

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 072 328

AC 014 164

AUTHOR Garay, Bert; And Others  
TITLE Pilot Study of Four Selected Groups of Parolees, 1971.  
INSTITUTION Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, Olympia.; Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services, Olympia.  
PUB DATE 71  
NOTE 41p.  
EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29  
DESCRIPTORS \*Adult Vocational Education; Caucasians; \*Correctional Education; Data Collection; Evaluation Criteria; \*Followup Studies; Males; Participant Characteristics; Prisoners; \*Program Evaluation; Statistical Analysis; Technical Reports; \*Vocational Rehabilitation  
IDENTIFIERS Adult Correctional Facilities; Washington State

ABSTRACT

To evaluate the effectiveness of the Vocational Rehabilitation Programs of the Adult Correctional Facilities of the State of Washington, four groups of parolees were reviewed to determine their successful adjustment 18 months after parole. The Adult Correctional Facilities offer training in a variety of vocations, including the following: auto mechanics, barbering, drafting, electronics, radio and TV, office machine repair, body and fender work, meat cutting, data processing, welding, sheetmetal work, and other basic industrial and work programs. The four study groups were composed of the following: Group I--88 cases, felons who completed VR services successfully; Group II--88 cases, felons who failed to complete VR services; Group III--112 cases, felons who completed certain vocational training programs successfully through the Adult Correctional Facilities; and Group IV--126 cases, felons who needed but received no vocational services. Most of the parolees were white, single males; their mental level was usually average or above; they had usually completed at least one year of high school prior to imprisonment; they were usually imprisoned for a crime such as burglary, larceny, robbery, or auto theft; normally they had no known history of drug abuse or mental illness; and generally they were first offenders. Major findings of the study were: (1) of the Group I parolees, 76% succeeded on parole; (2) of the Group II parolees, 32% succeeded on parole; (3) of the Group III parolees, 58% succeeded; and (4) of the Group IV parolees, 47% succeeded. Study Items used and Data Form for the study are included. (DB)

ED 072328

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
EDUCATION & WELFARE  
OFFICE OF EDUCATION  
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO-  
DUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM  
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIG-  
INATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPIN-  
IONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY  
REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDU-  
CATION POSITION OR POLICY

WASHINGTON STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES  
AND THE  
BOARD OF PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES

PILOT STUDY OF FOUR SELECTED  
GROUPS OF PAROLEES, 1971

AC014164

This report has been prepared and written through the cooperative efforts of the following committee members:

STUDY COMMITTEE

AGENCY

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Bert Garay         | Vocational Rehabilitation Services Division, DSHS |
| Kelley Ballard     | Research Office, DSHS                             |
| Ralph Smith        | Research Office, DSHS                             |
| J. Walter Gearhart | Board of Prison Terms and Paroles                 |
| David Gerecht      | Adult Corrections, DSHS                           |
| Bob Payne          | Data Processing, DSHS                             |
| Walter Craig       | Data Processing, DSHS                             |

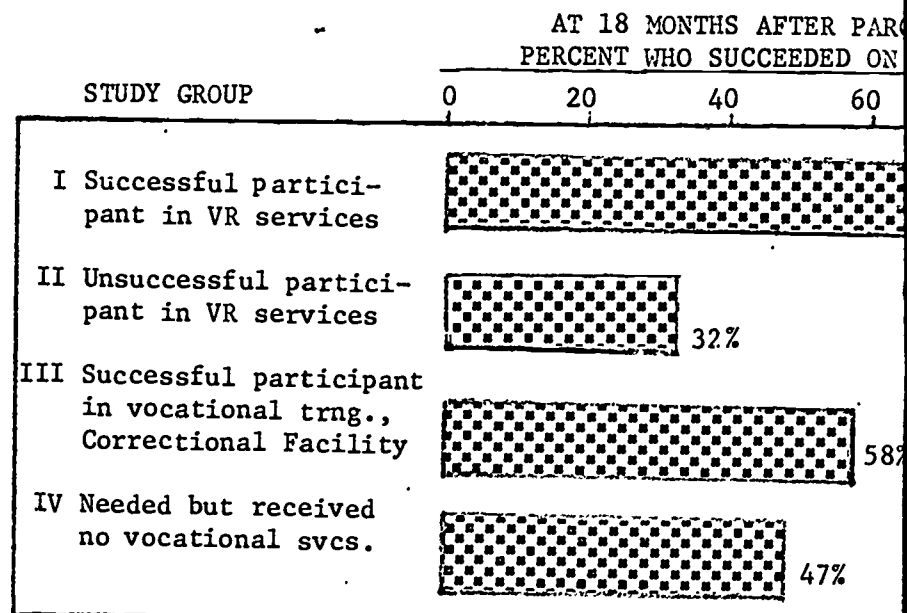
Special thanks are given to Bert Garay for the preparation of the finished draft; to Ralph Smith for the parole file search and preparation of statistical tables; and to Mrs. Margaret Earle, VR Services Division, for typing of the report.

### PURPOSE

The purpose of this pilot study was to evaluate the vocational rehabilitation selected study groups of parolees discharged from Adult Correctional Facilities of The successful adjustment (reduced recidivism) of parolees in the four study group after parole.

### MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Of 88 parolees who successfully completed vocational rehabilitation services in the Rehabilitation (VR) Services Division in Fiscal Year 1969, 76% succeeded on parole.
2. Of 88 parolees who were found eligible but failed to participate or complete vocational services of the VR Services Division (closed for services in FY 1969) on parole.
3. Of a 25% sample of 459 inmates paroled in FY 1969 who successfully completed training programs provided through the State's Adult Correctional Facility on parole.
4. Of the 126 inmates paroled in FY 1969 who needed some type of specialized services but did not receive such services, 47% succeeded on parole.





### PURPOSE

This pilot study was to evaluate the vocational rehabilitation program by comparing four groups of parolees discharged from Adult Correctional Facilities of the State of Washington. The percent (reduced recidivism) of parolees in the four study groups was reviewed 18 months

### MAJOR FINDINGS

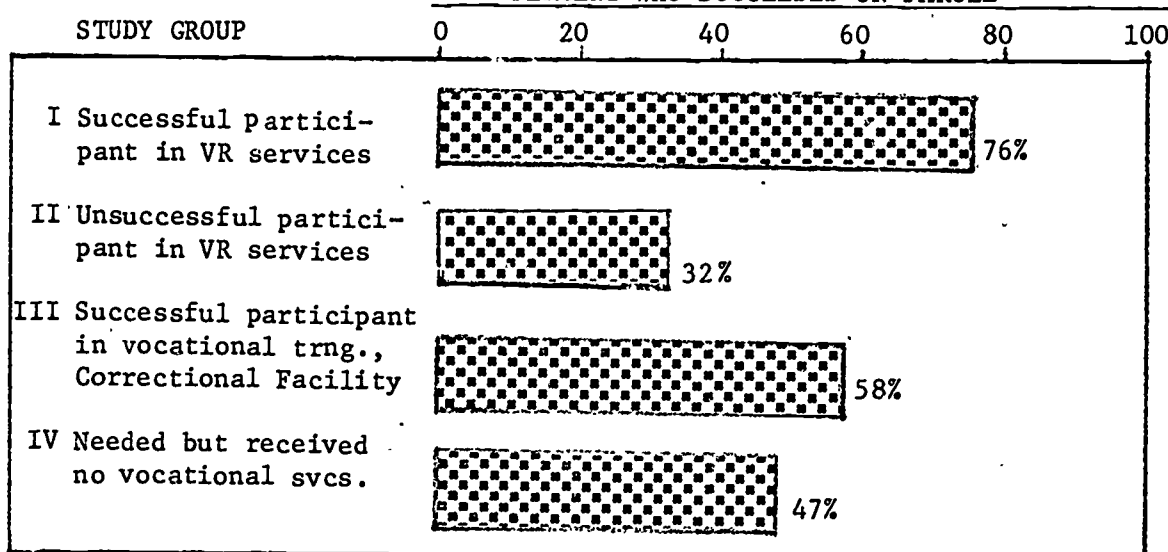
Parolees who successfully completed vocational rehabilitation services of the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Services Division in Fiscal Year 1969, 76% succeeded on parole.

Parolees who were found eligible but failed to participate or complete vocational rehabilitation services of the VR Services Division (closed for services in FY 1969), only 32% succeeded on parole.

A sample of 459 inmates paroled in FY 1969 who successfully completed certain vocational rehabilitation programs provided through the State's Adult Correctional Facilities, 58% succeeded on parole.

Inmates paroled in FY 1969 who needed some type of specialized vocational services but did not receive such services, 47% succeeded on parole.

