10		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 31.71 P = 0.0238187  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. COMPANIONS

IOWA 6

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) COMP( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERVD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 X-ONE  
 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST COMP( 1) X-ONE	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDM	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTHER	TOTAL
1 GOOD	13 *100. 3.13 2.66 11.06	0 0.00 0.00 0.37	0 0.00 0.00 0.35	0 0.00 0.00 0.24	0 0.00 0.00 0.11	0 0.00 0.00 0.35	0 0.00 0.00 0.53	13 2.66
2 NO ADV	307 88.99 73.98 62.91 *293.	7 2.03 50.00 1.43 9.90	4 1.16 30.77 0.82 9.19	6 1.74 66.67 1.23 6.36	2 0.58 50.00 0.41 2.83	7 2.03 53.85 1.43 9.19	12 3.48 60.00 2.46 14.14	345 70.70
3 OCC NC	87 75.00 20.96 17.83 98.65	4 3.45 28.57 0.82 3.33	7 6.03 53.85 1.43 3.09	2 1.72 22.22 0.41 2.14	2 1.72 50.00 0.41 0.95	6 5.17 46.15 1.23 3.09	8 6.90 40.00 1.64 4.75	116 23.77
4 NEGATV	8 57.14 1.93 1.64 11.91	3 21.43 21.43 0.61 0.40	2 14.29 15.38 0.41 0.37	1 7.14 11.11 0.20 0.26	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.11	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.37	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.57	14 2.87
TOTAL	415 85.04	14 2.87	13 2.66	9 1.84	4 0.82	13 2.66	20 4.10	488

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 48.77 P = 0.0001429  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. EMOT. STABILITY

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) EMST( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA  
 COMM  
 SERV  
 RKND 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST EMST( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDN	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTHER	
1 WEL AD	7 *100. 1.69 1.43 5.95	9 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.20	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.19	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.13	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.06	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.19	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.19	7 1.43
2 NO INS	299 88.20 72.05 61.27 *288.	8 2.36 57.14 1.64 9.73	8 2.36 61.54 1.64 9.03	4 1.18 44.44 0.82 6.25	1 0.29 25.00 0.20 2.78	5 1.47 38.46 1.02 9.03	14 4.13 70.00 2.87 13.89	339 69.47
3 SOM SY	98 77.17 23.61 29.08 *108.	6 4.72 42.86 1.23 3.64	4 3.15 30.77 0.82 3.38	5 3.94 55.56 1.02 2.34	1 0.79 25.00 0.20 1.04	8 6.30 61.54 1.64 3.38	5 3.94 25.00 1.02 5.20	127 26.02
4 LASHNC	11 73.33 2.65 2.25 12.76	9 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.43	1 6.67 7.69 0.20 0.40	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.28	2 13.33 50.00 0.41 0.12	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.40	1 6.67 5.00 0.20 0.61	15 3.07
TOTAL	415 85.04	14 2.87	13 2.66	9 1.84	4 0.82	13 2.66	20 4.10	488

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 48.84 P = 0.0001292  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. ALCOHOL USAGE

IOWA 8

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ALUS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL. SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 1/21/89  
 9:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
ALUS( 1) X-ONE	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
1	203	4	3	7	1	2	8	228
NO INT	89.04	1.75	1.32	3.07	0.44	0.88	3.51	46.72
	48.92	28.57	23.08	77.78	25.90	15.38	40.00	
	41.60	0.82	0.61	1.43	0.20	0.41	1.64	
	*193.	6.54	6.07	4.20	1.87	6.07	9.34	
2	128	4	6	1	2	6	7	154
OCC AB	83.12	2.69	3.90	0.65	1.30	3.90	4.55	31.56
	39.84	28.57	46.15	11.11	50.00	46.15	35.00	
	26.23	0.82	1.23	0.20	0.41	1.23	1.43	
	*130.	4.42	4.10	2.84	1.26	4.10	6.31	
3	84	6	4	1	1	5	5	106
FRQ AB	79.25	5.66	3.77	0.94	0.94	4.72	4.72	21.72
	29.24	42.86	30.77	11.11	25.00	38.46	25.00	
	17.21	1.23	0.82	0.20	0.20	1.02	1.02	
	99.14	3.04	2.82	1.95	0.87	2.82	4.34	
TOTAL	415	14	13	9	4	13	20	488
	85.04	2.87	2.66	1.84	0.82	2.66	4.10	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 17.77 P = 0.1229035  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. OTH DRUG USAGE

IOWA 9

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DCUS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

COMM  
 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

SAMPLE SIZE = 604

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
DCUS( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	370	8	6	7	4	6	15	416
NO INT	88.94	1.92	1.44	1.68	0.96	1.44	3.61	85.25
	89.16	57.14	46.15	77.78	*100.	46.15	75.00	
	75.82	1.64	1.23	1.43	0.82	1.23	3.07	
	*353.	11.93	11.08	7.67	3.41	11.08	17.05	
2	36	3	5	1	0	5	4	54
OCC AB	66.67	5.56	9.26	1.85	0.00	9.26	7.41	11.07
	8.67	21.43	38.46	11.11	0.00	38.46	20.00	
	7.38	0.61	1.02	0.20	0.00	1.02	0.82	
	45.92	1.55	1.44	1.00	0.44	1.44	2.21	
3	9	3	2	1	0	2	1	18
FRQ AB	59.00	16.67	11.11	5.56	0.00	11.11	5.56	3.69
	2.17	21.43	15.38	11.11	0.00	15.38	5.00	
	1.84	0.61	0.41	0.20	0.00	0.41	0.20	
	15.31	0.52	0.48	0.33	0.15	0.48	0.74	
TOTAL	415	14	13	9	4	13	20	488
	85.04	2.87	2.66	1.84	0.82	2.66	4.10	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 55.90 P = 0.0000129  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.00 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. REASONING/INTELLECTUAL

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) MNTL( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 10  
 COMM  
 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

SAMPLE SIZE = 604

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
MNTL( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	380	10	11	5	3	10	17	436
INDEP	87.16	2.29	2.52	1.15	0.69	2.29	3.90	89.34
	91.57	71.43	84.62	55.56	75.00	76.92	85.00	
	77.87	2.05	2.25	1.02	0.61	2.05	3.48	
	*370.	12.51	11.61	8.04	3.57	11.61	17.87	
2	30	4	1	4	1	3	3	46
NEED	65.22	8.79	2.17	8.70	2.17	6.52	6.52	9.43
	7.23	28.57	7.69	44.44	25.00	23.00	15.00	
	6.15	0.82	0.20	0.82	0.20	0.61	0.61	
	39.12	1.32	1.23	0.85	0.38	1.23	1.89	
3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
SEVERE	83.33	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
	1.20	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.02	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.25	
TOTAL	415	14	13	9	4	13	20	488
	83.04	2.87	2.66	1.84	0.82	2.66	4.10	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 31.01 P = 0.0019925  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. HEALTH

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) HLTH( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 11  
 CONM  
 RKND 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST HLTH( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDM	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTHER	
1 SOUND	343	11	8	6	3	11	16	398
	86.18	2.76	2.01	1.51	0.75	2.76	4.02	81.56
	82.65	78.57	61.54	66.67	75.00	84.62	80.00	
	79.29	2.25	1.64	1.23	0.61	2.25	3.28	
	*338.	11.42	10.60	7.34	3.26	10.60	16.31	
2 HANDI	44	3	3	3	0	0	3	56
	78.57	5.36	5.36	5.36	0.00	0.00	5.36	11.48
	19.60	21.43	23.08	33.33	0.00	0.00	15.00	
	9.02	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.61	
	47.62	1.61	1.49	1.03	0.46	1.49	2.30	
3 SERIO	28	9	2	0	1	2	1	34
	82.35	0.00	5.88	0.00	2.94	5.88	2.94	6.97
	6.75	0.00	15.38	0.00	25.00	15.38	5.00	
	5.74	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.41	0.20	
	28.91	0.98	0.91	0.63	0.28	0.91	1.39	
TOTAL	415	14	13	9	4	13	20	488
	85.04	2.87	2.66	1.84	0.82	2.66	4.10	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 16.18 P = 0.1832094  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	14.00	15.80	18.59	21.00	23.30	26.20	28.30	32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



COUNT OUTCOME VS. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

IOWA 12

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) SEXB( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

COMM  
 1/21/89  
 9:29:40

SAMPLE SIZE = 604

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
SEXB( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	403	13	11	8	3	13	20	471
NO DYS	85.56	2.76	2.34	1.70	0.64	2.76	4.25	96.71
	97.34	92.86	84.62	88.89	75.00	*100.	*100.	
	82.75	2.67	2.26	1.64	0.62	2.67	4.11	
	*400.	13.54	12.57	8.70	3.87	12.57	19.34	
2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
MINOR	71.43	14.29	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44
	1.21	7.14	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.03	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.95	0.29	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.19	0.29	
3	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	9
SEVERE	66.67	0.00	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	1.85
	1.45	0.00	7.69	11.11	25.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.23	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	
	7.65	0.26	0.24	0.17	0.07	0.24	0.37	
TOTAL	414	14	13	9	4	13	20	487
	85.01	2.87	2.67	1.85	0.82	2.67	4.11	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 27.45 P = 0.0066500  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. AGENT'S IMPRESSION

IOWA 13

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) AIMP( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 IOWA COMM 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
AIMP( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	6
NONE	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.25	
2	141	5	1	1	0	0	3	151
FEW	93.38	3.31	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	1.99	31.01
	34.06	35.71	7.69	11.11	0.00	0.00	15.00	
	28.95	1.03	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.62	
	*128.	4.34	4.03	2.79	1.24	4.03	6.20	
3	224	3	5	4	2	7	15	260
AVG	86.15	1.15	1.92	1.54	0.77	2.69	5.77	53.39
	54.11	21.43	38.46	44.44	50.00	53.85	75.00	
	46.00	0.62	1.03	0.82	0.41	1.44	3.08	
	*221.	7.47	6.94	4.80	2.14	6.94	10.68	
4	43	6	7	4	2	6	2	70
HIGH	61.43	8.57	10.00	5.71	2.86	8.57	2.86	14.37
	10.39	42.86	53.85	44.44	50.00	46.15	10.00	
	8.83	1.23	1.44	0.82	0.41	1.23	0.41	
	59.51	2.01	1.87	1.29	0.57	1.87	2.07	
TOTAL	414	14	13	9	4	13	20	487
	85.01	2.87	2.67	1.85	0.82	2.67	4.11	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 63.08 P = 0.0000113  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL NEEDS SCORE

IOWA 14

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TND( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 IOWA COMM 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
TND( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDN	FELNV	FELV	ARSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
<0	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67
	4.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	15.29	0.51	0.48	0.33	0.15	0.51	0.73	
2	30	0	0	1	0	1	0	32
0	93.75	0.00	0.00	3.12	0.00	3.12	0.00	6.52
	7.19	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	6.11	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	27.18	0.91	0.85	0.59	0.26	0.91	1.30	
3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
1	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63
	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33	
4	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
2	94.12	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.46
	3.84	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	3.26	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	14.44	0.48	0.45	0.31	0.14	0.48	0.69	
5	21	1	0	0	0	0	1	23
3	91.30	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	4.68
	5.04	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	4.28	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	19.53	0.66	0.61	0.42	0.19	0.66	0.94	
6	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
4	94.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56	3.67
	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	3.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	15.29	0.51	0.48	0.33	0.15	0.51	0.73	
7	21	1	0	0	1	0	2	25
5	84.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	8.00	5.09
	5.04	7.14	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	10.00	
	4.28	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.41	
	21.23	0.71	0.66	0.46	0.20	0.71	1.02	
8	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	31
6	96.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	6.31
	7.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	6.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	26.92	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.25	0.00	0.25	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL NEEDS SCORE

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TND1( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1)  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

IOWA  
COHM  
SERV  
RKND  
1/21/89  
0:29:40

SAMPLE SIZE = 604

QUEST TND1( 1) X-ONE	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDM	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTHER	TOTAL
9	17	0	0	0	0	0	3	20
7	85.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	4.07
	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	
	3.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	
	16.99	0.57	0.53	0.37	0.16	0.57	0.81	
10	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
8	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.65
	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	11.04	0.37	0.34	0.24	0.11	0.37	0.53	
11	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	30
9	96.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	6.11
	6.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	25.48	0.86	0.79	0.55	0.24	0.86	1.22	
12	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
10	94.74	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.87
	4.32	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	3.67	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
13	13	1	0	2	0	1	2	19
11	68.42	5.26	0.00	10.53	0.00	5.26	10.53	3.87
	3.12	7.14	0.00	22.22	0.00	7.14	10.00	
	2.65	0.20	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.41	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
14	16	0	0	0	0	1	2	19
12	84.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26	10.53	3.87
	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	10.00	
	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.41	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
15	15	1	1	0	1	0	1	19
13	78.95	5.26	5.26	0.00	5.26	0.00	5.26	3.87
	3.60	7.14	7.69	0.00	25.00	0.00	5.00	
	3.05	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
16	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
14	77.78	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83
	1.68	7.14	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.43	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	7.64	0.26	0.24	0.16	0.07	0.26	0.37	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL NEEDS SCORE

IOWA  
COMM  
SERV  
RKNR  
14  
(CONT.)  
1/21/89  
0:29:40

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST	(SUB-Q)	TND1( 1)	VS	QUEST	(SUB-Q)	CLOS( 1)	SERV	TOTAL
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	QUESTION	CLOS( 1)	X-ONE		X-ONE				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER		
17	13	0	2	2	0	0	2	19		
15	68.42	0.00	10.53	10.53	0.00	0.00	10.53	3.87		
	3.12	0.00	15.38	22.22	0.00	0.00	10.00			
	2.65	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.41			
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77			
18	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	17		
16	94.12	0.00	0.00	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.46		
	3.84	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	14.44	0.48	0.45	0.31	0.14	0.48	0.69			
19	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	10		
17	89.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	2.04		
	1.92	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14			
	1.63	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20			
	8.49	0.29	0.26	0.18	0.08	0.29	0.41			
20	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	6		
18	59.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	33.33	1.22		
	9.72	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	14.29			
	9.61	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.41			
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24			
21	13	1	2	0	0	0	1	17		
19	76.47	5.88	11.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	3.46		
	3.12	7.14	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00			
	2.65	0.20	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20			
	14.44	0.48	0.45	0.31	0.14	0.48	0.69			
22	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	11		
20	99.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	2.24		
	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00			
	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20			
	9.34	0.31	0.29	0.20	0.09	0.31	0.45			
23	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	8		
21	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	1.63		
	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00			
	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20			
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33			
24	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	8		
22	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	1.63		
	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14			
	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20			
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33			

COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL NEEDS SCORE

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TND(C 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1)  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

IOWA  
COMM  
SERV  
RKHD 1/21/89  
0:29:40

SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
QUESTION CLOS( 1) X-ONE

QUEST TND(C 1) X-ONE	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDM	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTHER	TOTAL
25	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
23	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22
	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24	
26	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
24	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	1.63
	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33	
27	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
25	87.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63
	1.68	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.43	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33	
28	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
26	80.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
	9.96	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	9.81	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	4.25	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.20	
29	11	0	2	0	1	1	1	16
27-28	68.75	0.00	12.50	0.00	6.25	6.25	6.25	3.26
	2.64	0.00	15.38	0.00	25.00	7.14	5.00	
	2.24	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	
	13.59	0.46	0.42	0.29	0.13	0.46	0.65	
30	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
29-30	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	1.22
	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24	
31	6	2	2	0	1	2	1	14
31-35	42.86	14.29	14.29	0.00	7.14	14.29	7.14	2.85
	1.44	14.29	15.38	0.00	25.00	14.29	5.00	
	1.22	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.41	0.20	
	11.89	0.40	0.37	0.26	0.11	0.40	0.57	
32	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
36-40	66.67	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22
	9.96	7.14	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	9.81	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL NEEDS SCORE

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TND1( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT IOWA COMM (CONT.)  
 EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 RKND 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
TND1( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
33	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
41-45	0.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.81
	0.00	0.00	7.69	22.22	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	3.40	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.16	
34	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
46+	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41
	0.24	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.70	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.08	
TOTAL	417	14	13	9	4	14	20	491
	84.93	2.85	2.65	1.83	0.81	2.85	4.07	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 295.89 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 198 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 207.97 214.55 223.76 231.44 238.37 246.52 252.10 263.92

ROW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
ROW OPTIONS	OLD	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
	NEW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	NEW	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	33	33	34	34	34	34		
COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																						
	NEW	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																						

COUNT OUTCOME VS. NUMBER ADDRESS CHANGES

IOWA 15

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ADCC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 IOWA  
 CDM  
 1/21/89  
 9:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
ADCC( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	223	6	3	1	1	4	7	245
NONE	91.02	2.45	1.22	0.41	0.41	1.63	2.86	50.62
	54.13	42.86	23.08	12.50	25.00	30.77	35.00	
	46.07	1.24	0.62	0.21	0.21	0.83	1.45	
	*208.	7.09	6.58	4.05	2.02	6.58	10.12	
2	127	2	4	2	1	3	7	146
ONE	86.99	1.37	2.74	1.37	0.68	2.05	4.79	30.17
	39.83	14.29	30.77	25.00	25.00	23.08	35.00	
	26.24	0.41	0.83	0.41	0.21	0.62	1.45	
	*124.	4.22	3.92	2.41	1.21	3.92	6.03	
3	62	6	6	5	2	6	6	93
TWO+	66.67	6.45	6.45	5.38	2.15	6.45	6.45	19.21
	15.05	42.86	46.15	62.50	50.00	46.15	30.00	
	12.81	1.24	1.24	1.03	0.41	1.24	1.24	
	79.17	2.69	2.50	1.54	0.77	2.50	3.84	
TOTAL	412	14	13	8	4	13	20	484
	85.12	2.89	2.69	1.65	0.83	2.69	4.13	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 38.21 P = 0.0001404  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NEW	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



COUNT OUTCOME VS. % TIME EMPL PAST 12 MOS

IOWA 16

ROW PCT COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) EMPT( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV

COMM

TOT PCT EXP VAL

RKND

1/21/89

9:29:40

SAMPLE SIZE = 604

QUESTION CLOS( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
EMPT( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	TOTAL
X-ONE								
1	260	7	2	3	2	4	10	288
60%+	90.28	2.43	0.69	1.04	0.69	1.39	3.47	59.88
	63.73	50.00	15.38	33.33	50.00	30.77	50.00	
	54.05	1.46	0.42	0.62	0.42	0.83	2.08	
	*244.	8.38	7.78	5.39	2.40	7.78	11.98	
2	69	2	4	3	1	2	6	87
40-59	79.31	2.30	4.60	3.45	1.15	2.30	6.90	18.09
	16.91	14.29	30.77	33.33	25.00	15.38	30.00	
	14.35	0.42	0.83	0.62	0.21	0.42	1.25	
	73.80	2.53	2.35	1.63	0.72	2.35	3.62	
3	79	5	7	3	1	7	4	106
<40%	74.53	4.72	6.60	2.83	0.94	6.60	3.77	22.04
	19.36	35.71	53.85	33.33	25.00	53.85	20.00	
	16.42	1.04	1.46	0.62	0.21	1.46	0.83	
	89.91	3.09	2.86	1.98	0.88	2.86	4.41	
TOTAL	408	14	13	9	4	13	20	481
	84.82	2.91	2.70	1.87	0.83	2.70	4.16	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 28.31 P = 0.0049806

WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. ALCOHOL USACE PROBLEMS

IOWA 17

ROW PCT

COMM

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ALPBC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS(1)

SERV

TOT PCT

RKND 1/21/89

EXP VAL

0:29:40

		SAMPLE SIZE = 604							
		QUESTION CLOS(1)							
		X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ALPBC (1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	199	4	3	6	1	3	8	224	
NO INT	88.84	1.79	1.34	2.68	0.45	1.34	3.57	46.86	
	49.01	28.57	23.00	75.00	25.00	23.00	40.00		
	41.63	0.84	0.63	1.26	0.21	0.63	1.67		
	*190.	6.56	6.09	3.75	1.87	6.09	9.37		
2	129	4	6	1	1	5	3	149	
OCC AB	86.58	2.68	4.03	0.67	0.67	3.36	2.01	31.17	
	31.77	28.57	46.15	12.50	25.00	38.46	15.00		
	26.99	0.84	1.26	0.21	0.21	1.05	0.63		
	*126.	4.36	4.05	2.49	1.25	4.05	6.23		
3	78	6	4	1	2	5	9	105	
FRQ AB	74.29	5.71	3.81	0.95	1.90	4.76	8.57	21.97	
	19.21	42.86	30.77	12.50	50.00	38.46	45.00		
	16.32	1.26	0.84	0.21	0.42	1.05	1.88		
	89.18	3.08	2.86	1.76	0.88	2.86	4.39		
TOTAL	406	14	13	8	4	13	20	478	
	84.94	2.93	2.72	1.67	0.84	2.72	4.18		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 23.20 P = 0.0261019

WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. OTH DRUG USAGE PROBLEMS

IOWA 18

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DCPB( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

COMM  
 RKND 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

		SAMPLE SIZE = 604							
		QUESTION CLOS( 1) X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
DCPB( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	361	9	6	6	4	6	15	407	
NO INT	88.70	2.21	1.47	1.47	0.98	1.47	3.69	85.32	
	88.92	69.23	46.15	75.00	*100.	46.15	75.00		
	75.68	1.89	1.26	1.26	0.84	1.26	3.14		
	*346.	11.09	11.09	6.83	3.41	11.09	17.06		
2	35	2	4	1	0	6	3	51	
OCC AB	68.63	3.92	7.84	1.96	0.00	11.76	5.88	10.69	
	8.62	15.38	30.77	12.50	0.00	46.15	15.00		
	7.34	0.42	0.84	0.21	0.00	1.26	0.63		
	43.41	1.39	1.39	0.86	0.43	1.39	2.14		
3	10	2	3	1	0	1	2	19	
FRQ AB	52.63	10.53	15.79	5.26	0.00	5.26	10.53	3.98	
	2.46	15.38	23.08	12.50	0.00	7.69	10.00		
	2.10	0.42	0.63	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.42		
	16.17	0.52	0.52	0.32	0.16	0.52	0.80		
TOTAL	406	13	13	8	4	13	20	477	
	85.12	2.73	2.73	1.68	0.84	2.73	4.19		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 51.40 P = 0.0000147  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. ATTITUDE

IOWA 19

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ATUD( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) IOWA  
 TOT PCT SERV  
 EXP VAL RRHD 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST ATUD( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
1	340	9	6	4	1	9	16	385
MOTIVO	88.31	2.34	1.56	1.04	0.26	2.34	4.16	89.21
	83.33	64.29	46.15	50.00	25.00	69.23	89.00	
	79.83	1.87	1.25	0.83	0.21	1.87	3.33	
	*327.	11.23	10.43	6.42	3.21	10.43	16.04	
2	52	1	5	3	1	3	4	69
DEPEND	75.36	1.45	7.25	4.35	1.45	4.35	5.80	14.37
	12.75	7.14	38.46	37.50	25.00	23.08	20.00	
	19.83	0.21	1.04	0.62	0.21	0.62	0.83	
	58.65	2.01	1.87	1.15	0.57	1.87	2.87	
3	16	4	2	1	2	1	0	26
RATLNZ	61.54	15.38	7.69	3.85	7.69	3.85	0.00	5.42
	3.92	28.57	15.38	12.50	50.00	7.69	0.00	
	3.33	0.83	0.42	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.00	
	22.10	0.76	0.70	0.43	0.22	0.70	1.08	
TOTAL	408	14	13	8	4	13	20	480
	85.00	2.92	2.71	1.67	0.83	2.71	4.17	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 50.92 P = 0.0000140  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. AGE @ 1ST CONVICTION

IOWA 20

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) A1-C( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 IOWA COMM 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A1-C( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	TOTAL
X-ONE								
1	171	5	0	0	1	1	4	182
24+	93.96	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	2.20	37.84
	41.91	35.71	0.00	0.00	25.00	7.69	20.00	
	35.55	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.83	
	*154.	5.30	4.92	3.41	1.51	4.92	7.57	
2	97	4	7	4	0	0	6	118
20-23	82.20	3.39	5.93	3.39	0.00	0.00	5.00	24.53
	23.77	28.57	53.85	44.44	0.00	0.00	30.00	
	20.17	0.83	1.46	0.83	0.00	0.00	1.25	
	*100.	3.43	3.19	2.21	0.98	3.19	4.91	
3	140	5	6	5	3	12	10	181
1-19	77.35	2.76	3.31	2.76	1.66	6.63	5.52	37.63
	34.31	35.71	46.15	55.56	75.00	92.31	50.00	
	29.11	1.04	1.25	1.04	0.62	2.49	2.00	
	*153.	5.27	4.89	3.39	1.51	4.89	7.53	
TOTAL	408	14	13	9	4	13	20	481
	84.82	2.91	2.70	1.87	0.83	2.70	4.16	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 40.57 P = 0.0000685  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. # PRIOR PROB/PAROLEES

IOWA 21

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PPP ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 X-ONE  
 IOWA COMM 1/21/89  
 RRHD 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
PPP ( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	152	7	3	3	1	3	5	174
NONE	87.36	4.02	1.72	1.72	0.57	1.72	2.87	71.31
	75.62	77.78	37.50	50.00	50.00	42.86	45.45	
	62.30	2.87	1.23	1.23	0.41	1.23	2.05	
	*143.	6.42	5.70	4.28	1.43	4.99	7.84	
2	49	2	5	3	1	4	6	70
ONE+	70.00	2.86	7.14	4.29	1.43	5.71	8.57	28.69
	24.38	22.22	62.50	50.00	50.00	57.14	54.55	
	20.08	0.82	2.05	1.23	0.41	1.64	2.46	
	57.66	2.58	2.30	1.72	0.57	2.01	3.16	
TOTAL	201	9	8	6	2	7	11	244
	82.38	3.69	3.28	2.46	0.82	2.87	4.51	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 14.62 P = 0.0234265  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. # PROB/PAROL REVOCATIONS IOWA 22  
 ROW PCT COMM  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PPPRC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS(1) SERV  
 TOT PCT RUKND 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL 9:29:40

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	QUESTION 6	QUESTION 7	
PPRC (1) X-ONE	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
1	345	11	5	3	1	7	14	386
NONE	89.38	2.85	1.30	0.78	0.26	1.81	3.63	89.75
	84.98	78.57	38.46	37.50	25.00	53.85	70.00	
	72.18	2.30	1.05	0.63	0.21	1.46	2.93	
	*327.	11.31	10.50	6.46	3.23	10.50	16.15	
2	61	3	8	5	3	6	6	92
ONE+	66.30	3.26	8.70	5.43	3.26	6.52	6.52	19.25
	15.02	21.43	61.54	62.50	75.00	46.15	30.00	
	12.76	0.63	1.67	1.05	0.63	1.26	1.26	
	78.14	2.69	2.50	1.54	0.77	2.50	3.85	
TOTAL	406	14	13	8	4	13	20	478
	84.94	2.93	2.72	1.67	0.84	2.72	4.18	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 44.83 P = 0.0000085  
 WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. # PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

IOWA 23

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PFC ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/21/89  
 0:29:40

SAMPLE SIZE = 604

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
PFC ( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDN	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	328	9	7	4	2	6	13	369
NONE	83.89	2.44	1.90	1.08	0.54	1.63	3.52	76.87
	89.39	64.29	53.85	50.00	50.00	46.15	65.00	
	68.33	1.87	1.46	0.83	0.42	1.25	2.71	
	*313.	10.76	9.99	6.15	3.97	9.99	15.37	
2	57	2	3	2	1	2	2	69
ONE	82.61	2.90	4.35	2.90	1.45	2.90	2.90	14.37
	13.97	14.29	23.08	25.00	25.00	15.38	10.00	
	11.87	0.42	0.62	0.42	0.21	0.42	0.42	
	58.65	2.01	1.87	1.15	0.57	1.87	2.87	
3	23	3	3	2	1	5	5	42
TWO+	54.76	7.14	7.14	4.76	2.38	11.90	11.90	8.75
	5.64	21.43	23.08	25.00	25.00	38.46	25.00	
	4.79	0.62	0.62	0.42	0.21	1.04	1.04	
	35.70	1.22	1.14	0.70	0.35	1.14	1.75	
TOTAL	408	14	13	8	4	13	20	480
	85.00	2.92	2.71	1.67	0.83	2.71	4.17	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 39.79 P = 0.0000956

WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.00 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



COUNT OUTCOME VS. CONV./SELECTED OFFENSES

IOWA 24  
 COMM  
 SERVD 1/21/89  
 RKNR 0:29:40

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	SOFF( 1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q)	CLOS( 1)	SERV	RKND	TOT PCT	EXP VAL
SAMPLE SIZE = 604									
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	
SOFF( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER		
X-ONE									
1	262	5	6	3	1	5	11	293	
NONE	89.42	1.71	2.05	1.02	0.34	1.71	3.75	62.08	
	64.85	45.45	50.00	37.50	25.00	38.46	55.00		
	55.51	1.06	1.27	0.64	0.21	1.06	2.33		
	*250.	6.83	7.45	4.97	2.48	8.07	12.42		
2	69	1	4	3	2	2	3	84	
BURC	82.14	1.19	4.76	3.57	2.38	2.38	3.57	17.80	
	17.08	9.09	33.33	37.50	50.00	15.38	15.00		
	14.62	0.21	0.85	0.64	0.42	0.42	0.64		
	71.90	1.96	2.14	1.42	0.71	2.31	3.56		
3	50	3	2	2	0	4	5	66	
FUFI	75.76	4.55	3.03	3.03	0.00	6.06	7.58	13.98	
	12.38	27.27	16.67	25.00	0.00	30.77	25.00		
	10.59	0.64	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.85	1.06		
	56.49	1.54	1.68	1.12	0.56	1.82	2.80		
4	22	2	0	0	0	2	1	27	
2BURC	81.48	7.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.41	3.70	5.72	
	5.45	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	5.00		
	4.66	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.21		
	23.11	0.63	0.69	0.46	0.23	0.74	1.14		
5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
BU+FU	59.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	
	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00		
	1.71	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.08		
TOTAL	404	11	12	8	4	13	20	472	
	85.59	2.33	2.54	1.69	0.85	2.75	4.24		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 82.63 P = 0.0000357  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 27.10 29.60 33.20 36.40 39.40 43.00 45.60 51.18

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. LIVING SITUATION

IOWA 25

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) ASLTC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 IOWA COMM 1/21/89  
 RKN0 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
ASLTC (1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE					X-ONE			
1	48	2	1	4	1	1	0	57
STAB	84.21	3.51	1.75	7.02	1.75	1.75	0.00	75.00
	77.42	66.67	33.33	30.00	*100.	*100.	0.00	
	63.16	2.63	1.32	5.26	1.32	1.32	0.00	
	46.50	2.25	2.25	3.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
2	12	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
MOD DS	85.71	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	18.42
	19.35	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	
	15.79	0.00	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	
	11.42	0.55	0.55	0.92	0.18	0.18	0.18	
3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
MAJ DS	40.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
	3.23	33.33	33.33	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.63	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	4.08	0.20	0.20	0.33	0.06	0.06	0.06	
TOTAL	62	3	3	5	1	1	1	76
	81.58	3.95	3.95	6.58	1.32	1.32	1.32	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 16.70 P = 0.1610697  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. SOCIAL IDENT

IOWA 26

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) SOC(C 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS(C 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 X-ONE  
 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
SOC(C 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	252	7	5	6	3	4	10	287
POS	87.80	2.44	1.74	2.09	1.05	1.39	3.48	90.25
	92.31	77.78	62.50	75.00	*100.	57.14	100.	
	79.25	2.20	1.57	1.89	0.94	1.26	3.14	
	*246.	8.12	7.22	7.22	2.71	6.32	9.03	
2	21	2	3	2	0	3	0	31
CRIM	67.74	6.45	9.68	6.45	0.00	9.68	0.00	9.75
	7.69	22.22	37.50	25.00	0.00	42.86	0.00	
	6.60	0.63	0.94	0.63	0.00	0.94	0.00	
	26.61	0.88	0.78	0.78	0.29	0.68	0.97	
TOTAL	273	9	8	8	3	7	10	318
	85.85	2.83	2.52	2.52	0.94	2.20	3.14	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 22.15 P = 0.0011501  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. RESPONSE TO CONDITIONS

IOWA 27

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RESP( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 X-ONE  
 IOWA COMM  
 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST RESP( 1) X-ONE	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDM	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTHER	TOTAL
1 NO PB	183 91.50 67.53 57.91 *171.	3 1.50 33.33 0.95 5.70	2 1.00 25.00 0.63 5.06	5 2.50 62.50 1.58 5.06	2 1.00 66.67 0.63 1.90	2 1.00 28.57 0.63 4.43	3 1.50 30.00 0.95 6.33	200 63.29
2 MOD CM	71 83.53 26.20 22.47 72.90	4 4.71 44.44 1.27 2.42	2 2.35 25.00 0.63 2.15	1 1.18 12.50 0.32 2.15	1 1.18 33.33 0.32 0.81	2 2.35 28.57 0.63 1.88	4 4.71 30.00 1.27 2.69	85 26.90
3 UNWILL	17 54.84 6.27 5.38 26.59	2 6.45 22.22 0.63 0.88	4 12.90 50.00 1.27 0.78	2 6.45 25.00 0.63 0.78	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.29	3 9.68 42.86 0.95 0.69	3 9.68 30.00 0.95 0.98	31 9.81
TOTAL	271 85.76	9 2.85	8 2.53	8 2.53	3 0.95	7 2.22	10 3.16	316

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 41.55 P = 0.0000608  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. USE OF COMM. RESOURCES

IOWA 28

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) CMRS( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/21/89  
 9:29:40

		SAMPLE SIZE = 604							
		QUESTION CLOS( 1)							
		X-ONE							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
CMRS( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	TOTAL	
X-ONE									
1	239	5	4	5	3	4	8	268	
PR/NN	89.18	1.87	1.49	1.87	1.12	1.49	2.99	86.17	
	89.51	55.56	50.00	71.43	*100.	57.14	80.00		
	76.85	1.61	1.29	1.61	0.96	1.29	2.57		
	*230.	7.76	6.89	6.03	2.59	6.03	8.62		
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
ND/NA	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	
	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.86	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03		
3	9	0	2	1	0	1	1	14	
UT/NB	64.29	0.00	14.29	7.14	0.00	7.14	7.14	4.50	
	3.37	0.00	25.00	14.29	0.00	14.29	10.00		
	2.89	0.00	0.64	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.32		
	12.02	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.14	0.32	0.45		
4	18	4	2	1	0	2	1	28	
AV/RJ	64.29	14.29	7.14	3.57	0.00	7.14	3.57	9.00	
	6.74	44.44	25.00	14.29	0.00	28.57	10.00		
	5.79	1.29	0.64	0.32	0.00	0.64	0.32		
	24.04	0.81	0.72	0.63	0.27	0.63	0.90		
TOTAL	267	9	8	7	3	7	10	311	
	85.85	2.89	2.57	2.25	0.96	2.25	3.22		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 35.91 P = 0.0072516  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL RISK SCORE

IOWA 29

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TRS1( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
TRS1( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTIIE	
X-ONE								
1	20	1	0	0	0	1	1	23
0	86.96	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	4.35	4.68
	4.80	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00	
	4.07	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	
	19.53	0.66	0.61	0.42	0.19	0.66	0.94	
2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
1	90.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
	2.16	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.83	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	8.49	0.29	0.26	0.18	0.08	0.29	0.41	
3	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
2	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.52
	7.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	6.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	27.18	0.91	0.85	0.59	0.26	0.91	1.30	
4	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
3	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.91
	6.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	24.63	0.83	0.77	0.53	0.24	0.83	1.18	
5	35	0	0	0	0	1	1	37
4	94.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	2.70	7.54
	8.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00	
	7.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	
	31.42	1.05	0.98	0.68	0.30	1.05	1.51	
6	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
5	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.72
	7.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	28.03	0.94	0.87	0.60	0.27	0.94	1.34	
7	43	1	0	0	0	0	0	44
6	97.73	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.96
	10.31	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	8.76	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	37.37	1.25	1.16	0.81	0.36	1.25	1.79	
8	27	0	0	1	0	0	2	30
7	90.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	6.67	6.11
	6.47	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	10.00	
	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.41	
	25.48	0.86	0.79	0.55	0.24	0.86	1.22	

OUTCOME VS. TOTAL RISK SCORE

IOWA  
COMM  
SERV  
RFRD

29  
(CONT.)