AT 18 MONTHS AFTER PAROLE--  
PERCENT WHO SUCCEEDED ON PAROLE



## I N D E X

|      |   |        |
|------|---|--------|
| I.   | INTRODUCTION . . . . .  | ..     |
| A.   | Vocational Rehabilitation Services . . . . .                                    | ation  |
| B.   | Vocational Training Services of Correctional Facilities. . . . .                | Serv.  |
| C.   | Development of this Study. . . . .  | Study  |
| II.  | DEFINITIONS: STUDY GROUPS . . . . .   | PS .   |
| A.   | Selection of Pilot Study Groups . . . . .                                       | Study  |
| B.   | Vocational Rehabilitation Success or Failure . . . . .                          | tation |
| C.   | Parole Success or Failure . . . . .   | ailure |
| D.   | Study Limitations . . . . .   | ..     |
| III. | FINDINGS . . . . .  | ..     |
| A.   | Comparison of Four Study Groups. . . . .  | study  |
|      | Table I - Distribution of 4 Study Groups by Reformation-Failure C . . . . .     | on o   |
| B.   | Statistically Nonsignificant Items in Study Groups . . . . .                    | nifi   |
| C.   | Statistically Significant Items in Study Groups . . . . .                       | icant  |
|      | Exhibit I: Frequency of Offense (Felony) and Correctional Facili . . . . .      | y of   |
|      | Exhibit II: Employment Status & Parole Success of Employed Felons . . . . .     | at S   |
|      | 18 Months on Parole . . . . .   | Study  |
| D.   | Similarities in the Study Groups . . . . .                                      | he S   |
| E.   | Dissimilarities in the Study Groups. . . . .                                    | VR S   |
| F.   | Detailed Data About VR Services to Parolees in Group I . . . . .                | DATIO  |
| IV.  | CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. . . . .  | ..     |
| A.   | Conclusions. . . . .  | ..     |
| B.   | Recommendations. . . . .  | ..     |
| V.   | APPENDICES . . . . .  | ..     |
| A.   | Selection of Study Items . . . . .  | tems   |
| B.   | Data Form for DVR Study Parole File Search . . . . .                            | udy    |
| C.   | Detailed Statistical Tables ( <u>Optional</u> --under separate cover) . . . . . | Tab.   |

# I N D E X

|   | <u>Pages</u> |
|---|--------------|
| .....   | 1-2          |
| ation Services .....  | 1-2          |
| Services of Correctional Facilities. ....                             | 2            |
| Study. ....   | 2            |
| PS .....  | 3-4          |
| Study Groups .....  | 3            |
| ation Success or Failure .....  | 3            |
| ailure .....  | 4            |
| .....   | 4            |
| .....   | 5-12         |
| Study Groups. ....  | 5            |
| on of 4 Study Groups by Reformation-Failure Classification .....      | 5            |
| nificant Items in Study Groups .....                                  | 6            |
| icant Items in Study Groups .....                                     | 6-8          |
| y of Offense (Felony) and Correctional Facility From Which Paroled .. | 7            |
| nt Status & Parole Success of Employed Felons at End of               |              |
| 18 Months on Parole .....   | 9            |
| Study Groups .....  | 8            |
| he Study Groups. ....   | 10           |
| VR Services to Parolees in Group I .....                              | 10-12        |
| DATIONS. ....   | 13-14        |
| .....   | 13           |
| .....   | 14           |
| .....   | 15-17        |
| tems .....  | 15-16        |
| udy Parole File Search .....  | 17           |
| Tables ( <u>Optional</u> --under separate cover) .....                | 18-72        |

## I. INTRODUCTION

### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89-140) authorized the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program to make Federal funds available to states for evaluating, training and otherwise providing rehabilitation services to handicapped persons. This legislation enabled individual states to provide rehabilitation services to persons who are disabled by various mental, behavioral and personality disorders. Persons who have such disorders, such as most public offenders, could be found eligible under this definition if the basic conditions of eligibility have to be met by the offender in order to qualify for services.

1. The presence of a physical or mental and emotional disability.
2. The existence of a substantial handicap to employment.
3. A reasonable expectation that VR services will render the individual gainful occupation.

In lieu of VR State funds for obtaining corresponding Federal matching funds, it is possible to utilize "third party" funds. In other words, certain State or local funds from the State could be utilized as "third party" funds to obtain \$4 Federal matching money for each dollar of State funds.

VR services to residents of State Adult Correctional Facilities were started at the Washington State Prison (WSP) at Walla Walla, Washington, in April 1967, and were planned initially to help residents of Adult Correctional Facilities and former residents released to parole. A resident is a person who has been convicted of a felony and ordinarily (unless on leave or furlough) resides at the Correctional Facility. An adult parolee is a person released from a State Adult Correctional Facility under parole supervision. The authority of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

Specialized VR services provided to residents of Adult Correctional Facilities and the Rehabilitation Services Division include some of the following:

1. Diagnostic and physical restoration services, such as medical evaluations, psychological testing, dental care, glasses, hypnosis, psychiatric care, medication and medical treatment.
2. Funds for maintenance and transportation of the offender or food, clothing, supplies, bus fare or car fare.
3. Provision of training, training supplies and materials, e.g., books and school supplies.
4. Funds for suitable work clothes, tools, and equipment.



## I. INTRODUCTION

Rehabilitation Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89-333) broadened rehabilitation (VR) programs to make Federal matching funds available, training and otherwise providing rehabilitation services to severely handicapped persons. This legislation enabled individual states to expand services to persons with personality disorders. Persons who have behavioral and personality disorders could be found eligible under this definition for VR services. Three criteria must be met by the offender in order to qualify for these services:

1. Physical or mental and emotional disability.  
2. Substantial handicap to employment.  
3. A determination that VR services will render the individual fit to engage in gainful employment.

In addition to the corresponding Federal matching funds, it is permissible to use other State or local funds from the State Adult Correctional Facilities to obtain \$4 Federal matching money for every \$1 of State and local funds.

Adult Correctional Facilities were started at the Washington State Penitentiary in 1967, and were planned initially to help the more difficult cases. They began Vocational Rehabilitation services. Under present policies, inmates and former residents released to parole are eligible for VR services. An inmate must be convicted of a felony and ordinarily (unless on training release, work release, or conditional release) must be in a State Adult Correctional Facility. An adult parolee is a felon who has been conditionally released from a State Adult Correctional Facility under parole supervision. The parole is granted only by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

Services provided to inmates of Adult Correctional Facilities and parolees by the Vocational Rehabilitation Program include some of the following:

1. Medical restoration services, such as medical examinations, psychiatric examinations, psychological testing, dental care, glasses, hospital care, surgery, anesthesia, medication and medical treatment.

2. Food, clothing, and transportation of the offender or his dependents, e.g. for family visits, bus fare or car fare.

3. Training supplies and materials, e.g. payment for tuition, books,

4. Work clothes, tools, and equipment.

During the process of achieving a vocational objective, considerable evaluation of counseling and other help can be provided to the offender when he is responsive to Counselor and is willing to accept services. A rehabilitant, according to VR plan meets the 3 basic conditions of eligibility as specified, who receives a certificate of services, completes the VR plan of services, is successfully employed in competitive work is then terminated from VR service (Status 26 closure). All parolees who were defined by the Services Division during FY 1969 are included in this study.

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING SERVICES OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES** For several years (before VR services were implemented) various programs have been developed to educate, train and develop job skills among residents of the State Correctional Facilities. These include programs at the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, Washington State Reformatory (WSR) at Monroe, Washington State Prison at Shelton, Honor Camps and, most recently, the Purdy Treatment Center. Under these circumstances, selected residents receive specialized training through training-release programs of the Correctional Facilities within various communities.

At WCC, Shelton, residents are provided a variety of academic and vocational training through the fully accredited Garrett Heyns High School, within the Institution. At WSP select courses offered by the Walla Walla Community College in the Institution or on campus are available for release. The WSP at Walla Walla and the WSR at Monroe offer high school and vocational training for residents. The women's prison at Purdy (formerly located at Walla Walla) offers academic and home economics training programs. The Adult Correctional Facilities offer vocational training including the following:

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Auto mechanics        | Body and fender work |
| Barbering             | Meat cutting         |
| Drafting              | Data Processing      |
| Electronics           | Welding              |
| Radio and TV          | Sheetmetal work      |
| Office machine repair |                      |

In addition there are other basic industrial and work programs for residents at each facility.

**DEVELOPMENT OF THIS STUDY** Members of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles have been studying about felons who had completed Vocational Rehabilitation training and subsequent success on parole. To provide the answers to these questions a study was undertaken by staffs of the Department of Social and Health Services, Prison Terms and Paroles.

a vocational objective, considerable evaluation of the client's future plans, is provided to the offender when he is responsive to the Vocational Rehabilitation Department services. A rehabilitant, according to VR plan, is a responsive person who is eligible as specified, who receives a certificate of eligibility for VR services, is successfully employed in competitive work for at least 30 days, and is released (Status 26 closure). All parolees who were defined as rehabilitated by VR are included in this study.

Years (before VR services were implemented) various programs were underway to train and develop job skills among residents of the State's Adult Correctional Facilities. These include programs at the Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) at Walla Walla, Washington State Reformatory (WSR) at Monroe, Washington Corrections Center (WCC), Correctional Camps and, most recently, the Purdy Treatment Center for Women. Under special agreements, selected residents receive specialized training through the work-release and Community Correctional Facilities within various communities.

Facilities provided a variety of academic and vocational training programs through the Washington State High School, within the Institution. At WSP selected residents attend college at Walla Walla Community College in the Institution or on campus if they are on training status. The WSR at Monroe offer high school and vocational training programs to residents. The Purdy (formerly located at Walla Walla) offers a variety of academic, vocational and training programs. The Adult Correctional Facilities offer training in a variety of fields:

- Body and fender work
- Meat cutting
- Data Processing
- Welding
- Sheetmetal work

and repair

and industrial and work programs for residents at each Correctional Facility.

The Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles raised certain questions about residents who had completed Vocational Rehabilitation training services and their subsequent parole. To provide the answers to these questions, this cooperative study was conducted by staffs of the Department of Social and Health Services and the Board of

## II. STUDY GROUPS: DEFINITIONS

### SELECTION OF PILOT STUDY GROUPS

The parole cases included in this pilot study were selected from the following groups:

| Study Group | Number of Cases |
|-------------|-----------------|
|-------------|-----------------|

### STUDY CASES SELECTED

|     |     |   |
|-----|-----|---|
| I   | 88  | <u>Felons Who Completed VR Services Successfully:</u> All paroled felons who received Vocational Rehabilitation Services (Status 26) of the Services Division (VRSD) of the Washington State Department of Corrections during Fiscal Year 1969 (July 1, 1968--June 30, 1969). Included 45 persons paroled during FY 1969.   |
| II  | 88  | <u>Felons Who Failed to Complete VR Services:</u> All paroled felons who received Vocational Rehabilitation Services (Status 26) of the Services Division, failed to complete the VR plan of action within 30 days, or 30, during FY 1969. These include 45 persons paroled during FY 1969.   |
| III | 112 | <u>Felons Who Completed Certain Vocational Training Programs:</u> A 25%, randomly selected sample of 459 paroled felons who received special educational and vocational training services at the Washington State Department of Corrections residents. These services helped residents to achieve parole. (Note: No Vocational Rehabilitation (VRSD) services were provided.) |
| IV  | 126 | <u>Felons Who Needed but Received No Vocational Services:</u> All paroled felons who did not receive special vocational services either from the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Division or from the Services Division.   |

### DEFINITIONS OF VOCATIONAL REHA- BILITATION suc- CESS OR FAILURE

Cases in Groups I and II were selected in accordance with the definitions of success or failure applied to parolees.

SUCCESS: A paroled felon who had an established mental, emotional, or physical handicap to employment; had a reasonable expectation that VR services would enable him to obtain employment; had received a certificate of eligibility for VR services; had received training, and possibly a variety of supporting social, medical, and other services; and was terminated for VR services (Status 26 closure).

FAILURE: A paroled felon who had an established mental, emotional, or physical handicap to employment; had a reasonable expectation that VR services would enable him to obtain employment; had received a certificate of eligibility for VR services but did not undertake the plan of vocationally oriented services and was subsequently located (contacted) or otherwise failed to complete the VR plan (non-compliance).

## II. STUDY GROUPS: DEFINITIONS

cluded in this pilot study were selected in accordance with the following:

### STUDY CASES SELECTED

Completed VR Services Successfully: All paroled felons who successfully completed vocational rehabilitation services (Status 26) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Services of the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) during July 1, 1968--June 30, 1969). Includes 54 persons paroled before FY 1969 and 54 persons paroled during FY 1969.

Failed to Complete VR Services: All paroled felons who, after acceptance by VR, failed to complete the VR plan of services and were terminated in Status 28 or Status 29. These include 45 persons paroled before FY 1969 and 43 persons paroled during FY 1969.

Completed Certain Vocational Training Programs Successfully Through Adult Correctional Institutions: A randomly selected sample of 459 persons paroled in FY 1969 who needed and received vocational and vocational training services through Correctional Facilities, as determined by the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) helped residents to achieve certain vocational objectives before the Vocational Rehabilitation (VRSD) services were provided.)

Did Not Receive No Vocational Services: All felons paroled in FY 1969 who needed and received special vocational services either through Correctional Institutions or the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Division.

and II were selected in accordance with established Vocational Rehabilitation Services criteria or failure applied to parolees as follows:

1. A felon who had an established mental, emotional, or physical disability; had a reasonable expectation that VR services would enable him to engage in a gainful occupation; was eligible for VR services; had received counseling and guidance, vocational training, and supporting social, medical, and other VR services; had been placed in a gainful occupation and was terminated for VR services during Fiscal Year 1969 (Rehabilitant--

2. A felon who had an established mental, emotional, or physical disability; had a substantial expectation that VR services would enable him to engage in a gainful occupation; was eligible for VR services but failed thereafter to undertake a plan of services; was terminated during Fiscal Year 1969 (non-rehabilitant--Status 30 closure); had received vocational and vocational training services and was subsequently terminated because he could not complete the VR plan (non-rehabilitant--Status 28 closure).



|  |   |
|--|---|
| DEFINITIONS OF PAROLE SUCCESS OR FAILURE | All cases included in this pilot study were selected in accordance with definitions of parole success or failure, 18 months after release |
|--|---|

All cases included in this pilot study were selected in accordance with the following criteria: (1) cases of parole success or failure, 18 months after release

1. Clear Reformation. Clearly non-criminal in behavior and in association with the law nor violation of parole rules.
2. Marginal Reformation. Some difficulty with the law or technical violation prison. May or may not have contacts in the criminal world.  
Examples: Parolees whose paroles have not been revoked but who may have--
  - a. Received Parole Board warnings;
  - b. Been arrested (other than traffic) without action being taken;
  - c. Had an onsite hearing and may have been guilty but were reissued parole;
  - d. May have had a jail sentence for a relatively minor offense.
3. Marginal Failure. Returned to prison for technical violations of parole. one year or less. Includes absconders from parole for whom warrants were taken.
4. Clear Failure. Returned to prison for a new felony or violation of parole term of greater than a year from the State Parole Board or out-of-State ap

## STUDY LIMITATIONS

The results of this study were subject to the following limitations:

1. Individual members of each study group were subject to different programs and practices as residents of WCC, WSP, WSR and Hord County.
2. Results are not comparable to the extent that various policies have changed during the study period.
3. Some lack of comparability may exist because some felons in the study were in the system before Fiscal Year 1969. Although there may be a bias, results are still valid.
4. Only felons who were VR candidates (eligible, accepted, certain plan of services) and had completed VR services in Fiscal Year 1969 were included in the study (Groups I, II).
5. Data for males and females were not partitioned out in this study inantly for males.

6. Certain data elements were unreported or could not be classified.

Appendix "A" describes in detail the data that were considered and then include

- 1/ Working definitions developed by study committee were based on Dr. Daniel G. Glaser's book, titled "Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System," Chapter 4.
- 2/ The number and percent of women in each study group follows: I, 5 or 6%; II, 10 or 12%; III, 15 or 18%; IV, 20 or 22%; V, 25 or 28%; VI, 30 or 32%; VII, 35 or 38%; VIII, 40 or 42%; IX, 45 or 48%; X, 50 or 52%; XI, 55 or 58%; XII, 60 or 62%; XIII, 65 or 68%; XIV, 70 or 72%; XV, 75 or 78%; XVI, 80 or 82%; XVII, 85 or 88%; XVIII, 90 or 92%; XIX, 95 or 98%; XX, 100 or 102%.

Included in this pilot study were selected in accordance with the following definition of parole success or failure, 18 months after release to parole supervision: 1/

Early non-criminal in behavior and in association with others. Had no known difficulty with parole rules.

Some difficulty with the law or technical violation of parole but not returned to prison; have contacts in the criminal world.

These paroles have not been revoked but who may have--

Parole Board warnings;

Arrested (other than traffic) without action being taken by the parole officer;

Reinstated after on-site hearing and may have been guilty but were reinstated on parole;

Had a jail sentence for a relatively minor offense.

Returned to prison for technical violations of parole. Received a new minimum term of parole for absconders from parole for whom warrants were issued but final action was not taken.

Returned to prison for a new felony or violation of parole. Parolee received a new minimum term of parole from the State Parole Board or out-of-State apprehending agency.

Of this study were subject to the following limitations:

All members of each study group were subject to differential effects of treatment and practices as residents of WCC, WSP, WSR and Honor Camps.

Results are not comparable to the extent that various policies, programs and practices may have changed during the study period.

There is a possibility of comparability may exist because some felons in VR Groups I and II were paroled in Fiscal Year 1969. Although there may be a bias, results appear to be significant.

Only those men who were VR candidates (eligible, accepted, certified and considered for a VR program) and had completed VR services in Fiscal Year 1969 were selected in this study (Groups I, II).