1/21/89  
9:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
RS1(1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
9	28	2	0	1	1	0	0	32
8	87.50	6.25	0.00	3.12	3.12	0.00	0.00	6.52
	6.71	14.29	0.00	11.11	25.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.70	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	
	27.18	0.91	0.85	0.59	0.26	0.91	1.30	
10	29	9	0	0	1	1	1	32
9	90.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.12	3.12	3.12	6.52
	6.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	7.14	5.00	
	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	
	27.18	0.91	0.85	0.59	0.26	0.91	1.30	
11	18	9	2	1	0	0	0	21
10	85.71	0.00	9.52	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.28
	4.32	0.00	15.38	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	3.67	0.00	0.41	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	17.84	0.60	0.56	0.38	0.17	0.60	0.86	
12	16	9	0	0	0	0	3	19
11	84.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.79	3.87
	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	
	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
13	10	1	1	1	0	0	2	15
12	66.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.00	0.00	13.33	3.05
	2.40	7.14	7.69	11.11	0.00	0.00	10.00	
	2.04	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.41	
	12.74	0.43	0.40	0.27	0.12	0.43	0.61	
14	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	11
13	81.82	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	2.24
	2.16	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	1.83	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	9.34	0.31	0.29	0.20	0.09	0.31	0.45	
15	18	0	0	3	0	0	1	22
14	81.82	0.00	0.00	13.64	0.00	0.00	4.55	4.48
	4.32	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	18.68	0.63	0.58	0.40	0.18	0.63	0.90	
16	14	1	0	0	0	1	3	19
15	73.68	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26	15.79	3.87
	3.36	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	15.00	
	2.85	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.61	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL RISK SCORE

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	TRIS( 1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q)	CLOS( 1)	IOWA COHM	29 (CONT.)		
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 604					SERV RKND	1/21/89	
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	
TRIS( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER		
X-ONE									
17	9	0	2	0	0	2	1	14	
16	64.29	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	14.29	7.14	2.85	
	2.16	0.00	15.38	0.00	0.00	14.29	5.00		
	1.83	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.20		
	11.89	0.40	0.37	0.26	0.11	0.40	0.57		
18	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	
17	66.67	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	
	0.96	7.14	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.81	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24		
19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
18	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	
	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24		
20	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	
19	71.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.57	0.00	1.43	
	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00		
	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00		
	5.95	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.20	0.29		
21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
20	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04		
22	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	8	
21	37.50	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	1.63	
	0.72	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	14.29	10.00		
	0.61	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41		
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33		
23	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	
22	60.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	1.02	
	0.72	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00		
	0.61	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00		
	4.25	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.20		
24	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	
23	50.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	16.67	16.67	0.00	1.22	
	0.72	7.14	0.00	0.00	25.00	7.14	0.00		
	0.61	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00		
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24		



COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL RISK SCORE

IOWA 29  
 COMM (CONT.)  
 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
RS(1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
33	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
33-34	9.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.61
	0.00	0.00	7.69	11.11	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	2.55	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.12	
34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
35-36	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	
35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
37+	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	
TOTAL	417	14	13	9	4	14	20	491
	84.93	2.85	2.65	1.83	0.81	2.85	4.07	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 466.64 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 204 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 214.13 220.80 230.14 237.93 244.96 253.22 258.88 270.84

ROW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30									
ROW OPTIONS	OLD	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	NEW	31	32	32	33	33	34	34	35																															
COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NEW	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																						

COUNT OUTCOME VS. TOTAL RISK SCORE

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) TRS1( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1)  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

IOWA  
COMM  
SERV  
RKND  
29  
(CONT.)  
1/21/89  
9:29:40

QUEST TRS1( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 SUCCS	QUESTION 2 TECH	CLOS( 1) 3 MISDM	CLOS( 1) 4 FELNV	X-ONE 5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTHER	
25	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
24	66.67	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22
	0.96	7.14	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.81	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24	
26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	
27	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
26	50.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	1.22
	0.72	0.00	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	0.61	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24	
28	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
27	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.41
	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	1.70	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.08	
29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	
30	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
29	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81
	0.48	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	3.40	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.16	
31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	
32	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
31-32	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.61
	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	25.00	7.14	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	
	2.55	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.12	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. CLASS/LEVEL BEFORE OVERRIDE IOWA 30  
 ROW PCT COUM  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) CLV( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 INT PCT RUID 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL 0:29:40

QUEST CLV( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
<b>1</b>	44	6	8	2	2	9	5	76
INTENS	57.89	7.89	10.53	2.63	2.63	11.84	6.58	15.58
	10.55	42.86	61.54	22.22	50.00	64.29	25.00	
	8.96	1.22	1.63	0.41	0.41	1.83	1.02	
	64.55	2.17	2.01	1.39	0.62	2.17	3.10	
<b>2</b>	198	6	5	7	2	4	13	235
NORMAL	84.26	2.55	2.13	2.98	0.85	1.70	5.53	47.86
	47.48	42.86	38.46	77.78	50.00	28.57	65.00	
	40.33	1.22	1.02	1.43	0.41	0.81	2.65	
	*199.	6.70	6.22	4.31	1.91	6.70	9.57	
<b>3</b>	153	2	0	0	0	0	2	157
MINIM	97.45	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	31.98
	36.69	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	
	31.16	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	
	*133.	4.48	4.16	2.88	1.28	4.48	6.40	
<b>4</b>	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	23
ADMIN	95.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.00	4.68
	5.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	19.53	0.66	0.61	0.42	0.19	0.66	0.94	
<b>TOTAL</b>	417	14	13	9	4	14	20	491
	84.93	2.85	2.65	1.83	0.81	2.85	4.07	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 84.91 P = 0.0000096  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. CLASS/LEVEL AFTER OVERRIDE IOWA 31  
 ROW PCT COMM  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) CLV2( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT RKRD 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 604 9:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
CLV2( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDN	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
1	45	5	7	2	1	9	3	72
INTENS	62.50	6.94	9.72	2.78	1.39	12.50	4.17	14.78
	10.84	35.71	58.33	22.22	33.33	64.29	15.00	
	9.24	1.03	1.44	0.41	0.21	1.85	0.62	
	61.36	2.07	1.77	1.33	0.44	2.07	2.96	
2	197	6	5	7	2	4	12	233
NORMAL	84.55	2.58	2.15	3.00	0.86	1.72	5.15	47.84
	47.47	42.86	41.67	77.78	66.67	28.57	60.00	
	40.45	1.23	1.03	1.44	0.41	0.82	2.46	
	*198.	6.70	5.74	4.31	1.44	6.70	9.57	
3	149	3	0	0	0	0	1	153
MINIM	97.39	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	31.42
	35.90	21.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	30.60	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	
	*130.	4.40	3.77	2.83	0.94	4.40	6.28	
4	24	0	0	0	0	1	4	29
ADMIN	82.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45	13.79	5.95
	5.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	20.00	
	4.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.82	
	24.71	0.83	0.71	0.54	0.18	0.83	1.19	
TOTAL	415	14	12	9	3	14	20	407
	85.22	2.87	2.46	1.85	0.62	2.87	4.11	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 80.36 P = 0.0000367  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

ROW OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5
	NEW	1	2	3	4	0

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NEW	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**MUNT OUTCOME VS. REASON FOR OVERRIDE**

IOWA 32  
 COMM  
 1/21/89  
 9:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
SN1(1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDN	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
X-ONE								
<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>
SSLT	83.64	3.64	3.64	7.27	0.00	1.82	0.00	60.44
	60.53	66.67	*100.	*100.	0.00	50.00	0.00	
	50.55	2.20	2.20	4.40	0.00	1.10	0.00	
	45.93	1.81	1.21	2.42	0.00	1.21	2.42	
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
SEVR	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	4.40
	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	
	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	
	3.34	0.13	0.08	0.18	0.00	0.08	0.18	
<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
SPCD	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30
	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.51	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.06	0.13	
<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>
AVAL	76.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	15.38	14.29
	13.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	
	10.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	2.20	
	10.86	0.43	0.29	0.57	0.00	0.29	0.57	
<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>
DTH	87.50	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	17.50
	18.42	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	
	15.38	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	
	13.36	0.53	0.35	0.70	0.00	0.35	0.70	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>91</b>
	83.52	3.30	2.20	4.40	0.00	2.20	4.40	

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
 0 CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	27.10	29.60	33.20	36.40	39.40	43.00	45.60	51.10

COL OPTIONS

OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NEW	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. STATUS (CURRENT)

ROW PCT IOWA 33  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) STAT( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT BKHD 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL 0:29:40

QUEST STAT( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
1	8	3	3	0	0	10	3	27
ACTIVE	29.63	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	37.04	11.11	5.50
	1.92	21.43	23.08	0.00	0.00	71.43	15.00	
	1.63	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.61	
	22.93	0.77	0.71	0.49	0.22	0.77	1.10	
2	409	11	10	9	4	4	17	464
CLOSED	88.15	2.37	2.16	1.94	0.86	0.86	3.66	94.50
	98.08	78.57	76.92	*100.	*100.	28.57	85.00	
	83.30	2.24	2.04	1.83	0.81	0.81	3.46	
	*394.	13.23	12.29	8.51	3.78	13.23	18.90	
TOTAL	417	14	13	9	4	14	20	491
	84.93	2.85	2.65	1.83	0.81	2.85	4.07	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 146.19 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 (CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.69 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. DISTRICT

IOWA 34

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) DST1( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

COUM  
 BKHD 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST DST1( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
1	58	2	2	1	0	2	0	65
1	89.23	3.08	3.08	1.54	0.00	3.08	0.00	13.24
	13.91	14.29	15.38	11.11	0.00	14.29	0.00	
	11.81	0.41	0.41	0.20	0.00	0.41	0.00	
	55.20	1.85	1.72	1.19	0.53	1.85	2.65	
2	56	1	0	0	0	1	5	63
	88.89	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	7.94	12.83
	13.43	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	25.00	
	11.41	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.02	
	53.51	1.89	1.67	1.15	0.51	1.89	2.57	
3	48	1	0	1	1	0	5	56
	85.71	1.79	0.00	1.79	1.79	0.00	8.93	11.41
	11.51	7.14	0.00	11.11	25.00	0.00	25.00	
	9.78	0.29	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	1.02	
	47.56	1.69	1.48	1.03	0.46	1.69	2.28	
4	28	0	0	0	0	1	0	29
	96.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.00	5.91
	6.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	
	24.63	0.83	0.77	0.53	0.24	0.83	1.18	
5	78	2	4	1	2	2	6	95
	82.11	2.11	4.21	1.05	2.11	2.11	6.32	19.35
	18.71	14.29	30.77	11.11	50.00	14.29	30.00	
	15.89	0.41	0.81	0.20	0.41	0.41	1.22	
	80.68	2.71	2.52	1.74	0.77	2.71	3.87	
6	70	4	4	1	0	3	0	82
	85.37	4.88	4.88	1.22	0.00	3.66	0.00	16.70
	16.79	28.57	30.77	11.11	0.00	21.43	0.00	
	14.26	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.00	0.61	0.00	
	69.64	2.34	2.17	1.50	0.67	2.34	3.34	
7	45	3	3	4	1	1	1	58
	77.59	5.17	5.17	6.90	1.72	1.72	1.72	11.81
	10.79	21.43	23.08	44.44	25.00	7.14	5.00	
	9.16	0.61	0.61	0.81	0.20	0.20	0.20	
	49.26	1.65	1.54	1.06	0.47	1.65	2.36	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. DISTRICT

IOWA 34  
 CDM (CONT.)  
 SERV  
 RKID 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	DST( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	CLOS( 1)			
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							
		QUESTION	CLOS( 1)	X-ONE					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTHER	
									TOTAL
B	34	1	0	1	0	4	3	43	
	79.07	2.33	0.00	2.33	0.00	9.30	6.98	8.76	
	8.15	7.14	0.00	11.11	0.00	28.57	15.00		
	6.92	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.61	0.61		
	36.52	1.23	1.14	0.79	0.35	1.23	1.75		
TOTAL	417	14	13	9	4	14	20	491	
	84.93	2.85	2.65	1.83	0.81	2.85	4.07		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 54.51 P = 0.0933645  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 42 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 46.37 49.51 53.98 57.79 61.28 65.33 68.33 74.55

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



COUNT OUTCOME VS. CLIENT TYPE

IOWA 35

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) PRGM( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 IOWA CORR 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
PRGM( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTH	
X-ONE								
1	351	12	7	4	2	8	17	401
PROB	87.53	2.99	1.75	1.00	0.50	2.00	4.24	81.67
	84.17	85.71	53.85	44.44	50.00	57.14	85.00	
	71.49	2.44	1.43	0.81	0.41	1.63	3.46	
	*340.	11.43	10.62	7.35	3.27	11.43	16.33	
2	50	2	6	5	2	5	3	73
PAROLE	68.49	2.74	8.22	6.85	2.74	6.85	4.11	14.87
	11.99	14.29	46.15	55.56	50.00	35.71	15.00	
	19.18	0.41	1.22	1.02	0.41	1.02	0.61	
	62.00	2.08	1.93	1.34	0.59	2.08	2.97	
3	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
OTHER	94.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	0.00	3.46
	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	14.44	0.48	0.45	0.31	0.14	0.48	0.69	
TOTAL	417	14	13	9	4	14	20	491
	84.93	2.85	2.65	1.83	0.81	2.85	4.07	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 35.77 P = 0.0003623  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. GENDER

IOWA 36

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) SEX ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 604  
 IOWA COMM 1/21/89  
 0:29:40

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
SEX ( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTH	
X-ONE								
1	327	8	8	9	4	11	16	383
MALE	85.38	2.09	2.09	2.35	1.04	2.87	4.18	80.13
	89.15	61.54	66.67	*100.	*100.	84.62	84.21	
	68.41	1.67	1.67	1.88	0.84	2.30	3.35	
	*326.	10.42	9.62	7.21	3.21	10.42	15.22	
2	81	5	4	0	0	2	3	95
FEMALE	85.26	5.26	4.21	0.00	0.00	2.11	3.16	19.87
	19.85	38.46	33.33	0.00	0.00	15.38	15.79	
	16.95	1.05	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.63	
	81.09	2.58	2.38	1.79	0.79	2.58	3.78	
TOTAL	408	13	12	9	4	13	19	478
	85.36	2.72	2.51	1.88	0.84	2.72	3.97	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 7.77 P = 0.2551637  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3  
 NEW 1 2 0

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW NEEDS SCORE

IOWA  
COMM  
SERV  
RKND 1/21/89  
1: 1:23

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
(MED(1) X-ONE	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTH	
1	29	0	0	1	0	0	0	30
<0	96.67	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11
	6.95	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	25.48	0.86	0.79	0.55	0.24	0.86	1.22	
2	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	19
0	94.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26	0.00	3.87
	4.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
3	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
1	93.33	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05
	3.36	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.85	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	12.74	0.43	0.40	0.27	0.12	0.43	0.61	
4	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
2	94.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	3.46
	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	14.44	0.48	0.45	0.31	0.14	0.48	0.69	
5	17	1	0	0	0	0	1	19
3	89.47	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26	3.87
	4.08	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	3.46	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
6	25	1	0	0	0	0	1	27
4	92.59	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	5.50
	6.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	5.09	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	22.93	0.77	0.71	0.49	0.22	0.77	1.10	
7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
5	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67
	4.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	15.29	0.51	0.48	0.33	0.15	0.51	0.73	
8	26	0	0	0	1	0	2	29
6	89.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.00	6.90	5.91
	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	10.00	
	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.41	
	24.63	0.83	0.77	0.53	0.24	0.83	1.18	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW NEEDS SCORE

IOWA  
COMM (CONT.)  
1/21/89  
1: 1:23

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	NNED( 1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q)	CLOS( 1)	SERV	OTH	TOTAL	
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
NNED( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDH	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTH		
X-ONE									
9	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	
7	95.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	4.68	
	5.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00		
	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20		
	19.53	0.66	0.61	0.42	0.19	0.66	0.94		
10	14	0	0	0	0	1	1	16	
8	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	6.25	3.26	
	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00		
	2.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20		
	13.59	0.46	0.42	0.29	0.13	0.46	0.65		
11	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	
9	96.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	5.50	
	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00		
	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20		
	22.93	0.77	0.71	0.49	0.22	0.77	1.10		
12	18	1	0	1	1	1	4	26	
10	69.23	3.85	0.00	3.85	3.85	3.85	15.38	5.30	
	4.32	7.14	0.00	11.11	25.00	7.14	20.00		
	3.67	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.81		
	22.08	0.74	0.69	0.48	0.21	0.74	1.06		
13	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	18	
11	88.89	5.56	0.00	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67	
	3.84	7.14	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	3.26	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	15.29	0.51	0.48	0.33	0.15	0.51	0.73		
14	15	1	3	0	0	0	0	19	
12	78.95	5.26	15.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.87	
	3.60	7.14	23.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	3.05	0.20	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77		
15	14	0	1	1	0	0	1	17	
13	82.35	0.00	5.88	5.88	0.00	0.00	5.88	3.46	
	3.36	0.00	7.69	11.11	0.00	0.00	5.00		
	2.85	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20		
	14.44	0.48	0.45	0.31	0.14	0.48	0.69		
16	15	0	0	2	0	0	1	18	
14	83.33	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	5.56	3.67	
	3.60	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	5.00		
	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.20		
	15.29	0.51	0.48	0.33	0.15	0.51	0.73		

OUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW NEEDS SCORE

IOWA  
CONM  
SERV  
RKRHD 1/21/89  
1: 1:23

QUEST NEED( 1) X-ONE	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDM	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTH	TOTAL
17	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
15	84.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	0.00	2.65
	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	
	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	
	11.04	0.37	0.34	0.24	0.11	0.37	0.53	
18	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
16	77.78	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83
	1.68	0.00	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.43	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	7.64	0.26	0.24	0.16	0.07	0.26	0.37	
19	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	14
17	85.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	7.14	2.85
	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00	
	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	
	11.89	0.40	0.37	0.26	0.11	0.40	0.57	
20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
18	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63
	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33	
21	7	1	0	1	0	1	0	10
19	70.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	2.04
	1.68	7.14	0.00	11.11	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	1.43	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	8.49	0.29	0.26	0.18	0.08	0.29	0.41	
22	8	0	1	0	0	1	1	11
20	72.73	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	9.09	9.09	2.24
	1.92	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00	
	1.63	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	
	9.34	0.31	0.29	0.20	0.09	0.31	0.45	
23	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	8
21	75.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	1.63
	1.44	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	1.22	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33	
24	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	11
22	81.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	9.09	2.24
	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00	
	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	
	9.34	0.31	0.29	0.20	0.09	0.31	0.45	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW NEEDS SCORE

ROW PCT IOWA I  
 COL PCT COUN (CONT.)  
 QUEST(SUB-Q) NNEC( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV  
 TOT PCT RKHD 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL 1: 1:23

QUEST NNEC( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDN	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTH	
25	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
23	90.91	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24
	2.40	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.04	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	9.34	0.31	0.29	0.20	0.09	0.31	0.45	
26	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
24	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
	1.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.95	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.20	0.29	
27	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
25	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	1.22
	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.24	
28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
26	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	4.25	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.20	
29	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	7
27-28	42.86	14.29	14.29	0.00	0.00	28.57	0.00	1.43
	0.72	7.14	7.69	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	
	0.61	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	
	5.95	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.20	0.29	
30	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	7
29-30	57.14	0.00	14.29	0.00	14.29	14.29	0.00	1.43
	0.96	0.00	7.69	0.00	25.00	7.14	0.00	
	0.81	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	
	5.95	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.20	0.29	
31	6	2	1	0	1	1	1	12
31-35	50.00	16.67	8.33	0.00	8.33	8.33	8.33	2.44
	1.44	14.29	7.69	0.00	25.00	7.14	5.00	
	1.22	0.41	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	
	10.19	0.34	0.32	0.22	0.09	0.34	0.49	
32	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	8
36-40	62.50	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63
	1.20	7.14	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.02	0.20	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	6.79	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.06	0.23	0.33	



COUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW RISK SCORE

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) NRSK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1)  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

IOWA  
COHM  
SERV  
RECD

2

1/21/89  
1: 1:23

QUEST NRSK( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDN	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTH	
1	19	2	0	0	0	1	1	23
0	82.61	8.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	4.35	4.68
	4.56	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00	
	3.87	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	
	19.53	0.66	0.61	0.42	0.19	0.66	0.94	
2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
1	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.54
	8.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	7.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	31.42	1.05	0.98	0.68	0.30	1.05	1.51	
3	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
2	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.35
	9.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	8.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	34.82	1.17	1.09	0.75	0.33	1.17	1.67	
4	37	0	0	0	0	1	1	39
3	94.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	2.56	7.94
	8.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00	
	7.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	
	33.12	1.11	1.03	0.71	0.32	1.11	1.59	
5	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	47
4	97.87	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.57
	11.03	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	9.37	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	39.92	1.34	1.24	0.86	0.38	1.34	1.91	
6	47	1	0	2	0	0	0	50
5	94.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.18
	11.27	7.14	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	9.57	0.20	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	42.46	1.43	1.32	0.92	0.41	1.43	2.04	
7	25	1	1	0	1	0	1	29
6	86.21	3.45	3.45	0.00	3.45	0.00	3.45	5.91
	6.00	7.14	7.69	0.00	25.00	0.00	5.00	
	5.09	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	
	24.63	0.83	0.77	0.53	0.24	0.83	1.18	
8	22	1	1	0	0	0	2	26
7	84.62	3.85	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	5.30
	5.28	7.14	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	
	4.48	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	
	22.08	0.74	0.69	0.48	0.21	0.74	1.06	



COUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW RISK SCORE

IOWA  
COMM (CONT.)  
SERV 1/21/89  
BKFD 1: 1:23

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	NRSK( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	CLOS( 1)	X-ONE	TOTAL
DOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 604		QUESTION	CLOS( 1)	X-ONE		
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
NRSK( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTH	
X-ONE								
9	29	0	0	1	0	0	1	31
8	93.55	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	3.23	6.31
	6.95	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	5.00	
	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	26.33	0.82	0.82	0.57	0.25	0.88	1.26	
10	16	0	0	0	1	0	2	19
9	84.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26	0.00	10.53	3.87
	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	10.00	
	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.41	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
11	13	0	1	0	0	1	1	16
10	81.25	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	6.25	6.25	3.26
	3.12	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00	
	2.65	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	
	13.59	0.46	0.42	0.29	0.13	0.46	0.65	
12	16	0	0	1	0	1	2	20
11	80.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	4.07
	3.84	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	7.14	10.00	
	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.41	
	16.99	0.57	0.53	0.37	0.16	0.57	0.81	
13	16	1	0	0	0	0	2	19
12	84.21	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.53	3.87
	3.84	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	
	3.26	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	
	16.14	0.54	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.54	0.77	
14	12	0	2	2	0	0	2	18
13	66.67	0.00	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	11.11	3.67
	2.88	0.00	15.38	22.22	0.00	0.00	10.00	
	2.44	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.41	
	15.29	0.51	0.48	0.33	0.15	0.51	0.73	
15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
14	33.33	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	1.83
	0.72	7.14	7.69	11.11	25.00	7.14	5.00	
	0.61	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	
	7.64	0.26	0.24	0.16	0.07	0.26	0.37	
16	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
15	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44
	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	10.19	0.34	0.32	0.22	0.09	0.34	0.49	

COUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW RISK SCORE

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) NRSK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1)  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

IOWA  
COIM (CONT.)  
1) SERV  
RKID 1/21/89  
1: 1:23

		SAMPLE SIZE = 604							
		QUESTION		CLOS( 1)		X-ONE			
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	
NRSK( 1)	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTH		
X-ONE									
17	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	
16	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	1.22	
	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00		
	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00		
	5.10	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.23		
18	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	
17	71.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	14.29	1.43	
	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	5.00		
	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20		
	5.95	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.20	0.29		
19	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	
18	50.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.81	
	0.48	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00		
	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00		
	3.40	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.16		
20	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	
19	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.81	
	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00		
	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00		
	3.40	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.16		
21	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	
20	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	1.02	
	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00		
	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00		
	4.25	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.20		
22	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	7	
21	28.57	28.57	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	1.43	
	0.48	14.29	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00		
	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20		
	5.95	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.20	0.29		
23	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	
22	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.41	
	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00		
	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00		
	1.70	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.08		
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
23	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	
	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04		

OUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW RISK SCORE

W PCT  
 L PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) NRSK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1)  
 T PCT  
 P VAL

IOWA  
 COFM  
 SERV  
 BKDD  
 1/21/89  
 1: 1:23

QUEST ISK( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	1 SUCCS	2 TECH	3 MISDN	4 FELNV	5 FELV	6 ABSCD	7 OTH	
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	*100. 0.24 0.20 0.85	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.02	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04	0.20
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00
27	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
26	50.00 0.24 0.20 1.70	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.06	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.05	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.02	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.06	50.00 5.00 0.20 0.08	0.41
28	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
27	33.33 0.24 0.20 2.55	33.33 7.14 0.20 0.08	33.33 7.69 0.20 0.07	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.05	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.02	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.08	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.12	0.61
29	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
28	0.00 0.00 0.00 3.40	50.00 14.29 0.41 0.11	25.00 7.69 0.20 0.11	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.07	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.11	25.00 5.00 0.20 0.16	0.81
30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
29	*100. 0.24 0.20 0.85	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.02	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04	0.20
31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
30	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.85	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.02	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	*100. 7.14 0.20 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04	0.20
32	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
31-32	25.00 0.24 0.20 3.40	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.11	50.00 15.38 0.41 0.11	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.07	25.00 25.00 0.20 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.11	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.16	0.81

COUNT OUTCOME VS. NEW RISK SCORE

ROW PCT IOWA 2  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) NRSK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CLOS( 1) SERV (CONT.)  
 TOT PCT RKDD 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL 1: 1:23

QUEST NRSK( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 604							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	CLOS( 1) 3	X-ONE 4	5	6	7	
	SUCCS	TECH	MISDM	FELNV	FELV	ABSCD	OTH	
33	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
33+	9.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.61
	9.00	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	7.14	0.00	
	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.00	
	2.55	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.12	
TOTAL	417	14	13	9	4	14	20	491
	84.93	2.85	2.65	1.83	0.81	2.85	4.07	

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
 NO CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 192 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 201.81 208.29 217.37 224.94 231.78 239.81 245.32 256.97

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

ROW OPTIONS OLD 31 32 33 34 35  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30  
 NEW 31 32 33 33

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

ENTROPY LIMITED

APPENDIX G

Crosstabulations--Board of Parole Offender Risk  
Assessment Instrument Validation

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. GENDER OF PAROLEE IOWA 1  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SEX ( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAHP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:20:21

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	
RVOK( 1)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	176	10	186
YES	94.62	5.38	28.40
	29.24	18.87	
	26.87	1.53	
	*170.	15.05	
2	426	43	469
NO	99.83	9.17	71.60
	79.76	81.13	
	65.04	6.56	
	*431.	37.95	
TOTAL	602	53	655
	91.91	8.09	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 2.09 P = 0.1482157  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 1.07 1.64 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 7.88 10.83

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. CRIME GROUP

IOWA 2

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) VICR( 1)

VALID

TOT PCT

SAHP

1/20/89

EXP VAL

23:20:21

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUESTION VICR( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
RVOK( 1)	VIOLNT	NON-V	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	20	166	186
YES	10.75	89.25	28.40
	13.99	32.42	
	3.05	25.34	
	40.61	*145.	
2	123	346	469
NO	26.23	73.77	71.60
	86.01	67.58	
	18.78	52.82	
	*102.	*366.	
TOTAL	143	512	655
	21.83	78.17	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 17.79 P = 0.0000286

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 1.07 1.64 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 7.88 10.83

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. OFFENSE CLS (LEAD CRM IOWA 3  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) OFFCC( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/29/89  
 EXP VAL 23:29:21

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655					TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	OFFCC( 1) 3	X-ONE 4	X-ONE 5	
	BF	CF	DF	AM	HO	
1	4	98	69	13	2	186
YES	2.15	52.69	37.10	6.99	1.08	28.40
	9.30	36.70	29.24	12.75	28.57	
	0.61	14.96	10.53	1.98	0.31	
	12.21	75.82	67.02	28.96	1.99	
2	39	169	167	89	5	469
NO	8.32	36.03	35.61	18.98	1.07	71.60
	90.70	63.30	70.76	87.25	71.43	
	5.95	25.80	25.50	13.59	0.76	
	30.79	*191.	*168.	73.04	5.01	
TOTAL	43	267	236	102	7	655
	6.56	40.76	36.03	15.57	1.07	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 29.14 P = 0.0000125  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 4 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 4.88 5.99 7.78 9.49 11.10 13.30 14.90 18.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 0 0 5



COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. CONCUR OR CONSEC

IOWA 4

ROW PCT PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CCCS( 1) VALD

TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89

EXP VAL 23:20:21

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION CCCS( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	TOTAL
RVOK( 1)	CC	CS	
X-ONE			
1	67	15	82
YES	81.71	18.29	32.54
	32.37	33.33	
	26.59	5.95	
	67.36	14.64	
2	140	30	170
NO	82.35	17.65	67.46
	67.63	66.67	
	55.56	11.90	
	*139.	30.36	
TOTAL	207	45	252
	82.14	17.86	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 0.00 P = 0.9600020

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 1.07 1.64 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 7.88 10.83

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. SENTENCE (MAXYRS)

IOWA 5

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) MXYR( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

		SAMPLE SIZE = 655					
		QUESTION MXYR( 1)					X-ONE
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	
RVOK( 1)		1-4	5-9	10-14	15-29	30+	TOTAL
X-ONE							
1		12	69	94	11	0	186
YES		6.45	37.10	50.54	5.91	0.00	28.40
		11.88	29.61	35.88	21.57	0.00	
		1.83	10.53	14.35	1.68	0.00	
		28.68	66.16	74.40	14.48	2.27	
2		89	164	168	40	8	469
NO		18.98	34.97	35.82	8.53	1.71	71.60
		88.12	70.39	64.12	78.43	*100.	
		13.59	25.04	25.65	6.11	1.22	
		72.32	*166.	*187.	36.52	5.73	
TOTAL		101	233	262	51	8	655
		15.42	35.57	40.00	7.79	1.22	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 25.27 P = 0.0000471  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 4 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 4.88 5.99 7.78 9.49 11.10 13.30 14.90 18.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. FPC LEAD CRIME CATEG IOWA 6  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ICRA( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAHP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:20:21

		SAMPLE SIZE = 655										
		QUESTION ICRA( 1) X-ONE										
QUEST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
RVOK( 1)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
X-ONE										TOTAL		
1		1	31	24	24	92	11	3	0	136		
YES		0.54	16.67	12.90	12.90	49.46	5.91	1.61	0.00	28.40		
		6.67	26.05	25.53	27.91	36.36	22.45	10.71	0.00			
		0.15	4.73	3.66	3.66	14.05	1.68	0.46	0.00			
		4.26	33.79	26.69	24.42	71.84	13.91	7.95	3.12			
2		14	88	70	62	161	38	25	11	469		
NO		2.99	18.76	14.93	13.22	34.33	8.10	5.33	2.35	71.60		
		93.33	73.95	74.47	72.09	63.64	77.55	89.29	*100.			
		2.14	13.44	10.69	9.47	24.58	5.80	3.82	1.68			
		19.74	85.21	67.31	61.58	*181.	35.09	20.05	7.88			
TOTAL		15	119	94	86	253	49	28	11	655		
		2.29	18.17	14.35	13.13	38.63	7.48	4.27	1.68			

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 21.61 P = 0.0029660  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 7 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 8.38 9.80 12.00 14.10 16.00 18.50 20.30 24.32

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. DAYS OUT

IOWA 7

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) DOUT( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/20/89  
 23:20:21

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 655						TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	QUESTION 6	
RVOK( 1)	0	1-30	31-100	101+	201+	301+	
X-ONE							
1	122	4	5	16	9	30	186
YES	65.59	2.15	2.69	8.60	4.84	16.13	28.40
	25.36	30.77	33.33	50.00	50.00	31.25	
	18.63	0.61	0.76	2.44	1.37	4.58	
	*136.	3.69	4.26	9.09	5.11	27.26	
2	359	9	10	16	9	66	469
NO	76.55	1.92	2.13	3.41	1.92	14.07	71.60
	74.64	69.23	66.67	50.00	50.00	68.75	
	54.81	1.37	1.53	2.44	1.37	10.08	
	*344.	9.31	10.74	22.91	12.89	68.74	
TOTAL	481	13	15	32	18	96	655
	73.44	1.98	2.29	4.89	2.75	14.66	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 14.25 P = 0.0140884

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 5 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 6.06 7.29 9.24 11.10 12.80 15.10 16.70 20.52

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. SAFE RISK CATEG

IOWA 8

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SAFE( 1)

VALID

TOT PCT

SAMP

1/20/89

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

23:20:21

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION SAFE( 1) X-ONE					TOTAL
	1 VP	2 P	3 F	4 C	5 VC	
1 YES	19 10.22	60 38.00	25 13.44	50 26.88	32 17.20	186 28.40
	2.90	9.16	3.82	7.63	4.89	
	14.20	43.73	19.68	53.10	55.09	
2 NO	31 6.61	94 20.04	45 9.59	137 29.21	162 34.54	469 71.60
	62.00	61.04	64.29	73.26	83.51	
	4.73	14.35	6.87	20.92	24.73	
	35.80	*110.	50.12	*133.	*138.	
TOTAL	50 7.63	154 23.51	70 10.69	187 28.55	194 29.62	655

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 26.33 P = 0.0000361

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 4 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 4.88 5.99 7.78 9.49 11.10 13.30 14.90 18.46

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. VIOL RISK CATEG  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOL( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 9  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655					TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 VP	2 P	VIOL( 1) 3 C	4 VC	X-ONE 5 E	
1 YES	9 4.84	29 15.59	66 35.48	50 26.88	32 17.20	186 28.40
	29.03	43.94	37.50	26.60	16.49	
	1.37	4.43	10.08	7.63	4.89	
	8.80	18.74	49.98	53.39	55.09	
2 NO	22 4.69	37 7.89	110 23.45	138 29.42	162 34.54	469 71.60
	79.97	56.06	62.50	73.40	83.51	
	3.36	5.65	16.79	21.07	24.73	
	22.20	47.26	*126.	*134.	*138.	
TOTAL	31 4.73	66 10.03	176 26.87	188 28.70	194 29.62	655

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 28.84 P = 0.0000125  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 4 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 4.88 5.99 7.78 9.49 11.10 13.30 14.90 18.46

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. COMBINED RISK CATEG IOWA 10  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RISK( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:20:21

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	
RVOK( 1)	V	P	C	
X-ONE				TOTAL
1	38	66	82	186
YES	29.43	35.43	44.09	28.40
	39.18	37.29	21.52	
	5.80	10.03	12.52	
	27.55	50.26	*108.	
2	59	111	299	469
NO	12.52	23.67	63.75	71.60
	69.82	62.71	78.48	
	9.01	16.95	45.65	
	69.45	*126.	*272.	
TOTAL	97	177	381	655
	14.81	27.02	58.17	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 21.28 P = 0.0000275  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. INSTITUTION

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	RVOK( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	INST( 1)	IOWA	PROL	VALID	SAMP	1/20/89	23:20:21	TOTAL
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655											
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
RVOK( 1)	HW	IM	IS	MS	RR	NC	CC	JB	IC	CO			
X-ONE													
1	34	39	1	53	10	6	20	15	8	0			186
YES	18.28	20.97	0.54	20.49	5.38	3.23	10.75	8.06	4.30	0.00			23.40
	27.20	33.91	12.50	29.78	16.67	18.75	37.74	36.59	19.95	0.00			
	5.19	5.95	0.15	8.09	1.53	0.92	3.05	2.29	1.22	0.00			
	35.50	32.66	2.27	50.55	17.04	9.09	15.05	11.64	11.93	0.28			
2	91	76	7	125	50	26	33	26	34	1			469
NO	19.40	16.20	1.49	26.65	10.66	5.54	7.04	5.54	7.25	0.21			71.60
	72.80	66.09	87.50	70.22	83.33	81.25	62.26	63.41	80.95	*100.			
	13.89	11.60	1.07	19.98	7.63	3.97	5.04	3.97	5.19	0.15			
	89.50	82.34	5.73	*127.	42.96	22.91	37.95	29.36	30.07	0.72			
TOTAL	125	115	8	178	60	32	53	41	42	1			655
	19.08	17.56	1.22	27.18	9.16	4.89	8.09	6.26	6.41	0.15			

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 14.32 P = 0.1113263  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 9 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	10.70	12.20	14.70	16.90	19.00	21.70	23.60	27.88

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	0	6	7	8	9	10	0



COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. FPC SALIENT FACTR SCR

IOWA 12

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SFS ( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAPP 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
RVOK( 1)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
X-ONE												TOTAL
1	2	6	4	10	17	23	25	17	24	21	15	164
YES	1.22	3.66	2.44	6.10	10.37	14.02	15.24	10.37	14.63	12.80	9.15	29.08
	23.57	42.86	25.00	25.64	31.48	34.85	29.07	29.82	32.43	23.08	25.00	
	0.35	1.06	0.71	1.77	3.01	4.08	4.43	3.01	4.26	3.72	2.66	
	2.04	4.07	4.65	11.34	15.70	19.19	25.01	16.57	21.52	26.46	17.45	
2	5	8	12	29	37	43	61	40	50	70	45	400
NO	1.25	2.00	3.00	7.25	9.25	10.75	15.25	10.00	12.50	17.50	11.25	70.92
	71.43	57.14	75.00	74.36	68.52	65.15	70.93	70.18	67.57	76.92	75.00	
	0.89	1.42	2.13	5.14	6.56	7.62	10.82	7.09	8.37	12.41	7.98	
	4.96	9.93	11.35	27.66	38.30	46.81	60.99	40.43	52.48	64.54	42.55	
TOTAL	7	14	16	39	54	66	86	57	74	91	60	564
	1.24	2.48	2.84	6.91	9.57	11.70	15.25	10.11	13.12	16.13	10.64	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 5.35 P = 0.8665143