Both males and females were not partitioned out in this study. 1/ Study data are predominantly for males.

Some data elements were unreported or could not be classified accurately.

We will detail the data that were considered and then included or excluded from this study.

The procedures developed by study committee were based on Dr. Daniel Glaser's book (copyright 1964) "A Prison and Parole System," Chapter 4.

The sample of men in each study group follows: I, 5 or 6%; II, 5 or 6%; III, 5 or 4%; IV, 1 or 1%.

### III. FINDINGS

#### COMPARISON OF FOUR STUDY GROUPS

A comparison of the four study groups shows statistically significant differences in success after 18 months on parole. The percent of clients who were successful on parole was as follows:

| Group | Study Cases  |
|-------|--|
| I     | Parolees who successfully completed VR services during FY 1969.  |
| II    | Parolees who failed to participate or to follow through with VR services during FY 1969.                                     |
| III   | Parolees who successfully completed some vocational training at State Adult Correctional Facilities prior to date of parole. |
| IV    | Parolees who needed but received no specialized vocational training prior to date of parole in FY 1969.                      |

The findings indicate that, after 18 months on parole, offenders who had completed a service program (Groups I, III) were more successful than were offenders who had not completed services (Groups II, IV). A Chi-Square statistical test shows significant differences in rates of parole success between the four study groups.

Table 1 describes in greater detail, according to definition, the number of offenders who succeeded or failed on parole, i.e. clear and marginal successes or failures.

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF PAROLEE STUDY GROUPS BY REFORMATION

| STUDY GROUP                           | NUMBER               |                 |                 |                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
|                                       | REFORMATION<br>CLEAR | FAILURE<br>MARG | FAILURE<br>MARG | FAILURE<br>CLEAR |
| I VR REHABS                           | 56                   | 11              | 14              | 7                |
| II VR NOT REHABILITATED               | 20                   | 8               | 28              | 32               |
| III NO VR SERVICES--TRAINED IN INST'N | 53                   | 12              | 13              | 34               |
| IV NO VOCATIONAL SERVICES             | 51                   | 9               | 26              | 40               |
| TOTALS                                | 180                  | 40              | 81              | 113              |

Chi-Square = 46.36; degrees of freedom = 9; statistically significant at the .001 level.

### III. FINDINGS

Comparison of the four study groups shows statistically significant differences in rates of success after 18 months on parole. The percent of clients in each study group who were successful was as follows:

| Study Cases   | Percent |
|---|---------|
| who successfully completed VR services during FY 1969.  | 76      |
| who failed to participate or to follow through with VR services during  | 32      |
| who successfully completed some vocational training services through<br>Adult Correctional Facilities prior to date of parole in FY 1969. | 58      |
| who needed but received no specialized vocational services prior<br>of parole in FY 1969.   | 47      |

After 18 months on parole, offenders who had completed some type of vocational service (Group III) were more successful than were offenders who had received no service or failed to complete service (Groups II, IV). A Chi-Square statistical test shows a significant difference in the success rates between the four study groups.

For detail, according to definition, the number and percent of each Group who succeeded in clear and marginal successes or failures.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PAROLEE STUDY GROUPS BY REFORMATION - FAILURE CLASSIFICATION

|                 | NUMBER      |      |         |       |       | PERCENT     |      |         |       |       |
|-----------------|-------------|------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|------|---------|-------|-------|
|                 | REFORMATION |      | FAILURE |       | TOTAL | REFORMATION |      | FAILURE |       | TOTAL |
|                 | CLEAR       | MARG | MARG    | CLEAR |       | CLEAR       | MARG | MARG    | CLEAR |       |
|                 | 56          | 11   | 14      | 7     | 88    | 64          | 12   | 16      | 8     | 100   |
| ATED            | 20          | 8    | 28      | 32    | 88    | 23          | 9    | 32      | 36    | 100   |
| AINED IN INST'N | 53          | 12   | 13      | 34    | 112   | 47          | 11   | 12      | 30    | 100   |
| VICES           | 51          | 9    | 26      | 40    | 126   | 40          | 7    | 21      | 32    | 100   |
| TOTALS          | 180         | 40   | 81      | 113   | 414   | AVGS. 43    | 10   | 20      | 27    | 100   |

freedom = 9; statistically significant at the .001 probability level.

STATISTICALLY  
NONSIGNIFICANT  
ITEMS IN  
STUDY GROUPS

Differences among the proportion of parolees in the four variables were evaluated by the Chi-Square test and were chance (probability less than .05).

1. The type of offense committed (crimes against person)
2. Number of jobs held 5 years before the current episode
3. The usual employment situation of the family head during regular employment, irregular employment or unemployment

STATISTICALLY  
SIGNIFICANT  
ITEMS IN  
STUDY GROUPS

Differences in proportions for each of the following eight Chi-Square test, were found to be statistically significant; in other words, these differences in the four study groups must be attributed to the differential effects of vocational training.

1. Frequency of offense. Significantly higher proportions of second or third offenders were referred to the VR Services Division for Vocational Rehabilitation; a higher proportion of first offenders were referred for vocational training or received no vocational services (Groups III, IV). See Exhibit I.
  2. Marital status. Significantly higher proportions of unmarried or separated among felons who failed to complete VR services (82% of Group II) or were in Adult Correctional Institutions (83% of Group III), compared to VR those who received no training (72% of Group IV).
  3. Mental level. The mental levels 1/ of parolees referred and accepted for Groups I, II) were higher than those of parolees not referred for VR services.
  4. Correctional Facility from which paroled. Over one-half of the felons were paroled from the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, where in April 1967; over one-half of the felons not referred for VR services were paroled from the Washington State Reformatory at Monroe, Washington Corrections Center, Exhibit I.
  5. Prediction of success on parole. 2/ Institution counselors predicted a high rate of success (63%) for felons who had completed certain vocational training (Group III); they predicted a low rate of success (36%) for offenders who did not receive services (Groups I, II). They predicted 49% of those who needed but received no services to succeed.
- 1/ Determination of mental level was based on Army Revised Beta Test scores prior to admission to Adult Correctional Facilities.
- 2/ The prediction is made on the Institutions Discharge Report after the review by members of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.



among the proportion of parolees in the four study groups for each of the following were evaluated by the Chi-Square test and were found to lie within the limits of probability less than .05).

type of offense committed (crimes against persons or crimes against property).  
 of jobs held 5 years before the current episode of imprisonment.  
 dual employment situation of the family head during the felon's childhood; i.e.,  
 employment, irregular employment or unemployment.

in proportions for each of the following eight variables, when evaluated by the test, were found to be statistically significant at the .05 level or beyond. In these differences in the four study groups can be inferred to be reliable and attributed to the differential effects of vocational services.

significantly higher proportions of second or third offenders than first offenders Services Division for Vocational Rehabilitation services (Groups I and II); a first offenders were referred for vocational training through Correctional Facilities services (Groups III, IV). See Exhibit I.

significantly higher proportions of unmarried or separated and divorced persons were found to complete VR services (82% of Group II) or who had completed vocational training institutions (83% of Group III), compared to VR rehabilitants (70% of Group I) and training (72% of Group IV).

levels 1/ of parolees referred and accepted for VR services (VR Statuses 26, 28, 30-- than those of parolees not referred for VR services (Groups III, IV).

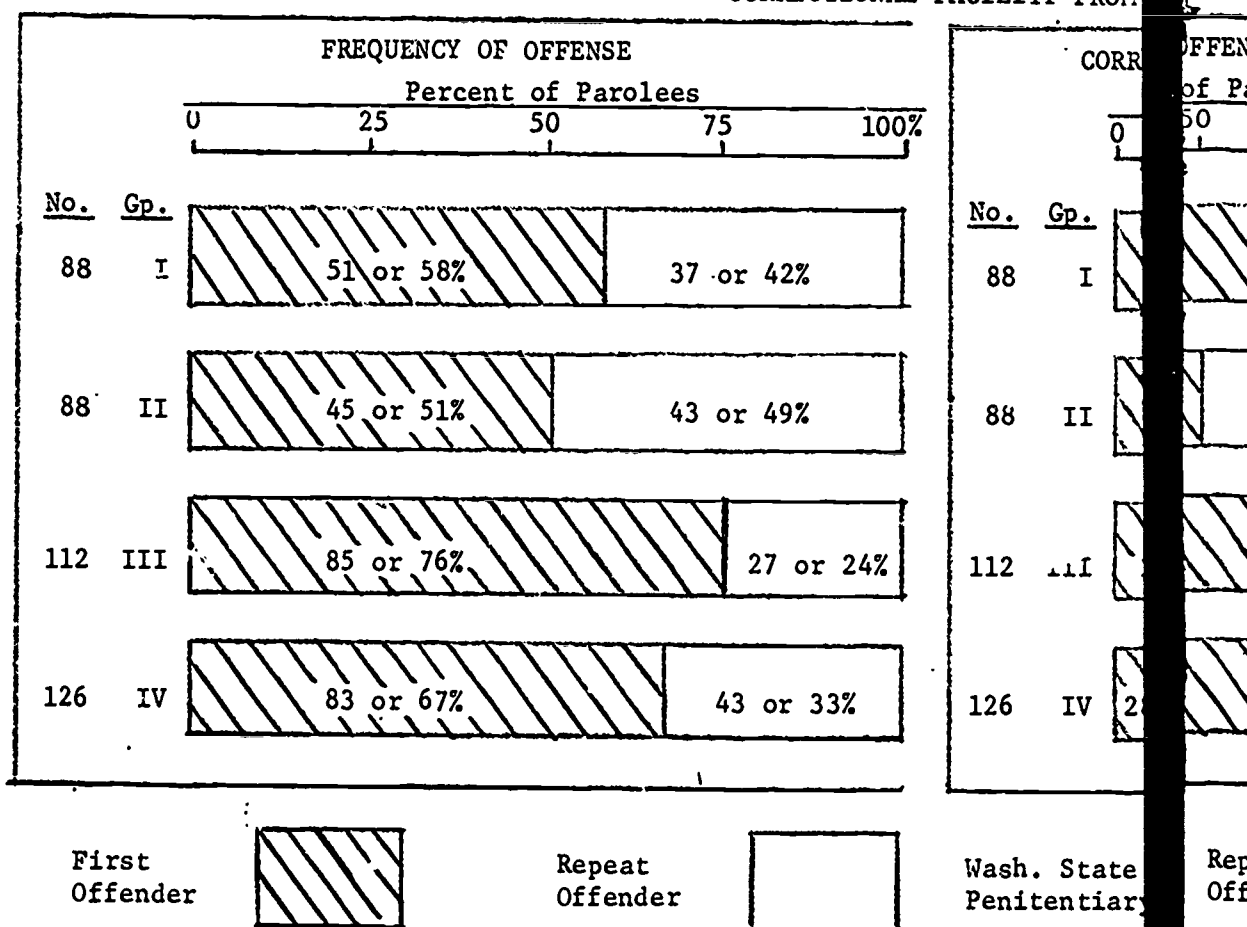
from which paroled. Over one-half of the felons referred for VR services (Groups I, II) Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla where VR services were first implemented half of the felons not referred for VR services (Groups III, IV) were paroled from the facility at Monroe, Washington Corrections Center, Shelton, or from Honor Camps. See

parole. 2/ Institution counselors predicted a significantly high rate of success for those who had completed certain vocational training programs of Correctional Facilities and a low rate of success (36%) for offenders referred for Vocational Rehabilitation. They predicted 49% of those who needed but received no vocational services would

level was based on Army Revised Beta Test scores, administered at the time of admission to the Facilities.

the Institutions Discharge Report after the decision to parole has been made by the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

EXHIBIT I STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATA: FREQUENCY OF OFFENSE (FELONY OR Misdemeanor) FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FROM

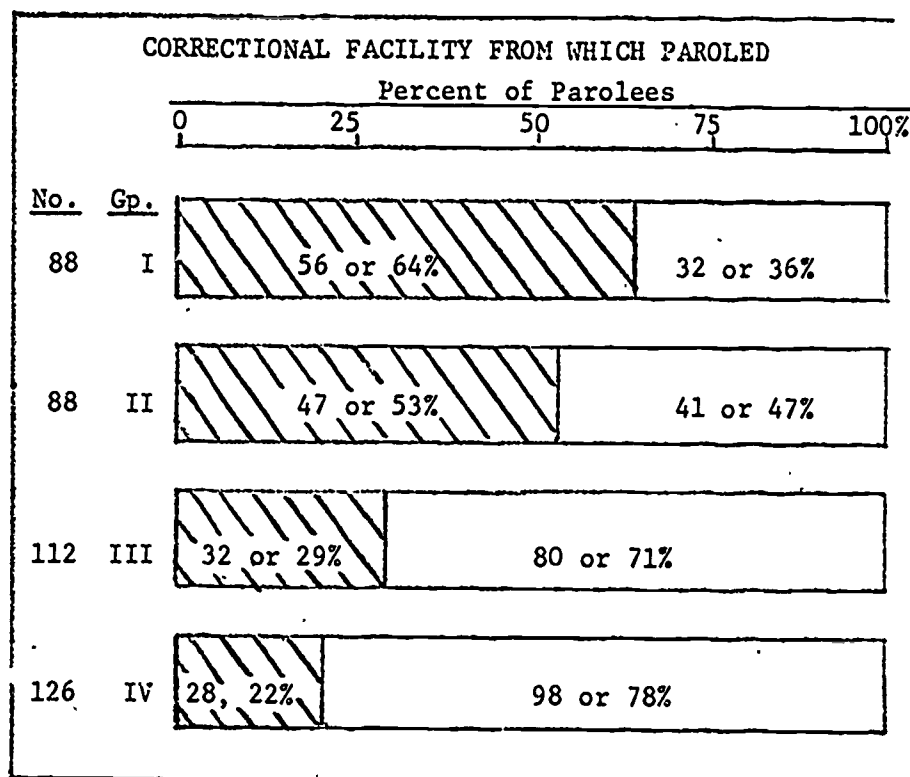
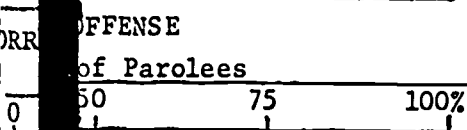


Among the four study groups, a significantly greater proportion of one-time offenders were referred for or vocational training through Correctional Facilities or received no training (Groups III, IV). From 42% to 49% of parolees referred for VR services (Groups I, II) were repeat offenders compared with 24% to 33% of parolees in Groups III and IV.

Most offenders were referred to the Washington State Penitentiary at Washington, D.C. or needed buth 24 were from the Reformatory

SIGNIFICANT DATA: FREQUENCY OF OFFENSE (FELONY) AND  
 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FROM WHICH PAROLED

7



Repeat  
 Offender



Wash. State  
 Penitentiary



Wn. Corr. Ctr., →  
 Wn. State Reform.,  
 Honor Camps



significantly greater  
 were referred for  
 Correctional Facilities  
 (I, IV). From 42% to  
 services (Groups I, II)  
 but 24% to 33% of

Most offenders who were referred for VR services  
 (Groups I, II) were from the Washington State Peniten-  
 tiary at Walla Walla where VR services were first  
 instituted in April 1967; most offenders who received  
 vocational training through Correctional Facilities  
 or needed but didn't receive training (Groups III, IV)  
 were from the Wash. Corrections Center, Wash. State  
 Reformatory or Honor Camps.

6. Institution rule infractions. Felons referred and accepted for Vocational Rehabilitation (Groups I and II) had significantly fewer violations of prison rules than parolees who received no vocational training through Correctional Facilities (Group III) or parolees who received no vocational training (Group IV).
7. Usual employment during 18-month follow-up. About one-third of the parolees who received vocational training through Adult Correctional Facilities (Group III) or who needed but received no special services had steady jobs; about 44% of VR clients who successfully completed VR services (Group I) had steady jobs; only 15% of VR clients who failed VR services (Group II) had steady jobs.
8. Employment at end of 18-month follow-up period. Of the felons who had successfully completed VR services, 60% of the former clients who had successfully completed VR services (Group I) who completed some vocational training in Adult Correctional Facilities (Group III) had steady jobs 18 months on parole. Only 22% of former VR clients who failed to complete Vocational Rehabilitation had a job. Thirty-nine percent of the felons who needed but received no vocational services had steady jobs. See Exhibit II.

**SIMILARITIES  
IN THE STUDY  
GROUPS**

Most parolees were white, single males (never married or were divorced), had an average or above mental level was usually average or above. Usually they had completed high school prior to imprisonment for a felony. They were usually in good health, no previous known history of drug abuse or history of mental illness. Generally they were not violent offenders, had no known record of significant previous criminal activity, either in-State or out-of-State, offender, former State offender, Federal offender, or parole violator.