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 10 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 11.80 13.40 16.00 18.30 20.50 23.20 25.20 29.59

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. INSTATE OR NOT

IOWA 13  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) STAT( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION STAT( 1) X-ONE

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION STAT( 1)		TOTAL
	1 YES	2 NO	
1	179	7	186
YES	96.24	3.76	28.40
	31.24	8.54	
	27.33	1.07	
	*162.	23.29	
2	394	75	469
NO	84.01	15.99	71.60
	68.76	91.46	
	69.15	11.45	
	*410.	58.71	
TOTAL	573	82	655
	87.48	12.52	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 17.08 P = 0.0000382  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 1.07 1.64 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 7.88 10.83

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. FIRST PAROLE OR NOT  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) FRST( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 14  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION FRST( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
RVOK( 1)	YES	NO	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	152	34	186
YES	81.72	18.28	28.40
	26.86	38.29	
	23.21	5.19	
	*160.	25.27	
2	414	55	469
NO	88.27	11.73	71.60
	73.14	61.89	
	63.21	8.49	
	*405.	63.73	
TOTAL	566	89	655
	86.41	13.59	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 4.33 P = 0.0374936  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 1.07 1.64 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 7.88 10.83

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. MOS SERVED, CURRENT

IOWA 15

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) MOSV( 1) VALID  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 X-ONE  
 IOWA PROL VALD SAMP 1/20/89 23:20:21

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
RVOK( 1)	0-2.3	>2.4	>3.6	>4.8	>6.0	>7.2	>8.4	>9.6	>10.8	>12	>24	>48	>96	
X-ONE														
<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>YES</b>	1.61	5.38	6.99	5.38	6.99	2.69	3.76	3.76	3.76	30.11	22.58	6.45	0.54	28.40
	13.64	20.41	31.71	31.25	30.95	20.00	24.14	25.00	21.21	32.56	35.00	26.09	6.25	
	0.46	1.53	1.98	1.53	1.98	0.76	1.07	1.07	1.07	8.55	6.41	1.83	0.15	
	6.25	13.91	11.64	9.09	11.93	7.10	8.24	7.95	9.37	43.84	34.08	13.06	4.54	
<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>469</b>
<b>NO</b>	4.05	8.32	5.97	4.69	6.18	4.26	4.69	4.48	5.54	24.73	16.63	7.25	3.20	71.60
	86.36	79.59	68.29	68.75	69.05	80.00	75.86	75.00	78.79	67.44	65.00	73.91	93.75	
	2.90	5.95	4.27	3.36	4.43	3.05	3.36	3.21	3.97	17.71	11.91	5.19	2.29	
	15.75	35.09	29.36	22.91	30.07	17.90	20.76	20.05	23.63	123.85	85.92	32.94	11.46	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>655</b>
	3.36	7.48	6.26	4.89	6.41	3.82	4.43	4.27	5.04	26.26	18.32	7.02	2.44	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 14.52 P = 0.2687509

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. MOS SERVED, SINCE 14

IOWA 16

ROW PCT PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) TOSV( 1) VALD

TOT PCT SAHP 1/20/89

EXP VAL 23:20:21

		SAMPLE SIZE = 655						
		QUESTION TOSV( 1) X-ONE						
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6		
RVOK( 1)	0-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-72	73+	TOTAL	
X-ONE								
1	30	15	6	4	4	3	62	
YES	48.39	24.19	9.68	6.45	6.45	4.84	41.89	
	46.15	51.72	30.00	40.00	30.77	27.27		
	29.27	10.14	4.05	2.70	2.70	2.03		
	27.23	12.15	8.38	4.19	5.45	4.61		
2	35	14	14	6	9	8	86	
NO	49.70	16.28	16.28	6.98	10.47	9.30	58.11	
	53.85	48.28	70.00	60.00	69.23	72.73		
	23.65	9.46	9.46	4.05	6.00	5.41		
	37.77	16.85	11.62	5.81	7.55	6.39		
TOTAL	65	29	20	10	13	11	148	
	43.92	19.59	13.51	6.76	8.78	7.43		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 4.44 P = 0.4879861

WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 5 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 6.06 7.29 9.24 11.10 12.80 15.10 16.70 20.52

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. AGE @ CURR OFFENSE

IOWA 17

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ACEO( 1) VALD

SAHP

1/20/89

TOT PCT

23:20:21

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL
RVOK( 1)	9-17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-34	35-39	40-45	45-49	50+	
X-ONE																
1	2	11	12	14	11	8	11	8	10	9	12	7	1	2	4	122
YES	1.64	9.02	9.84	11.48	9.02	6.56	9.02	6.56	8.20	7.38	9.84	5.74	0.82	1.64	3.28	33.98
	22.22	52.38	42.86	43.75	37.93	39.77	36.67	27.59	37.04	40.91	23.57	25.93	8.33	25.90	23.53	
	9.56	3.06	3.34	3.90	3.06	2.23	3.06	2.23	2.79	2.51	3.34	1.95	0.28	0.56	1.11	
	3.06	7.14	9.52	10.87	9.86	8.84	10.19	9.86	9.18	7.48	14.27	9.18	4.08	2.72	5.78	
2	7	10	16	18	18	18	19	21	17	13	30	20	11	6	13	237
NO	2.95	4.22	6.75	7.59	7.59	7.59	8.02	8.86	7.17	5.49	12.66	8.44	4.64	2.53	5.49	66.02
	77.78	47.62	57.14	56.25	62.07	69.23	63.33	72.41	62.96	59.09	71.43	74.07	91.67	75.90	76.47	
	1.95	2.79	4.46	5.01	5.01	5.01	5.29	5.85	4.74	3.62	3.36	5.57	3.06	1.67	3.62	
	5.94	13.86	18.48	21.13	19.14	17.16	19.81	19.14	17.82	14.52	27.73	17.82	7.92	5.28	11.22	
TOTAL	9	21	28	32	29	26	30	29	27	22	42	27	12	8	17	359
	2.51	5.85	7.80	8.91	8.08	7.24	8.36	8.08	7.52	6.13	11.70	7.52	3.34	2.23	4.74	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 13.56 P = 0.4829626

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 14 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 16.20 18.20 21.10 23.70 26.10 29.10 31.30 36.12

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. AGE @ PAROLE

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	RVOK( 1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q)	ACEP( 1)	IOWA	18	PROL	VALID	TOT PCT	SAHP	1/20/89	23:20:21	
EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655													
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
RVOK( 1)	9-19	20	21	22	23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-34	35-39	40-45	45-49	50+	
X-ONE														
1	6	9	17	20	12	30	16	11	21	9	4	2	5	162
YES	3.70	5.56	10.49	12.35	7.41	18.52	9.80	6.79	12.96	5.56	2.47	1.23	3.09	29.83
	37.50	33.33	38.64	50.00	30.77	34.48	29.09	27.50	26.25	17.65	16.67	15.38	18.52	
	1.10	1.66	3.13	3.68	2.21	5.52	2.95	2.03	3.87	1.66	0.74	0.37	0.92	
	4.77	8.06	13.13	11.93	11.64	25.96	16.41	11.93	23.87	15.22	7.16	3.88	8.06	
2	10	18	27	20	27	57	39	29	59	42	20	11	22	381
NO	2.62	4.72	7.09	5.25	7.09	14.96	10.24	7.61	15.49	11.02	5.25	2.89	5.77	70.17
	62.50	66.67	61.36	50.00	69.23	65.52	70.91	72.50	73.75	82.35	83.33	84.62	81.48	
	1.84	3.31	4.97	3.68	4.97	10.50	7.18	5.34	10.87	7.73	3.68	2.03	4.05	
	11.23	18.94	30.87	28.07	27.36	61.04	38.59	28.07	56.13	35.78	16.84	9.12	18.94	
TOTAL	16	27	44	40	39	87	55	40	80	51	24	13	27	543
	2.95	4.97	8.10	7.37	7.18	16.02	10.13	7.37	14.73	9.39	4.42	2.39	4.97	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 20.08 P = 0.0655096

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
 NEW 1 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. AGE @ 1ST COMMITMENT

IOWA 19

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) AGE( 1)

VALID

TOT PCT

SAUP 1/20/89

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655 23:20:21

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
RVOK( 1)	0-14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
X-ONE																		
1	102	0	0	2	11	6	9	9	14	3	8	12	7	1	1	0	1	186
YES	54.84	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.91	3.23	4.84	4.84	7.53	1.61	4.30	6.45	3.76	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.54	28.40
	32.59	0.00	0.00	*100.	47.83	16.22	29.03	27.27	40.00	18.75	32.00	21.43	21.21	5.26	11.11	0.00	9.09	
	15.57	0.00	0.00	0.31	1.68	0.92	1.37	1.37	2.14	0.46	1.22	1.83	1.07	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	
	83.88	0.57	0.85	0.57	6.53	10.51	8.80	9.37	9.94	4.54	7.10	15.90	9.37	5.40	2.56	1.99	3.12	
2	211	2	3	0	12	31	22	24	21	13	17	44	26	18	8	7	10	469
NO	44.99	0.43	0.64	0.00	2.56	6.61	4.69	5.12	4.48	2.77	3.62	9.38	5.54	3.84	1.71	1.49	2.13	71.60
	67.41	*100.	*100.	0.00	52.17	83.78	70.97	72.73	60.00	81.25	68.00	78.57	78.79	94.74	88.89	*100.	90.91	
	32.21	0.31	0.46	0.00	1.83	4.73	3.36	3.66	3.21	1.98	2.60	6.72	3.97	2.75	1.22	1.07	1.53	
	*224.	1.43	2.15	1.43	16.47	26.49	22.20	23.63	25.06	11.46	17.90	40.10	23.63	13.60	6.44	5.01	7.88	
TOTAL	313	2	3	2	23	37	31	33	35	16	25	56	33	19	9	7	11	655
	47.79	0.31	0.46	0.31	3.51	5.65	4.73	5.04	5.34	2.44	3.82	8.55	5.04	2.90	1.37	1.07	1.68	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 33.23 P = 0.0069088  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 16 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 18.40 20.50 23.50 26.30 28.80 32.00 34.30 39.25



COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. CURRENT OFFENSE SCORE

IOWA 20

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CUOF( 1) VALID  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL  
 SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 IOWA PROL VALD SANP 1/20/89 23:20:21

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RVOK( 1)	ROBRY	PERLAR	ACBUR	ARSON	MURDR	MANSL	KIDNP	RAPE	SODHY	BURGL	SLNARC	MVTFT	FORCY	ACAST	WEPV	LARCY	VANDL	WEPNV	NVCON	NONE
1	11	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	86	2	10	23	2	0	8	2	1	1	30
186																				
YES	5.91	1.08	1.61	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	46.24	1.08	5.38	12.37	1.08	0.00	4.30	1.08	0.54	0.54	16.13
23.40																				
	21.15	66.67	15.79	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	43.22	13.18	27.03	31.94	16.67	0.00	19.51	20.00	16.67	*100.	24.59
	1.68	0.31	0.46	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	13.13	0.31	1.53	3.51	0.31	0.00	1.22	0.31	0.15	0.15	4.58
	14.77	0.85	5.40	1.14	3.98	1.99	0.57	2.56	8.52	56.51	3.12	10.51	20.45	3.41	1.14	11.64	2.84	1.70	0.28	34.64
2	41	1	16	4	13	7	2	9	26	113	9	27	49	10	4	33	8	5	0	92
469																				
NO	8.74	0.21	3.41	0.85	2.77	1.49	0.43	1.92	5.54	24.09	1.92	5.76	10.45	2.13	0.85	7.04	1.71	1.07	0.00	19.62
71.60																				
	78.85	33.33	84.21	*100.	92.86	*100.	*100.	*100.	86.67	56.78	81.82	72.97	68.06	83.33	*100.	80.49	80.00	83.33	0.00	75.41
	6.26	0.15	2.44	0.61	1.98	1.07	0.31	1.37	3.97	17.25	1.37	4.12	7.48	1.53	0.61	5.04	1.22	0.76	0.00	14.05
	37.23	2.15	13.60	2.86	10.02	5.01	1.43	6.44	21.48	*142.	7.88	26.49	51.55	8.59	2.86	29.36	7.16	4.30	0.72	87.36
TOTAL	52	3	19	4	14	7	2	9	30	199	11	37	72	12	4	41	10	6	1	122
655																				
	7.94	0.46	2.90	0.61	2.14	1.07	0.31	1.37	4.58	30.38	1.68	5.65	10.99	1.83	0.61	6.26	1.53	0.92	0.15	18.63

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 50.84 P = 0.0001295  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 19 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 21.70 23.90 27.20 30.10 32.90 36.20 38.60 43.82

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 0 15 0 16 17 18 19 20

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. PRIOR VIOLENCE SCORE

IOWA 21  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PRVIC( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUESTION PRVIC( 1) X-ONE  
 QUEST 1 2 3  
 RVOK( 1) 0-10 11-90 91+  
 X-ONE TOTAL

1 145 33 7 185  
 YES 78.38 17.84 3.78 28.29  
 27.46 30.56 38.89  
 22.17 5.05 1.07  
 \*149. 30.55 5.09

2 383 75 11 469  
 NO 81.66 15.99 2.35 71.71  
 72.54 69.44 61.11  
 58.56 11.47 1.68  
 \*378. 77.45 12.91

TOTAL 528 108 18 654  
 80.73 16.51 2.75

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 1.45 P = 0.4847011

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. STREET TIME SCORE

IOWA 22

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) STTI( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SANP 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

		SAMPLE SIZE = 655				
		QUESTION STTI( 1)				X-ONE
QUEST	1	2	3	4		
RVOK( 1)	0-6	6-11	11-14	14+		
X-ONE					TOTAL	
1	42	86	19	39		186
YES	22.58	46.24	10.22	20.97		28.40
	35.00	34.82	21.84	19.40		
	6.41	13.13	2.90	5.95		
	34.08	70.14	24.71	57.08		
2	78	161	68	162		469
NO	16.63	34.33	14.50	34.54		71.60
	65.00	65.18	78.16	80.60		
	11.91	24.58	10.38	24.73		
	85.92	*176.	62.29	*143.		
TOTAL	120	247	87	201		655
	18.32	37.71	13.28	30.69		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 17.42 P = 0.0005916

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 3 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 3.66 4.64 6.25 7.81 9.35 11.30 12.80 16.27

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. CRIMINAL HISTORY SCOR

IOWA 23

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CHHIC( 1) VALID

SAHP

1/20/89

TOT PCT

23:20:21

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUESTION CHHIC( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	4	
RVOK( 1)	0-15	16-40	41-139	140+	
X-ONE					TOTAL

1	75	42	46	22	185
YES	40.54	22.70	24.86	11.89	28.29
	21.25	39.25	33.82	37.93	
	11.47	6.42	7.03	3.36	
	99.85	30.27	38.47	16.41	
2	278	65	90	36	469
NO	59.28	13.86	19.19	7.68	71.71
	78.75	60.75	66.18	62.07	
	42.51	9.94	13.76	5.50	
	*253.	76.73	97.53	41.59	

TOTAL	353	197	136	58	654
	53.98	16.36	20.80	8.87	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 19.68 P = 0.0002030

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 3 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	3.66	4.64	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.30	12.80	16.27

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. CURRENT ESCAPE SCORE

IOWA 24  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CUES( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655			X-ONE TOTAL
	QUESTION CUES( 1)			
	1 CO	2 CH	3 NOT	
1 YES	8 4.35 23.57 1.23 7.89	11 5.98 44.00 1.68 7.04	165 89.67 27.50 25.27 *169.	184 28.18
2 NO	20 4.26 71.43 3.06 29.11	14 2.99 56.00 2.14 17.96	435 92.75 72.50 66.62 *430.	469 71.82
TOTAL	28 4.29	25 3.83	600 91.88	653

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 3.23 P = 0.1988083

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 2 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 2.41 3.22 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 10.60 13.81

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. SUBSTANCE ABUSE SCORE										IOWA	25
ROW PCT										PROL	
COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	RVOK( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	SUAB( 1)	VALID					
TOT PCT										SAHP	1/20/89
EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655									23:20:21	
QUEST	QUESTION		SUAB( 1)		X-ONE						
RVOK( 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
X-ONE	PCP	N-IN	SNF	OPAD	HAL	DC	OH	AL	NO	TOTAL	
1	3	6	5	12	7	14	18	85	36	186	
YES	1.61	3.23	2.69	6.45	3.76	7.53	9.68	45.70	19.35	28.40	
	42.86	46.15	83.33	40.00	31.82	28.00	32.73	27.69	21.82		
	0.46	0.92	0.76	1.83	1.07	2.14	2.75	12.98	5.50		
	1.99	3.69	1.70	8.52	6.25	14.20	15.62	87.18	46.85		
2	4	7	1	18	15	36	37	222	129	469	
NO	0.85	1.49	0.21	3.84	3.20	7.68	7.89	47.33	27.51	71.60	
	57.14	53.85	16.67	60.00	68.18	72.00	67.27	72.31	78.18		
	0.61	1.07	0.15	2.75	2.29	5.50	5.65	33.89	19.69		
	5.01	9.31	4.30	21.48	15.75	35.80	39.38	*219.	*118.		
TOTAL	7	13	6	30	22	50	55	307	165	655	
	1.07	1.98	0.92	4.58	3.36	7.63	8.40	46.87	25.19		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 17.85 P = 0.0223575  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 8 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 9.52 11.00 13.40 15.50 17.50 20.10 22.00 26.12

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. X-SCORE

IOWA 26

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	RVOK( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	IX ( 1)	VALID																		
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655																	1/20/89						
		QUESTION IX ( 1)																	23:20:21						
		X-ONE																							
QUEST	RVOK( 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL					
X-ONE		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+						
1		0	13	8	11	14	19	17	19	21	18	10	17	9	2	4	2	1	1	186					
YES		0.00	6.99	4.30	5.91	7.53	10.22	9.14	10.22	11.29	9.68	5.38	9.14	4.84	1.98	2.15	1.08	0.54	0.54	28.40					
		0.00	18.84	13.79	17.19	23.73	26.03	29.31	30.65	34.43	46.15	37.04	53.12	45.00	28.57	44.44	50.00	20.00	20.00						
		0.00	1.98	1.22	1.68	2.14	2.90	2.60	2.90	3.21	2.75	1.53	2.60	1.37	0.31	0.61	0.31	0.15	0.15						
		0.85	19.59	16.47	18.17	16.75	20.73	16.47	17.61	17.32	11.07	7.67	9.09	5.68	1.99	2.56	1.14	1.42	1.42						
2		3	56	50	53	45	54	41	43	40	21	17	15	11	5	5	2	4	4	469					
NO		0.64	11.94	10.66	11.30	9.59	11.51	8.74	9.17	8.53	4.48	3.62	3.20	2.35	1.97	1.07	0.43	0.85	0.85	71.60					
		*100.	81.16	86.21	82.81	76.27	73.97	70.69	69.35	65.57	53.85	62.96	46.87	55.00	71.43	55.56	50.00	80.00	80.00						
		0.46	8.55	7.63	8.09	6.87	8.24	6.26	6.56	6.11	3.21	2.60	2.29	1.68	0.76	0.76	0.31	0.61	0.61						
		2.15	49.41	41.53	45.83	42.25	52.27	41.53	44.39	43.68	27.93	19.33	22.91	14.32	5.01	6.44	2.86	3.58	3.58						
TOTAL		3	69	58	64	59	73	58	62	61	39	27	32	20	7	9	4	5	5	655					
		0.46	10.53	8.85	9.77	9.01	11.15	8.85	9.47	9.31	5.95	4.12	4.89	3.05	1.07	1.37	0.61	0.76	0.76						

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 38.21 P = 0.0023274  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 17 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	19.50	21.60	24.80	27.60	30.20	33.40	35.70	40.79

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. Y-SCORE

IOWA 27

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) IY ( 1) VALID  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/20/89  
 23:20:21

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655																	TOTAL	
	QUESTION IY ( 1) X-ONE																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	
1	0	14	10	11	21	17	9	9	16	16	15	15	14	5	5	3	2	4	136
YES	0.00	7.53	5.38	5.91	11.29	9.14	4.84	4.84	8.60	8.60	8.06	8.06	7.53	2.69	2.69	1.61	1.00	2.15	28.40
	0.00	21.54	20.83	18.64	26.92	23.94	21.43	20.12	32.00	29.09	40.54	46.07	56.00	31.25	38.46	30.00	28.57	36.36	
	0.00	2.14	1.53	1.68	3.21	2.60	1.37	1.37	2.44	2.44	2.29	2.29	2.14	0.76	0.76	0.46	0.31	0.61	
	1.14	18.46	13.63	16.75	22.15	20.16	11.93	9.09	14.20	15.62	10.51	9.09	7.10	4.54	3.69	2.84	1.99	3.12	
2	4	51	38	48	57	54	33	23	34	39	22	17	11	11	8	7	5	7	469
NO	9.85	10.87	8.10	10.23	12.15	11.51	7.04	4.90	7.25	8.32	4.69	3.62	2.35	2.35	1.71	1.49	1.07	1.49	71.60
	*100.	78.46	79.17	81.36	73.08	76.06	78.57	71.87	68.00	70.91	59.46	53.12	44.00	60.75	61.54	70.00	71.43	63.64	
	0.61	7.79	5.80	7.33	8.70	8.24	5.04	3.51	5.19	5.93	3.36	2.60	1.68	1.68	1.22	1.07	0.76	1.07	
	2.86	46.54	34.37	42.25	55.85	50.84	30.07	22.91	35.30	39.38	26.49	22.91	17.90	11.46	9.31	7.16	5.01	7.88	
TOTAL	4	65	48	59	78	71	42	32	50	55	37	32	25	16	13	10	7	11	655
	0.61	9.92	7.33	9.01	11.91	10.84	6.41	4.89	7.63	8.40	5.65	4.89	3.82	2.44	1.98	1.53	1.07	1.68	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 27.81 P = 0.0472797  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 17 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 19.50 21.60 24.80 27.60 30.20 33.40 35.70 40.79

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18



COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. NUMBER CURRENT OFFENS

IOWA 28

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) NCO ( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAID 1/20/89  
 23:20:21

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	X-ONE
RVOK( 1)	1	2	3	4+	
X-ONE					TOTAL
1	74	50	14	5	143
YES	51.75	34.97	9.79	3.50	31.71
	25.08	43.10	43.75	62.50	
	16.41	11.09	3.10	1.11	
	93.54	36.73	10.15	2.54	
2	221	66	18	3	308
NO	71.75	21.43	5.84	0.97	68.29
	74.92	56.90	56.25	37.50	
	49.00	14.63	3.99	0.67	
	*201.	79.22	21.85	5.46	
TOTAL	295	116	32	8	451
	65.41	25.72	7.10	1.77	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 18.58 P = 0.0003414

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 3 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 3.66 4.64 6.25 7.81 9.35 11.30 12.80 16.27

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 4 4 4

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. CURRENT CONV FOR VIOL IOWA 29  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CV10( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 655 23:20:21

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	QUESTION CV10( 1)		TOTAL
	1 YES	2 NO	
1	22	164	186
YES	11.83	88.17	28.40
	14.77	32.41	
	3.36	25.04	
	42.31	*143.	
2	127	342	469
NO	27.08	72.92	71.60
	85.23	67.59	
	19.39	52.21	
	*106.	*362.	
TOTAL	149	506	655
	22.75	77.25	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 16.77 P = 0.0000447  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 1.07 1.64 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 7.88 10.83

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. PRIOR CONV FOR VIOL ( IOWA 30  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PVIO( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SANP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:20:21

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION PVIO( 1) X-ONE

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
1	5	181	186
YES	2.69	97.31	28.40
	21.74	28.64	
	9.76	27.63	
	6.53	*179.	
2	18	451	469
NO	3.84	96.16	71.60
	78.26	71.36	
	2.75	68.85	
	16.47	*452.	
TOTAL	23	632	655
	3.51	96.49	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 0.24 P = 0.6273295  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 1.07 1.64 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 7.88 10.83

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. # PRIOR CONVICTIONS IOWA 31  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) #PCV( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:20:21

QUEST RVOK( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	#PCV( 1) 3	X-ONE 4	5	6	7	
1	59	53	35	20	10	5	4	186
YES	31.72	28.49	18.82	10.75	5.38	2.69	2.15	28.40
	23.32	29.44	35.71	32.79	30.30	29.41	30.77	
	9.01	8.09	5.34	3.05	1.53	0.76	0.61	
	71.84	51.11	27.83	17.32	9.37	4.83	3.69	
2	194	127	63	41	23	12	9	469
NO	41.36	27.08	13.43	8.74	4.90	2.56	1.92	71.60
	76.68	70.56	64.29	67.21	69.70	70.59	69.23	
	29.62	19.39	9.62	6.26	3.51	1.83	1.37	
	*181.	*128.	70.17	43.68	23.63	12.17	9.31	
TOTAL	253	180	98	61	33	17	13	655
	38.63	27.48	14.96	9.31	5.04	2.60	1.98	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 6.57 P = 0.3628061  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. # PRIOR COMMITMENTS IOWA 32  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) #PCM( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:20:21

		SAMPLE SIZE = 655							
		QUESTION	#PCM( 1)	X-ONE					
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
RVOK( 1)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
X-ONE								TOTAL	
1	89	53	27	7	3	5	2	186	
YES	47.85	28.49	14.52	3.76	1.61	2.69	1.08	28.40	
	24.59	35.57	37.50	21.21	17.65	33.33	28.57		
	13.59	8.09	4.12	1.07	0.46	0.76	0.31		
	*102.	42.31	20.45	9.37	4.83	4.26	1.99		
2	273	96	45	26	14	10	5	469	
NO	58.21	20.47	9.59	5.54	2.99	2.13	1.07	71.60	
	75.41	64.43	62.50	78.79	82.35	66.67	71.43		
	41.68	14.66	6.87	3.97	2.14	1.53	0.76		
	*259.	*106.	51.55	23.63	12.17	10.74	5.01		
TOTAL	362	149	72	33	17	15	7	655	
	55.27	22.75	10.99	5.04	2.60	2.29	1.07		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 11.28 P = 0.0802367  
 CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

COUNT PAROLE REVOKED VS. COMMIT-FREE MOS

IOWA 33

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RCFC( 1) VALD

SAMP 1/20/89

TOT PCT

23:20:21

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	QUESTION		RCFC( 1)		X-ONE		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL
RVOK( 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	40-59	60-71	72-83	84-99	100+	200+	300+	400+	500+	
X-ONE	0	1-5	6-11	12-23	24-35	36-47										
1	44	5	7	20	18	10	4	5	8	2	3	22	10	1	1	160
YES	27.50	3.12	4.37	12.50	11.25	6.25	2.50	3.12	5.00	1.25	1.87	13.75	6.25	0.62	0.62	31.43
	34.11	41.67	25.93	29.05	40.00	31.25	17.39	45.45	47.06	28.57	19.71	34.92	33.33	11.11	11.11	
	8.64	0.98	1.38	3.93	3.54	1.96	0.79	0.98	1.57	0.39	0.59	4.32	1.96	0.20	0.20	
	49.55	3.77	8.49	21.96	14.15	19.06	7.23	3.46	5.34	2.20	8.80	19.80	9.43	2.83	2.83	
2	85	7	20	47	27	22	19	6	9	5	25	41	20	8	8	349
NO	24.36	2.01	5.73	13.47	7.74	6.30	5.44	1.72	2.58	1.43	7.16	11.75	5.73	2.29	2.29	63.57
	65.89	58.33	74.07	70.15	60.00	68.75	82.61	54.55	52.94	71.43	89.29	65.08	66.67	88.89	88.89	
	16.70	1.38	3.93	9.23	5.30	4.32	3.73	1.18	1.77	0.98	4.91	8.06	3.93	1.57	1.57	
	88.45	8.23	18.51	45.94	30.85	21.94	15.77	7.54	11.66	4.80	19.20	43.20	20.57	6.17	6.17	
TOTAL	129	12	27	67	45	32	23	11	17	7	28	63	30	9	9	509
	25.34	2.36	5.30	13.16	8.84	6.29	4.52	2.16	3.34	1.38	5.50	12.38	5.89	1.77	1.77	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 17.49 P = 0.2308380

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 14 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 16.20 18.20 21.10 23.70 26.10 29.10 31.30 36.12

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. GENDER OF PAROLEE

IOWA 1

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVV( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SEX ( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SANP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION SEX ( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
LEVV( 1)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	12	9	12
CVIOCR	*100.	0.00	6.45
	6.82	0.00	
	6.45	0.00	
	11.35	0.65	
2	72	4	76
CNVICR	94.74	5.26	40.86
	40.91	40.00	
	33.71	2.15	
	71.91	4.09	
3	2	0	2
AVIOCR	*100.	0.00	1.08
	1.14	0.00	
	1.08	0.00	
	1.89	0.11	
4	15	0	15
ANVICR	*100.	0.00	8.06
	8.52	0.00	
	8.06	0.00	
	14.19	0.81	
5	38	0	38
OTHCRM	*100.	0.00	20.43
	21.59	0.00	
	20.43	0.00	
	35.96	2.04	
6	32	6	38
TECH	84.21	15.79	20.43
	18.18	60.00	
	17.20	3.23	
	35.96	2.04	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. GENDER OF PAROLEE

IOWA 1  
PROL (CONT.)  
VALID  
SAMP 1/20/89  
23:51:26

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SEX (1)  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
QUESTION SEX (1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC (1)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
X-ONE			
7	5	0	5
VLNTRY	*100.	0.00	2.69
	2.84	0.00	
	2.69	0.00	
	4.73	0.27	

TOTAL 176 10 186  
94.62 5.38

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 12.19 P = 0.0578145  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CRIME GROUP

IOWA 2

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) VICRC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION VICRC (1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC (1)	VIOLNT	NON-V	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	2	10	12
CVIOCR	16.67	83.33	6.45
	10.00	6.02	
	1.08	5.33	
	1.29	10.71	
2	4	72	76
CNVICR	5.26	94.74	40.86
	20.00	43.37	
	2.15	38.71	
	8.17	67.83	
3	2	0	2
AVIOCR	*100.	0.00	1.08
	10.00	0.00	
	1.08	0.00	
	0.22	1.78	
4	1	14	15
ANVICR	6.67	93.33	8.06
	5.00	8.43	
	0.54	7.53	
	1.61	13.39	
5	7	31	38
OTHCRM	18.42	81.58	20.43
	35.00	18.67	
	3.76	16.67	
	4.09	33.91	
6	3	35	38
TECH	7.89	92.11	20.43
	15.00	21.08	
	1.61	18.82	
	4.09	33.91	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CRIME GROUP

IOWA 2  
PROL (CONT.)

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) VICRC(1) VALD

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TOT PCT  
EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
QUESTION VICRC(1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC(1) VIOLNT		NON-V	TOTAL
X-ONE			
7	1	4	5
VLNTRY	29.00	80.00	2.69
	5.00	2.41	
	0.54	2.15	
	0.54	4.46	

TOTAL	20	166	186
	19.75	89.25	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 22.78 P = 0.0008792  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) =	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
CHI-SQ =	7.23	8.56	10.60	12.60	14.40	16.80	18.50	22.46

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. OFFENSE CLS (LEAD CRM  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) OFFCC (1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 3  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655					TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	OFFCC (1) 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	
	BF	CF	DF	AM	HO	
1 CVIOCR	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.26	9 75.00 9.13 4.84 6.32	3 25.00 4.35 1.61 4.45	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.84	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.13	12 6.45
2 CNVICR	1 1.32 25.00 0.54 1.63	41 53.95 41.84 22.04 40.04	28 36.84 40.58 15.05 28.19	6 7.89 46.15 3.23 5.31	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.82	76 40.86
3 AVIOCR	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04	2 *100. 2.04 1.08 1.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.74	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.14	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.02	2 1.08
4 ANVICR	1 6.67 25.00 0.54 0.32	5 33.33 5.19 2.69 7.99	7 46.67 10.14 3.76 5.56	2 13.33 15.38 1.08 1.05	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.16	15 8.06
5 OTHCRM	2 5.26 50.00 1.08 0.82	22 57.89 22.45 11.83 20.02	12 31.58 17.39 6.45 14.10	1 2.63 7.69 0.54 2.66	1 2.63 50.00 0.54 0.41	38 20.43
6 TECH	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.82	17 44.74 17.35 9.14 20.02	17 44.74 24.64 9.14 14.10	3 7.89 23.08 1.61 2.66	1 2.63 50.00 0.54 0.41	38 20.43

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL. VS. OFFENSE CLS (LEAD CRM) IOWA 3  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) OFFCC(1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC(1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655					TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	OFFCC(1) 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	
	BF	CF	DF	AH	HO	
7	0	2	2	1	0	5
VLNTRY	0.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	2.69
	0.00	2.04	2.90	7.69	0.00	
	0.00	1.03	1.03	0.54	0.00	
	0.11	2.63	1.85	0.35	0.05	
TOTAL	4	98	69	13	2	186
	2.15	52.69	37.10	6.99	1.08	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 18.11 P = 0.7978455  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 27.10 29.60 33.20 36.40 39.40 43.00 45.60 51.18

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 NEW 0 1 2 3 4 0 0 5

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CONCUR OR CONSEC

IOWA 4

ROW PCT

PEOL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CCCSC 1) VALD

SAUP

1/20/89

TOT PCT

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EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
QUESTION CCCSC 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC 1)	CC	CS	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	4	1	5
CVIOCR	80.00	20.00	6.10
	5.97	6.67	
	4.88	1.22	
	4.09	0.91	
2	24	6	30
CNVICR	80.00	20.00	36.59
	35.82	40.00	
	29.27	7.32	
	24.51	5.49	
3	0	0	0
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	
4	6	2	8
ANVICR	75.00	25.00	9.76
	8.96	13.33	
	7.32	2.44	
	6.54	1.46	
5	14	3	17
OTICRM	82.35	17.65	20.73
	20.90	20.00	
	17.07	3.66	
	13.89	3.11	
6	18	3	21
TECH	85.71	14.29	25.61
	26.87	20.00	
	21.95	3.66	
	17.16	3.84	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CONCUR OR CONSEC

IOWA 4  
PROL (CONT.)

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CCCS(1) VALID

SAMP 1/20/89

TOT PCT  
EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 655

23:51:26

QUESTION CCCS(1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	TOTAL
LEVVC(1)	CC	CS	
X-ONE			

7	1	0	1
VLNTRY	*100.	0.00	1.22

1.49 0.00

1.22 0.00

0.82 0.13

TOTAL	67	15	82
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81.71 18.29

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
NO CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. SENTENCE (MAXYRS)

IOWA 5  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SANP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC (1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	MAXYRC (1)	VALD	SANP
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655						
		QUESTION						
		1	2	3	4			
QUEST	LEVVC (1)	1-4	5-9	10-14	15+			
X-ONE								TOTAL
1		0	3	8	1			12
CVIOCR		0.00	25.00	66.67	8.33			6.45
		0.00	4.35	8.51	9.09			
		0.00	1.61	4.30	0.54			
		0.77	4.45	6.06	0.71			
2		5	29	40	2			76
CNVICR		6.58	38.16	52.63	2.63			40.86
		41.67	42.03	42.55	18.18			
		2.69	15.59	21.51	1.08			
		4.90	28.19	38.41	4.49			
3		0	0	2	0			2
AVIOCR		0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00			1.08
		0.00	0.00	2.13	0.00			
		0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00			
		0.13	0.74	1.01	0.12			
4		2	7	4	2			15
ANVICR		13.33	46.67	26.67	13.33			8.96
		16.67	10.14	4.26	18.18			
		1.08	3.76	2.15	1.08			
		0.97	5.56	7.58	0.89			
5		1	11	23	3			38
OTHCRM		2.63	28.95	60.53	7.89			20.43
		8.33	15.94	24.47	27.27			
		0.54	5.91	12.37	1.61			
		2.45	14.19	19.20	2.25			
6		3	17	15	3			38
TECH		7.89	44.74	39.47	7.89			20.43
		25.00	24.64	15.96	27.27			
		1.61	9.14	8.06	1.61			
		2.45	14.19	19.20	2.25			

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. SENTENCE (MAXYRS)

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) MXYR(1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 5  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
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SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION MXYR(1) X-ONE

QUEST 1 2 3 4  
 LEVVC(1) 1-4 5-9 10-14 15+  
 X-ONE TOTAL

7 1 2 2 0 5  
 VLNTY 20.00 40.00 40.00 0.00 2.69  
 8.33 2.90 2.13 0.00  
 0.54 1.08 1.08 0.00  
 0.32 1.85 2.53 0.30

TOTAL 12 69 94 11 186  
 6.45 37.10 50.54 5.91

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 16.25 P = 0.5750783  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30  
 NEW 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. FPC LEAD CRIME CATEG

IOWA 6

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ICRA(1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAPP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	QUESTION							TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1 CVIOCR	0 0.00	1 8.33	0 0.00	2 16.67	8 66.67	0 0.00	1 8.33	0 0.00	12 6.45
	0.00	3.23	0.00	8.33	8.70	0.00	33.33	0.00	
	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.08	4.30	0.00	0.54	0.00	
	0.06	2.00	1.55	1.55	5.94	0.71	0.19	0.00	
2 CNVICR	1 1.32	16 21.05	11 14.47	8 10.53	34 44.74	6 7.89	0 0.00	0 0.00	76 40.36
	*100.	51.61	45.83	33.33	36.96	54.55	0.00	0.00	
	0.54	8.60	5.91	4.30	18.28	3.23	0.00	0.00	
	0.41	12.67	9.81	9.81	37.59	4.49	1.23	0.00	
3 AVIOCR	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 50.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 1.08
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.01	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.99	0.12	0.03	0.00	
4 ANVICR	0 0.00	2 13.33	1 6.67	5 33.33	7 46.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	15 8.96
	0.00	6.45	4.17	20.83	7.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.08	0.54	2.69	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.08	2.50	1.94	1.94	7.42	0.89	0.24	0.00	
5 OTHRM	0 0.00	6 15.79	0 0.00	6 15.79	23 60.53	2 5.26	1 2.63	0 0.00	38 20.43
	0.00	19.35	0.00	25.00	25.00	18.18	33.33	0.00	
	0.00	3.23	0.00	3.23	12.37	1.08	0.54	0.00	
	0.20	6.33	4.90	4.90	18.80	2.25	0.61	0.00	
6 TECH	0 0.00	5 13.16	11 28.95	2 5.26	17 44.74	2 5.26	1 2.63	0 0.00	38 20.43
	0.00	16.13	45.83	8.33	18.48	18.18	33.33	0.00	
	0.00	2.69	5.91	1.08	9.14	1.08	0.54	0.00	
	0.20	6.33	4.90	4.90	18.80	2.25	0.61	0.00	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. FPC LEAD CRIME CATEG IOWA 6  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVV( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ICRA( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 655							TOTAL	
	QUESTION	ICRA( 1)	X-ONE						
7	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	5
VLNTRY	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	2.69
	0.00	3.23	4.17	0.00	2.17	9.09	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	1.08	0.54	0.00	0.00	
	0.03	0.83	0.65	0.65	2.47	0.30	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	1	31	24	24	92	11	3	0	136
	0.54	16.67	12.90	12.90	49.46	5.91	1.61	0.00	

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
 NO CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 42 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.200 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 46.37 49.51 53.98 57.79 61.28 65.44 68.33 74.55

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. DAYS OUT

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) DOUTC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA  
 PROL 7  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655						TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	QUESTION 6	
	0	1-30	31-100	101+	201+	301+	
<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>
CVIOCR	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	6.45
	6.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	
	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	
	7.87	0.26	0.32	1.03	0.58	1.94	
<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>76</b>
CNVICR	63.16	5.26	1.32	10.53	3.95	15.79	40.86
	39.34	*100.	20.00	50.00	33.33	40.00	
	25.81	2.15	0.54	4.30	1.61	6.45	
	49.85	1.63	2.04	6.54	3.68	12.26	
<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
AVIOCR	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08
	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.31	0.04	0.05	0.17	0.09	0.32	
<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
ANVICR	73.33	0.00	0.00	6.67	6.67	13.33	8.06
	9.02	0.00	0.00	6.25	11.11	6.67	
	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	1.08	
	9.84	0.32	0.40	1.29	0.73	2.42	
<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>
OTHICRM	76.32	0.00	5.26	10.53	5.26	2.63	20.43
	23.77	0.00	40.00	25.00	22.22	3.33	
	15.59	0.00	1.08	2.15	1.08	0.54	
	24.92	0.82	1.02	3.27	1.84	6.13	
<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>
TECH	57.89	0.00	2.63	7.89	5.26	26.32	20.43
	18.03	0.00	20.00	18.75	22.22	33.33	
	11.83	0.00	0.54	1.61	1.08	5.30	
	24.92	0.82	1.02	3.27	1.84	6.13	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. DAYS OUT

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) DOUT(1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 7  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	
LEVVC(1)	0	1-30	31-100	101+	201+	301+	TOTAL
X-ONE							
7	2	0	1	0	1	1	5
VLNTRY	40.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	2.69
	1.64	0.00	20.00	0.00	11.11	3.33	
	1.08	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.54	
	3.28	0.11	0.13	0.43	0.24	0.81	
TOTAL	122	4	5	16	9	30	186
	65.59	2.15	2.69	8.60	4.84	16.13	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 30.60 P = 0.4352893  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 30 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 33.50 36.20 40.30 43.80 47.00 50.90 53.70 59.70

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. SAFE RISK CATEG

IOWA 8  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SARP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC (1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	SAFEQ (1)	TOTAL
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655					
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5		
LEVVC (1)	VP	P	F	C	VC		
X-ONE							
1	2	8	0	2	0		12
CVIOCR	16.67	66.67	0.00	16.67	0.00		6.45
	19.53	13.33	0.00	4.00	0.00		
	1.08	4.30	0.00	1.08	0.00		
	1.23	3.87	1.61	3.23	2.06		
2	9	18	15	22	12		76
CNVICR	11.84	23.68	19.74	28.95	15.79		40.86
	47.37	30.00	60.00	44.00	37.50		
	4.84	9.68	8.06	11.83	6.45		
	7.76	24.52	10.22	20.43	13.08		
3	0	0	0	1	1		2
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00		1.08
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.12		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54		
	0.20	0.65	0.27	0.54	0.34		
4	2	5	2	4	2		15
ANVICR	13.33	33.33	13.33	26.67	13.33		8.06
	10.53	8.33	8.00	8.00	6.25		
	1.08	2.69	1.08	2.15	1.08		
	1.53	4.84	2.02	4.03	2.58		
5	4	15	3	10	6		38
OTHCRM	10.53	39.47	7.89	26.32	15.79		20.43
	21.05	25.00	12.00	20.00	18.75		
	2.15	8.06	1.61	5.38	3.23		
	3.88	12.26	5.11	10.22	6.54		
6	1	12	4	11	10		38
TECH	2.63	31.58	10.53	28.95	26.32		20.43
	5.26	20.00	16.00	22.00	31.25		
	0.54	6.45	2.15	5.91	5.38		
	3.88	12.26	5.11	10.22	6.54		

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. SAFE RISK CATEG  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SAFE( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 8  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
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QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655					TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	
	VP	P	F	C	VC	
7	1	2	1	0	1	5
VLNTRY	20.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	2.69
	5.26	3.33	4.00	0.00	3.12	
	0.54	1.08	0.54	0.00	0.54	
	0.51	1.61	0.67	1.34	0.86	
TOTAL	19	60	25	50	32	186
	10.22	32.26	13.44	26.88	17.20	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 24.36 P = 0.4409742  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 27.10 29.60 33.20 36.40 39.40 43.00 45.60 51.18

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. VIOL RISK CATEG

IOWA 9

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOLC (1) VALD

SAMP 1/20/89  
23:51:26

EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655					
QUEST	QUESTION VIOLC (1)					X-ONE
LEVVC (1)	1	2	3	4	5	
X-ONE	VP	P	C	VC	E	TOTAL
1	1	6	3	2	0	12
CVIOCR	8.33	50.00	25.00	16.67	0.00	6.45
	11.11	20.69	4.55	4.00	0.00	
	9.54	3.23	1.61	1.00	0.00	
	0.58	1.87	4.26	3.23	2.96	
2	3	6	33	22	12	76
CNVICR	3.95	7.89	43.42	28.95	15.79	40.86
	33.33	20.69	50.00	44.00	37.50	
	1.61	3.23	17.74	11.83	6.45	
	3.68	11.85	26.97	20.43	13.98	
3	0	0	0	1	1	2
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	1.08
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.12	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	
	0.09	0.31	0.71	0.54	0.34	
4	2	1	6	4	2	15
ANVICR	13.33	6.67	40.00	26.67	13.33	8.06
	22.22	3.45	9.09	8.00	6.25	
	1.08	0.54	3.23	2.15	1.08	
	0.73	2.34	5.32	4.03	2.58	
5	1	6	15	10	6	38
OTHCRM	2.63	15.79	39.47	26.32	15.79	20.43
	11.11	20.69	22.73	20.00	18.75	
	9.54	3.23	8.06	5.38	3.23	
	1.84	5.92	13.48	10.22	6.54	
6	1	8	8	11	10	38
TECH	2.63	21.05	21.05	28.95	26.32	20.43
	11.11	27.59	12.12	22.00	31.25	
	9.54	4.30	4.30	5.91	5.38	
	1.84	5.92	13.48	10.22	6.54	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. VIOL RISK CATEG  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) VIOLC(1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 9  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SANP 1/20/89  
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		SAMPLE SIZE = 655					
		QUESTION VIOLC(1)					
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	X-ONE	
LEVVC(1)	VP	P	C	VC	E		
X-ONE						TOTAL	
7	1	2	1	0	1	5	
VLNTRY	20.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	2.69	
	11.11	6.90	1.52	0.00	3.12		
	0.54	1.03	0.54	0.00	0.54		
	0.24	0.78	1.77	1.34	0.86		
TOTAL	9	29	66	50	32	186	
	4.84	15.59	35.48	26.88	17.20		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 34.70 P = 0.0729745  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 27.10 29.60 33.20 36.40 39.40 43.00 45.60 51.18



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. COMBINED RISK CATEG  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RISKC 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 10  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655			TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 V	RISKC 1) 2 P	X-ONE 3 C	
1 CVIOCR	7 58.33 18.42 3.76 2.45	3 25.00 4.55 1.61 4.26	2 16.67 2.44 1.08 5.29	12 6.45
2 CNVICR	9 11.84 23.68 4.84 15.53	33 43.42 50.99 17.74 26.97	34 44.74 41.46 18.28 33.51	76 40.86
3 AVIOCR	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.41	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.71	2 *100. 2.44 1.08 0.88	2 1.08
4 ANVICR	3 20.00 7.89 1.61 3.06	6 40.00 9.09 3.23 5.32	6 40.00 7.32 3.23 6.61	15 8.06
5 OTHCRM	7 18.42 18.42 3.76 7.76	15 39.47 22.73 8.06 13.48	16 42.11 19.51 8.60 16.75	38 20.43
6 TECH	9 23.68 23.68 4.84 7.76	8 21.05 12.12 4.30 13.48	21 55.26 25.61 11.29 16.75	38 20.43

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. COMBINED RISK CATEG IOWA 10  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RISK( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION RISK( 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	
LEVVC 1)	V	P	G	
X-ONE				TOTAL
7	3	1	1	5
VLNTRY	69.00	20.00	20.00	2.69
	7.89	1.52	1.22	
	1.61	0.54	0.54	
	1.02	1.77	2.20	

TOTAL 38 66 82 186  
 20.43 35.48 44.09

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 26.25 P = 0.0099034  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. INSTITUTION

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC (1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	INSTC (1)	IOWA PROL VALD SAMP	11 1/20/89 23:51:26			TOTAL
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655		QUESTION INSTC (1)		X-ONE		7	8	9	10
QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	1 HW	2 IM	3 IS	4 MS	5 RR	6 NC	CC	JB	IC	CO	
1 CVIOCR	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	12
	8.33	16.67	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	6.45
	2.94	5.13	0.00	5.66	0.00	0.00	15.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.54	1.08	0.00	1.61	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.61	0.00	0.00	
	2.19	2.52	0.06	3.42	0.65	0.39	1.29	0.97	0.52	0.00	
2 CNVICR	17	19	0	18	4	3	6	6	3	0	76
	22.37	25.00	0.00	23.68	5.26	3.95	7.89	7.89	3.95	0.00	40.86
	50.00	48.72	0.00	33.96	40.00	50.00	30.00	40.00	37.50	0.00	
	9.14	10.22	0.00	9.68	2.15	1.61	3.23	3.23	1.61	0.00	
	13.89	15.94	0.41	21.66	4.09	2.45	8.17	6.13	3.27	0.00	
3 AVIOCR	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08
	2.94	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.37	0.42	0.01	0.57	0.11	0.06	0.22	0.16	0.08	0.00	
4 ANVICR	2	5	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	15
	13.33	33.33	6.67	26.67	6.67	0.00	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.06
	5.88	12.82	*100.	7.55	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.08	2.69	0.54	2.15	0.54	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.74	3.15	0.08	4.27	0.81	0.48	1.61	1.21	0.65	0.00	
5 OTICRM	6	4	0	13	2	3	6	4	0	0	38
	15.79	10.53	0.00	34.21	5.26	7.89	15.79	10.53	0.00	0.00	20.43
	17.65	10.26	0.00	24.53	20.00	50.00	30.00	26.67	0.00	0.00	
	3.23	2.15	0.00	6.99	1.08	1.61	3.23	2.15	0.00	0.00	
	6.95	7.97	0.20	10.83	2.04	1.23	4.09	3.06	1.63	0.00	
6 TECH	5	9	0	12	2	0	3	2	5	0	38
	13.16	23.68	0.00	31.58	5.26	0.00	7.89	5.26	13.16	0.00	20.43
	14.71	23.08	0.00	22.64	20.00	0.00	15.00	13.33	62.50	0.00	
	2.69	4.84	0.00	6.45	1.08	0.00	1.61	1.08	2.69	0.00	
	6.95	7.97	0.20	10.83	2.04	1.23	4.09	3.06	1.63	0.00	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. INSTITUTION											IOWA	11
ROW PCT											PROL	(CONT.)
COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC(1)	VS QUEST(SUB-Q)				INST(1)	VALID				
TOT PCT											SAMP	1/20/89
EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655										23:51:26	
QUEST	QUESTION						INST(1)		X-ONE			
LEVVC(1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
X-ONE	HW	IM	IS	MS	RR	NC	CC	JB	IC	CO	TOTAL	
7	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
VLNTRY	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	
	5.88	0.00	0.00	3.77	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	1.08	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.91	1.05	0.03	1.42	0.27	0.16	0.54	0.40	0.22	0.00		
TOTAL	34	39	1	53	10	6	20	15	8	0	186	
	18.28	20.97	0.54	28.49	5.38	3.23	10.75	8.06	4.30	0.00		

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
NO CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 54 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
CHI-SQ = 59.01 62.54 67.56 71.81 75.70 80.32 83.52 90.37

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
NEW 1 2 3 4 5 0 6 7 8 9 10 0

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. FPC SALIENT FACTR SCR												IOWA	12								
ROW PCT												PROL									
COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC ( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	SFS ( 1)							VALID									
TOT PCT												SAMP	1/20/89								
EXP VAL.												23:51:26									
												SAMPLE SIZE = 655									
												QUESTION		SFS ( 1)		X-ONE					
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11										
LEVVC (1)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
X-ONE												TOTAL									
1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	1	9									
CVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	11.11	11.11	0.00	11.11	5.49									
	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.04	12.00	5.88	4.17	0.00	6.67										
	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	1.83	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.61										
	0.11	0.33	0.22	0.55	0.93	1.26	1.37	0.93	1.32	1.15	0.82										
2	0	2	1	4	8	10	7	6	16	11	6	71									
CNVICR	0.00	2.82	1.41	5.63	11.27	14.08	9.86	8.45	22.54	15.49	8.45	43.29									
	0.00	33.33	25.00	40.00	47.06	43.48	28.00	35.29	66.67	52.38	40.00										
	0.00	1.22	0.61	2.44	4.88	6.10	4.27	3.66	9.76	6.71	3.66										
	0.87	2.60	1.73	4.33	7.36	9.96	10.82	7.36	10.39	9.09	6.49										
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1									
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.61									
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67										
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61										
	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.09										
4	1	1	1	0	2	4	2	0	0	1	1	13									
ANVICR	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.00	15.38	30.77	15.38	0.00	0.00	7.69	7.69	7.93									
	50.00	16.67	25.00	0.00	11.76	17.39	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	6.67										
	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	1.22	2.44	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.61										
	0.16	0.48	0.32	0.79	1.35	1.82	1.90	1.35	1.90	1.66	1.19										
5	1	2	1	3	5	1	7	3	3	4	3	33									
OTHRM	3.03	6.06	3.03	9.09	15.15	3.03	21.21	9.09	9.09	12.12	9.09	20.12									
	50.00	33.33	25.00	30.00	29.41	4.35	28.00	17.65	12.50	19.05	20.00										
	0.61	1.22	0.61	1.83	3.05	0.61	4.27	1.83	1.83	2.44	1.83										
	0.40	1.21	0.80	2.01	3.42	4.63	5.03	3.42	4.83	4.23	3.02										
6	0	1	1	2	2	5	6	7	2	5	3	34									
TECH	0.00	2.94	2.94	5.88	5.88	14.71	17.65	20.59	5.88	14.71	8.82	20.73									
	0.00	16.67	25.00	20.00	11.76	21.74	24.00	41.18	8.33	23.81	20.00										
	0.00	0.61	0.61	1.22	1.22	3.05	3.66	4.27	1.22	3.05	1.83										
	0.41	1.24	0.83	2.07	3.52	4.77	5.10	3.52	4.98	4.35	3.11										

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. FPC SALIENT FACTR SCR IOWA 12  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SFS (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAHP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655										TOTAL	
	QUESTION SFS (1) X-ONE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
VLNTRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	1.83
	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	
	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.18	0.31	0.42	0.46	0.31	0.44	0.38	0.27	
TOTAL	2	6	4	10	17	23	25	17	24	21	15	164
	1.22	3.66	2.44	6.10	10.37	14.02	15.24	10.37	14.63	12.80	9.15	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 63.13 P = 0.3664768  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 60 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 65.31 69.02 74.28 78.74 82.80 87.63 90.97 98.12

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. INSTATE OR NOT

IOWA 13

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) STATC 1) VALID

SAMP 1/20/89

TOT PCT

23:51:26

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
QUESTION STATC 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC 1)	YES	NO	TOTAL
X-ONE			
1	11	1	12
CVIOCR	91.67	8.33	6.45
	6.15	14.29	
	5.91	0.54	
	11.55	0.45	
2	75	1	76
CNVICR	98.68	1.32	40.86
	41.90	14.29	
	40.32	0.54	
	73.14	2.06	
3	1	1	2
AVIOCR	50.00	50.00	1.08
	0.56	14.29	
	0.54	0.54	
	1.92	0.07	
4	15	0	15
ANVICR	*100.	0.00	8.06
	8.38	0.00	
	8.06	0.00	
	14.44	0.56	
5	35	3	38
OTHCRM	92.11	7.89	20.43
	19.55	42.86	
	18.82	1.61	
	36.57	1.43	
6	37	1	38
TECH	97.37	2.63	20.43
	20.67	14.29	
	19.89	0.54	
	36.57	1.43	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. INSTATE OR NOT

ROW PCT

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) STATC 1)

TOT PCT

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUESTION STATC 1) X-ONE

IOWA

13

PROL

(CONT.)

VALID

SAMP 1/20/89

23:51:26

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC 1)	YES	NO	TOTAL
X-ONE			
7	5	0	5
VLNTRY	*100.	0.00	2.69
	2.79	0.00	
	2.69	0.00	
	4.81	0.19	
TOTAL	179	7	186
	96.24	3.76	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 16.46 P = 0.0114856  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.30 18.50 22.46



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. FIRST PAROLE OR NOT  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) FRSTC (1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 14  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION FRSTC (1) X-ONE

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
1 CVIOCR	9 75.00 5.92 4.84 9.81	3 25.00 8.82 1.61 2.19	12 6.45
2 CNVICR	63 82.89 41.45 33.87 62.11	13 17.11 38.24 6.99 13.89	76 40.86
3 AVIOCR	2 *100. 1.32 1.08 1.63	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.37	2 1.08
4 ANVICR	12 89.00 7.89 6.45 12.26	3 20.00 8.82 1.61 2.74	15 8.06
5 OTHICRM	36 94.74 23.68 19.35 31.05	2 5.26 5.88 1.08 6.95	38 20.43
6 TECH	26 68.42 17.11 13.98 31.05	12 31.58 35.29 6.45 6.95	38 20.43

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. FIRST PAROLE OR NOT IOWA 14  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) FRSTC 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAHP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC 1)	YES	NO	
X-ONE			TOTAL
7	4	1	5
VLNTRY	80.00	20.00	2.69
	2.63	2.94	
	2.15	0.54	
	4.09	0.91	
TOTAL	152	34	186
	81.72	18.28	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 9.73 P = 0.1365306  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.30 18.50 22.46

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. MOS SERVED, CURRENT

IOWA 15

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) MOSVC (1) VALID

SAHP 1/20/89

TOT PCT

23:51:26

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
LEVVC (1)	>2.3	>2.4	>3.6	>4.8	>6.0	>7.2	>8.4	>9.6	>10.8	>12	>24	>48	>96	
X-ONE														
<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	12
<b>CVIOCR</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	16.67	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	6.45
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.57	28.57	0.00	7.14	9.52	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.15	2.15	0.00	0.00	
	0.19	0.65	0.84	0.65	0.84	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.45	3.61	2.71	0.77	0.06	
<b>2</b>	2	3	6	4	9	1	3	2	2	26	14	3	1	76
<b>CNVICR</b>	2.63	3.95	7.89	5.26	11.84	1.32	3.95	2.63	2.63	34.21	18.42	3.95	1.32	40.86
	66.67	30.00	46.15	40.00	69.23	20.00	42.86	20.57	28.57	46.43	33.33	25.00	*100.	
	1.08	1.61	3.23	2.15	4.84	0.54	1.61	1.08	1.08	13.98	7.53	1.61	0.54	
	1.23	4.09	5.31	4.09	5.31	2.04	2.86	2.86	2.36	22.88	17.16	4.90	0.41	
<b>3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
<b>AVIOCR</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	1.08
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	
	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.60	0.45	0.13	0.01	
<b>4</b>	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	15
<b>ANVICR</b>	6.67	0.00	6.67	6.67	6.67	13.33	0.00	6.67	6.67	13.33	20.00	13.33	0.00	8.06
	33.33	0.00	7.69	10.00	7.69	49.00	0.00	14.29	14.29	3.57	7.14	16.67	0.00	
	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.08	0.00	0.54	0.54	1.08	1.61	1.08	0.00	
	0.24	0.81	1.05	0.81	1.05	0.40	0.56	0.56	0.56	4.52	3.39	0.97	0.08	
<b>5</b>	0	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	2	12	8	6	0	38
<b>OTHCRM</b>	0.00	7.89	7.89	5.26	0.00	2.63	2.63	0.00	5.26	31.58	21.05	15.79	0.00	20.43
	0.00	30.00	23.08	20.00	0.00	20.00	14.29	0.00	28.57	21.43	19.05	50.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.61	1.61	1.08	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	1.08	6.45	4.30	3.23	0.00	
	0.61	2.04	2.66	2.04	2.66	1.02	1.43	1.43	1.43	11.44	8.58	2.45	0.20	
<b>6</b>	0	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	11	9	1	0	38
<b>TECH</b>	0.00	5.26	7.89	7.89	7.89	2.63	2.63	5.26	5.26	28.95	23.68	2.63	0.00	20.43
	0.00	20.00	23.08	30.00	23.08	20.00	14.29	28.57	28.57	19.64	21.43	8.33	0.00	
	0.00	1.08	1.61	1.61	1.61	0.54	0.54	1.08	1.08	5.91	4.84	0.54	0.00	
	0.61	2.04	2.66	2.04	2.66	1.02	1.43	1.43	1.43	11.44	8.58	2.45	0.20	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. MOS SERVED, CURRENT  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) MOSVC (1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 15  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SANP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
LEVVC (1)	0-2.3	>2.4	>3.6	>4.8	>6.0	>7.2	>8.4	>9.6	>10.8	>12	>24	>48	>96	
X-ONE														
7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
VLNTRY	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	2.69
	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	4.76	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	1.08	0.00	0.00	
	0.08	0.27	0.35	0.27	0.35	0.13	0.19	0.19	0.19	1.51	1.13	0.32	0.03	
TOTAL	3	10	13	10	13	5	7	7	7	56	42	12	1	186
	1.61	5.38	6.99	5.38	6.99	2.69	3.76	3.76	3.76	30.11	22.58	6.45	0.54	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 71.29 P = 0.5013941  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 72 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 77.65 81.90 87.63 92.46 96.86 102.93 105.68 113.38

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. MOS SERVED SINCE 14  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) TOSV( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 16  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655						TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 0-12	QUESTION 2 13-24	QUESTION 3 25-36	QUESTION 4 37-48	QUESTION 5 49-72	QUESTION 6 73+	
<b>1</b> CVIOCR	1 50.00 3.33 1.61 0.97	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.43	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.19	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.13	1 50.00 25.00 1.61 0.13	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.09	2 3.23
<b>2</b> CNVICR	13 43.33 43.33 20.97 14.52	11 36.67 73.33 17.74 7.26	2 6.67 33.33 3.23 2.90	2 6.67 50.00 3.23 1.94	2 6.67 50.00 3.23 1.94	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.45	30 48.39
<b>3</b> AVIOCR	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0.00
<b>4</b> ANVICR	4 66.67 13.33 6.45 2.90	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.45	1 16.67 16.67 1.61 0.58	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.39	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.39	1 16.67 33.33 1.61 0.29	6 9.68
<b>5</b> OTICRM	4 40.00 13.33 6.45 4.84	1 10.00 6.67 1.61 2.42	3 30.00 50.00 4.84 0.97	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.65	1 10.00 25.00 1.61 0.65	1 10.00 33.33 1.61 0.48	10 16.13
<b>6</b> TECH	8 57.14 26.67 12.90 6.77	3 21.43 20.00 4.84 3.39	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.35	2 14.29 50.00 3.23 0.90	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.90	1 7.14 33.33 1.61 0.68	14 22.58

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. MOS SERVED SINCE 14  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) TOSVC (1) VALID  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 16  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655						TOTAL
	QUESTION 1 0-12	QUESTION 2 13-24	TOSVC (1) 3 25-36	QUESTION 4 37-48	X-ONE 5 49-72	QUESTION 6 73+	
7 VLNTRY	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	30 48.39	15 24.19	6 9.68	4 6.45	4 6.45	3 4.84	62

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
 NO CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 30 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 33.50 36.20 40.30 43.80 47.00 50.90 53.70 59.70

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. AGE @ CURR OFFENSE

IOWA 17

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ACEOC (1) VALID  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAUP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL
LEVVC (1)	0-17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
X-ONE														
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
CVIOCR	0.00	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	16.67	16.67	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	4.92
	0.00	9.09	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	9.09	12.50	10.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.32	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	
	0.09	0.54	0.59	0.69	0.54	0.39	0.54	0.39	0.39	0.44	0.59	0.34	0.34	
2	1	4	7	8	3	3	4	4	3	3	5	3	3	51
ENVICR	1.96	7.84	13.73	15.69	5.88	5.88	7.84	7.84	5.88	5.88	9.89	5.88	5.88	41.80
	50.00	36.36	58.33	57.14	27.27	37.50	36.36	50.00	30.00	33.33	41.67	42.86	42.86	
	0.82	3.20	5.74	6.56	2.46	2.46	3.20	3.20	2.46	2.46	4.10	2.46	2.46	
	0.84	4.60	5.02	5.85	4.60	3.34	4.60	3.34	4.18	3.76	5.02	2.93	2.93	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06	
4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	9
ANVICR	0.00	11.11	11.11	0.00	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	11.11	7.38
	0.00	9.09	8.33	0.00	9.09	12.50	9.09	12.50	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	14.29	
	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.82	
	0.15	0.81	0.89	1.93	0.81	0.59	0.81	0.59	0.74	0.66	0.89	0.52	0.52	
5	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	0	26
OTHCRCM	3.85	3.85	15.38	7.69	11.54	7.69	11.54	3.85	7.69	11.54	7.69	7.69	0.00	21.31
	50.00	9.09	33.33	14.29	27.27	25.00	27.27	12.50	20.00	33.33	16.67	28.57	0.00	
	0.82	0.82	3.28	1.64	2.46	1.64	2.46	0.82	1.64	2.46	1.64	1.64	0.00	
	0.43	2.34	2.56	2.98	2.34	1.70	2.34	1.70	2.13	1.92	2.56	1.49	1.49	
6	0	4	0	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	28
TECH	0.00	14.29	0.00	10.71	14.29	7.14	7.14	3.57	14.29	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	22.95
	0.00	36.36	0.00	21.43	36.36	25.00	18.18	12.50	40.00	22.22	16.67	28.57	28.57	
	0.00	3.20	0.00	2.46	3.20	1.64	1.64	0.82	3.20	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	
	0.46	2.52	2.75	3.21	2.52	1.84	2.52	1.84	2.30	2.07	2.75	1.61	1.61	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. AGE @ CURR OFFENSE

IOWA 17  
PROL (CONT.)

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC (1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	AGEOC (1)	VALID							TOTAL	
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655													
		QUESTION	AGEOC (1)	X-ONE											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		0-17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
		X-ONE													TOTAL
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
VLNTRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.82
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	
	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06		
TOTAL	2	11	12	14	11	8	11	8	10	9	12	7	7	122	
	1.64	9.02	9.84	11.48	9.02	6.56	9.02	6.56	8.29	7.38	9.84	5.74	5.74		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 55.96 P = 0.9183626  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 72 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
CHI-SQ = 77.85 81.90 87.63 92.46 96.86 102.08 105.68 113.38

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 13 13



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. AGE @ PAROLE

IOWA 18

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) ACEPC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	QUESTION											TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
LEVVC (1)	0-19	20	21	22	23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
X-ONE												
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
CVIOCR	0.00	18.18	0.00	9.09	18.18	18.18	9.09	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.00	6.79
	0.00	22.22	0.00	5.00	16.67	6.67	6.25	9.09	4.76	11.11	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.62	1.23	1.23	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	0.41	0.61	1.15	1.36	0.81	2.04	1.09	0.75	1.43	0.61	0.75	
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>
CNVICR	4.41	5.88	7.35	20.59	5.88	19.12	8.82	8.82	5.88	4.41	8.82	41.98
	50.00	44.44	29.41	70.00	33.33	43.33	37.50	54.55	19.05	33.33	54.55	
	1.85	2.47	3.09	8.64	2.47	8.02	3.70	3.70	2.47	1.85	3.70	
	2.52	3.78	7.14	8.40	5.04	12.59	6.72	4.62	8.31	3.78	4.62	
<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.62
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	
	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.19	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.06	
<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
ANVICR	0.00	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.00	36.36	9.09	0.00	18.18	0.00	9.09	6.79
	0.00	11.11	5.88	5.00	0.00	13.33	6.25	0.00	9.52	0.00	9.09	
	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	2.47	0.62	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.62	
	0.41	0.61	1.15	1.36	0.81	2.04	1.09	0.75	1.43	0.61	0.75	
<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>
OTHRM	2.94	2.94	20.59	2.94	11.76	14.71	11.76	5.88	14.71	11.76	0.00	20.99
	16.67	11.11	41.18	5.00	33.33	16.67	25.00	18.18	23.31	44.44	0.00	
	0.62	0.62	4.32	0.62	2.47	3.09	2.47	1.23	3.09	2.47	0.00	
	1.26	1.89	3.57	4.20	2.52	6.30	3.36	2.31	4.41	1.89	2.31	
<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>
TECH	6.06	3.03	12.12	9.09	6.06	15.15	12.12	6.06	18.18	3.03	9.09	20.37
	33.33	11.11	23.53	15.00	16.67	16.67	25.00	10.10	28.57	11.11	27.27	
	1.23	0.62	2.47	1.85	1.23	3.09	2.47	1.23	3.70	0.62	1.85	
	1.22	1.83	3.46	4.07	2.44	6.11	3.26	2.24	4.28	1.83	2.24	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. AGE @ PAROLE

IOWA 18  
PROL (CONT.)

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC(1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	AGEPC(1)	VALID	SAMP	1/20/89	23:51:26			TOTAL
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655											
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
LEVVC(1)	0-19	20	21	22	23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-34	35-39	40+		
X-ONE												TOTAL	
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	
VLNTRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	25.00	2.47	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	9.52	0.00	9.09		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.62		
	0.15	0.22	0.42	0.49	0.30	0.74	0.40	0.27	0.52	0.22	0.27		
TOTAL	6	9	17	20	12	30	16	11	21	9	11	162	
	3.70	5.56	10.49	12.35	7.41	18.52	9.88	6.79	12.96	5.56	6.79		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 52.08 P = 0.7566555  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 60 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
CHI-SQ = 65.31 69.02 74.28 78.74 82.80 87.63 90.97 98.12

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
NEW 1 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 11

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. AGE @ 1ST COMMITMENT

IOWA 19

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) AGE1(1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 VALID  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
LEVVC (1)	15-17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30+	
X-ONE											
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
CVIOCR	0.00	33.33	16.67	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	7.14
	0.00	18.18	16.67	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	
	0.00	2.38	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.00	
	0.14	0.79	0.43	0.64	0.64	1.00	0.21	0.57	0.36	0.71	
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>
CNVICR	3.03	9.09	9.09	12.12	15.15	24.24	3.03	6.06	12.12	6.06	39.29
	50.00	27.27	50.00	44.44	55.56	57.14	33.33	25.00	33.33	20.00	
	1.19	3.57	3.57	4.76	5.95	9.52	1.19	2.38	4.76	2.38	
	0.79	4.32	2.36	3.54	3.54	5.50	1.18	3.14	4.71	3.93	
<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	2.38
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	
	0.05	0.26	0.14	0.21	0.21	0.33	0.07	0.19	0.29	0.24	
<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
ANVICR	0.00	25.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	4.76
	0.00	9.09	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	
	0.00	1.19	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	
	0.09	0.52	0.29	0.43	0.43	0.67	0.14	0.38	0.57	0.48	
<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>
OTHICR	0.00	11.76	5.88	11.76	11.76	11.76	5.88	17.65	11.76	11.76	29.24
	0.00	18.18	16.67	22.22	22.22	14.29	33.33	37.50	16.67	20.00	
	0.00	2.38	1.19	2.38	2.38	2.38	1.19	3.57	2.38	2.38	
	0.40	2.23	1.21	1.82	1.82	2.83	0.61	1.62	2.43	2.02	
<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>
TECH	5.00	15.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	5.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	23.81
	50.00	27.27	16.67	0.00	0.00	28.57	33.33	37.50	33.33	30.00	
	1.19	3.57	1.19	0.00	0.00	4.76	1.19	3.57	4.76	3.57	
	0.48	2.62	1.43	2.14	2.14	3.33	0.71	1.90	2.36	2.38	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. AGE @ 1ST COMMITMENT IOWA 19  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) AGE1(1) VALID  
 TOT PCT SAUP 1/20/49  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655										TOTAL	
	1 15-17	2 18	3 19	4 20	5 21	6 22	7 23	8 24	9 25-29	10 30+		
7 VLNTRY	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	2 2.38
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.00	
	0.05	0.26	0.14	0.21	0.21	0.33	0.07	0.19	0.29	0.24		
TOTAL	2 2.38	11 13.10	6 7.14	9 10.71	9 10.71	14 16.67	3 3.57	8 9.52	12 14.29	10 11.90		84

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 48.75 P = 0.6766289  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 54 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 59.01 62.54 67.56 71.81 75.70 80.32 83.52 90.37

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17  
 NEW 0 1 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 10 10 10

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CURRENT OFFENSE SCORE

IOWA 20

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CUOFC (1) VALD  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

PROL  
VALID  
SAMP 1/20/89  
23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
QUESTION CUOFC (1) X-ONE

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE TOTAL	1 ROBRY	2 PERLAR	3 AGBUR	4 AIRSON	5 MURDR	6 MANSI	7 KIDNP	8 RAPE	9 SODNY	10 BURCL	11 SLNARC	12 MVTFT	13 FORCY	14 ACAST	15 WEPV	16 LARCY	17 VANDL	18 WEPNV	19 NVCON	20 NONE
1 12 CVICR 6.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	9.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.71	0.13	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	5.55	0.13	0.65	1.40	0.13	0.00	0.52	0.13	0.06	0.06	1.94
2 76 CNVICR 40.86	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	2	4	11	0	0	2	1	0	0	17
	3.95	1.32	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.42	2.63	5.26	14.47	0.00	0.00	2.63	1.32	0.00	0.00	22.37
	27.27	50.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.37	*100.	40.00	47.83	0.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	56.67
	1.61	0.54	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.74	1.08	2.15	5.91	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.54	0.00	0.00	9.14
	4.49	0.82	1.23	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63	35.14	0.82	4.09	9.40	0.82	0.00	3.27	0.82	0.41	0.41	12.26
3 2 AVICR 1.08	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.92	0.02	0.11	0.25	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.32
4 15 ANVICR 8.06	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
	6.67	0.00	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.67	0.00	6.67	6.67	0.00	0.00	13.33	0.00	6.67	0.00	6.67
	9.09	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.14	0.00	10.00	4.35	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	3.33
	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.76	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54
	0.89	0.16	0.24	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	6.94	0.16	0.81	1.85	0.16	0.00	0.65	0.16	0.08	0.08	2.42
5 38 OTHCRM 20.43	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	20	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
	10.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63	52.63	0.00	10.53	5.26	2.63	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.53
	36.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	23.26	0.00	40.00	8.70	50.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33
	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	10.75	0.00	2.15	1.08	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15
	2.25	0.41	0.61	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	17.57	0.41	2.04	4.70	0.41	0.00	1.63	0.41	0.20	0.20	6.13
6 38 TECH 20.43	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	9	1	0	2	0	0	1	7
	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.47	0.00	2.63	23.68	2.63	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	2.63	18.42
	9.09	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.44	0.00	10.00	39.13	50.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	23.33
	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.06	0.00	0.54	4.84	0.54	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.54	3.76
	2.25	0.41	0.61	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	17.57	0.41	2.04	4.70	0.41	0.00	1.63	0.41	0.20	0.20	6.13