**DISSIMILARITIES** See Page 10.

il. Felons referred and accepted for Vocational Rehabilitation services (Groups  
ec. over violations of prison rules than parolees who received vocational training  
na. es (Group III) or parolees who received no vocational training services

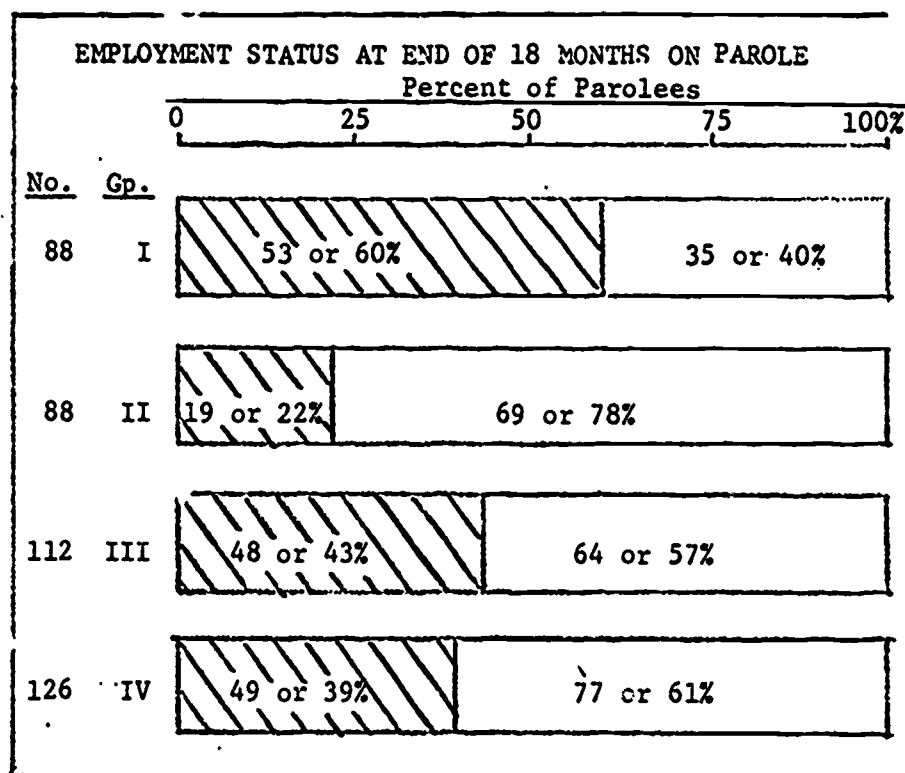
re. h follow-up. About one-third of the parolees who received vocational training  
sp. lities (Group III) or who needed but received no special training (Group IV)  
(G. VR clients who successfully completed VR services (Group I) had steady jobs;  
ed VR services (Group II) had steady jobs.

11. follow-up period. Of the felons who had successfully completed some vocational  
Gr. ents who had successfully completed VR services (Group I) and 57% of the felons  
II) raining in Adult Correctional Facilities (Group III) had a job at the end of  
ior. of former VR clients who failed to complete Vocational Services (Group II) had  
ser. the felons who needed but received no vocational services (Group IV) had a job.

rc. e white, single males (never married or were divorced or separated). Their  
ete. usually average or above. Usually they had completed at least one year of  
in. to imprisonment for a felony. They were usually imprisoned for a felonious  
the. perty such as burglary, larceny, robbery or auto-theft. Normally they had  
y w. abuse, or history of mental illness. Generally they were first offenders who  
t-o. previous criminal activity, either in-State or out-of-State, i.e. as a juvenile  
deral offender, or parole violator.

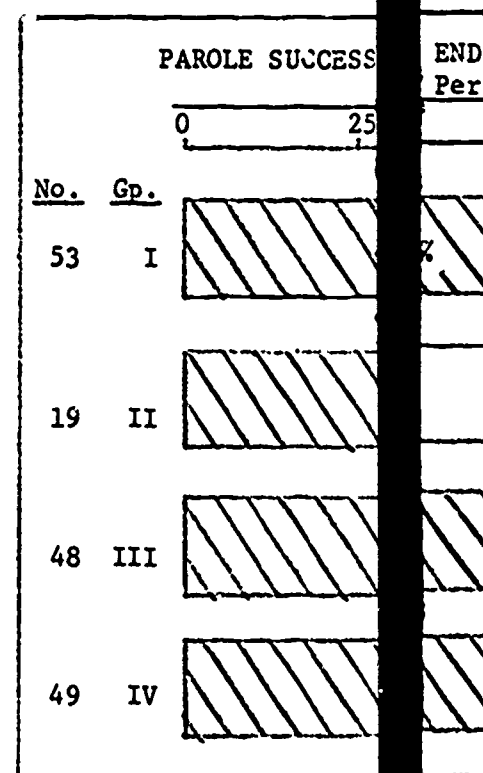


EXHIBIT II STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATA: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PAROLE SUCCESS AT END OF 18 MONTHS ON PAROLE



Employed  Unemployed, Reimprisoned, Other 

At the end of the 18-month follow-up period, the highest proportion of successfully employed parolees was found among felons who had successfully completed vocational services (Groups I and III).

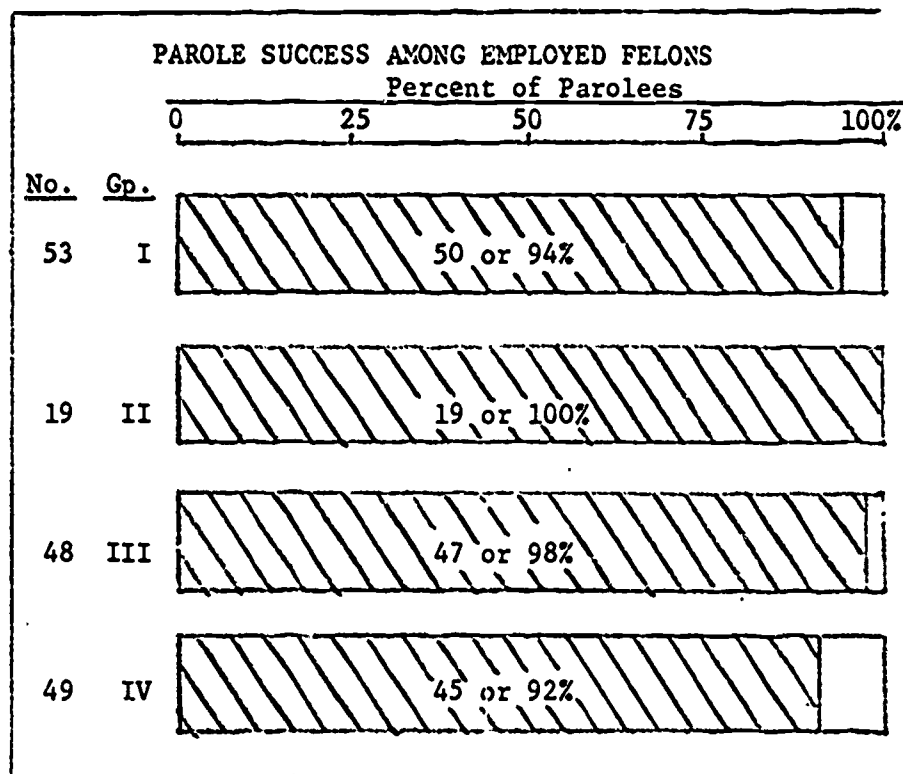
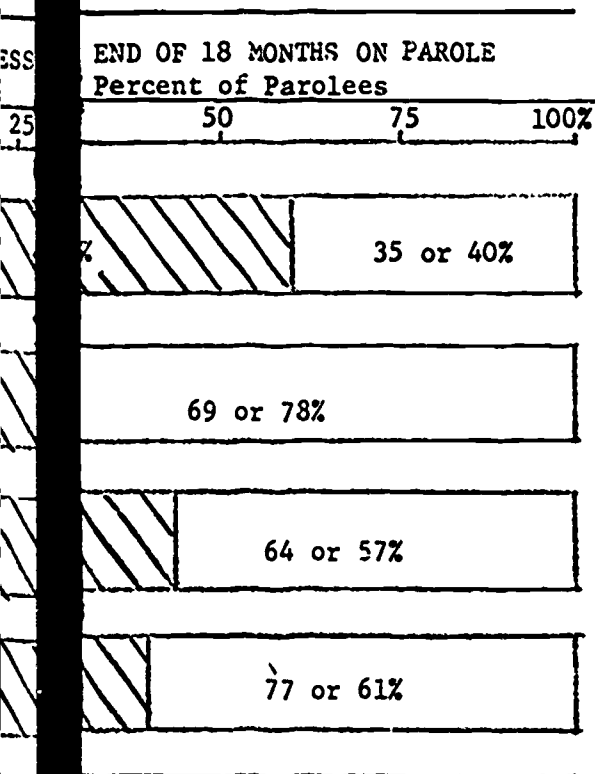


Parole Success 

Offenders who had a job at the end of 18 months on parole (Groups I-IV).

BY SIGNIFICANT DATA: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PAROLE SUCCESS OF EMPLOYED FELONS  
AT END OF 18 MONTHS ON PAROLE

9



Unemployed,  
Reimprisoned,  
Other



Parole  
Success



Parole  
Failure



month follow-up period, the  
successfully employed  
g felons who had success-  
nal services (Groups I and

Offenders who had a job and were still employed at  
the end of 18 months on parole experienced a  
high rate of parole success during the 18 months on  
parole (Groups I-IV).