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CURRENT OFFENSE SCORE

IOWA 20  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC (1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	CUOFC (1)	VALD	SAMP	1/20/89	23:51:26																			
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655																											
		QUESTION	CUOFC (1)	X-ONE																									
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
LEVVC (1)	ROBYR	PERLAR	AGBUR	ARSON	MURDR	MANSI	KIDNP	RAPE	SODHY	BURCL	SLNARC	MVTFT	FORCY	ACAST	WEPV	LARCY	VANDL	WEPNV	NVCON	NONE									
X-ONE																													
TOTAL																													
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1									
5	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00									
2.69	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33									
	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54									
	0.30	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	2.31	0.05	0.27	0.62	0.05	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.81									
TOTAL	11	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	86	2	10	23	2	0	8	2	1	1	30									
186	5.91	1.08	1.61	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	46.24	1.08	5.38	12.37	1.08	0.00	4.30	1.08	0.54	0.54	16.13									

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
 NO CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 114 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 121.47 126.51 133.60 139.55 144.95 151.32 155.70 165.01

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	0	15	0	16	17	18	19	20

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. PRIOR VIOLENCE SCORE

IOWA 21

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PRVIC (1) VALID  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SANP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION PRVIC (1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	TOTAL
LEVVC (1)	0-10	11-20	21+	
X-ONE				
1	6	5	1	12
CVIOCR	59.00	41.67	8.33	6.49
	4.14	15.15	14.29	
	3.24	2.70	0.54	
	9.41	2.14	0.45	
2	61	10	4	75
CNVICR	81.33	13.33	5.33	40.54
	42.07	30.30	57.14	
	32.97	5.41	2.16	
	53.78	13.38	2.84	
3	1	1	0	2
AVIOCR	59.00	50.00	0.00	1.08
	0.69	3.03	0.00	
	0.54	0.54	0.00	
	1.57	0.36	0.07	
4	11	3	1	15
ANVICR	73.33	20.00	6.67	8.11
	7.59	9.09	14.29	
	5.95	1.62	0.54	
	11.76	2.68	0.57	
5	30	8	0	38
OTHCRRM	78.95	21.05	0.00	20.54
	20.69	24.24	0.00	
	16.22	4.32	0.00	
	29.78	6.78	1.44	
6	33	4	1	38
TECH	86.84	10.53	2.63	20.54
	22.76	12.12	14.29	
	17.84	2.16	0.54	
	29.78	6.78	1.44	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. PRIOR VIOLENCE SCORE IOWA 21  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PRVIC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	QUESTION	PRVIC (1)	X-ONE	TOTAL
LEVVC (1)	1	2	3	
X-ONE	0-10	11-90	91+	
7	3	2	0	5
VLNTRY	69.00	40.00	0.00	2.70
	2.07	6.06	0.00	
	1.62	1.03	0.00	
	3.92	0.89	0.19	
TOTAL	145	33	7	185
	73.38	17.84	3.78	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 14.04 P = 0.2981175  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. STREET TIME SCORE

IOWA 22

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) STTIC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION STTIC (1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	4	
LEVVC (1)	0-6	6-11	11-14	14+	
X-ONE					TOTAL
1	4	6	1	1	12
CVIOCR	33.33	50.00	8.33	8.33	6.45
	9.52	6.93	5.26	2.56	
	2.15	3.23	0.54	0.54	
	2.71	5.55	1.23	2.52	
2	19	35	10	12	76
CNVICR	25.00	46.05	13.16	15.79	40.86
	45.24	40.70	52.63	30.77	
	19.22	18.82	5.38	6.45	
	17.16	35.14	7.76	15.94	
3	0	0	0	2	2
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.08
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	
	0.45	0.92	0.20	0.42	
4	5	7	0	3	15
ANVICR	33.33	46.67	0.00	20.00	8.96
	11.90	8.14	0.00	7.69	
	2.69	3.76	0.00	1.61	
	3.39	6.94	1.53	3.15	
5	7	22	2	7	38
OTHICRM	18.42	57.89	5.26	18.42	20.43
	16.67	25.58	10.53	17.95	
	3.76	11.83	1.08	3.76	
	8.58	17.57	3.88	7.97	
6	7	14	5	12	38
TECH	18.42	36.84	13.16	31.58	20.43
	16.67	16.28	26.32	30.77	
	3.76	7.53	2.69	6.45	
	8.58	17.57	3.88	7.97	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. STREET TIME SCORE  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) STTIC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 22  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 SAMP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	X-ONE
LEVVC (1)	0-6	6-11	11-14	14+	
X-ONE					TOTAL
7	0	2	1	2	5
VLNTRY	0.00	40.00	20.00	40.00	2.69
	0.00	2.33	5.26	5.13	
	0.00	1.02	0.54	1.08	
	1.13	2.31	0.51	1.05	

TOTAL 42 86 19 39 186  
 22.58 46.24 10.22 20.97

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 21.59 P = 0.2508507  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CRIMINAL HISTORY SCOR

IOWA 23

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CHHIC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION CHHIC (1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	4	
LEVVC (1)	0-15	16-40	41-139	140+	
X-ONE					TOTAL
1	1	2	7	2	12
CVIOCR	8.33	16.67	58.33	16.67	6.49
	1.33	4.76	15.22	9.09	
	9.54	1.03	3.78	1.08	
	4.86	2.72	2.98	1.43	
2	32	17	14	12	75
CNVICR	42.67	22.67	18.67	16.00	40.54
	42.67	40.48	30.43	54.55	
	17.30	9.19	7.57	6.49	
	30.41	17.03	18.65	8.92	
3	1	1	0	0	2
AVIOCR	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	1.08
	1.33	2.38	0.00	0.00	
	9.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	
	0.81	0.45	0.50	0.24	
4	3	5	7	0	15
ANVICR	20.00	33.33	46.67	0.00	8.11
	4.00	11.99	15.22	0.00	
	1.62	2.79	3.78	0.00	
	6.08	3.41	3.73	1.78	
5	16	8	8	6	38
OTHCRR	42.11	21.05	21.05	15.79	20.54
	21.33	19.05	17.39	27.27	
	8.65	4.32	4.32	3.24	
	15.41	8.63	9.45	4.52	
6	18	9	10	1	38
TECH	47.37	23.68	26.32	2.63	20.54
	24.00	21.43	21.74	4.55	
	9.73	4.06	5.41	0.54	
	15.41	8.63	9.45	4.52	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CRIMINAL HISTORY SCOR

IOWA 23  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CHHC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION CHHC (1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	4	X-ONE
LEVVC (1)	0-15	16-40	41-139	140+	
X-ONE					TOTAL
7	4	0	0	1	5
VLNTRY	80.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	2.70
	5.33	0.00	0.00	4.55	
	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.54	
	2.03	1.14	1.24	0.59	

TOTAL 75 42 46 22 185  
 40.54 22.70 24.86 11.89

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 28.18 P = 0.0594273  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 18 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 20.60 22.80 26.00 28.90 31.50 34.80 37.20 42.31

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CURRENT ESCAPE SCORE

IOWA 24

ROW PCT PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CUES(1) VALD

TOT PCT SAUP 1/20/89

EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 655 23:51:26

QUESTION CUES(1) X-ONE

QUEST LEVVC(1) X-ONE	1 CO	2 CH	3 NOT	TOTAL
1 CVIOCR	1 8.33 12.50 0.54 0.52	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.72	11 91.67 6.67 5.98 10.76	12 6.52
2 CNVICR	3 4.00 37.50 1.63 3.26	4 5.33 36.36 2.17 4.48	68 90.67 41.21 36.96 67.26	75 40.76
3 AVIOCR	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.08	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.12	2 *100. 1.21 1.09 1.79	2 1.09
4 ANVICR	1 6.67 12.50 0.54 0.65	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.90	14 93.33 8.48 7.61 13.45	15 8.15
5 OTHCRM	1 2.70 12.50 0.54 1.61	4 10.81 36.36 2.17 2.21	32 86.49 19.39 17.39 33.18	37 20.11
6 TECH	2 5.26 25.00 1.09 1.65	1 2.63 9.09 0.54 2.27	35 92.11 21.21 19.02 34.08	38 20.65

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CURRENT ESCAPE SCORE IOWA 24  
 ROW PCT PIOL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CUES( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAHP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION CUES( 1) X-ONE  
 QUEST 1 2 3  
 LEVVC (1) CO CH NOT TOTAL  
 X-ONE

7	0	2	3	5
VLNTRY	9.00	40.00	60.00	2.72
	9.00	18.18	1.82	
	9.00	1.09	1.63	
	9.22	0.30	4.48	

TOTAL	8	11	165	184
	4.35	5.98	89.67	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 15.49 P = 0.2155174  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 14.00 15.80 18.50 21.00 23.30 26.20 28.30 32.91

COUNT	M. S.	PAR VIOL	VS.	SUBSTANCE ABUSE SCORE	IOWA	25				
ROW PCT	PROL									
COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVV( 1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	SUAB( 1)	VALID				
TOT PCT						SADP				
EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655					1/20/39	23:51:26			
QUEST	QUESTION		SUAB( 1)		X-ONE					TOTAL
LEVV( 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
X-ONE	PCP	N-IN	SNF	OPAD	HAL	DC	OH	AL	NO	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	12
CVIOCR	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.67	50.00	6.45
	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	16.67	
	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	3.23	
	0.19	0.29	0.32	0.77	0.45	0.90	1.16	5.48	2.32	
2	1	2	1	3	3	6	4	42	14	76
CNVICR	1.32	2.63	1.32	3.95	3.95	7.89	5.26	55.26	18.42	40.56
	33.33	33.33	20.00	25.00	42.86	42.86	22.22	49.41	33.33	
	0.54	1.08	0.54	1.61	1.61	3.23	2.15	22.58	7.53	
	1.23	2.45	2.04	4.90	2.86	5.72	7.35	34.73	14.71	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
AVIOCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.08
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	
	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.07	0.15	0.19	0.91	0.39	
4	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	7	1	15
ANVICR	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	6.67	0.00	20.00	46.67	6.67	8.06
	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	14.29	0.00	16.67	8.24	2.78	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.54	0.00	1.61	3.76	0.54	
	0.24	0.48	0.40	0.97	0.56	1.13	1.45	6.85	2.90	
5	0	1	2	3	1	5	6	13	7	38
OTHCRR	0.00	2.63	5.26	7.89	2.63	13.16	15.79	34.21	18.42	20.43
	0.00	16.67	40.00	25.00	14.29	35.71	33.33	15.29	19.44	
	0.00	0.54	1.08	1.61	0.54	2.69	3.23	6.99	3.76	
	0.61	1.23	1.02	2.45	1.43	2.86	3.68	17.37	7.35	
6	1	2	1	2	2	3	5	16	6	38
TECH	2.63	5.26	2.63	5.26	5.26	7.89	13.16	42.11	15.79	20.43
	33.33	33.33	20.00	16.67	28.57	21.43	27.78	18.82	16.67	
	0.54	1.08	0.54	1.08	1.08	1.61	2.69	8.60	3.23	
	0.61	1.23	1.02	2.45	1.43	2.86	3.68	17.37	7.35	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. SUBSTANCE ABUSE SCORE IOWA 25  
 ROW PCT PEOL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) SUABC (1) VALID  
 TOT PCT SAUP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:25

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655									TOTAL
	QUESTION SUABC (1) X-ONE									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	PCP	N-IN	SNF	OPAD	HAL	DC	OH	AL	NO	
7	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
VLNTRY	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	2.69
	0.00	16.67	20.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.00	
	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	
	0.08	0.16	0.13	0.32	0.19	0.38	0.48	2.28	0.97	
TOTAL	3	6	5	12	7	14	18	85	36	136
	1.61	3.23	2.69	6.45	3.76	7.53	9.68	45.70	19.35	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 57.23 P = 0.1699544  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 48 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 52.70 56.04 60.80 64.83 68.52 72.92 75.97 82.52



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. X-SCORE

IOWA 26

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) IX (1) VALD  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL

PROL  
SAMP 1/20/89  
23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
QUESTION IX (1)  
X-ONE

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	1 0	2 1	3 2	4 3	5 4	6 5	7 6	8 7	9 8	10 9	11 10	12 11	13 12	14 13	15 14	16 15	17 16	18 17+	TOTAL	
1 CVIOCR	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 8.33	0 0.00	1 8.33	0 0.00	3 25.00	2 16.67	2 16.67	1 8.33	2 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	12 6.45
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	5.88	0.00	13.29	11.11	20.00	5.88	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.61	1.08	1.08	0.54	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.84	0.52	0.71	0.90	1.23	1.10	1.23	1.35	1.16	0.65	1.10	0.58	0.13	0.26	0.13	0.06	0.06		
2 CNVICR	0 0.00	5 6.58	2 2.63	6 7.89	5 6.58	11 14.47	6 7.89	11 14.47	8 10.53	5 6.58	4 5.26	4 5.26	4 5.26	1 1.32	2 2.63	1 1.32	0 0.00	1 1.32	1 1.32	76 40.86
	0.00	38.46	25.00	54.55	35.71	57.89	35.29	57.89	38.10	27.78	40.00	23.53	44.44	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	
	0.00	2.69	1.08	3.23	2.69	5.91	3.23	5.91	4.30	2.69	2.15	2.15	2.15	0.54	1.08	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.54	
	0.00	5.31	3.27	4.49	5.72	7.76	6.95	7.76	8.58	7.35	4.09	6.95	3.68	0.82	1.63	0.82	0.41	0.41		
3 AVIOCR	0 0.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 1.08
	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.19	0.11	0.18	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01		
4 ANVICR	0 0.00	1 6.67	0 0.00	1 6.67	1 6.67	1 6.67	2 13.33	1 6.67	2 13.33	1 6.67	1 6.67	2 13.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 6.67	1 6.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	15 8.06
	0.00	7.69	0.00	9.09	7.14	5.26	11.76	5.26	9.52	5.56	10.00	11.76	0.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.08	0.54	1.08	0.54	0.54	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.05	0.65	0.89	1.13	1.53	1.37	1.53	1.69	1.45	0.81	1.37	0.73	0.16	0.32	0.16	0.08	0.08		
5 OTHCRM	0 0.00	2 5.26	2 5.26	1 2.63	4 10.53	3 7.89	3 7.89	2 5.26	5 13.16	5 13.16	2 5.26	5 13.16	3 7.89	1 2.63	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	38 20.43
	0.00	15.38	25.00	9.09	28.57	15.79	17.65	10.53	23.81	27.78	20.00	29.41	33.33	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.08	1.08	0.54	2.15	1.61	1.61	1.08	2.69	2.69	1.08	2.69	1.61	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	2.66	1.63	2.25	2.86	3.88	3.47	3.88	4.29	3.68	2.04	3.47	1.84	0.41	0.82	0.41	0.20	0.20		
6 TECH	0 0.00	3 7.89	4 10.53	3 7.89	3 7.89	3 7.89	5 13.16	4 10.53	2 5.26	4 10.53	1 2.63	5 13.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 2.63	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	38 20.43
	0.00	23.08	50.00	27.27	21.43	15.79	29.41	21.05	9.52	22.22	10.00	29.41	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.61	2.15	1.61	1.61	1.61	2.69	2.15	1.08	2.15	0.54	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	2.66	1.63	2.25	2.86	3.88	3.47	3.88	4.29	3.68	2.04	3.47	1.84	0.41	0.82	0.41	0.20	0.20		

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. X-SCORE

ROW PCT																			IOWA	26	
COL PCT	QUEST	(SUB-Q)	LEVVC (1)	VS	QUEST	(SUB-Q)	IX	(1)	VALID											(CONT.)	
TOT PCT																			SAMP	1/20/89	
EXP VAL																			23:51:26		
		SAMPLE SIZE = 655																			
		QUESTION IX (1) X-ONE																			
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL		
LEVVC (1)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
X-ONE																					
7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5		
VLNTRY	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	2.69		
	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26	4.76	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00			
	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00			
	0.00	0.35	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.51	0.46	0.51	0.56	0.48	0.27	0.46	0.24	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.03			
TOTAL	0	13	8	11	14	19	17	19	21	18	10	17	9	2	4	2	1	1	136		
	0.00	6.99	4.30	5.91	7.53	10.22	9.14	10.22	11.29	9.68	5.38	9.14	4.84	1.08	2.15	1.08	0.54	0.54			

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
NO CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 102 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 109.04 113.82 120.56 126.21 131.35 137.31 141.59 150.47

COL OPTIONS	OLD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	NEW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. Y-SCORE

IOWA 27

ROW PCT  
COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) IY (1) VALD  
TOT PCT  
EXP VAL  
SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
X-ONE  
1/20/89  
23:51:26

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	1 0	2 1	3 2	4 3	5 4	6 5	7 6	8 7	9 8	10 9	11 10	12 11	13 12	14 13	15 14	16 15	17 16	18 17	TOTAL
1 CVIOCR	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 8.33	1 8.33	0 0.00	3 25.00	1 8.33	1 8.33	3 25.00	1 8.33	0 0.00	1 3.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	12 6.45
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	11.11	0.00	13.75	6.67	6.67	21.43	20.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	1.61	0.54	0.54	1.61	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.90	0.65	0.71	1.35	1.10	0.54	0.54	1.03	1.03	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.32	0.32	0.19	0.13	0.26	
2 CNVICR	0 0.00	6 7.89	2 2.63	5 6.58	14 18.42	4 5.26	6 7.89	5 6.58	7 9.21	5 6.58	7 9.21	4 5.26	4 5.26	1 1.32	4 5.26	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 2.63	76 40.36
	0.00	42.86	20.00	45.45	66.67	23.53	66.67	55.56	43.75	31.25	46.67	26.67	28.57	20.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	
	0.00	3.23	1.08	2.69	7.53	2.15	3.23	2.69	3.76	2.69	3.76	2.15	2.15	0.54	2.15	0.00	0.00	1.08	
	0.00	5.72	4.09	4.49	8.58	6.95	3.68	3.68	6.54	6.54	6.13	6.13	5.72	2.04	2.04	1.23	0.82	1.63	
3 AVIOCR	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 1.08
	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.23	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04	
4 ANVICR	0 0.00	1 6.67	1 6.67	0 0.00	1 6.67	3 20.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 13.33	1 6.67	1 6.67	0 0.00	1 6.67	1 6.67	0 0.00	1 6.67	1 6.67	1 6.67	15 8.96
	0.00	7.14	10.00	0.00	4.76	17.65	0.00	0.00	12.50	6.25	6.67	0.00	7.14	20.00	0.00	33.33	50.00	25.00	
	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.54	1.61	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.54	
	0.00	1.13	0.81	0.89	1.69	1.37	0.73	0.73	1.29	1.29	1.21	1.21	1.13	0.40	0.40	0.24	0.16	0.32	
5 OTHCRN	0 0.00	2 5.26	3 7.89	1 2.63	2 5.26	5 13.16	2 5.26	2 5.26	2 5.26	3 7.89	5 13.16	6 15.79	3 7.89	0 0.00	1 2.63	1 2.63	0 0.00	0 0.00	38 20.43
	0.00	14.29	30.00	9.09	9.52	29.41	22.22	22.22	12.50	18.75	33.33	40.00	21.43	0.00	20.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.08	1.61	0.54	1.08	2.69	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.61	2.69	3.23	1.61	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	2.86	2.04	2.25	4.29	3.47	1.84	1.84	3.27	3.27	3.06	3.06	2.86	1.02	1.02	0.61	0.41	0.82	
6 TECH	0 0.00	4 10.53	4 10.53	4 10.53	4 10.53	5 13.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 10.53	3 7.89	1 2.63	4 10.53	3 7.89	1 2.63	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 2.63	38 20.43
	0.00	28.57	40.00	36.36	19.05	29.41	0.00	0.00	25.00	18.75	6.67	26.67	21.43	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	
	0.00	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.69	0.00	0.00	2.15	1.61	0.54	2.15	1.61	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	
	0.00	2.86	2.04	2.25	4.29	3.47	1.84	1.84	3.27	3.27	3.06	3.06	2.86	1.02	1.02	0.61	0.41	0.82	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. Y-SCORE

IOWA 27  
PROL (CONT.)

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC (1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	1Y (1)	(1)	VALID	SAHP	1/20/89	23:51:26																	
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655																	TOTAL									
QUEST	LEVVC (1)	X-ONE	QUESTION	1Y (1)	X-ONE	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	TOTAL									
X-ONE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17+	TOTAL								
7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5								
VLNTRY	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	2.69								
	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00									
	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00									
	0.00	0.38	0.27	0.30	0.56	0.46	0.24	0.24	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.00									
TOTAL	0	14	10	11	21	17	9	9	16	16	15	15	14	5	5	3	2	4	136									
	0.00	7.53	5.38	5.91	11.29	9.14	4.84	4.84	8.60	8.60	3.06	3.06	7.53	2.69	2.69	1.61	1.00	2.15										

EMPTY ROW OR COLUMN  
NO CHI-SQUARE POSSIBLE

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 102 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 109.04 113.82 120.56 126.21 131.35 137.41 141.59 150.47

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. NUMBER CURRENT OFFENS  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) NCO (1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 23  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SALR 1/20/39  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION NCO (1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	3	4	
LEVVC (1)	1	2	3	4+	
X-ONE					TOTAL
1	3	2	2	0	7
CVIOCR	42.86	28.57	28.57	0.00	4.90
	4.05	4.00	14.29	0.00	
	2.10	1.40	1.40	0.00	
	3.62	2.45	0.69	0.24	
2	21	24	10	4	59
ANVICR	35.59	40.68	16.95	6.78	41.26
	23.38	48.00	71.43	80.00	
	14.69	16.78	6.99	2.80	
	30.53	20.63	5.78	2.06	
3	2	0	0	0	2
AVIOCR	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40
	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.03	0.70	0.20	0.07	
4	6	5	0	1	12
ANVICR	50.00	41.67	0.00	8.33	8.39
	8.11	10.00	0.00	20.00	
	4.20	3.50	0.00	0.70	
	6.21	4.20	1.17	0.42	
5	17	10	2	0	29
OTHCRM	58.62	34.48	6.90	0.00	20.28
	22.97	20.00	14.29	0.00	
	11.89	6.99	1.40	0.00	
	15.01	10.14	2.84	1.01	
6	23	9	0	0	32
TECH	71.87	28.12	0.00	0.00	22.38
	31.08	18.00	0.00	0.00	
	16.08	6.29	0.00	0.00	
	16.56	11.19	3.13	1.12	



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CURRENT CONV FOR VIOL  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CVIOC 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 29  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAPP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION CVIOC 1) X-ONE

QUEST LEVVC 1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
1 CVIOCR	3 25.00 13.64 1.61 1.42	9 75.00 5.49 4.84 10.58	12 6.45
2 ANVICR	5 6.58 22.73 2.69 8.99	71 93.42 43.29 38.17 67.01	76 40.86
3 AVIOCR	2 *100. 9.09 1.08 0.24	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.76	2 1.08
4 ANVICR	2 13.33 9.09 1.08 1.77	13 86.67 7.93 6.99 13.23	15 8.06
5 OTHICRM	6 15.79 27.27 3.23 4.49	32 84.21 19.51 17.20 33.51	38 20.43
6 TECH	3 7.89 13.64 1.61 4.49	35 92.11 21.34 18.82 33.51	38 20.43

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. CURRENT CONV FOR VIOL

IOWA 29  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 SAHP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) CV10C 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION CV10C 1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC 1)	YES	NO	TOTAL
X-ONE			
7	1	4	5
VLNTRY	20.00	80.00	2.69
	4.55	2.44	
	0.54	2.15	
	0.59	4.41	

TOTAL 22 164 186  
 11.83 88.17

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 20.40 P = 0.0023532  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.30 18.50 22.46



COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. PRIOR CONV FOR VIOL ( IOWA  
 ROW PCT PROL 30  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PVIOC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 655 23:54:26

QUESTION PVIOC (1) X-ONE

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
1 CVIOCR	16.67 40.00 1.00 0.32	10 83.33 5.52 5.33 11.68	12 6.45
2 CNVICR	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.04	76 *100. 41.99 40.86 73.96	76 40.86
3 AVIOCR	1 50.00 20.00 0.54 0.05	1 50.00 0.55 0.54 1.95	2 1.08
4 ANVICR	0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.40	15 *100. 8.29 8.06 14.60	15 8.06
5 OTHCRM	1 2.63 20.00 0.54 1.02	37 97.37 20.44 19.89 36.98	38 20.43
6 TECH	1 2.63 20.00 0.54 1.02	37 97.37 20.44 19.89 36.98	38 20.43

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. PRIOR CONV FOR VIOL ( IOWA 30  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) PVIO(1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION PVIO(1) X-ONE

QUEST	1	2	
LEVVC(1)	YES	NO	TOTAL
7	0	5	5
VLNTRY	0.00	*100.	2.69
	0.00	2.76	
	0.00	2.69	
	0.13	4.87	
TOTAL	5	181	186
	2.69	97.31	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 28.73 P = 0.0000710  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 7.23 8.56 10.60 12.60 14.40 16.80 18.50 22.46

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. # PRIOR CONVICTIONS

IOWA 31

ROW PCT  
 COE PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) #PCVC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAPP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST LEVVC (1) X-ONE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
X-ONE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>CVIOCR</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>58.33</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6.45</b>
	1.69	13.21	8.57	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.54	3.76	1.61	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	3.81	3.42	2.26	1.29	0.65	0.32	0.26	
<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>CNVICR</b>	<b>32.89</b>	<b>23.68</b>	<b>19.74</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>40.86</b>
	42.37	33.96	42.86	35.00	70.00	40.00	50.00	
	13.44	9.68	8.06	3.76	3.76	1.08	1.08	
	24.11	21.66	14.30	8.17	4.09	2.04	1.63	
<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>AVIOCR</b>	<b>*100.</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.08</b>
	3.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.63	0.57	0.38	0.22	0.11	0.05	0.04	
<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>ANVICR</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>8.06</b>
	5.08	9.43	8.57	5.00	10.00	20.00	25.00	
	1.61	2.69	1.61	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	
	4.76	4.27	2.82	1.61	0.81	0.40	0.32	
<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>OTHICRM</b>	<b>26.32</b>	<b>36.84</b>	<b>15.79</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>20.43</b>
	16.95	26.42	17.14	25.00	20.00	0.00	25.00	
	5.38	7.53	3.23	2.69	1.08	0.00	0.54	
	12.05	10.83	7.15	4.09	2.04	1.02	0.82	
<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>TECH</b>	<b>42.11</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.43</b>
	27.12	15.09	22.86	25.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	
	8.60	4.30	4.30	2.69	0.00	0.54	0.00	
	12.05	10.83	7.15	4.09	2.04	1.02	0.82	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. # PRIOR CONVICTIONS IOWA 31  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) #PCVC 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL 23:54:26

QUEST	SAMPLE SIZE = 655							TOTAL
	QUESTION	#PCVC 1)	X-ONE					
LEVVC 1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
X-ONE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
7	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
VLNTRY	40.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	2.69
	3.39	1.49	0.00	5.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	
	1.08	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.00	
	1.59	1.42	0.94	0.54	0.27	0.13	0.11	
TOTAL	59	53	35	20	10	5	4	186
	31.72	28.49	18.82	10.75	5.38	2.69	2.15	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 33.49 P = 0.5883901  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 36 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 40.02 42.93 47.19 50.66 53.94 57.85 60.57 66.43

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. # PRIOR COMMITMENTS

IOWA 32

ROW PCT

PROL

COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC(1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) #PCMC(1)

VALID

TOT PCT

SAPP

1/20/89

EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

23:51:26

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
LEVVC(1)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
X-ONE								TOTAL
1	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	12
CVIOCR	41.67	50.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.45
	5.62	11.32	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2.69	3.23	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5.74	3.42	1.74	0.45	0.19	0.32	0.13	
2	37	20	10	4	2	2	1	76
ANVICH	48.68	26.32	13.16	5.26	2.63	2.63	1.32	50.46
	41.57	37.74	37.04	57.14	66.67	40.00	50.00	
	19.89	10.75	5.38	2.15	1.08	1.08	0.54	
	36.37	21.66	11.03	2.86	1.23	2.04	0.82	
3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
AVIOCR	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08
	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.96	0.57	0.29	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.02	
4	6	3	4	0	0	2	0	15
ANVICH	40.00	20.00	26.67	0.00	0.00	13.33	0.00	0.06
	6.74	5.66	14.81	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	
	3.23	1.61	2.15	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.00	
	7.18	4.27	2.18	0.56	0.24	0.40	0.16	
5	17	10	7	3	0	0	1	38
OTHCRM	44.74	26.32	18.42	7.89	0.00	0.00	2.63	20.43
	19.10	18.87	25.93	42.86	0.00	0.00	50.00	
	9.14	5.38	3.76	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.54	
	18.18	10.83	5.52	1.43	0.61	1.02	0.41	
6	19	13	5	0	0	1	0	38
TECH	50.00	34.21	13.16	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.00	20.43
	21.35	24.53	18.52	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	
	10.22	6.99	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	
	18.18	10.83	5.52	1.43	0.61	1.02	0.41	

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. # PRIOR COMMITMENTS  
 ROW PCT IOWA 32  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) #PCMC (1) PROL (CONT.)  
 TOT PCT VALID 1/20/89  
 EXP VAL SAMP 23:51:26

	SAMPLE SIZE = 655							
	QUESTION	#PCMC (1)	X-ONE					
QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
LEVVC (1)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	TOTAL
X-ONE								
7	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
VLNTRY	69.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	2.69
	3.37	1.82	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	
	1.61	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	
	2.39	1.42	0.73	0.19	0.08	0.13	0.05	
TOTAL	89	53	27	7	3	5	2	166
	47.85	28.49	14.52	3.76	1.61	2.69	1.08	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 35.83 P = 0.4764109  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 36 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 40.02 42.93 47.10 50.66 53.94 57.65 60.57 66.43

COL OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. COMMIT-FREE MOS

IOWA 33

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RCFCP (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 SAPP 1/20/89  
 23:51:26

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	CUESTION RCFCP (1) X-ONE																TOTAL
LEVVC (1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
X-ONE	0	1-5	6-11	12-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60-71	72-83	84-99	100+	200+	300+	400+	500+		
1 CVIOCR	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	
	36.36	9.09	0.00	36.36	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.87	
	9.09	20.00	0.00	20.00	5.56	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	2.50	0.62	0.00	2.50	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	3.02	0.34	0.48	1.37	1.24	0.69	0.27	0.34	0.55	0.14	0.21	1.51	0.69	0.06	0.06		
2 CNVICR	19	3	5	7	5	3	1	2	3	2	1	13	3	1	0	68	
	27.94	4.41	7.35	10.29	7.35	4.41	1.47	2.94	4.41	2.94	1.47	19.12	4.41	1.47	0.00	42.50	
	43.18	60.00	71.43	35.00	27.78	30.00	25.00	40.00	37.50	*100.	33.33	59.09	30.00	*100.	0.00		
	11.87	1.87	3.12	4.37	3.12	1.87	0.62	1.25	1.87	1.25	0.62	8.12	1.87	0.62	0.00		
	18.70	2.12	2.97	8.50	7.65	4.25	1.70	2.12	3.40	0.85	1.27	9.35	4.25	0.42	0.42		
3 AVIOCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.62	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00		
	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.01		
4 ANVICR	2	0	1	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	
	15.38	0.00	7.69	15.38	30.77	15.38	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	8.12	
	4.55	0.00	14.29	10.00	22.22	20.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00		
	1.25	0.00	0.62	1.25	2.50	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00		
	3.57	0.41	0.57	1.62	1.46	0.81	0.32	0.41	0.65	0.16	0.24	1.79	0.81	0.08	0.08		
5 OTHCRM	11	0	1	5	3	3	1	2	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	34	
	32.35	0.00	2.94	14.71	8.82	8.82	2.94	5.88	2.94	0.00	2.94	8.82	8.82	0.00	0.00	21.25	
	25.00	0.00	14.29	25.00	16.67	30.00	25.00	40.00	12.50	0.00	33.33	13.64	30.00	0.00	0.00		
	6.87	0.00	0.62	3.12	1.87	1.87	0.62	1.25	0.62	0.00	0.62	1.87	1.87	0.00	0.00		
	9.35	1.06	1.49	4.25	3.82	2.12	0.85	1.06	1.70	0.42	0.64	4.67	2.12	0.21	0.21		
6 TECH	7	1	0	2	5	2	1	1	2	0	0	6	2	0	1	30	
	23.33	3.33	0.00	6.67	16.67	6.67	3.33	3.33	6.67	0.00	0.00	20.00	6.67	0.00	3.33	18.75	
	15.91	20.00	0.00	10.00	27.78	20.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	27.27	20.00	0.00	*100.		
	4.37	0.62	0.00	1.25	3.12	1.25	0.62	0.62	1.25	0.00	0.00	3.75	1.25	0.00	0.62		
	8.25	0.94	1.31	3.75	3.37	1.87	0.75	0.94	1.50	0.37	0.56	4.12	1.87	0.19	0.19		

COUNT M. S. PAR VIOL VS. COMMIT-FREE MOS

IOWA 33  
PROL (CONT.)

ROW PCT	COL PCT	QUEST(SUB-Q)	LEVVC (1)	VS	QUEST(SUB-Q)	RCFPC (1)	VALD	SAMP	1/20/89	23:51:26						TOTAL	
TOT PCT	EXP VAL	SAMPLE SIZE = 655															
		QUESTION	RCFPC (1)												X-ONE		
QUEST	LEVVC (1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
X-ONE		0	1-5	6-11	12-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60-71	72-83	84-99	100+	200+	300+	400+	500+	
7		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
VLNTRY	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87
	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.82	0.09	0.13	0.37	0.34	0.19	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.41	0.19	0.02	0.02		
TOTAL	44	5	7	20	18	10	4	5	8	2	3	22	10	1	1	160	
	27.50	3.12	4.37	12.50	11.25	6.25	2.50	3.12	5.00	1.25	1.87	13.75	6.25	0.62	0.62		

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 81.14 P = 0.5681394  
WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 84 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
CHI-SQ = 90.36 94.71 100.86 106.04 110.75 116.32 120.17 128.37



COUNT NEW SAFETY SCORE VS. PAROLE REVOKED

IOWA 1

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IS ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

PROL  
 3AHP 1/21/89  
 0:23:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION RVOK( 1) X-ONE

QUEST IS ( 1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
1	2	11	13
0-1	15.38	84.62	2.39
	1.23	2.89	
	0.37	2.03	
	3.88	9.12	
2	2	9	11
2	18.18	81.82	2.03
	1.23	2.36	
	0.37	1.66	
	3.28	7.72	
3	4	8	12
	33.33	66.67	2.21
	2.47	2.10	
	0.74	1.47	
	3.58	8.42	
4	3	19	22
	13.64	86.36	4.05
	1.85	4.99	
	0.55	3.50	
	6.56	15.44	
5	7	10	17
	41.18	58.82	3.13
	4.32	2.62	
	1.29	1.84	
	5.07	11.93	
6	2	20	22
	9.09	90.91	4.05
	1.23	5.25	
	0.37	3.68	
	6.56	15.44	
7	3	21	24
	12.50	87.50	4.42
	1.85	5.51	
	0.55	3.87	
	7.16	16.84	
8	2	25	27
	7.41	92.59	4.97
	1.23	6.56	
	0.37	4.60	
	8.06	18.94	

COUNT NEW SAFETY SCORE VS. PAROLE REVOKED

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IS ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOKC (1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA  
 PROL  
 (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SAPP 1/21/89  
 0:23:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION RVOKC (1) X-ONE

QUEST IS ( 1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
9	7	20	27
	25.93	74.07	4.97
	4.32	5.25	
	1.29	3.68	
	8.06	18.94	
10	4	26	30
	13.33	86.67	5.52
	2.47	6.82	
	0.74	4.79	
	8.95	21.05	
11	7	22	29
	24.14	75.86	5.34
	4.32	5.77	
	1.29	4.05	
	8.65	20.35	
12	11	22	33
	33.33	66.67	6.08
	6.79	5.77	
	2.03	4.05	
	9.85	23.15	
13	9	27	36
	25.00	75.00	6.63
	5.56	7.09	
	1.66	4.97	
	19.74	25.26	
14	12	33	45
	26.67	73.33	8.29
	7.41	8.66	
	2.21	6.08	
	13.43	31.57	
15	17	22	39
	43.59	56.41	7.18
	10.49	5.77	
	3.13	4.05	
	11.64	27.36	
16	8	28	36
	22.22	77.78	6.63
	4.94	7.35	
	1.47	5.16	
	10.74	25.26	

COUNT NEW SAFETY SCORE VS. PAROLE REVOKED

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IS ( 1 ) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1 )  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/21/89  
 0:23:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION RVOK( 1 ) X-ONE

QUEST IS ( 1 ) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
17	17	20	37
	45.95	54.05	6.81
	10.49	5.25	
	3.13	3.63	
	11.04	25.96	
18	16	11	27
	59.26	40.74	4.97
	9.88	2.89	
	2.95	2.03	
	3.06	18.94	
19	18	15	33
	54.55	45.45	6.08
	11.11	3.94	
	3.31	2.76	
	9.85	23.15	
20	8	8	16
	50.00	50.00	2.95
	4.94	2.10	
	1.47	1.47	
	4.77	11.23	
21	2	2	4
	50.00	50.00	0.74
	1.23	0.52	
	0.37	0.37	
	1.19	2.81	
22	1	2	3
	33.33	66.67	0.55
	0.62	0.52	
	0.18	0.37	
	0.90	2.10	
TOTAL	162	381	543
	29.83	70.17	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 59.50 P = 0.0000345

WARNING -- ONE FIFTH OR MORE OF THE CELLS HAVE LESS THAN 5

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 21 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001

CHI-SQ = 23.90 26.20 29.60 32.70 35.50 38.90 41.40 46.80

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23  
 NEW 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

COUNT NEW SAFETY SCORE VS. M.S. PAROLE REVOCAT IOWA 2  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IS ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAIR 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL. SAMPLE SIZE = 655 0:23:37

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
IS ( 1) X-ONE	CVIOCR	ENVICR	AVIOCR	ANVICR	OTHRM	TECH	VLNTRY	
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
0-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	1.23
	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.00	
	0.14	0.84	0.01	0.14	0.42	0.41	0.05	
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.14	0.84	0.01	0.14	0.42	0.41	0.05	
3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	2.47
	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	25.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	
	0.27	1.68	0.02	0.27	0.84	0.81	0.09	
4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	1.85
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	2.94	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	0.20	1.26	0.02	0.20	0.63	0.61	0.07	
5	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	7
	0.00	28.57	14.29	0.00	28.57	28.57	0.00	4.32
	0.00	2.94	*100.	0.00	5.88	6.06	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.62	0.00	1.23	1.23	0.00	
	0.48	2.94	0.04	0.48	1.47	1.43	0.17	
6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.14	0.84	0.01	0.14	0.42	0.41	0.05	
7	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	1.85
	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	
	0.20	1.26	0.02	0.20	0.63	0.61	0.07	
8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	
	0.14	0.84	0.01	0.14	0.42	0.41	0.05	

COUNT NEW SAFETY SCORE VS. N.S. PAROLE REVOCAT IOWA 2  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IS ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VALU  
 TOT PCT SAVR 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 655 0:23:37

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
IS ( 1)	CVIOCR	CNVICR	AVIOCR	ANVICR	OTHCRR	TECH	VLNTRY	
X-ONE								
9	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	7
	14.29	28.57	0.00	0.00	14.29	28.57	14.29	4.32
	9.09	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	6.06	25.00	
	0.62	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.62	1.23	0.62	
	0.48	2.94	0.04	0.48	1.47	1.43	0.17	
10	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	4
	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	2.47
	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	0.27	1.68	0.02	0.27	0.84	0.81	0.09	
11	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	7
	0.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	42.86	28.57	0.00	4.32
	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	8.82	6.06	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	1.85	1.23	0.00	
	0.48	2.94	0.04	0.48	1.47	1.43	0.17	
12	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	11
	0.00	63.64	0.00	9.09	27.27	0.00	0.00	6.79
	0.00	10.29	0.00	9.09	8.82	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	4.32	0.00	0.62	1.85	0.00	0.00	
	0.75	4.62	0.06	0.75	2.31	2.24	0.27	
13	1	4	0	1	0	3	0	9
	11.11	44.44	0.00	11.11	0.00	33.33	0.00	5.56
	9.09	5.88	0.00	9.09	0.00	9.09	0.00	
	0.62	2.47	0.00	0.62	0.00	1.85	0.00	
	0.61	3.78	0.06	0.61	1.89	1.83	0.22	
14	1	3	0	1	3	3	1	12
	8.33	25.00	0.00	8.33	25.00	25.00	8.33	7.41
	9.09	4.41	0.00	9.09	8.82	9.09	25.00	
	0.62	1.85	0.00	0.62	1.85	1.85	0.62	
	0.81	5.04	0.07	0.81	2.52	2.44	0.30	
15	1	5	0	2	3	6	0	17
	5.88	29.41	0.00	11.76	17.65	35.29	0.00	10.49
	9.09	7.35	0.00	18.18	8.82	18.18	0.00	
	0.62	3.09	0.00	1.23	1.85	3.70	0.00	
	1.15	7.14	0.10	1.15	3.57	3.46	0.42	
16	0	4	0	1	2	1	0	8
	0.00	50.00	0.00	12.50	25.00	12.50	0.00	4.94
	0.00	5.88	0.00	9.09	5.88	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	2.47	0.00	0.62	1.23	0.62	0.00	
	0.54	3.36	0.05	0.54	1.68	1.63	0.20	

COUNT NEW SAFETY SCORE VS. M.S. PAROLE REVOCAT IOWA 2  
 ROW PCT PEOL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IS ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC (1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAIRP 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL SAMPLE SIZE = 655 0:23:37

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
IS ( 1) X-ONE	CVIOCR	CNVICR	AVIOCR	ANVICR	OTICRH	TECH	VLITRY	
17	2	11	0	1	1	2	0	17
	11.76	64.71	0.00	5.88	5.88	11.76	0.00	10.49
	13.18	16.13	0.00	9.09	2.94	6.06	0.00	
	1.23	6.79	0.00	0.62	0.62	1.23	0.00	
	1.15	7.14	0.10	1.15	3.57	3.46	0.42	
18	3	3	0	2	7	1	0	16
	18.75	18.75	0.00	12.50	43.75	6.25	0.00	9.88
	27.27	4.41	0.00	18.18	20.59	3.03	0.00	
	1.85	1.85	0.00	1.23	4.32	0.62	0.00	
	1.09	6.72	0.09	1.09	3.36	3.26	0.40	
19	0	9	0	1	4	3	1	18
	0.00	50.00	0.00	5.56	22.22	16.67	5.56	11.11
	0.00	13.24	0.00	9.09	11.76	9.09	25.00	
	0.00	5.56	0.00	0.62	2.47	1.85	0.62	
	1.22	7.56	0.11	1.22	3.78	3.67	0.44	
20	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	8
	12.50	37.50	0.00	0.00	12.50	37.50	0.00	4.94
	9.09	4.41	0.00	0.00	2.94	9.09	0.00	
	0.62	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.62	1.85	0.00	
	0.54	3.36	0.05	0.54	1.68	1.63	0.20	
21	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
	9.09	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.14	0.84	0.01	0.14	0.42	0.41	0.05	
22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.62
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	
	0.06	0.42	0.01	0.06	0.21	0.20	0.02	
TOTAL	11	68	1	11	34	33	4	162
	6.79	41.98	0.62	6.79	20.99	20.37	2.47	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 110.30 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 126 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 133.87 139.16 146.60 152.03 158.47 165.13 169.70 179.42

COUNT NEW VIOLENCE SCORE VS. PAROLE REVOKED

IOWA 3  
 PROL  
 VALD  
 SAUP 1/21/89  
 0:23:37

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IV ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION RVOK( 1) X-ONE

QUEST IV ( 1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
1	1	1	2
0	50.00	50.00	0.37
	0.62	0.26	
	0.13	0.13	
	0.60	1.30	
2	4	18	22
1	18.18	81.82	4.05
	2.47	4.72	
	0.74	3.31	
	6.56	15.44	
3	1	7	8
2	12.50	87.50	1.47
	0.62	1.84	
	0.18	1.29	
	2.39	5.61	
4	5	11	16
3	31.25	68.75	2.95
	3.09	2.89	
	0.92	2.03	
	4.77	11.23	
5	5	15	20
4	25.00	75.00	3.68
	3.09	3.94	
	0.92	2.76	
	5.97	14.03	
6	3	14	17
5	17.65	82.35	3.13
	1.85	3.67	
	0.55	2.58	
	5.07	11.93	
7	9	22	31
6	29.03	70.97	5.71
	5.56	5.77	
	1.66	4.05	
	9.25	21.75	
8	4	21	25
7	16.00	84.00	4.60
	2.47	5.51	
	0.74	3.87	
	7.46	17.54	

COUNT NEW VIOLENCE SCORE VS. PAROLE REVOKED  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IV ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOK( 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 3  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALID 1/21/39  
 SAID 0:23:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION RVOK( 1) X-ONE

QUEST IV ( 1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
9	5	15	20
8	25.00	75.00	3.68
	3.09	3.94	
	0.92	2.76	
	5.97	14.03	
10	7	19	26
9	26.92	73.08	4.79
	4.32	4.99	
	1.29	3.59	
	7.76	18.24	
11	8	20	28
10	28.57	71.43	5.16
	4.94	5.25	
	1.47	3.68	
	8.35	19.65	
12	8	18	26
11	30.77	69.23	4.79
	4.94	4.72	
	1.47	3.31	
	7.76	18.24	
13	2	14	16
12	12.50	87.50	2.95
	1.23	3.67	
	0.37	2.58	
	4.77	11.23	
14	6	20	26
13	23.08	76.92	4.79
	3.70	5.25	
	1.10	3.68	
	7.76	18.24	
15	6	17	23
14	26.09	73.91	4.24
	3.70	4.46	
	1.10	3.13	
	6.86	16.14	
16	12	25	37
15	32.43	67.57	6.81
	7.41	6.86	
	2.21	4.60	
	11.01	25.00	



COUNT NEW VIOLENCE SCORE VS. PAROLE REVOKED

IOWA 3  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 1/21/79  
 0:23:37

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IV ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOKC 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION RVOKC 1) X-ONE

QUEST IV ( 1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
17	11	21	32
16	34.37	65.62	5.89
	6.79	5.51	
	2.03	3.87	
	9.55	22.45	
18	6	18	24
17	25.00	75.00	4.42
	3.70	4.72	
	1.10	3.31	
	7.16	16.84	
19	10	15	25
18	40.00	60.00	4.60
	6.17	3.94	
	1.84	2.76	
	7.46	17.54	
20	7	12	19
19	36.84	63.16	3.50
	4.32	3.15	
	1.29	2.21	
	5.67	13.33	
21	6	16	22
20	27.27	72.73	4.05
	3.70	4.20	
	1.10	2.95	
	6.56	15.44	
22	9	14	23
21	39.13	60.87	4.24
	5.56	3.67	
	1.66	2.58	
	6.86	16.14	
23	8	6	14
22	57.14	42.86	2.58
	4.94	1.57	
	1.47	1.10	
	4.18	9.82	
24	8	5	13
23	61.54	38.46	2.39
	4.94	1.31	
	1.47	0.92	
	3.88	9.12	

COUNT NEW VIOLENCE SCORE VS. PAROLE REVOKED  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IV ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) RVOKC 1)  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA 3  
 PROL (CONT.)  
 VALD  
 SAMP 1/21/89  
 0:23:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 655  
 QUESTION RVOKC 1) X-ONE

QUEST IV ( 1) X-ONE	1 YES	2 NO	TOTAL
25	6	4	10
24	60.00	40.00	1.84
	3.70	1.05	
	1.10	0.74	
	2.90	7.02	
26	3	3	6
25	50.00	50.00	1.10
	1.85	0.79	
	0.55	0.55	
	1.79	4.21	
27	0	3	3
26	0.00	*100.	0.55
	0.00	0.79	
	0.00	0.55	
	0.90	2.10	
28	0	3	3
27	0.00	*100.	0.55
	0.00	0.79	
	0.00	0.55	
	0.90	2.10	
29	2	1	3
28	66.67	33.33	0.55
	1.23	0.26	
	0.37	0.18	
	0.90	2.10	
30	0	1	1
29	0.00	*100.	0.18
	0.00	0.26	
	0.00	0.18	
	0.30	0.70	



COUNT NEW VIOLENCE SCORE VS. M.S. PAROLE VIOLA IOWA 4  
 ROW PCT PROL  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IV ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SALEP 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL 0:23:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
IV ( 1)	CVIOCR	CNVICR	AVIOCR	ANVICR	OTICRN	TECH	VLNTR	
X-ONE								
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.62
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	
	0.06	0.42	0.01	0.06	0.21	0.20	0.02	
2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	4
1	0.00	50.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	2.47
	0.00	2.94	0.00	9.09	0.00	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.00	
	0.27	1.68	0.02	0.27	0.84	0.81	0.09	
3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0.00	*100.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.06	0.42	0.01	0.06	0.21	0.20	0.02	
4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
3	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	3.09
	0.00	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	
	0.00	2.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	
	0.34	2.10	0.03	0.34	1.05	1.02	0.12	
5	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	40.00	0.00	3.09
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.82	6.06	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	1.23	0.00	
	0.34	2.10	0.03	0.34	1.05	1.02	0.12	
6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
5	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	1.85
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	2.94	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	0.20	1.26	0.02	0.20	0.63	0.61	0.07	
7	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	9
6	0.00	77.78	0.00	0.00	11.11	11.11	0.00	5.56
	0.00	10.29	0.00	0.00	2.94	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	4.32	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	0.61	3.78	0.06	0.61	1.89	1.83	0.22	
8	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
7	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	2.47
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	2.94	3.03	25.00	
	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.62	
	0.27	1.68	0.02	0.27	0.84	0.81	0.09	

COUNT NEW VIOLENCE SCORE VS. M.S. PAROLE VIOLA  
 ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IV ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

IOWA  
 PEOL  
 1) VALD  
 SAMP  
 4  
 (CONT.)  
 1/21/89  
 0:23:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
IV ( 1)	CVIOCR	ENVICR	AVIOCR	ANVICR	OTHCRR	TECH	VLNTR	
X-ONE								
9	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	5
8	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	60.00	0.00	3.09
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	2.94	9.09	0.00	
	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.62	1.85	0.00	
	0.34	2.10	0.03	0.34	1.05	1.02	0.12	
10	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	7
9	0.00	28.57	0.00	28.57	14.29	28.57	0.00	4.32
	0.00	2.94	0.00	18.18	2.94	6.06	0.00	
	0.00	1.23	0.00	1.23	0.62	1.23	0.00	
	0.48	2.94	0.04	0.48	1.47	1.43	0.17	
11	0	4	0	1	2	1	0	8
10	0.00	50.00	0.00	12.50	25.00	12.50	0.00	4.94
	0.00	5.88	0.00	9.09	5.88	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	2.47	0.00	0.62	1.23	0.62	0.00	
	0.54	3.36	0.05	0.54	1.68	1.63	0.20	
12	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	8
11	0.00	50.00	12.50	0.00	25.00	12.50	0.00	4.94
	0.00	5.88	*100.	0.00	5.88	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	2.47	0.62	0.00	1.23	0.62	0.00	
	0.54	3.36	0.05	0.54	1.68	1.63	0.20	
13	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	2.94	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	
	0.14	0.84	0.01	0.14	0.42	0.41	0.05	
14	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	6
13	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	16.67	66.67	0.00	3.70
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	2.94	12.12	0.00	
	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.62	2.47	0.00	
	0.41	2.52	0.04	0.41	1.26	1.22	0.15	
15	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	6
14	0.00	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	3.70
	0.00	7.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	3.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	
	0.41	2.52	0.04	0.41	1.26	1.22	0.15	
16	0	4	0	2	3	3	0	12
15	0.00	33.33	0.00	16.67	25.00	25.00	0.00	7.41
	0.00	5.88	0.00	18.18	8.82	9.09	0.00	
	0.00	2.47	0.00	1.23	1.85	1.85	0.00	
	0.81	5.04	0.07	0.81	2.52	2.44	0.30	

COUNT NEW VIOLENCE SCORE VS. M.S. PAROLE VIOLA

IOWA PROL (CONT.)

ROW PCT  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IV ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC ( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT  
 EXP VAL

1/21/89  
 0:23:37

SAMPLE SIZE = 655

QUEST IV ( 1) X-ONE	1 CVIOCR	2 CNVICR	3 AVIOCR	4 ANVICR	5 OTHERH	6 TECH	7 VLNTR	TOTAL
17	1	5	0	0	2	3	0	11
16	9.09	45.45	0.00	0.00	18.18	27.27	0.00	6.79
	9.09	7.35	0.00	0.00	5.88	9.09	0.00	
	0.62	3.09	0.00	0.00	1.23	1.85	0.00	
	0.75	4.62	0.06	0.75	2.31	2.24	0.27	
18	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	6
17	16.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	16.67	0.00	3.70
	9.09	2.94	0.00	0.00	5.88	3.03	0.00	
	0.62	1.23	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.62	0.00	
	0.41	2.52	0.04	0.41	1.26	1.22	0.15	
19	1	5	0	1	2	0	1	10
18	10.00	50.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	6.17
	9.09	7.35	0.00	9.09	5.88	0.00	25.00	
	0.62	3.09	0.00	0.62	1.23	0.00	0.62	
	0.68	4.20	0.06	0.68	2.10	2.04	0.25	
20	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	7
19	0.00	71.43	0.00	0.00	14.29	14.29	0.00	4.32
	0.00	7.35	0.00	0.00	2.94	3.03	0.00	
	0.00	3.09	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	0.48	2.94	0.04	0.48	1.47	1.43	0.17	
21	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	6
20	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	3.70
	9.09	1.47	0.00	0.00	5.88	6.06	0.00	
	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	1.23	1.23	0.00	
	0.41	2.52	0.04	0.41	1.26	1.22	0.15	
22	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	9
21	0.00	33.33	0.00	11.11	44.44	0.00	11.11	5.56
	0.00	4.41	0.00	9.09	11.76	0.00	25.00	
	0.00	1.85	0.00	0.62	2.47	0.00	0.62	
	0.61	3.78	0.06	0.61	1.89	1.83	0.22	
23	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	8
22	12.50	37.50	0.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	4.94
	9.09	4.41	0.00	18.18	2.94	3.03	0.00	
	0.62	1.85	0.00	1.23	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	0.54	3.36	0.05	0.54	1.68	1.63	0.20	
24	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	8
23	37.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	25.00	0.00	4.94
	27.27	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	6.06	0.00	
	1.85	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.62	1.23	0.00	
	0.54	3.36	0.05	0.54	1.68	1.63	0.20	

COUNT NEW VIOLENCE SCORE VS. M.S. PAROLE VIOLA IOWA 4  
 ROW PCT PROL (CONT.)  
 COL PCT QUEST(SUB-Q) IV ( 1) VS QUEST(SUB-Q) LEVVC ( 1) VALD  
 TOT PCT SAMP 1/21/89  
 EXP VAL 0:23:37

QUEST IV ( 1) X-ONE	SAMPLE SIZE = 655							TOTAL
	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	QUESTION 6	QUESTION 7	
	CVIOCR	CNVICR	AVIOCR	ANVICR	OTHERM	TECH	VLNTR	
25	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	6
24	16.67	50.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	16.67	0.00	3.70
	9.09	4.41	0.00	0.00	2.94	3.03	0.00	
	9.62	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	0.41	2.52	0.04	0.41	1.26	1.22	0.15	
26	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
25	33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65
	9.09	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.62	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.20	1.26	0.02	0.20	0.63	0.61	0.07	
27	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
26+	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	
	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	
	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.14	0.42	0.41	0.05	
TOTAL	11	68	1	11	34	33	4	162
	6.79	41.98	0.62	6.79	20.99	20.37	2.47	

FOR THIS CONTINGENCY TABLE: CHI-SQ = 154.22 P = 0.0000000  
 WARNING -- ONE OR MORE OF THE CELLS ARE EMPTY

CHI-SQ SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS FOR 156 DEGREES OF FREEDOM  
 P(CHI-SQ) = 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.025 0.010 0.005 0.001  
 CHI-SQ = 164.81 179.67 178.89 185.77 191.99 199.30 204.33 214.97

ROW OPTIONS OLD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30  
 ROW OPTIONS OLD 31 32 33 34  
 NEW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 27 27  
 NEW 27 27 27 27

ENTROPY LIMITED

APPENDIX H

Profile Histograms--Current Inmate Population



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General Characteristics

M= 1 INMATE INDICATOR (1=1ST TERM, 2=2ND TERM, ETC.)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 3000

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	2281	76.0%	76.0%	*****
2	534	17.8%	93.8%	*****
3	129	4.3%	98.1%	*****
4	34	1.1%	99.3%	*
5	14	0.5%	99.7%	*
6	5	0.2%	99.9%	*
7	2	0.0%	100.0%	*
8	0	0.0%	100.0%	
9	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 2 FACILITY (3=CTU, 7=FM1, 9=IMR, 10=ISP, 13=MCC, 14=MSU, 15=MTV, 16=OAK, 20=RIV, 21=RWC)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 3000

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
3	139	4.6%	4.6%	*****
4	0	0.0%	4.6%	
5	0	0.0%	4.6%	
6	0	0.0%	4.6%	
7	87	2.9%	7.5%	*****
8	0	0.0%	7.5%	
9	905	30.2%	37.7%	*****
10	547	18.2%	55.9%	*****
11	102	3.4%	59.3%	*****
12	0	0.0%	59.3%	
13	263	8.8%	68.1%	*****
14	587	19.6%	87.7%	*****
15	119	4.0%	91.6%	*****
16	38	1.3%	92.9%	***
17	0	0.0%	92.9%	
18	0	0.0%	92.9%	
19	0	0.0%	92.9%	
20	115	3.8%	96.7%	*****
21	98	3.3%	100.0%	*****

N= 3 CURRENT INMATE AGE (YEARS)  
 OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 3000

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL.-%	
16	1	0.0%	0.0%	*
17	3	0.1%	0.1%	*
18	16	0.5%	0.7%	*****
19	60	2.3%	2.9%	*****
20	132	4.4%	7.3%	*****
21	157	5.2%	12.6%	*****
22	161	5.4%	17.9%	*****
23	169	5.6%	23.6%	*****
24	184	6.1%	29.7%	*****
25	163	5.4%	35.1%	*****
26	167	5.6%	40.7%	*****
27	169	5.6%	46.3%	*****
28	150	5.0%	51.3%	*****
29	131	4.4%	55.7%	*****
30	130	4.3%	60.0%	*****
31	111	3.7%	63.7%	*****
32	95	3.2%	66.9%	*****
33	77	2.6%	69.5%	*****
34	93	3.1%	72.6%	*****
35	79	2.6%	75.2%	*****
36	77	2.6%	77.8%	*****
37	83	2.8%	80.5%	*****
38	61	2.0%	82.6%	*****
39	62	2.1%	84.6%	*****
40	51	1.7%	86.3%	*****
41	51	1.7%	88.0%	*****
42	43	1.4%	89.5%	*****
43	29	1.0%	90.4%	*****
44	32	1.1%	91.5%	*****
45	25	0.8%	92.3%	*****
46	30	1.0%	93.3%	*****
47	21	0.7%	94.0%	*****
48	14	0.5%	94.5%	*****
49	26	0.9%	95.4%	*****
50	12	0.4%	95.8%	*****
51	13	0.4%	96.2%	*****
52	12	0.4%	96.6%	*****
53	15	0.5%	97.1%	*****
54	8	0.3%	97.4%	***
55	12	0.4%	97.8%	*****
56	9	0.3%	98.1%	*****
57	4	0.1%	98.2%	**
58	3	0.1%	98.3%	*
59	7	0.2%	98.5%	**
60	6	0.2%	98.7%	**
61	5	0.2%	98.9%	**
62	7	0.2%	99.1%	**
63	4	0.1%	99.3%	**
64	3	0.1%	99.4%	*
65	3	0.1%	99.5%	*
66	5	0.2%	99.6%	**
67	2	0.0%	99.7%	*
68	5	0.2%	99.9%	**
69	0	0.0%	99.9%	
70	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
71	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
72	0	0.0%	99.9%	
73	0	0.0%	99.9%	
74	0	0.0%	99.9%	
75	1	0.0%	100.0%	*
76	0	0.0%	100.0%	
77	0	0.0%	100.0%	
78	1	0.0%	100.0%	

N= 4 AGE AT COMMITMENT (YEARS)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA =

3000

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
14	2	0.0%	0.0%	*
15	3	0.1%	0.2%	*
16	7	0.2%	0.4%	**
17	49	1.6%	2.0%	*****
18	163	5.4%	7.5%	*****
19	244	8.1%	15.6%	*****
20	231	7.7%	23.3%	*****
21	171	5.7%	29.0%	*****
22	105	6.2%	35.2%	*****
23	171	5.7%	40.9%	*****
24	104	6.1%	47.0%	*****
25	147	4.9%	51.9%	*****
26	143	4.8%	56.7%	*****
27	126	4.2%	60.9%	*****
28	110	3.7%	64.5%	*****
29	111	3.7%	68.2%	*****
30	89	3.0%	71.2%	*****
31	67	2.9%	74.1%	*****
32	74	2.5%	76.6%	*****
33	86	2.9%	79.4%	*****
34	67	2.2%	81.7%	*****
35	50	1.9%	83.6%	*****
36	49	1.6%	85.2%	*****
37	60	2.3%	87.5%	*****
38	47	1.6%	89.1%	*****
39	44	1.5%	90.5%	*****
40	38	1.3%	91.8%	*****
41	22	0.7%	92.5%	*****
42	23	0.8%	93.3%	*****
43	13	0.4%	93.7%	*****
44	23	0.8%	94.5%	*****
45	18	0.6%	95.1%	*****
46	17	0.6%	95.7%	*****
47	9	0.3%	96.0%	*****
48	17	0.6%	96.5%	*****
49	9	0.3%	96.8%	*****
50	9	0.3%	97.1%	*****
51	8	0.3%	97.4%	*****
52	12	0.4%	97.8%	*****
53	7	0.2%	98.0%	*****
54	4	0.1%	98.2%	*
55	6	0.2%	98.4%	**
56	4	0.1%	98.5%	*
57	4	0.1%	98.6%	*
58	8	0.3%	98.9%	***
59	7	0.2%	99.1%	**
60	5	0.2%	99.3%	**
61	4	0.1%	99.4%	*
62	4	0.1%	99.6%	*
63	5	0.2%	99.7%	**
64	1	0.0%	99.8%	*
65	1	0.0%	99.8%	*
66	1	0.0%	99.8%	*
67	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
68	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
69	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
70	0	0.0%	99.9%	
71	0	0.0%	99.9%	
72	1	0.0%	100.0%	*
73	0	0.0%	100.0%	
74	0	0.0%	100.0%	

M= 5 INMATE SEX (1=M, 2=F) # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 3000

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	2860	95.3%	95.3%	*****
2	140	4.7%	100.0%	****

M= 6 NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2948

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1491	50.6%	50.6%	*****
1	760	25.8%	76.4%	*****
2	341	11.6%	87.9%	*****
3	206	7.0%	94.9%	*****
4	99	3.4%	98.3%	*****
5	29	1.0%	99.3%	**
6	10	0.4%	99.7%	*
7	7	0.2%	99.9%	*
8	1	0.0%	100.0%	*
9	0	0.0%	100.0%	1
10	0	0.0%	100.0%	1
11	0	0.0%	100.0%	1
12	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 7 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (0-12=SCHOOL YRS, 13-17=COLLEGE LEV, 18-20=POST GRAD, 22=CED, 23=TECH, 24=VOC)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2961

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	19	0.6%	0.6%	*
1	0	0.0%	0.6%	1
2	1	0.0%	0.7%	*
3	5	0.2%	0.4%	*
4	6	0.2%	1.0%	*
5	10	0.3%	1.4%	*
6	27	0.9%	2.3%	**
7	58	2.0%	4.3%	*****
8	175	5.9%	10.2%	*****
9	190	6.4%	16.6%	*****
10	271	9.2%	25.7%	*****
11	300	10.1%	35.9%	*****
12	611	20.6%	56.5%	*****
13	103	3.5%	60.0%	*****
14	91	3.1%	63.1%	*****
15	26	0.9%	63.9%	**
16	19	0.6%	64.6%	*
17	12	0.4%	65.0%	*
18	5	0.2%	65.1%	*
19	2	0.0%	65.2%	*
20	2	0.0%	65.3%	*
21	0	0.0%	65.3%	1
22	1020	34.4%	99.7%	*****
23	3	0.1%	99.8%	*
24	5	0.2%	100.0%	*

M= 8 READING LEVEL (0-12=SCHOOL YRS, 13-17=COLLEGE LEV)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2644

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	282	10.7%	10.7%	*****
1	1	0.0%	10.7%	*
2	14	0.5%	11.2%	**
3	64	2.4%	13.7%	*****
4	48	1.8%	15.5%	*****
5	163	6.2%	21.6%	*****
6	153	5.8%	27.4%	*****
7	225	8.5%	35.9%	*****
8	206	7.8%	43.7%	*****
9	292	11.0%	54.8%	*****
10	349	13.2%	68.0%	*****
11	243	9.2%	77.2%	*****
12	589	22.3%	99.4%	*****
13	6	0.2%	99.7%	*
14	1	0.0%	99.7%	*
15	2	0.0%	99.8%	*
16	3	0.1%	99.9%	*
17	3	0.1%	100.0%	*

M= 9 IQ LEVEL (0=0-9, 1=10-19, 2=20-29, ETC.)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2522

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	5	0.2%	0.2%	*
2	1	0.0%	0.3%	*
3	0	0.0%	0.3%	
4	0	0.0%	0.3%	
5	3	0.1%	0.4%	*
6	71	2.8%	3.2%	*****
7	260	10.3%	13.5%	*****
8	616	24.4%	37.9%	*****
9	640	25.4%	63.3%	*****
10	566	22.4%	85.7%	*****
11	299	11.9%	97.6%	*****
12	50	2.3%	99.9%	*****
13	0	0.1%	100.0%	*

M= 10 SUBSTANCE ABUSE TYPE (1=ALCOHOL, 2=ALC/DRUG, 3=CO/C, 4=DRUGS, 13=MARIJ, 14=NONE, 15=OTHER)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2619

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	1664	64.3%	64.3%	*****
2	8	0.3%	64.6%	*
3	152	5.8%	70.4%	*****
4	22	0.8%	71.2%	*
5	0	0.0%	71.2%	
6	0	0.0%	71.2%	
7	0	0.0%	71.2%	
8	0	0.0%	71.2%	
9	0	0.0%	71.2%	
10	0	0.0%	71.2%	
11	0	0.0%	71.2%	
12	0	0.0%	71.2%	
13	173	6.6%	77.9%	*****
14	418	16.0%	93.8%	*****
15	162	6.2%	100.0%	*****

**M= 11 TIME OF COMMITMENT (> YEARS BEFORE 1989)  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2955**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	875	29.6%	29.6%	*****
2	572	19.4%	49.0%	*****
3	349	11.8%	60.8%	*****
4	279	9.4%	70.2%	*****
5	199	6.7%	77.0%	*****
6	156	5.3%	82.2%	*****
7	134	4.5%	86.8%	*****
8	110	3.7%	90.5%	*****
9	66	2.2%	92.7%	*****
10	59	2.0%	94.7%	*****
11	26	0.9%	95.6%	**
12	27	0.9%	96.5%	**
13	24	0.8%	97.3%	**
14	16	0.5%	97.9%	*
15	9	0.3%	98.2%	*
16	11	0.4%	98.5%	*
17	9	0.3%	98.8%	*
18	4	0.1%	99.0%	*
19	7	0.2%	99.2%	*
20	6	0.2%	99.4%	*
21	1	0.0%	99.5%	*
22	1	0.0%	99.5%	*
23	1	0.0%	99.5%	*
24	1	0.0%	99.6%	*
25	2	0.0%	99.6%	*
26	3	0.1%	99.7%	*
27	2	0.0%	99.8%	*
28	0	0.0%	99.8%	1
29	1	0.0%	99.8%	*
30	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
31	2	0.0%	99.9%	*
32	1	0.0%	100.0%	*
33	1	0.0%	100.0%	*



M= 12 YEAR ADMITTED TO CURRENT FACILITY  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2999

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
56	1	0.0%	0.0%	*
57	0	0.0%	0.0%	1
58	0	0.0%	0.0%	1
59	0	0.0%	0.0%	1
60	1	0.0%	0.0%	*
61	0	0.0%	0.0%	1
62	0	0.0%	0.0%	1
63	2	0.0%	0.1%	*
64	0	0.0%	0.1%	1
65	0	0.0%	0.1%	1
66	0	0.0%	0.1%	1
67	0	0.0%	0.1%	1
68	0	0.0%	0.1%	1
69	0	0.0%	0.1%	1
70	0	0.0%	0.1%	1
71	2	0.0%	0.2%	*
72	2	0.0%	0.3%	*
73	0	0.0%	0.3%	1
74	3	0.1%	0.4%	*
75	5	0.2%	0.5%	*
76	8	0.3%	0.8%	*
77	8	0.3%	1.1%	*
78	8	0.3%	1.3%	*
79	16	0.5%	1.9%	*
80	13	0.4%	2.3%	*
81	26	0.9%	3.2%	*
82	22	0.7%	3.9%	*
83	39	1.3%	5.2%	*
84	40	1.3%	6.5%	*
85	77	2.6%	9.1%	***
86	152	5.1%	14.2%	*****
87	426	14.2%	28.4%	*****
88	2143	71.6%	100.0%	*****

M= 13 DETAINER NOTIFICATION INDICATOR (1=YES, 2=NO)  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2826

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	347	12.3%	12.3%	*****
2	2479	87.7%	100.0%	*****

M= 14 LIFER INDICATOR (1=YES, 2=NO)  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2121

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	264	12.4%	12.4%	*****
2	1857	87.6%	100.0%	*****

M= 15 LEAD SENTENCE DURATION (EXCLUDING LIFERS)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2749

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	38	1.4%	1.4%	**
1	8	0.3%	1.7%	*
2	157	5.7%	7.4%	*****
3	1	0.0%	7.4%	*
4	0	0.0%	7.4%	
5	606	22.0%	29.5%	*****
6	0	0.0%	29.5%	
7	0	0.0%	29.5%	
8	0	0.0%	29.5%	
9	1	0.0%	29.5%	*
10	1284	46.7%	76.2%	*****
11	1	0.0%	76.2%	*
12	0	0.0%	76.2%	
13	0	0.0%	76.2%	
14	0	0.0%	76.2%	
15	67	2.4%	78.7%	****
16	0	0.0%	78.7%	
17	0	0.0%	78.7%	
18	1	0.0%	78.7%	*
19	0	0.0%	78.7%	
20	5	0.2%	78.9%	*
21	0	0.0%	78.9%	
22	0	0.0%	78.9%	
23	0	0.0%	78.9%	
24	0	0.0%	78.9%	
25	490	17.8%	96.7%	*****
26	0	0.0%	96.7%	
27	0	0.0%	96.7%	
28	0	0.0%	96.7%	
29	0	0.0%	96.7%	
30	5	0.2%	96.9%	*
31	0	0.0%	96.9%	
32	0	0.0%	96.9%	
33	0	0.0%	96.9%	
34	0	0.0%	96.9%	
35	1	0.0%	96.9%	*
36	0	0.0%	96.9%	
37	0	0.0%	96.9%	
38	0	0.0%	96.9%	
39	0	0.0%	96.9%	
40	3	0.1%	97.1%	*
41	0	0.0%	97.1%	
42	0	0.0%	97.1%	
43	0	0.0%	97.1%	
44	0	0.0%	97.1%	
45	0	0.0%	97.1%	
46	0	0.0%	97.1%	
47	0	0.0%	97.1%	
48	0	0.0%	97.1%	
49	0	0.0%	97.1%	
50	78	2.8%	99.9%	*****
51	0	0.0%	99.9%	
52	0	0.0%	99.9%	
53	0	0.0%	99.9%	
54	0	0.0%	99.9%	

55	0	0.0%	99.9%	
56	0	0.0%	99.9%	
57	0	0.0%	99.9%	
58	0	0.0%	99.9%	
59	0	0.0%	99.9%	
60	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
61	0	0.0%	99.9%	
62	0	0.0%	99.9%	
63	0	0.0%	99.9%	
64	0	0.0%	99.9%	
65	0	0.0%	99.9%	
66	0	0.0%	99.9%	
67	0	0.0%	99.9%	
68	0	0.0%	99.9%	
69	0	0.0%	99.9%	
70	0	0.0%	99.9%	
71	0	0.0%	99.9%	
72	0	0.0%	99.9%	
73	0	0.0%	99.9%	
74	0	0.0%	99.9%	
75	0	0.0%	99.9%	
76	0	0.0%	99.9%	
77	0	0.0%	99.9%	
78	0	0.0%	99.9%	
79	0	0.0%	99.9%	
80	0	0.0%	99.9%	
81	0	0.0%	99.9%	
82	0	0.0%	99.9%	
83	0	0.0%	99.9%	
84	0	0.0%	99.9%	
85	0	0.0%	99.9%	
86	0	0.0%	99.9%	
87	0	0.0%	99.9%	
88	0	0.0%	99.9%	
89	0	0.0%	99.9%	
90	0	0.0%	99.9%	
91	0	0.0%	99.9%	
92	0	0.0%	99.9%	
93	0	0.0%	99.9%	
94	0	0.0%	99.9%	
95	0	0.0%	99.9%	
96	0	0.0%	99.9%	
97	0	0.0%	99.9%	
98	0	0.0%	99.9%	
99	2	0.0%	100.0%	*

N= 16 LEAD SENTENCE MINIMUM PAROLE DATE (YEARS)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 412