**DISSIMILARITIES IN THE STUDY GROUPS** A higher proportion of parolees under 25 years old was found among those who received vocational training services through Correctional Facilities than among those who needed vocational services but did not receive services (Group IV). 57% of parolees in Groups III and IV were under age 25 compared to 31% in Groups I and II. Over one-half of the parolees age 25 or older were found in the two VR Groups, most likely to have been released to parole from the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla. Vocational services to State offenders were first implemented to help the most difficult cases. Parolees in Groups (I, II) had a somewhat higher incidence of mental or behavioral problems than parolees in Groups (III, IV). That is, a higher percentage of parolees in the two VR Groups had a family criminal record, drug abuse, mental illness, excessive alcoholism, in-State or out-of-State offenses, and prior felony probations that caused social, psychological or economic stress and hardship.

Felons in the non-VR Groups III and IV (received vocational training in the Correctional Facilities but received no vocational services) were most likely to have been residents at the Washington State Reformatory or Honor Camps (not from WSP at Walla Walla). The Classification Committee of the Adult Correctional Facilities usually recommended school-oriented vocational programs for felons with deficiencies of felons found in Groups III and IV in contrast with work-oriented programs for felons who frequently accepted for VR services (Groups I, II). Before imprisonment, clients accepted for VR services (Groups I, II) were less likely to have had stable employment, i.e. had 3 or more different jobs in the 12 months before imprisonment, than other parolees (Groups III, IV).

Institution Counselors predicted that clients referred for VR services (Groups I, II) would have fewer parole failures than other parolees (Groups III, IV). During the 18 months on parole, clients who had fully completed Vocational Rehabilitation services (Group I) were most likely, of the four groups, to have jobs and to have been successful on parole.

**DETAILED DATA ABOUT VR SERVICES TO PAROLEES IN GROUP I** The following data are included to permit a more adequate assessment of the Vocational Rehabilitation services helped successful participants (parolees) in the program (Study Group I). Of the 88 parolees who successfully completed the program, an average of 15.5 months, only one parolee was a no-direct-cost case and guidance only to achieve a selected vocational objective. The total amounts of case service funds spent per client in Group I follow:

Portion of parolees under 25 years old was found among the two non-VR groups who received vocational training services through Correctional Facilities (Group III) or who received vocational services but did not receive services (Group IV). Sixty-seven percent and 65 percent in Groups III and IV were under age 25 compared to 35% and 36% of VR Groups I and II. Parolees age 25 or older were found in the two VR Groups, I and II, who were referred to parole from the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, where VR services were first implemented to help the most difficult cases. Parolees in the VR Groups had a higher incidence of mental or behavioral problems than parolees in the non-VR Groups (III, IV). Parolees in the two VR Groups had a family criminal history or history of chronic excessive alcoholism, in-State or out-of-State offenses, including Federal offenses that caused social, psychological or economic stress and hardships.

Groups I and IV (received vocational training in the Correctional Facility; needed but not offered) were most likely to have been residents at the Washington Corrections Center, Honor Camps (not from WSP at Walla Walla). The Classification Boards at the Correctional Facility usually recommended school-oriented vocational programs to overcome educational deficiencies in Groups III and IV in contrast with work-oriented programs for felons subsequently referred to parole (Groups I, II). Before imprisonment, clients accepted for VR services (Groups I, II) had stable employment, i.e. had 3 or more different jobs in the 5 years before imprisonment (Groups III, IV).

It was found that clients referred for VR services (Groups I, II) were more likely to be successful than parolees (Groups III, IV). During the 18 months on parole, felons who had successfully completed vocational services (Group I) were most likely, of the 4 groups, to hold steady employment on parole.

Additional data are included to permit a more adequate assessment of how specialized rehabilitation services helped successful participants (parolees) in the VR program (Group I). Of the 88 parolees who successfully completed the VR program, in 15.5 months, only one parolee was a no-direct-cost case who needed counseling only to achieve a selected vocational objective. The total and the average cost per client in Group I follow:

| VR SERVICE  | TOTAL EXPENDITURES |         |
|---|--------------------|---------|
|   | Amount             | Percent |
| Total, One or More Services (Excluding Counseling Only)   | \$46,460           | 100     |
| 1. Diagnostic for referral-applicant (gen. medical, psychiatric evaluations, psychological tests etc.)                          | 4,371              | 9       |
| 2. Physical restoration & diagnostic procedures (dental, psychiatry, prosthetics, glasses, medical etc.) for treatment purposes | 5,214              | 11      |
| 3. Training and materials, tuition, books, supplies etc.  | 20,607             | 45      |
| 4. Maintenance & transportation (food, clothing, supplies, bus & car fare etc.)   | 10,278             | 22      |
| 5. Other services   | 5,990              | 13      |

A total of \$46,460 was spent in behalf of the parolees in Group I for various case services (including Rehabilitation Counselors' salaries and administrative costs). About 2/3 of this amount was spent for needed training materials and supplies and maintenance and transportation costs. About 2/3 of the clients received one or more of these services. About \$9,600 was spent to provide diagnostic and physical restoration services to diagnose the type and extent of disability and/or various other diagnostic services such as psychiatric evaluations, psychological evaluations, etc. (00-02). Twenty-four clients who needed additional diagnostic and physical services to overcome their disabilities or physical limitations (dental care, hospital care, etc.) received \$5,200s' worth of such services or an average of \$217 per parolee in this group.

It cost an average of \$528 per person to provide a complete plan of VR services to a parolee over a period of 15.5 months (median time) that it took the average felon to complete training (including materials and supplies), maintenance and transportation was \$351 per person.

A summary of the number of 88 felons in Group I who received one or more Vocational Rehabilitation services is as follows:

| TYPE OF SERVICES   | Number Who Received VR Case Services |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Total, One or More Services (Excluding Counseling Only)  | 87                                   |
| 1. Initial Diagnostic (Referral-Applicant)               | 84                                   |
| 2. Physical Restoration & Related Diagnostic Procedures  | 24                                   |
| 3. Training and Materials                                | 52                                   |
| 4. Maintenance and Transportation                        | 29                                   |
| 5. Other (tools, licenses, initial stocks & equip. etc.) | 51                                   |



|  | TOTAL EXPENDITURES |                | AVG. EXPENDITURES PER CLIENT |                       |
|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
|  | <u>Amount</u>      | <u>Percent</u> | <u>In Group I</u>            | <u>Who Rec'd Svc.</u> |
| Excluding Counseling Only)                         | \$46,460           | 100            | \$528                        | \$534                 |
| Applicant (gen. medical, psychological tests etc.) | 4,371              | 9              | 50                           | 52                    |
| Diagnostic procedures                              |                    |                |                              |                       |
| Prosthetics, glasses,                              |                    |                |                              |                       |
| Medical purposes                                   | 5,214              | 11             | 59                           | 217                   |
| Tuition, books, supplies etc.                      | 20,607             | 45             | 234                          | 396                   |
| Food (food, clothing, etc.)                        | 10,278             | 22             | 117                          | 354                   |
|  | 5,990              | 13             | 68                           | 117                   |

half of the parolees in Group I for various case services (excludes Vocational and administrative costs). About 2/3 of this amount, or \$30,900, went to pay supplies and maintenance and transportation costs. Of the 88 clients, 59 or more of these services. About \$9,600 was spent to provide various needed services to diagnose the type and extent of disability and/or to help overcome recurrent illness. Initially, 84 of the 88 clients received a general medical services such as psychiatric evaluations, psychological tests (in VR referral-applicant clients who needed additional diagnostic and physical restoration services to help with physical limitations (dental care, hospital care, psychiatry, medical treatment) or such services or an average of \$217 per parolee in need of these services.

son to provide a complete plan of VR services to offenders. This was for a (time) that it took the average felon to complete the VR plan. The cost of supplies), maintenance and transportation was \$351 or 66% of the \$528 cost per

ns in Group I who received one or more Vocational Rehabilitation case services

|                               | <u>Number Who Received<br/>VR Case Services</u> | <u>Percent of<br/>the 88 Clients</u> |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Excluding Counseling Only)    | 87  | 99                                   |
| Referral-Applicant)           | 84  | 95                                   |
| Related Diagnostic Procedures | 24  | 27                                   |
|                               | 52  | 59                                   |
| ation                         | 29  | 33                                   |
| Initial stocks & equip. etc.) | 51  | 58                                   |

Each VR client has a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor who provides counseling, services to help the client achieve a vocational objective.

At acceptance for VR services, 77 of the 88 parolees in Group I were still in prison, a student, one was an unpaid family worker and 9 had some kind of work in the community. 9 persons who had jobs, average weekly earnings of \$74, at acceptance for VR services after completion of services. For the 88 clients, average weekly earnings of \$8 a week increased in FY 69 to \$108 upon completion of services. This is equivalent to full-time of \$5,600 per client at entrance into the competitive labor market.