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	21	5.1%	5.1%	*****
2	20	4.9%	10.0%	*****
3	110	27.4%	37.4%	*****
4	2	0.5%	37.9%	*
5	107	45.4%	83.3%	*****
6	0	0.0%	83.3%	
7	7	1.7%	85.0%	***
8	1	0.2%	85.2%	*
9	0	0.0%	85.2%	
10	1	0.2%	85.4%	*
11	0	0.0%	85.4%	
12	55	13.3%	98.7%	*****
13	0	0.0%	98.7%	
14	0	0.0%	98.7%	
15	0	0.0%	98.7%	
16	0	0.0%	98.7%	
17	1	0.2%	99.0%	*
18	0	0.0%	99.0%	
19	0	0.0%	99.0%	
20	0	0.0%	99.0%	
21	0	0.0%	99.0%	
22	0	0.0%	99.0%	
23	0	0.0%	99.0%	
24	0	0.0%	99.0%	
25	4	1.0%	100.0%	**

M= 17 LEAD SENTENCE JAIL CREDIT DAYS (0=NONE, 1=1-30, 2=31-60, 3=61-90, ETC., 41=OVER 1200)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2983

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL.-%	
0	420	14.1%	14.1%	*****
1	499	16.7%	30.8%	*****
2	341	11.4%	42.2%	*****
3	347	11.6%	53.9%	*****
4	435	14.6%	68.5%	*****
5	330	11.1%	79.5%	*****
6	178	6.0%	85.5%	*****
7	148	5.0%	90.4%	*****
8	86	2.9%	93.3%	*****
9	65	2.2%	95.5%	*****
10	46	1.5%	97.0%	*****
11	22	0.7%	97.8%	****
12	22	0.7%	98.5%	****
13	11	0.4%	98.9%	**
14	9	0.3%	99.2%	*
15	2	0.0%	99.3%	*
16	4	0.1%	99.4%	*
17	4	0.1%	99.5%	*
18	2	0.0%	99.6%	*
19	0	0.0%	99.6%	
20	3	0.1%	99.7%	*
21	1	0.0%	99.7%	*
22	1	0.0%	99.8%	*
23	0	0.0%	99.8%	
24	0	0.0%	99.8%	
25	2	0.0%	99.8%	*
26	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
27	0	0.0%	99.9%	
28	0	0.0%	99.9%	
29	0	0.0%	99.9%	
30	0	0.0%	99.9%	
31	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
32	0	0.0%	99.9%	
33	0	0.0%	99.9%	
34	0	0.0%	99.9%	
35	0	0.0%	99.9%	
36	0	0.0%	99.9%	
37	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
38	0	0.0%	99.9%	
39	0	0.0%	99.9%	
40	0	0.0%	99.9%	
41	2	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 18 LEAD SENTENCE: NUMBER OF COUNTS  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2956

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	2809	95.0%	95.0%	*****
2	112	3.8%	98.8%	***
3	26	0.9%	99.7%	*
4	6	0.2%	99.9%	*
5	2	0.0%	100.0%	*
6	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 19 CLASSIFICATION LEVEL (1=MIN, 2=MED, 3=MAX)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2940

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	555	18.9%	18.9%	*****
2	1696	57.7%	76.6%	*****
3	689	23.4%	100.0%	*****

M= 20 CLASSIFICATION SCORE  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2940

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	2	0.0%	0.0%	*
1	11	0.4%	0.4%	**
2	84	2.9%	3.3%	*****
3	163	5.5%	8.8%	*****
4	257	8.7%	17.6%	*****
5	337	11.5%	29.0%	*****
6	390	13.3%	42.3%	*****
7	340	11.6%	53.9%	*****
8	303	10.3%	64.2%	*****
9	238	8.1%	72.3%	*****
10	200	6.8%	79.1%	*****
11	194	6.6%	85.7%	*****
12	135	4.6%	90.3%	*****
13	87	3.0%	93.2%	*****
14	61	2.1%	95.3%	*****
15	49	1.7%	97.0%	*****
16	35	1.2%	98.2%	*****
17	21	0.7%	98.9%	****
18	12	0.4%	99.3%	**
19	11	0.4%	99.7%	**
20	7	0.2%	99.9%	*
21	2	0.0%	100.0%	*
22	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 21 TIME OF CURRENT CLASSIFICATION (NUMBER OF MONTHS BEFORE 1/69)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2941

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	116	4.0%	4.0%	*****
2	437	14.9%	18.9%	*****
3	395	13.4%	32.3%	*****
4	330	11.2%	43.5%	*****
5	303	10.3%	53.8%	*****
6	210	7.1%	61.0%	*****
7	253	8.6%	69.6%	*****
8	200	6.9%	76.5%	*****
9	197	6.7%	83.2%	*****
10	127	4.3%	87.5%	*****
11	193	6.6%	94.0%	*****
12	57	1.9%	96.0%	*****
13	69	2.3%	98.3%	*****
14	20	0.7%	99.0%	*****
15	0	0.3%	99.3%	*
16	5	0.2%	99.5%	*
17	1	0.0%	99.5%	*
18	5	0.2%	99.7%	*
19	3	0.1%	99.8%	*
20	3	0.1%	99.9%	*
21	0	0.0%	99.9%	1
22	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
23	1	0.0%	99.9%	*
24	0	0.0%	99.9%	1
25	1	0.0%	100.0%	*
26	0	0.0%	100.0%	1
27	0	0.0%	100.0%	1
28	0	0.0%	100.0%	1
29	0	0.0%	100.0%	1
30	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 22 CLASSIFICATION OVERRIDE (1=NO, 2=YES)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2932

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	784	26.7%	26.7%	*****
2	2148	73.3%	100.0%	*****



ENTROPY LIMITED

Characteristics Pertaining to  
Inmate Custody Classification

M= 1 PRIMARY OFFENSE  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2944

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%
1	1632	55.4%	55.4%
2	761	25.8%	81.3%
3	551	18.7%	100.0%

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M= 2 LENGTH OF SENTENCE  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2942

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%
1	1203	40.9%	40.9%
2	1125	38.2%	79.1%
3	614	20.9%	100.0%

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\*\*\*\*\*  
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M= 3 RECORD OF VIOLENCE  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2941

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%
1	295	10.0%	10.0%
2	343	11.7%	21.7%
3	419	14.2%	35.9%
4	1884	64.1%	100.0%

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M= 4 ESCAPE  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2868

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%
1	5	0.2%	0.2%
2	84	2.9%	3.1%
3	40	1.4%	4.5%
4	321	11.2%	15.7%
5	451	15.7%	31.4%
6	1967	68.6%	100.0%

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M= 5 DETAILS OF ESCAPE  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2944

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%
0	2506	85.1%	85.1%
1	25	0.8%	86.0%
2	7	0.2%	86.2%
3	12	0.4%	86.6%
4	166	5.6%	92.3%
5	7	0.2%	92.5%
6	16	0.5%	93.0%
7	16	0.5%	93.6%
8	293	10.0%	103.5%

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N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 6 TIME SERVED  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2942

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	212	7.2%	7.2%	*****
2	42	1.4%	8.6%	****
3	22	0.7%	9.4%	**
4	375	12.7%	22.1%	*****
5	222	7.5%	29.7%	*****
6	285	9.7%	39.4%	*****
7	844	28.7%	68.0%	*****
8	519	17.6%	85.7%	*****
9	421	14.3%	100.0%	*****

M= 7 TIME REMAINING  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2933

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	1070	36.5%	36.5%	*****
2	1811	61.7%	98.2%	*****
3	52	1.8%	100.0%	**

M= 8 PROB., PAROLE OR W.R. VIOLATION  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2941

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	567	19.3%	19.3%	*****
2	456	15.5%	34.8%	*****
3	230	7.8%	42.6%	*****
4	1688	57.4%	100.0%	*****

M= 9 DISCIPLINE  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2928

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	380	13.0%	13.0%	*****
2	208	7.1%	20.1%	*****
3	434	14.8%	34.9%	*****
4	1906	65.1%	100.0%	*****

M= 10 BEHAVIOR & AGE (0=NONE, 1-6=A1-C2, 7-17=D-N)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2944

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	788	26.8%	26.8%	*****
1	28	1.0%	27.7%	**
2	12	0.4%	28.1%	*
3	21	0.7%	28.8%	*
4	38	1.3%	30.1%	***
5	23	0.8%	30.9%	**
6	19	0.6%	31.6%	*
7	193	6.6%	38.1%	*****
8	392	13.3%	51.4%	*****
9	76	2.6%	54.0%	*****
10	1139	38.7%	92.7%	*****
11	242	8.2%	100.9%	*****
12	316	10.7%	111.7%	*****
13	307	10.4%	122.1%	*****
14	83	2.8%	124.9%	*****
15	873	29.7%	154.6%	*****
16	425	14.4%	169.0%	*****
17	1004	34.1%	203.1%	*****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 11 INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2932

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	11	0.4%	0.4%	*
2	30	1.0%	1.4%	*
3	138	4.7%	6.1%	*****
4	350	11.9%	18.0%	*****
5	2403	82.0%	100.0%	*****

M= 12 CUSTODY AT TIME LAST RELEASED  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2939

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	171	5.8%	5.8%	*****
2	1421	48.3%	54.2%	*****
3	1347	45.8%	100.0%	*****

M= 13 CUSTODY GRADE BEFORE THIS REPORT  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2830

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	224	7.9%	7.9%	*****
2	926	32.7%	40.6%	*****
3	613	21.7%	62.3%	*****
4	1067	37.7%	100.0%	*****

M= 14 QUESTIONNAIRE SCORE  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2944

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1	0.0%	0.0%	*
1	11	0.4%	0.4%	**
2	85	2.9%	3.3%	*****
3	163	5.5%	8.8%	*****
4	257	8.7%	17.6%	*****
5	337	11.4%	29.0%	*****
6	394	13.4%	42.4%	*****
7	340	11.5%	53.9%	*****
8	303	10.3%	64.2%	*****
9	238	8.1%	72.3%	*****
10	200	6.8%	79.1%	*****
11	194	6.6%	85.7%	*****
12	135	4.6%	90.3%	*****
13	87	3.0%	93.2%	*****
14	61	2.1%	95.3%	*****
15	49	1.7%	97.0%	*****
16	35	1.2%	98.2%	*****
17	21	0.7%	98.9%	****
18	12	0.4%	99.3%	**
19	11	0.4%	99.7%	**
20	7	0.2%	99.9%	*
21	2	0.0%	100.0%	*
22	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 15 QUESTIONNAIRE CUSTODY GRADE  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2944

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	854	29.0%	29.0%	*****
2	1475	50.1%	79.1%	*****
3	615	20.9%	100.0%	*****

M= 16 PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS REQUIRING SUPERVISION (1-4=A-D, 5=NONE)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2933

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	50	1.7%	1.7%	**
2	58	2.0%	3.7%	**
3	179	6.1%	9.8%	*****
4	13	0.4%	10.2%	*
5	2633	89.8%	100.0%	*****

M= 17 EXCEPTIONAL SUPERVISION REQUIREMENTS (1-8=A-H, 9=NONE)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2930

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	28	1.0%	1.0%	*
2	86	2.9%	3.9%	***
3	20	0.7%	4.6%	*
4	134	4.6%	9.1%	****
5	2	0.0%	9.2%	*
6	0	0.0%	9.2%	1
7	25	0.9%	10.1%	*
8	1	0.0%	10.1%	*
9	2662	90.9%	101.0%	*****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 18 IDENTIFIED PRESSURE SITUATIONS (1-10=A-J, 11=NONE)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2932

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	7	0.2%	0.2%	*
2	6	0.2%	0.4%	*
3	8	0.3%	0.7%	*
4	14	0.5%	1.2%	*
5	0	0.0%	1.2%	1
6	6	0.2%	1.4%	*
7	7	0.2%	1.6%	*
8	16	0.5%	2.2%	*
9	8	0.3%	2.5%	*
10	165	5.6%	8.1%	*****
11	2713	92.5%	100.6%	*****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 19 OUTSTANDING WARRANTS AND DETAINERS (1-6=A-F, 7=NONE)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2929

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	60	2.0%	2.0%	**
2	8	0.3%	2.3%	*
3	22	0.8%	3.1%	*
4	23	0.8%	3.9%	*
5	30	1.0%	4.9%	*
6	2	0.0%	5.0%	*
7	2789	95.2%	100.2%	*****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 20 GIVE OVERRIDE? (1=YES, 2=NO)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2936

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	784	26.7%	26.7%	*****
2	2152	73.3%	100.0%	*****

M= 21 MODIFIED GRADE (1=MIN, 2=MED, 3=MAX, 4=NO CHANGE)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2937

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	120	4.1%	4.1%	****
2	503	17.1%	21.2%	*****
3	162	5.5%	26.7%	*****
4	2152	73.3%	100.0%	*****

M= 22 NEXT CLASSIFICATION DATE (# MONTHS AFTER 1/86)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2942

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL.-%	
5	1	0.0%	0.0%	*
6	0	0.0%	0.0%	
7	0	0.0%	0.0%	
8	0	0.0%	0.0%	
9	1	0.0%	0.0%	*
10	0	0.0%	0.0%	
11	1	0.0%	0.1%	*
12	0	0.0%	0.1%	
13	0	0.0%	0.1%	
14	0	0.0%	0.1%	
15	0	0.0%	0.1%	
16	0	0.0%	0.1%	
17	0	0.0%	0.1%	
18	0	0.0%	0.1%	
19	0	0.0%	0.1%	
20	0	0.0%	0.1%	
21	0	0.0%	0.1%	
22	0	0.0%	0.1%	
23	1	0.0%	0.1%	*
24	0	0.0%	0.1%	
25	1	0.0%	0.2%	*
26	1	0.0%	0.2%	*
27	0	0.0%	0.2%	
28	3	0.1%	0.3%	*
29	4	0.1%	0.4%	*
30	5	0.2%	0.6%	*
31	5	0.2%	0.8%	*
32	5	0.2%	1.0%	*
33	9	0.3%	1.3%	**
34	19	0.6%	1.9%	****
35	79	2.7%	4.6%	*****
36	65	2.2%	6.8%	*****
37	201	6.8%	13.6%	*****
38	148	5.0%	18.7%	*****
39	186	6.3%	25.0%	*****
40	206	7.0%	32.0%	*****
41	249	8.5%	40.4%	*****
42	219	7.4%	47.9%	*****
43	298	10.1%	58.0%	*****
44	321	10.9%	68.9%	*****
45	370	12.6%	81.5%	*****
46	420	14.3%	95.8%	*****
47	124	4.2%	100.0%	*****



ENTROPY LIMITED

Characteristics Pertaining to  
Offender Risk Assessment for Parole Review

M= 1 TIME SINCE ASSESSMENT DATE (> MONTHS BEFORE 1/89)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	67	3.1%	3.1%	*****
2	234	10.7%	13.8%	*****
3	127	5.8%	19.6%	*****
4	88	4.0%	23.7%	*****
5	95	4.4%	28.0%	*****
6	89	4.0%	32.1%	*****
7	83	3.8%	35.9%	*****
8	69	3.2%	39.1%	*****
9	86	3.9%	43.0%	*****
10	56	2.6%	45.6%	*****
11	77	3.5%	49.1%	*****
12	41	1.9%	51.0%	*****
13	29	1.3%	52.3%	*****
14	66	3.0%	55.3%	*****
15	54	2.5%	57.8%	*****
16	56	2.6%	60.4%	*****
17	45	2.1%	62.5%	*****
18	45	2.1%	64.5%	*****
19	41	1.9%	66.4%	*****
20	14	0.6%	67.0%	*****
21	45	2.1%	69.1%	*****
22	27	1.2%	70.4%	*****
23	20	0.9%	71.3%	*****
24	23	1.1%	72.3%	*****
25	57	2.6%	74.9%	*****
26	9	0.4%	75.4%	***
27	50	2.3%	77.7%	*****
28	11	0.5%	78.2%	****
29	34	1.6%	79.7%	*****
30	36	1.7%	81.4%	*****
31	32	1.5%	82.8%	*****
32	35	1.6%	84.4%	*****
33	65	3.0%	87.4%	*****
34	36	1.7%	89.1%	*****
35	16	0.7%	89.8%	*****
36	39	1.8%	91.6%	*****
37	17	0.8%	92.4%	*****
38	21	1.0%	93.3%	*****
39	22	1.0%	94.4%	*****
40	26	1.2%	95.5%	*****
41	28	1.3%	96.8%	*****
42	27	1.2%	98.1%	*****
43	21	1.0%	99.0%	*****
44	11	0.5%	99.5%	****
45	6	0.3%	99.8%	**
46	2	0.0%	99.9%	*
47	0	0.0%	99.9%	
48	1	0.0%	100.0%	*
49	0	0.0%	100.0%	
50	0	0.0%	100.0%	
51	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 2 X-SCORE CURRENT OFFENSE  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	94	4.3%	4.3%	*****
1	654	30.0%	34.3%	*****
2	1431	65.7%	100.0%	*****

M= 3 Y-SCORE CURRENT OFFENSE  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	116	5.3%	5.3%	*****
1	990	45.4%	50.8%	*****
2	1	0.0%	50.8%	*
3	1071	49.2%	100.0%	*****
4	0	0.0%	100.0%	
5	0	0.0%	100.0%	
6	0	0.0%	100.0%	
7	0	0.0%	100.0%	
8	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 4 X-SCORE PRIOR VIOLATIONS  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1353	62.1%	62.1%	*****
1	0	0.0%	62.1%	
2	627	28.8%	90.9%	*****
3	1	0.0%	90.9%	*
4	198	9.1%	100.0%	*****

M= 5 Y-SCORE PRIOR VIOLATIONS  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1353	62.1%	62.1%	*****
1	0	0.0%	62.1%	
2	0	0.0%	62.1%	
3	628	28.8%	90.9%	*****
4	0	0.0%	90.9%	
5	198	9.1%	100.0%	*****

N= 6 PRIOR VIOLATION RAW SCORE (0=NONE, 1=1-10, 2=11-20, ETC., 30=301+)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1470	67.5%	67.5%	*****
1	53	2.4%	69.9%	***
2	120	5.5%	75.4%	*****
3	99	4.5%	79.9%	*****
4	86	3.9%	83.9%	*****
5	68	3.1%	87.0%	****
6	46	2.1%	89.1%	***
7	36	1.7%	90.8%	**
8	26	1.2%	92.0%	*
9	39	1.8%	93.8%	**
10	17	0.8%	94.5%	*
11	18	0.8%	95.4%	*
12	20	0.9%	96.3%	*
13	13	0.6%	96.9%	*
14	4	0.2%	97.1%	*
15	7	0.3%	97.4%	*
16	8	0.4%	97.8%	*
17	1	0.0%	97.8%	*
18	7	0.3%	98.1%	*
19	6	0.3%	98.4%	*
20	4	0.2%	98.6%	*
21	2	0.0%	98.7%	*
22	1	0.0%	98.7%	*
23	3	0.1%	98.9%	*
24	5	0.2%	99.1%	*
25	2	0.0%	99.2%	*
26	2	0.0%	99.3%	*
27	3	0.1%	99.4%	*
28	1	0.0%	99.4%	*
29	1	0.0%	99.5%	*
30	11	0.5%	100.0%	*

M= 7 X-SCORE STREET TIMES  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	571	26.2%	26.2%	*****
1	259	11.9%	38.1%	*****
2	783	35.9%	74.0%	*****
3	566	26.0%	100.0%	*****

M= 8 Y-SCORE STREET TIMES  
# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	571	26.2%	26.2%	*****
1	259	11.9%	38.1%	*****
2	784	36.0%	74.1%	*****
3	565	25.9%	100.0%	*****



**M= 10 X-SCORE CRIMINAL HISTORY**  
**# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	819	37.6%	37.6%	*****
1	333	15.3%	52.9%	*****
2	0	0.0%	52.9%	
3	578	26.5%	79.4%	*****
4	0	0.0%	79.4%	
5	0	0.0%	79.4%	
6	449	20.6%	100.0%	*****

**M= 11 Y-SCORE CRIMINAL HISTORY**  
**# OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	819	37.6%	37.6%	*****
1	334	15.3%	52.9%	*****
2	0	0.0%	52.9%	
3	0	0.0%	52.9%	
4	0	0.0%	52.9%	
5	577	26.5%	79.4%	*****
6	449	20.6%	100.0%	*****

M= 12 CRIMINAL HISTORY RAW SCORE (0=NONE, 1=1-10, 2=11-20, ETC., 50=501+)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	575	26.4%	26.4%	*****
1	212	9.7%	36.1%	*****
2	159	7.3%	43.4%	*****
3	125	5.7%	49.2%	*****
4	82	3.8%	52.9%	*****
5	86	3.9%	56.9%	*****
6	61	2.8%	59.7%	*****
7	77	3.5%	63.2%	*****
8	58	2.7%	65.9%	*****
9	69	3.2%	69.0%	*****
10	49	2.2%	71.3%	*****
11	53	2.4%	73.7%	*****
12	41	1.9%	75.6%	*****
13	50	2.3%	77.9%	*****
14	36	1.7%	79.5%	*****
15	34	1.6%	81.1%	*****
16	35	1.6%	82.7%	*****
17	27	1.2%	83.9%	****
18	27	1.2%	85.2%	****
19	19	0.9%	86.0%	***
20	22	1.0%	87.1%	***
21	12	0.6%	87.6%	**
22	8	0.4%	88.0%	*
23	19	0.9%	88.8%	***
24	15	0.7%	89.5%	**
25	18	0.8%	90.4%	***
26	14	0.6%	91.0%	**
27	14	0.6%	91.6%	**
28	9	0.4%	92.1%	*
29	8	0.4%	92.4%	*
30	12	0.6%	93.0%	**
31	9	0.4%	93.4%	*
32	8	0.4%	93.8%	*
33	6	0.3%	94.0%	*
34	7	0.3%	94.4%	*
35	7	0.3%	94.7%	*
36	3	0.1%	94.8%	*
37	6	0.3%	95.1%	*
38	3	0.1%	95.2%	*
39	5	0.2%	95.5%	*
40	3	0.1%	95.6%	*
41	5	0.2%	95.8%	*
42	4	0.2%	96.0%	*
43	4	0.2%	96.2%	*
44	3	0.1%	96.3%	*
45	4	0.2%	96.5%	*
46	2	0.0%	96.6%	*
47	2	0.0%	96.7%	*
48	2	0.0%	96.8%	*
49	2	0.0%	96.9%	*
50	68	3.1%	100.0%	*****



M= 13 X-SCORE CURRENT ESCAPE  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1951	89.5%	89.5%	*****
1	74	3.4%	92.9%	***
2	0	0.0%	92.9%	
3	154	7.1%	100.0%	*****

M= 14 Y-SCORE CURRENT ESCAPE  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1950	89.5%	89.5%	*****
1	0	0.0%	89.5%	
2	74	3.4%	92.9%	***
3	0	0.0%	92.9%	
4	154	7.1%	100.0%	*****
5	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 15 X-SCORE SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	590	27.1%	27.1%	*****
1	920	42.2%	69.3%	*****
2	218	10.0%	79.3%	*****
3	73	3.4%	82.7%	*****
4	92	4.2%	86.9%	*****
5	285	13.1%	100.0%	*****
6	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 16 Y-SCORE SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	590	27.1%	27.1%	*****
1	1139	52.3%	79.3%	*****
2	0	0.0%	79.3%	
3	0	0.0%	79.3%	
4	165	7.6%	86.9%	*****
5	1	0.0%	87.0%	*
6	0	0.0%	87.0%	
7	284	13.0%	100.0%	*****

M= 17 X-SCORE TOTAL  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	8	0.4%	0.4%	***
1	99	4.5%	4.9%	*****
2	118	5.4%	10.3%	*****
3	127	5.8%	16.2%	*****
4	152	7.0%	23.1%	*****
5	163	7.5%	30.6%	*****
6	150	6.9%	37.5%	*****
7	203	9.3%	46.8%	*****
8	183	8.4%	55.2%	*****
9	173	7.9%	63.1%	*****
10	147	6.7%	69.9%	*****
11	145	6.7%	76.5%	*****
12	155	7.1%	83.7%	*****
13	96	4.4%	88.1%	*****
14	72	3.3%	91.4%	*****
15	56	2.6%	93.9%	*****
16	61	2.8%	96.7%	*****
17	35	1.6%	98.3%	*****
18	22	1.0%	99.4%	*****
19	5	0.2%	99.6%	**
20	4	0.2%	99.8%	**
21	4	0.2%	100.0%	**
22	1	0.0%	100.0%	*

N= 18 Y-SCORE TOTAL  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	8	0.4%	0.4%	***
1	44	2.0%	2.4%	*****
2	52	2.4%	4.8%	*****
3	136	6.2%	11.0%	*****
4	185	8.5%	19.5%	*****
5	112	5.1%	24.6%	*****
6	142	6.5%	31.2%	*****
7	117	5.4%	36.5%	*****
8	117	5.4%	41.9%	*****
9	163	7.5%	49.4%	*****
10	104	4.8%	57.8%	*****
11	154	7.1%	64.9%	*****
12	151	6.9%	71.8%	*****
13	115	5.3%	77.1%	*****
14	115	5.3%	82.4%	*****
15	96	4.4%	86.8%	*****
16	71	3.3%	90.0%	*****
17	60	2.8%	92.8%	*****
18	44	2.0%	94.8%	*****
19	50	2.3%	97.1%	*****
20	24	1.1%	98.2%	*****
21	12	0.6%	98.8%	*****
22	17	0.8%	99.5%	*****
23	3	0.1%	99.7%	*
24	3	0.1%	99.8%	*
25	0	0.0%	99.8%	
26	2	0.0%	99.9%	*
27	2	0.0%	100.0%	*

M= 19 SERIOUS OFFENDER (1=YES, 0=NO)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	5	0.2%	0.2%	*
1	1540	70.7%	70.9%	*****
2	634	29.1%	100.0%	*****

M= 20 SAFETY ASSESSMENT (1=VP, 2=P, 3=F, 4=C, 5=VG)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	514	23.6%	23.6%	*****
2	708	32.5%	56.1%	*****
3	187	8.6%	64.7%	*****
4	422	19.4%	84.0%	*****
5	348	16.0%	100.0%	*****

M= 21 VIOLENCE ASSESSMENT (1=VP, 2=P, 3=C, 4=VG, 5=E)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	495	22.7%	22.7%	*****
2	527	24.2%	46.9%	*****
3	386	17.7%	64.6%	*****
4	423	19.4%	84.0%	*****
5	348	16.0%	100.0%	*****

APPENDIX I

Profile Histograms--Low-Risk Group of Inmate Population

ENTROPY LIMITED

General Characteristics

M= 1 INMATE INDICATOR (1=1ST TERM, 2=2ND TERM, ETC.)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	108.6	81.6%	81.6%	*****
2	18.5	13.9%	95.5%	*****
3	2.5	1.9%	97.4%	**
4	1.4	1.0%	98.4%	*
5	1.7	1.3%	99.7%	*
6	0.0	0.0%	99.8%	.
7	0.2	0.1%	99.9%	.
8	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
9	0.2	0.1%	100.0%	.

M= 2 FACILITY (3=CTU, 7=FMI, 9=IMR, 10=ISP, 13=NCC, 14=MSU, 15=MTV, 16=OAK, 20=RIV, 21=RWC)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
3	12.8	9.6%	9.6%	*****
4	0.0	0.0%	9.6%	
5	0.0	0.0%	9.6%	
6	0.0	0.0%	9.6%	
7	3.6	2.7%	12.3%	****
8	0.0	0.0%	12.3%	
9	29.5	22.2%	34.5%	*****
10	6.1	4.6%	39.2%	*****
11	3.9	3.0%	42.1%	****
12	0.0	0.0%	42.1%	
13	13.0	9.8%	51.9%	*****
14	35.4	26.6%	78.5%	*****
15	6.8	5.1%	83.6%	*****
16	2.0	1.5%	85.1%	**
17	0.0	0.0%	85.1%	
18	0.0	0.0%	85.1%	
19	0.0	0.0%	85.1%	
20	15.1	11.3%	96.5%	*****
21	4.7	3.5%	100.0%	*****

M= 3 CURRENT INMATE AGE (YEARS)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
17	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	.
18	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
19	0.7	0.5%	0.5%	*
20	1.3	1.0%	1.5%	*
21	1.6	1.2%	2.7%	**
22	3.5	2.7%	5.4%	****
23	4.6	3.4%	8.8%	*****
24	4.6	3.5%	12.3%	*****
25	5.2	3.9%	16.2%	*****
26	6.1	4.6%	20.8%	*****
27	5.4	4.1%	24.8%	*****
28	6.8	5.1%	30.0%	*****
29	3.3	2.5%	32.4%	***
30	8.6	6.5%	38.9%	*****
31	4.3	3.2%	42.1%	****
32	3.4	2.5%	44.6%	***
33	6.7	5.1%	49.7%	*****
34	3.1	2.3%	52.0%	***
35	5.0	3.8%	55.8%	*****
36	3.8	2.9%	58.6%	****
37	7.0	5.2%	63.9%	*****
38	3.5	2.6%	66.5%	***
39	1.2	0.9%	67.4%	*
40	2.8	2.1%	69.5%	***
41	6.0	4.5%	74.0%	*****
42	3.9	3.0%	76.9%	****
43	4.1	3.1%	80.0%	****
44	0.5	0.4%	80.4%	*
45	0.0	0.0%	80.5%	.
46	2.9	2.2%	82.6%	***
47	1.6	1.2%	83.8%	**
48	0.8	0.6%	84.4%	*
49	3.3	2.5%	86.9%	***
50	1.8	1.3%	88.2%	**
51	4.0	3.0%	91.2%	****
52	1.0	0.7%	92.0%	*
53	3.2	2.4%	94.3%	***
54	1.0	0.7%	95.1%	*
55	0.8	0.6%	95.7%	*
56	0.8	0.6%	96.3%	*
57	0.0	0.0%	96.3%	.
58	0.0	0.0%	96.3%	
59	0.0	0.0%	96.3%	
60	0.8	0.6%	96.9%	*
61	0.8	0.6%	97.5%	*
62	0.0	0.0%	97.5%	.
63	0.0	0.0%	97.5%	
64	0.2	0.1%	97.6%	.
65	0.8	0.6%	98.2%	*
66	0.8	0.6%	98.8%	*
67	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
68	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	*



# \* AGE AT COMMITMENT (YEARS)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
14	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	.
15	0.3	0.2%	0.3%	.
16	0.0	0.0%	0.3%	.
17	0.5	0.4%	0.6%	.
18	1.7	1.3%	1.9%	**
19	4.0	3.0%	4.9%	****
20	5.8	4.4%	9.3%	*****
21	4.8	3.6%	12.9%	*****
22	5.4	4.0%	16.9%	*****
23	4.0	3.0%	19.9%	****
24	3.9	2.9%	22.8%	****
25	8.1	6.1%	28.9%	*****
26	4.5	3.4%	32.3%	****
27	1.9	1.4%	33.7%	**
28	6.9	5.2%	38.9%	*****
29	5.3	4.0%	42.8%	*****
30	4.1	3.1%	45.9%	****
31	7.3	5.5%	51.4%	*****
32	3.9	3.0%	54.3%	****
33	4.7	3.5%	57.8%	*****
34	6.2	4.6%	62.5%	*****
35	3.1	2.3%	64.8%	***
36	4.1	3.1%	67.9%	****
37	6.1	4.6%	72.4%	*****
38	1.9	1.4%	73.9%	**
39	2.1	1.6%	75.5%	**
40	3.9	2.9%	78.4%	****
41	1.8	1.3%	79.7%	**
42	2.6	1.9%	81.6%	***
43	0.8	0.6%	82.3%	*
44	1.1	0.8%	83.1%	*
45	0.8	0.6%	83.7%	*
46	4.0	3.0%	86.7%	****
47	3.2	2.4%	89.1%	***
48	1.9	1.4%	90.5%	**
49	3.3	2.5%	93.0%	***
50	0.8	0.6%	93.6%	*
51	0.8	0.6%	94.2%	*
52	1.0	0.7%	95.0%	*
53	0.8	0.6%	95.6%	*
54	0.8	0.6%	96.2%	*
55	0.0	0.0%	96.2%	.
56	0.8	0.6%	96.8%	*
57	0.8	0.6%	97.4%	*
58	0.0	0.0%	97.4%	
59	0.8	0.6%	98.0%	*
60	0.0	0.0%	98.0%	
61	0.0	0.0%	98.0%	
62	0.2	0.1%	98.1%	.
63	0.0	0.0%	98.1%	
64	0.8	0.6%	98.7%	*
65	0.8	0.6%	99.3%	*
66	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
67	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
68	0.8	0.6%	99.9%	*
69	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
70	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
71	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
72	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
73	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
74	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
75	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
76	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
77	0.2	0.1%	100.0%	.

M= 5 INMATE SEX (1=M, 2=F)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	125.2	94.1%	94.1%	*****
2	7.8	5.9%	100.0%	*****

M= 6 NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	58.7	44.1%	44.1%	*****
1	34.7	26.1%	70.2%	*****
2	16.4	12.4%	82.5%	*****
3	13.9	10.4%	93.0%	*****
4	3.8	2.9%	95.9%	****
5	3.7	2.8%	98.7%	****
6	1.0	0.7%	99.4%	*
7	0.8	0.6%	100.0%	*

M= 7 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (0-12=SCHOOL YRS, 13-17=COLLEGE LEV, 18-20=POST GRAD, 22=GED, 23=TECH, 24=VOC)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	2.2	1.7%	1.7%	**
1	0.0	0.0%	1.7%	
2	0.0	0.0%	1.7%	
3	1.6	1.2%	2.9%	**
4	0.0	0.0%	2.9%	
5	0.8	0.6%	3.5%	*
6	3.4	2.6%	6.0%	***
7	4.8	3.6%	9.7%	*****
8	9.7	7.3%	17.0%	*****
9	5.9	4.4%	21.4%	*****
10	6.9	5.2%	26.6%	*****
11	10.3	7.7%	34.3%	*****
12	39.3	29.5%	63.8%	*****
13	2.8	2.1%	66.0%	***
14	6.5	4.8%	70.8%	*****
15	2.7	2.1%	72.9%	***
16	0.9	0.6%	73.5%	*
17	1.6	1.2%	74.7%	**
18	0.0	0.0%	74.7%	
19	0.0	0.0%	74.7%	
20	0.0	0.0%	74.7%	
21	0.0	0.0%	74.7%	
22	32.5	24.4%	99.2%	*****
23	0.2	0.1%	99.3%	.
24	1.0	0.7%	100.0%	*

M= 8 READING LEVEL (0-12=SCHOOL YRS, 13-17=COLLEGE LEV)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 124.4

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	16.7	13.4%	13.4%	*****
1	0.0	0.0%	13.4%	
2	1.1	0.9%	14.3%	*
3	4.5	3.6%	18.0%	*****
4	1.9	1.5%	19.5%	**
5	7.4	5.9%	25.4%	*****
6	7.3	5.8%	31.2%	*****
7	12.0	9.6%	40.9%	*****
8	7.7	6.2%	47.0%	*****
9	11.4	9.2%	56.2%	*****
10	17.9	14.4%	70.6%	*****
11	8.5	6.8%	77.4%	*****
12	27.9	22.4%	99.9%	*****
13	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	.
14	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
15	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
16	0.2	0.1%	100.0%	.

M= 9 IQ LEVEL (0=0-9, 1=10-19, 2=20-29, ETC.)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 120.5

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	.
2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
4	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	.
6	5.4	4.5%	4.5%	*****
7	11.3	9.4%	13.9%	*****
8	32.4	26.9%	40.8%	*****
9	28.3	23.5%	64.3%	*****
10	28.1	23.3%	87.6%	*****
11	11.6	9.7%	97.2%	*****
12	2.5	2.1%	99.3%	***
13	0.8	0.7%	100.0%	*

M= 10 SUBSTANCE ABUSE TYPE (1=ALCOHOL, 2=ALC/DRUG, 3=COKE, 4=DRUGS, 13=MARIJ, 14=NONE, 15=OTHER)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 112.6

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	65.3	58.0%	58.0%	*****
2	0.8	0.7%	58.7%	*
3	4.1	3.7%	62.4%	****
4	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	.
5	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	
6	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	
7	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	
8	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	
9	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	
10	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	
11	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	
12	0.0	0.0%	62.4%	
13	3.3	2.9%	65.3%	***
14	35.4	31.5%	96.7%	*****
15	3.7	3.3%	100.0%	****

M= 11 TIME OF COMMITMENT (# YEARS BEFORE 1989)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	32.0	24.0%	24.0%	*****
2	33.0	24.8%	48.8%	*****
3	15.1	11.3%	60.2%	*****
4	25.0	18.8%	79.0%	*****
5	10.8	8.1%	87.1%	*****
6	5.1	3.8%	91.0%	*****
7	3.4	2.6%	93.5%	***
8	2.9	2.2%	95.7%	***
9	1.2	0.9%	96.7%	*
10	0.2	0.2%	96.8%	.
11	1.0	0.7%	97.6%	*
12	0.0	0.0%	97.6%	.
13	0.8	0.6%	98.2%	*
14	0.8	0.6%	98.8%	*
15	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
16	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
17	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
18	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
19	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	.
20	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
21	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
22	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
23	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
24	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
25	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
26	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
27	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
28	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
29	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
30	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	.
31	0.8	0.6%	99.4%	*
32	0.8	0.6%	100.0%	*

M= 12 YEAR ADMITTED TO CURRENT FACILITY  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
75	0.4	0.6%	0.6%	*
76	0.0	0.0%	0.6%	1
77	0.0	0.0%	0.6%	1
78	0.0	0.0%	0.6%	1
79	0.0	0.0%	0.6%	.
80	0.0	0.0%	0.6%	1
81	0.0	0.0%	0.6%	.
82	0.0	0.0%	0.6%	1
83	0.5	0.4%	1.0%	*
84	1.1	0.9%	1.9%	*
85	7.4	5.5%	7.4%	*****
86	4.6	3.4%	10.9%	***
87	13.2	10.0%	20.8%	*****
88	105.2	79.2%	100.0%	*****

M= 13 DETAINER NOTIFICATION INDICATOR (1=YES, 2=NO)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
2	133.0	100.0%	100.0%	*****

M= 14 LIFER INDICATOR (1=YES, 2=NO)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
2	133.0	100.0%	100.0%	*****

M= 15 LEAD SENTENCE DURATION (EXCLUDING LIFERS)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	0.3	0.3%	0.3%	.
1	0.2	0.1%	0.4%	.
2	10.6	7.9%	8.3%	*****
3	0.0	0.0%	8.3%	
4	0.0	0.0%	8.3%	
5	39.4	29.6%	37.9%	*****
6	0.0	0.0%	37.9%	
7	0.0	0.0%	37.9%	
8	0.0	0.0%	37.9%	
9	0.0	0.0%	37.9%	
10	47.0	35.3%	73.2%	*****
11	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
12	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
13	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
14	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
15	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
16	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
17	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
18	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
19	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
20	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
21	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
22	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
23	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
24	0.0	0.0%	73.2%	
25	26.4	19.9%	93.1%	*****
26	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
27	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
28	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
29	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
30	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
31	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
32	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
33	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
34	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
35	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
36	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
37	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
38	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
39	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
40	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
41	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
42	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
43	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
44	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
45	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
46	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
47	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
48	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
49	0.0	0.0%	93.1%	
50	9.2	6.9%	100.0%	*****
51	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	

100.0%	0.0%	0.0	55
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	56
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	57
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	58
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	59
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	60
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	61
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	62
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	63
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	64
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	65
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	66
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	67
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	68
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	69
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	70
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	71
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	72
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	73
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	74
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	75
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	76
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	77
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	78
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	79
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	80
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	81
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	82
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	83
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	84
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	85
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	86
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	87
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	88
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	89
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	90
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	91
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	92
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	93
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	94
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	95
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	96
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	96
100.0%	0.0%	0.0	97

M= 16 LEAD SENTENCE MINIMUM PAROLE DATE (YEARS)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 0.2

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%
5	0.2	100.0%	100.0%

M= 17 LEAD SENTENCE JAIL CREDIT DAYS (0=NONE, 1=1-30, 2=31-60, 3=61-90, ETC.)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	17.3	13.0%	13.0%	*****
1	33.5	25.1%	38.1%	*****
2	16.9	12.7%	50.9%	*****
3	12.3	9.2%	60.1%	*****
4	8.9	6.7%	66.7%	*****
5	14.8	11.1%	77.9%	*****
6	7.5	5.6%	83.5%	*****
7	4.7	3.6%	87.1%	*****
8	6.1	4.6%	91.7%	*****
9	2.4	1.8%	93.5%	**
10	2.8	2.1%	95.5%	**
11	2.9	2.2%	97.7%	**
12	2.1	1.6%	99.3%	**
13	0.8	0.6%	99.9%	*
14	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
15	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
16	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
17	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.
18	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
19	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
20	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.

M= 18 LEAD SENTENCE: NUMBER OF COUNTS  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.7

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	124.3	93.6%	93.6%	*****
2	7.3	5.5%	99.1%	*****
3	1.2	0.9%	100.0%	*



M= 19 CLASSIFICATION LEVEL (1=MIN, 2=MED, 3=MAX)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.1

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	38.8	29.4%	29.4%	*****
2	82.9	62.7%	92.1%	*****
3	10.4	7.9%	100.0%	*****

M= 20 CLASSIFICATION SCORE  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.1

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	0.8	0.6%	0.6%	*
1	1.6	1.2%	1.8%	**
2	6.8	5.2%	7.0%	*****
3	16.4	12.4%	19.4%	*****
4	17.2	13.0%	32.4%	*****
5	19.5	14.8%	47.1%	*****
6	20.2	15.3%	62.4%	*****
7	19.0	14.4%	76.8%	*****
8	10.7	8.1%	84.9%	*****
9	6.2	4.7%	89.6%	*****
10	5.9	4.5%	94.1%	*****
11	3.9	2.9%	97.0%	****
12	0.8	0.6%	97.7%	*
13	2.6	2.0%	99.6%	**
14	0.2	0.2%	99.8%	.
15	0.2	0.1%	100.0%	.
16	0.1	0.0%	100.0%	.

N= 21 TIME OF CURRENT CLASSIFICATION (NUMBER OF MONTHS BEFORE 1/89)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	6.0	4.5%	4.5%	*****
2	26.1	19.6%	24.1%	*****
3	22.8	17.2%	41.3%	*****
4	17.3	13.1%	54.4%	*****
5	9.3	7.0%	61.4%	*****
6	5.0	3.7%	65.1%	*****
7	9.9	7.4%	72.5%	*****
8	9.9	7.4%	80.0%	*****
9	7.7	5.8%	85.8%	*****
10	3.3	2.5%	88.3%	***
11	5.8	4.4%	92.6%	*****
12	2.2	1.6%	94.3%	**
13	5.2	3.9%	98.2%	*****
14	0.0	0.0%	98.2%	.
15	0.9	0.7%	98.9%	*
16	1.3	1.0%	99.8%	*
17	0.0	0.0%	99.8%	.
18	0.2	0.1%	100.0%	.
19	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.
20	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
21	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
22	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
23	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.

N= 22 CLASSIFICATION OVERRIDE (1=NO, 2=YES)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 131.3

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	36.8	28.1%	28.1%	*****
2	94.4	71.9%	100.0%	*****

ENTROPY LIMITED

Characteristics Pertaining to  
Inmate Custody Classification

M= 1 PRIMARY OFFENSE  
# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	78.5	59.1%	59.1%	*****
2	23.3	17.6%	76.7%	*****
3	31.0	23.3%	100.0%	*****

M= 2 LENGTH OF SENTENCE  
# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	42.4	31.9%	31.9%	*****
2	49.3	37.1%	69.0%	*****
3	41.2	31.0%	100.0%	*****

M= 3 RECORD OF VIOLENCE  
# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.1

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	4.7	3.6%	3.6%	****
2	6.5	4.9%	8.5%	*****
3	13.9	10.5%	19.0%	*****
4	107.0	81.0%	100.0%	*****

M= 4 ESCAPE  
# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 128.7

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
2	0.7	0.5%	0.5%	*
3	1.1	0.9%	1.4%	*
4	10.4	8.1%	9.5%	*****
5	18.1	14.1%	23.6%	*****
6	98.4	76.4%	100.0%	*****

M= 5 DETAILS OF ESCAPE  
# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	124.3	93.5%	93.5%	*****
1	0.1	0.0%	93.6%	.
2	0.0	0.0%	93.6%	
3	0.0	0.0%	93.6%	
4	2.0	1.5%	95.1%	*
5	0.0	0.0%	95.1%	.
6	0.1	0.0%	95.1%	.
7	0.2	0.1%	95.2%	.
8	6.8	5.1%	100.4%	****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 6 TIME SERVED  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
4	17.4	13.1%	13.1%	*****
5	18.7	14.1%	27.2%	*****
6	5.6	4.2%	31.4%	*****
7	37.5	28.2%	59.6%	*****
8	32.8	24.7%	84.3%	*****
9	20.9	15.7%	100.0%	*****

M= 7 TIME REMAINING  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.8

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	31.3	23.6%	23.6%	*****
2	97.4	73.3%	96.9%	*****
3	4.1	3.1%	100.0%	***

M= 8 PROB., PAROLE OR W.R. VIOLATION  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	18.3	13.8%	13.8%	*****
2	21.6	16.3%	30.1%	*****
3	10.2	7.7%	37.7%	*****
4	82.7	62.3%	100.0%	*****

M= 9 DISCIPLINE  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.5

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	13.8	10.4%	10.4%	*****
2	6.1	4.6%	15.1%	*****
3	19.0	14.4%	29.4%	*****
4	93.5	70.6%	100.0%	*****

M= 10 BEHAVIOR & AGE (0=NONE, 1-6=A1-C2, 7-17=D-N)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	46.4	35.0%	35.0%	*****
1	0.0	0.0%	35.0%	.
2	0.0	0.0%	35.0%	1
3	4.2	3.1%	38.1%	****
4	1.4	1.1%	39.2%	*
5	3.5	2.6%	41.8%	****
6	1.7	1.2%	43.1%	**
7	7.8	5.9%	49.0%	*****
8	11.4	8.6%	57.6%	*****
9	2.2	1.7%	59.3%	**
10	49.0	36.9%	96.1%	*****
11	6.0	4.5%	100.6%	*****
12	10.4	7.8%	108.4%	*****
13	5.2	3.9%	112.3%	*****
14	2.9	2.2%	114.5%	***
15	33.4	25.2%	139.7%	*****
16	11.4	8.6%	148.3%	*****
17	41.8	31.4%	179.7%	*****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 11 INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.7

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
2	0.9	0.7%	0.7%	*
3	9.1	6.8%	7.5%	*****
4	10.9	8.2%	15.7%	*****
5	111.8	84.3%	100.0%	*****

M= 12 CUSTODY AT TIME LAST RELEASED  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	1.2	0.9%	0.9%	*
2	57.1	43.0%	43.9%	*****
3	74.6	56.1%	100.0%	*****

M= 13 CUSTODY GRADE BEFORE THIS REPORT  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 124.3

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	15.9	12.8%	12.8%	*****
2	56.9	45.8%	58.6%	*****
3	9.0	7.3%	65.9%	*****
4	42.4	34.1%	100.0%	*****

**M= 14 QUESTIONNAIRE SCORE**  
**# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	0.8	0.6%	0.6%	*
1	1.6	1.2%	1.8%	**
2	6.8	5.1%	6.9%	*****
3	16.4	12.3%	19.3%	*****
4	17.2	12.9%	32.2%	*****
5	20.3	15.3%	47.5%	*****
6	20.2	15.2%	62.6%	*****
7	19.0	14.3%	77.0%	*****
8	10.7	8.1%	85.0%	*****
9	6.2	4.6%	89.6%	*****
10	5.9	4.5%	94.1%	*****
11	3.9	2.9%	97.0%	****
12	0.8	0.6%	97.7%	*
13	2.6	2.0%	99.6%	***
14	0.2	0.2%	99.8%	.
15	0.2	0.1%	100.0%	.
16	0.1	0.0%	100.0%	.

**M= 15 QUESTIONNAIRE CUSTODY GRADE**  
**# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	63.1	47.5%	47.5%	*****
2	62.0	46.6%	94.1%	*****
3	7.8	5.9%	100.0%	*****

**M= 16 PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS REQUIRING SUPERVISION (1-4=A-D, 5=NONE)**  
**# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.7**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	4.8	3.6%	3.6%	***
2	3.1	2.4%	6.0%	**
3	2.8	2.1%	8.1%	**
4	1.1	0.9%	8.9%	*
5	120.8	91.1%	100.0%	*****

M= 17 EXCEPTIONAL SUPERVISION REQUIREMENTS (1-8=A-H, 9=NONE)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.6

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	1.0	0.7%	0.7%	*
2	2.3	1.7%	2.4%	*
3	0.0	0.0%	2.4%	
4	3.1	2.3%	4.8%	**
5	0.0	0.0%	4.8%	
6	0.0	0.0%	4.8%	
7	0.2	0.2%	4.9%	.
8	0.0	0.0%	5.0%	.
9	126.0	95.1%	100.0%	*****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 18 IDENTIFIED PRESSURE SITUATIONS (1-10=A-J, 11=NONE)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.6

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	0.2	0.1%	0.1%	.
2	0.0	0.0%	0.1%	
3	0.2	0.1%	0.3%	.
4	0.4	0.3%	0.5%	.
5	0.0	0.0%	0.5%	
6	0.8	0.6%	1.2%	*
7	1.1	0.8%	2.0%	*
8	0.4	0.3%	2.3%	.
9	0.2	0.1%	2.4%	.
10	7.2	5.4%	7.9%	*****
11	122.6	92.4%	100.3%	*****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 19 OUTSTANDING WARRANTS AND DETAINERS (1-6=A-F, 7=NONE)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.6

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
3	0.3	0.2%	0.2%	.
4	0.8	0.6%	0.9%	*
5	1.1	0.8%	1.7%	*
6	0.0	0.0%	1.7%	
7	130.4	98.3%	100.0%	*****

N.B. PERCENTAGES MAY ADD TO MORE THAN 100% DUE TO MULTIPLE ENTRIES FOR SOME INMATES

M= 20 GIVE OVERRIDE? (1=YES, 2=NO)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.1

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	36.8	27.9%	27.9%	*****
2	95.2	72.1%	100.0%	*****



M= 21 MODIFIED GRADE (1=MIN, 2=MED, 3=MAX, 4=NO CHANGE)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.1

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	3.8	2.8%	2.8%	***
2	28.2	21.3%	24.2%	*****
3	4.9	3.7%	27.9%	****
4	95.2	72.1%	100.0%	*****

M= 22 NEXT CLASSIFICATION DATE (# MONTHS AFTER 1/36)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.9

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	.
6	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
7	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
8	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
9	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
10	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
11	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
12	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
13	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
14	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
15	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
16	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
17	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
18	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
19	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
20	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
21	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
22	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
23	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
24	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
25	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
26	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
27	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	
28	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	.
29	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	.
30	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	.
31	0.8	0.6%	0.7%	*
32	1.3	1.0%	1.6%	*
33	0.9	0.7%	2.3%	*
34	0.0	0.0%	2.3%	.
35	6.2	4.7%	7.0%	*****
36	2.6	2.0%	8.9%	***
37	6.7	5.0%	14.0%	*****
38	5.1	3.8%	17.8%	*****
39	6.5	4.9%	22.6%	*****
40	8.3	6.3%	28.9%	*****
41	8.9	6.7%	35.6%	*****
42	5.3	4.0%	39.6%	*****
43	9.2	6.9%	46.5%	*****
44	17.4	13.1%	59.6%	*****
45	22.5	17.0%	76.6%	*****

ENTROPY LIMITED

Characteristics Pertaining to  
Offender Risk Assessment for Parole Review

M= 1 TIME SINCE ASSESSMENT DATE (≠ MONTHS BEFORE 1/89)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	3.3	2.5%	2.5%	***
2	19.6	14.7%	17.2%	*****
3	5.4	4.1%	21.3%	*****
4	4.2	3.2%	24.5%	*****
5	3.0	2.3%	26.7%	***
6	7.9	5.9%	32.6%	*****
7	2.8	2.1%	34.8%	***
8	4.3	3.2%	38.0%	*****
9	3.4	2.5%	40.5%	***
10	3.7	2.8%	43.3%	*****
11	2.1	1.6%	44.9%	**
12	2.2	1.6%	46.5%	**
13	2.3	1.7%	48.2%	**
14	5.6	4.2%	52.5%	*****
15	2.9	2.2%	54.6%	***
16	6.2	4.6%	59.3%	*****
17	0.5	0.3%	59.6%	.
18	5.4	4.0%	63.7%	*****
19	1.4	1.0%	64.7%	*
20	1.0	0.7%	65.4%	*
21	2.2	1.7%	67.1%	**
22	2.6	1.9%	69.0%	***
23	0.1	0.0%	69.1%	.
24	2.1	1.6%	70.7%	**
25	3.6	2.7%	73.4%	****
26	0.3	0.3%	73.6%	.
27	1.9	1.5%	75.1%	**
28	0.3	0.2%	75.3%	.
29	2.5	1.9%	77.1%	**
30	0.6	0.5%	77.6%	*
31	2.6	2.0%	79.6%	***
32	1.6	1.2%	80.8%	**
33	5.5	4.2%	84.9%	*****
34	5.4	4.0%	89.0%	*****
35	0.4	0.3%	89.3%	.
36	2.8	2.1%	91.4%	***
37	0.2	0.2%	91.6%	.
38	2.0	1.5%	93.1%	**
39	1.0	0.7%	93.8%	*
40	2.3	1.7%	95.5%	**
41	0.4	0.3%	95.8%	.
42	3.4	2.6%	98.4%	***
43	1.1	0.9%	99.2%	*
44	0.8	0.6%	99.9%	*
45	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
46	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
47	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
48	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	.
49	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
50	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	
51	0.2	0.1%	100.0%	.

M= 2 X-SCORE CURRENT OFFENSE  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	17.4	13.1%	13.1%	*****
1	67.7	50.9%	63.9%	*****
2	48.0	36.1%	100.0%	*****

M= 3 Y-SCORE CURRENT OFFENSE  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	19.4	14.5%	14.5%	*****
1	35.4	26.6%	41.1%	*****
2	0.0	0.0%	41.1%	
3	78.3	58.9%	100.0%	*****

M= 4 X-SCORE PRIOR VIOLATIONS  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	116.6	87.7%	87.7%	*****
1	0.0	0.0%	87.7%	
2	15.6	11.7%	99.4%	*****
3	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
4	0.8	0.6%	100.0%	*

M= 5 Y-SCORE PRIOR VIOLATIONS  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	116.6	87.7%	87.7%	*****
1	0.0	0.0%	87.7%	
2	0.0	0.0%	87.7%	
3	15.6	11.7%	99.4%	*****
4	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
5	0.8	0.6%	100.0%	*

M= 6 PRIOR VIOLATION RAW SCORE (0=NONE, 1=1-10, 2=11-20, ETC., 30=301+)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	111.7	84.0%	84.0%	*****
1	7.3	5.5%	89.5%	*****
2	6.0	4.5%	94.0%	****
3	2.1	1.6%	95.6%	**
4	2.0	1.5%	97.1%	*
5	1.2	0.9%	98.0%	*
6	1.3	1.0%	99.0%	*
7	0.5	0.3%	99.3%	.
8	0.4	0.3%	99.6%	.
9	0.3	0.2%	99.8%	.
10	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	.
11	0.0	0.0%	99.9%	.
12	0.0	0.1%	100.0%	.
13	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.
14	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
15	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.
16	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.
17	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
18	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
19	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
20	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
21	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	
22	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.

M= 7 X-SCORE STREET TIMES  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	85.7	64.4%	64.4%	*****
1	14.7	11.0%	75.5%	*****
2	23.8	17.9%	93.4%	*****
3	8.8	6.6%	100.0%	*****

M= 8 Y-SCORE STREET TIMES  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	85.7	64.4%	64.4%	*****
1	14.7	11.0%	75.5%	*****
2	23.8	17.9%	93.4%	*****
3	8.8	6.6%	100.0%	*****

M= 9 STREET TIME RAW SCORE (0=NONE, 1=1-10, 2=11-20, ETC.)  
 OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	0.2	0.1%	0.1%	.
1	0.4	0.3%	0.4%	.
2	0.6	0.4%	0.8%	*
3	0.2	0.1%	0.9%	.
4	1.2	0.9%	1.8%	*
5	1.9	1.4%	3.3%	**
6	4.8	3.6%	6.9%	*****
7	6.0	4.5%	11.4%	*****
8	6.0	4.5%	15.9%	*****
9	5.2	3.9%	19.8%	*****
10	2.4	1.8%	21.6%	**
11	3.9	3.0%	24.5%	****
12	7.4	5.6%	30.1%	*****
13	3.9	3.0%	33.1%	****
14	3.6	2.7%	35.8%	****
15	8.3	6.2%	42.0%	*****
16	5.6	4.2%	46.2%	*****
17	3.7	2.8%	49.1%	****
18	8.5	6.4%	55.4%	*****
19	4.9	3.7%	59.1%	****
20	4.9	3.7%	62.8%	****
21	5.4	4.1%	66.9%	****
22	3.1	2.3%	69.2%	***
23	4.3	3.2%	72.4%	****
24	5.1	3.8%	76.2%	****
25	2.7	2.1%	78.3%	***
26	1.3	1.0%	79.3%	*
27	2.4	1.8%	81.1%	**
28	1.6	1.2%	82.3%	**
29	1.8	1.3%	83.6%	**
30	1.6	1.2%	84.8%	**
31	2.4	1.8%	86.6%	**
32	1.6	1.2%	87.8%	**
33	2.4	1.8%	89.6%	**
34	3.4	2.5%	92.1%	***
35	2.4	1.8%	93.9%	**
36	2.4	1.8%	95.7%	**
37	0.0	0.0%	95.7%	
38	0.8	0.6%	96.3%	*
39	0.0	0.0%	96.3%	
40	0.0	0.0%	96.3%	
41	0.8	0.6%	96.9%	*
42	0.8	0.6%	97.5%	*
43	0.0	0.0%	97.5%	
44	0.8	0.6%	98.1%	*
45	0.0	0.0%	98.1%	
46	0.8	0.6%	98.7%	*
47	0.2	0.1%	98.8%	.
48	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
49	0.0	0.0%	98.8%	
50	0.8	0.6%	99.4%	*
51	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
52	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
53	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
54	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
55	0.8	0.6%	100.0%	*

M= 10 X-SCORE CRIMINAL HISTORY  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL.-%	
0	106.3	79.9%	79.9%	*****
1	21.0	15.8%	95.7%	*****
2	0.0	0.0%	95.7%	
3	5.1	3.8%	99.6%	****
4	0.0	0.0%	99.6%	
5	0.0	0.0%	99.6%	
6	0.6	0.4%	100.0%	*

M= 11 Y-SCORE CRIMINAL HISTORY  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL.-%	
0	106.3	79.9%	79.9%	*****
1	21.0	15.8%	95.7%	*****
2	0.0	0.0%	95.7%	
3	0.0	0.0%	95.7%	
4	0.0	0.0%	95.7%	
5	5.1	3.8%	99.6%	****
6	0.6	0.4%	100.0%	*

N= 12 CRIMINAL HISTORY RAW SCORE (0=NONE, 1=1-10, 2=11-20, ETC., 50=501+)  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 132.6

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	70.3	53.0%	53.0%	*****
1	24.8	18.7%	71.7%	*****
2	16.3	12.3%	84.0%	*****
3	8.2	6.1%	90.1%	*****
4	6.6	5.0%	95.1%	*****
5	1.0	0.7%	95.9%	*
6	0.9	0.7%	96.6%	*
7	0.7	0.5%	97.1%	*
8	0.4	0.3%	97.4%	.
9	0.3	0.2%	97.7%	.
10	0.4	0.3%	98.0%	.
11	0.3	0.2%	98.2%	.
12	0.4	0.3%	98.5%	.
13	0.4	0.3%	98.9%	.
14	0.1	0.1%	99.0%	.
15	0.0	0.1%	99.0%	.
16	0.1	0.0%	99.1%	.
17	0.0	0.0%	99.1%	.
18	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
19	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
20	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
21	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
22	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
23	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
24	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
25	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
26	0.0	0.0%	99.2%	.
27	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	.
28	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
29	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
30	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	.
31	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	.
32	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	.
33	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
34	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
35	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	.
36	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
37	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	.
38	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	.
39	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
40	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
41	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
42	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
43	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
44	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	.
45	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
46	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
47	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
48	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
49	0.0	0.0%	99.4%	
50	0.9	0.6%	100.0%	*



M= 13 X-SCORE CURRENT ESCAPE  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	131.2	98.6%	98.6%	*****
1	0.9	0.7%	99.3%	*
2	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
3	0.9	0.7%	100.0%	*

M= 14 Y-SCORE CURRENT ESCAPE  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	131.2	98.6%	98.6%	*****
1	0.0	0.0%	98.6%	
2	0.9	0.7%	99.3%	*
3	0.0	0.0%	99.3%	
4	0.9	0.7%	100.0%	*

M= 15 X-SCORE SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	62.9	47.3%	47.3%	*****
1	62.5	47.0%	94.3%	*****
2	5.7	4.3%	98.5%	*****
3	0.9	0.6%	99.2%	*
4	0.4	0.3%	99.5%	.
5	0.7	0.5%	100.0%	*
6	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	.

M= 16 Y-SCORE SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	62.9	47.3%	47.3%	*****
1	68.2	51.2%	98.5%	*****
2	0.0	0.0%	98.5%	
3	0.0	0.0%	98.5%	
4	1.3	0.9%	99.5%	*
5	0.0	0.0%	99.5%	
6	0.0	0.0%	99.5%	
7	0.7	0.5%	100.0%	*

M= 17 X-SCORE TOTAL  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1.6	1.2%	1.2%	**
1	27.0	20.3%	21.5%	*****
2	26.2	19.7%	41.2%	*****
3	39.7	29.9%	71.1%	*****
4	9.4	7.1%	78.2%	*****
5	13.9	10.5%	88.6%	*****
6	8.7	6.5%	95.2%	*****
7	2.3	1.7%	96.9%	**
8	1.8	1.3%	98.3%	**
9	1.1	0.8%	99.0%	*
10	0.5	0.4%	99.5%	*
11	0.7	0.5%	100.0%	*

M= 18 Y-SCORE TOTAL  
 # OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
0	1.6	1.2%	1.2%	**
1	8.7	6.6%	7.8%	*****
2	15.9	11.9%	19.7%	*****
3	31.7	23.8%	43.5%	*****
4	32.2	24.2%	67.8%	*****
5	13.4	10.1%	77.9%	*****
6	14.2	10.7%	88.5%	*****
7	6.4	4.8%	93.3%	*****
8	4.5	3.4%	96.8%	*****
9	1.4	1.0%	97.8%	*
10	1.3	1.0%	98.8%	*
11	0.6	0.5%	99.2%	*
12	0.7	0.5%	99.7%	*
13	0.4	0.3%	100.0%	.

**N= 19 SERIOUS OFFENDER (1=YES, 0=NO)**  
**# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
1	80.8	60.8%	60.8%	*****
2	52.2	39.2%	100.0%	*****

**N= 20 SAFETY ASSESSMENT (1=VP, 2=P, 3=F, 4=G, 5=VC)**  
**# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
2	3.7	2.8%	2.8%	***
3	3.0	2.3%	5.0%	***
4	31.8	23.9%	28.9%	*****
5	94.6	71.1%	100.0%	*****

**N= 21 VIOLENCE ASSESSMENT (1=VP, 2=P, 3=C, 4=VC, 5=E)**  
**# OF SIMULATED LOW-RISK INMATES = 133.0**

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL-%	
2	2.5	1.9%	1.9%	**
3	4.1	3.1%	5.0%	***
4	31.9	24.0%	28.9%	*****
5	94.6	71.1%	100.0%	*****

APPENDIX J

Annotated References

This is a partial list of references used in this study. Other references are designated specifically in the text in Volume 1.

Boudouris, James, Ph.D., Correctional Evaluation Program Director, April 19, 1984: *Iowa Department of Corrections – Monitoring of Inmate Classifications*. Progress Report, Des Moines, IA, 5 pages.

A discussion of procedures in need of revision, in relation to "overrides" is illustrated through classification statistics and reasons for overrides. Time factors and lack of rationale for an override were some of the issues mentioned.

Buchanan, Robert A. and Whitlow, Karen, June 1987: *Guidelines for Developing, Implementing, and Revising an Objective Prison Classification System*. By U.S. Department of Justice; for the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC, 79 pages.

This report is the result of a comprehensive survey of existing objective classification systems. It is an assessment of objective classification effectiveness. Statistical analyses were employed to examine the scoring processes of these systems, the validity of the individual items and scales used to score inmates, and the impact of these systems on inmate misconduct, escape and fatalities. It was found that an agency's approach to using a system was more important than the type of objective system devised. Appendix A contains actual case studies and Appendix B is a comparison of decision-making factors in five major objective prison classification systems. The following models were used: National Institute of Corrections, FPS, Correctional Classification Profile, Illinois and Florida. Thirty-three agencies responded.

Center for Effective Public Policy and Entropy Limited, May 1985: *Offender Classification Study: A Report Submitted to the Iowa Department of Corrections*. Entropy Pub., Lincoln, MA, 50 pages.

This report contains an evaluation of the classification system regarding the following areas: "Accurate prediction of inmate risk, violence, escape, and disciplinary infractions without regard to extraneous factors such as religion, gender, or race; appropriate placement of inmates in the least restrictive institutional environment according to security and custody requirements; and a suitable balance in the residential assignment between security requirements and assessed inmate service needs." A general summary with conclusions, recommendations, and methodology is followed by an analysis of the population profile, time trends, security classification, treatment scores, mismatch between classification and institutional placement, and correlation by race and gender. Appendices include sample data forms (Iowa, NIC and Illinois).

Fischer, Daryl, Research Director, 1985: *Better Public Protection with Fewer Prisoners?* Office for Planning and Programming, Statistical Analysis Center, Des Moines, IA, 8 pages.

The problem of recidivism prediction and the associated issue of selective incapacitation and the Iowa experience is discussed. An explanation of statistical methods and improvements in the risk prediction system are provided along with further discussion of policy implications.

Fischer, Daryl, April 1985: *The Iowa Model of Risk Assessment Coding Specifications.* Office for Planning and Programming, Statistical Analysis Center, Des Moines, IA, 9 pages.

The 1985 version of the Iowa Risk Assessment Model provides two assessments of offender risk: One is a measure of the general threat to public safety referred to as a "Safety Risk;" and the second a measure of the specific threat of new violent crime referred to as "Violence Risk." An explanation of the coding structure and scoring factors involved is followed by a list of drug classifications and slang used for various drugs.

Fowler, Lorraine, Ph.D., M.S.S.W., Oklahoma State University: *Some Empirically Validated Criteria for Identifying Chronic Violent Offenders: Rising Rates of Prediction.* Paper read by Jeanne Cyriaque at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, San Antonio, TX, March 23, 1983, 4 pages.

The purpose of this paper is to bring together similar findings from three sets of reports: From Rand's "Selective Incapacitation" project, from Iowa's Statistical Analysis Center, and from Illinois' Department of Corrections. It concludes that we can create useful instruments to distinguish very low-risk from very high-risk offenders. Such sorting can be done by validated classification instruments specifically designed for in-institution and in-community decision needs; in-community instruments are said to do a much better job of sorting for risk of supervision outcome success or failure than in-institution instruments. (6 figures, 3 tables)

Grossheim, Paul, June 1, 1988: *New Construction Needs for the Iowa Department of Corrections.* Iowa Department of Corrections, Des Moines, IA, 46 pages.

Iowa's Department of Corrections estimates that with the current inmate population trends, there will be a need for 3300 institutional bed spaces by FY 1992. Because there has been no movement to reduce sentence lengths, provide parole for lifers, eliminate mandatory minimum sentence, or increase good conduct time, additional medium and minimum beds will be needed to

prevent overcrowding. This document outlines all the estimates, assumptions, and reasons which show the need for additional institutional bed space. Recommendations for building new bed spaces with a financial breakdown are included in this report.

Slaughter, David M., March 1984: *Iowa Correctional System Population as of March 31, 1984*. Report Series E-2, Iowa Department of Human Services, Bureau of Management, Information, Research and Statistics Section, Des Moines, IA, 24 pages.

This statistical report contains data on the prison population characteristics by age group, ethnic group, grade achievement, number of prior adult commitments, counts, and offense category. Each institution is given a statistical summary as well as statewide comparisons.

State of Iowa, Iowa Community Corrections, November 15, 1988: *Risk/Needs*. From Jeannette Bucklew, Deputy Director, Des Moines, IA, 24 pages.

This document contains all of the instructions for risk/needs utilizing the Assessment/Reassessment instrument and corresponding levels of supervision.

State of Iowa, Iowa Department of Corrections, Central Inmate Classification, March 1984: *User's Manual for Inmate Classification*. Des Moines, IA, 27 pages.

This documentation is designed for the use of the Division of Adult Corrections personnel to aid in the preparation and processing of the Inmate Custody Classification Questionnaire. The purpose of the questionnaire is to provide an instrument for the uniform, equitable and appropriate classification of prison inmates: Custody classification, treatment program classification, and institutional assignment recommendations make up the three sections. Each section has an appendix giving sample forms. An explanation of facility codes and psychological problems are also provided.

State of Iowa, Iowa Department of Corrections, June 1, 1986: *Work Release Plan* (from the Institutional File of the Community Placement Office). Des Moines, IA, 7 pages.

This plan is the actual agreement between prisoners and the Community Placement Office. Included are: Resident rules, possible disciplinary measures, major violations, and employment/educational program data.

to which an offender is sentenced does not affect recidivism rates for some types of offenders, but does affect recidivism rates for others. Appendix A gives the offender characteristics used on Risk Assessment. Appendix B gives the breakdown of offenders by offender category.

State of Iowa, Iowa Parole Board, Lettie E. Prell, Research Analyst, November 3, 1988: *Computer Printout of Risk Assessment by Institution.*

Accompanying the list is a sheet indicating the inmate population of each of the state's prisons on November 3, 1988.

State of Iowa, Iowa Parole Board, Lettie E. Prell, Research Analyst, November 1, 1988: *Explanatory Notes on Data Definitions.*

Definitions of the following are given: Violation levels, crimes, Class A – D felonies, aggravated misdemeanors, serious misdemeanors, and simple misdemeanors.

State of Iowa, Office for Planning and Programming, Office for Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Statistical Analysis Center, January 26, 1983: *The Impact of Objective Parole Criteria on Parole Release Rates and Public Protection: An Analysis of the Application of the "Parole Guidelines System" to Parole Release Decision-Making.* Des Moines, IA, 85 pages.

This report is filed in response to the mandate given in H.F. 849, as passed by the 1981 session of the Legislature, which requires the Statistical Analysis Center to report to the General Assembly on the impact of the use of the objective parole criteria on the parole rates and risk to society. It contains a summary of findings and recommendations. The "Parole Guideline System" is the specific structure by which the "objective parole criteria" are made relevant to parole decision-making. Offender Risk Assessments are discussed. Appendices include case histories, scoring for new charges, and actual forms (April 1981 – November 1982).

State of Iowa, Statistical Analysis Center, November 2, 1988: *Summary Ledger.* Des Moines, IA, 3 pages.

This report is the state summary workload ledger for September. The statistics depict the number of offenders classified in each supervision level by district and the number of offenders in facility beds by program area.



U.S. Department of Justice, United States Parole Commission, April 5, 1987:  
*Parole Commission Rules (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.64)* [with notes and procedures to  
2.20, 2.21, and 2.36]. Washington, DC.

Guidelines for decision-making with definitions and procedures are contained  
for the following subjects: Sentencing, hearings, offenses, prior convictions,  
and revocations. Information on override judgment is given with parole deter-  
mination criteria. Policy specifics are addressed.

M= 12 CRIMINAL HISTORY RAW SCORE (0=NONE, 1=1-10, 2=11-20, ETC., 50=501+)  
 # OF INMATES WITH VALID DATA = 2179

CATEGORY	COUNTS	PERCENT	CUMUL.-%	
0	575	26.4%	26.4%	*****
1	212	9.7%	36.1%	*****
2	159	7.3%	43.4%	*****
3	125	5.7%	49.2%	*****
4	82	3.8%	52.9%	*****
5	86	3.9%	56.9%	*****
6	61	2.8%	59.7%	*****
7	77	3.5%	63.2%	*****
8	58	2.7%	65.9%	*****
9	69	3.2%	69.0%	*****
10	49	2.2%	71.3%	*****
11	53	2.4%	73.7%	*****
12	41	1.9%	75.6%	*****
13	50	2.3%	77.9%	*****
14	36	1.7%	79.5%	*****
15	34	1.6%	81.1%	*****
16	35	1.6%	82.7%	*****
17	27	1.2%	83.9%	****
18	27	1.2%	85.2%	****
19	19	0.9%	86.0%	***
20	22	1.0%	87.1%	***
21	12	0.6%	87.6%	**
22	8	0.4%	88.0%	*
23	19	0.9%	88.8%	***
24	15	0.7%	89.5%	**
25	18	0.8%	90.4%	***
26	14	0.6%	91.0%	**
27	14	0.6%	91.6%	**
28	9	0.4%	92.1%	*
29	8	0.4%	92.4%	*
30	12	0.6%	93.0%	**
31	9	0.4%	93.4%	*
32	8	0.4%	93.8%	*
33	6	0.3%	94.0%	*
34	7	0.3%	94.4%	*
35	7	0.3%	94.7%	*
36	3	0.1%	94.8%	*
37	6	0.3%	95.1%	*
38	3	0.1%	95.2%	*
39	5	0.2%	95.5%	*
40	3	0.1%	95.6%	*
41	5	0.2%	95.8%	*
42	4	0.2%	96.0%	*
43	4	0.2%	96.2%	*
44	3	0.1%	96.3%	*
45	4	0.2%	96.5%	*
46	2	0.0%	96.6%	*
47	2	0.0%	96.7%	*
48	2	0.0%	96.8%	*
49	2	0.0%	96.9%	*
50	68	3.1%	100.0%	*****

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