The 88 clients were trained for a variety of different occupations by the VR Services Division of the occupations trained for (VR records) and those indicated during 18 months Terms and Paroles' records) follows:

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP  | Occupations<br>Trained For |            |
|---|----------------------------|------------|
|   | Number                     | Percentage |
| Totals  | 88                         |            |
| 1. Professional, managerial, technical, clerical, sales, service (white collar) | 34                         |            |
| 2. Manufacturing & machine work   | 39                         |            |
| 3. Farming, fishing, forestry   | 4                          |            |
| 4. Other  | 11                         |            |

In comparing the occupation trained for by VR with that during the 18-month parole clients in the "white collar" occupations and farming, fishing, forestry, at least, tions they had been trained for by VR Services Division. There were certain difficult occupations of a nebulous or unspecified nature called "other" during the 18-month skilled or blue collar type jobs). However, by merging manufacturing and machine work appears again that most offenders were working in the occupations for which they had

\* \* \* \* \*

ational Rehabilitation Counselor who provides counseling, guidance, planning and supportive  
ent achieve a vocational objective.

services, 77 of the 88 parolees in Group I were still in prison or were unemployed. One was  
paid family worker and 9 had some kind of work in the competitive labor market. For the  
average weekly earnings of \$74, at acceptance for VR services, increased to \$96 in FY 69  
ices. For the 88 clients, average weekly earnings of \$8 at acceptance for VR services  
08 upon completion of services. This is equivalent to full-time annual wages (52 weeks)  
entrance into the competitive labor market.

ned for a variety of different occupations by the VR Services Division, DSHS. A compar-  
trained for (VR records) and those indicated during 18 months on parole (Board of Prison  
ds) follows:

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP   | Occupation<br>Trained For By VR |         | Occupation<br>During 18<br>Months on Parole |         |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|---|---------|
|  | Number                          | Percent | Number                                      | Percent |
|  | 88                              | 100     | 88  | 100     |
| Professional, managerial, technical, clerical,<br>ales, service (white collar) | 34                              | 39      | 34  | 39      |
| Manufacturing & machine work   | 39                              | 44      | 21  | 24      |
| Farming, fishing, forestry   | 4                               | 5       | 3   | 4       |
| Other  | 11                              | 12      | 30  | 33      |

ion trained for by VR with that during the 18-month parole period, it appears that most  
llar" occupations and farming, fishing, forestry, at least, were working in the occupa-  
ned for by VR Services Division. There were certain difficulties in properly classifying  
s or unspecified nature called "other" during the 18-month parole period (probably less  
type jobs). However, by merging manufacturing and machine work with "other" jobs, it  
offenders were working in the occupations for which they had been trained.

\* \* \* \* \*

## V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### CONCLUSIONS:

1. The highest rate of success (76%) after 18 months on parole was found among those who successfully completed Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) services. In spite of this, many were rated as clear failures. In the four study groups (representing 76% of the total sample) who fully completed a vocational plan of services (Groups I, III) had significantly higher success rates 18 months after parole than felons who had no services (Group IV) or failed to complete services (Group II).
2. About 90% of the felons who were referred and accepted for VR services had no behavioral disorder rather than a physical disorder.
3. A higher percentage of parolees referred for VR services (Groups I, II) had more personal and family problems than other groups (III, IV). A greater percentage of the VR group had a family criminal history, had a history of drug abuse, mental illness, and out-of-State offenses including Federal offenses and prior felony probation.
4. Over one-half of the felons who were referred for VR services (Groups I, II) were from the State Penitentiary at Walla Walla where VR services were first implemented.
5. After 18 months on parole, 60% of the felons who successfully completed VR services were successful compared to 22% of parolees who failed VR services (Group II) and 39% of felons who failed to complete training in Correctional Facilities (Group IV).
6. In all four groups, 9 out of 10 felons holding steady jobs at the end of 18 months had successful outcomes (marginal or clear).

#### V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(76%) after 18 months on parole was found among the 88 felons in Group I who received Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) services. In spite of lower expectations, only 8% of the felons in Group II had jobs. In the four study groups (representing 761 parolees), felons who successfully completed a plan of services (Groups I, III) had significantly higher rates of success than felons who had no services (Group IV) or failed to complete services (Group II).

Felons who were referred and accepted for VR services (Groups I, II) had a mental or physical disorder.

Felons referred for VR services (Groups I, II) had various behavioral and social problems (Groups III, IV). A greater percentage of the VR groups were repeat offenders, had a history of drug abuse, mental illness, excessive alcoholism and in-State or out-of-State Federal offenses and prior felony probations.

Felons who were referred for VR services (Groups I, II) were paroled from the Washington State Penitentiary where VR services were first implemented in April 1967.

60% of the felons who successfully completed VR services (Group I) and 43% of the felons who completed training in Correctional Facilities (Group III) had jobs in comparison to 10% of felons who received VR services (Group II) and 39% of felons who had no training (Group IV).

10 felons holding steady jobs at the end of 18 months on parole were parolees.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The value of vocational services as a contributing factor to parole success demonstrates the need for continuation and expansion of vocational services. Additional funding becomes important.
2. Develop the capability to evaluate vocational services to offenders in a conclusive way.

\* \* \* \* \*



services as a contributing factor to parole success, as indicated by this study, continuation and expansion of vocational services. Therefore, the seeking of important.

in evaluate vocational services to offenders in a meaningful, reliable and

\* \* \* \* \*

#### APPENDIX "A" SELECTION OF S

##### COMMITTEE EFFORTS

Four members of the study committee, Mr. Ballard, Mr. [unclear], Mr. [unclear], and Mr. [unclear] worked together to select individual items of information. Various items on the Institutions Reception Center A DAC Discharge Report, DI Form 3-6, were reviewed in information about parolees from the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles was obtained from the DVR Study, Parole File Search." Certain data about Vocational Rehabilitation from records of the VR Services Division. Mr. Bob Payne and Mr. Walter [unclear] data processing systems. Mr. Ralph Smith obtained data for the parole tables.

##### STUDY ITEMS INCLUDED

The following items were reviewed and included in the study:

###### DI Admission Summary:

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Type of admission                    | 10. Type |
| 2. Sex                                  | 11. His  |
| 3. Age                                  | 12. His  |
| 4. Marital status                       | 13. His  |
| 5. Number of prior felony probations    | 14. Men  |
| 6. Prior juvenile commitments           | 15. Edu  |
| 7. Prior out-of-State adult commitments | 16. Num  |
| 8. Prior Federal adult commitments      | 17. Phy  |
| 9. Family criminal history              | 18. Emp  |
|   | 19. Usu  |

###### DAC Discharge Report:

1. Number of prison rule infractions
2. First recommendation for vocational training by Correctional Facilities
3. Estimated chance for success on parole
4. Institution of release

###### Data Form for DVR Study, Parole File Search:

1. Four categories of parole success or failure
2. Establishment of 18-month follow-up period from
3. Race
4. Condition of employment during the 18 months on
5. Usual occupation during the 18 months on parole
6. Employment status at end of 18 months on parole

### APPENDIX "A" SELECTION OF STUDY ITEMS

s of the study committee, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Gearhart, Mr. Gerecht and Mr. Garay, other to select individual items of information that seemed relevant to this study. Items on the Institutions Reception Center Admission Summary, DI Form 3-5, and the Age Report, DI Form 3-6, were reviewed in detail. A new data form to obtain information from the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles was developed and was titled "Data Form for .". Certain data about Vocational Rehabilitation services to offenders were taken from the Parole Division. Mr. Bob Payne and Mr. Walter Craig provided data from Institutions and Parole. Ralph Smith obtained data for the parole file search and the detailed statistical

ing items were reviewed and included in this study:

#### Admission Summary:

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| admission                      | 10. Type of felony offense (RCW)                      |
|                                | 11. History of drug use                               |
|                                | 12. History of excessive drinking (alcohol)           |
|                                | 13. History of mental illness                         |
| status                         | 14. Mental level                                      |
| of prior felony probations     | 15. Educational level at admission                    |
| juvenile commitments           | 16. Number of jobs 5 years before admission           |
| out-of-State adult commitments | 17. Physical work rating level                        |
| federal adult commitments      | 18. Employment status of breadwinner (father, mother) |
| criminal history               | 19. Usual occupation at admission                     |

#### Age Report:

of prison rule infractions  
 recommendation for vocational training by Classification Boards of Adult  
 Institutional Facilities  
 estimated chance for success on parole  
 condition of release

#### Parole Study, Parole File Search:

categories of parole success or failure  
 assignment of 18-month follow-up period from date of parole  
 duration of employment during the 18 months on parole  
 occupation during the 18 months on parole  
 employment status at end of 18 months on parole

APPENDIX "A" (Cont'd)

VR Service Division Records:

1. Determination of primary disability (eligibility for VR
2. Cost of services provided, by types
3. Occupation trained for
4. Work status before acceptance for VR services and after
5. Average weekly earnings before and after successful comp
6. Average number of months to successfully complete the VR

STUDY ITEMS  
EXCLUDED

Specific items of information reviewed and discarded from the

1. Drug use in current offense
2. Alcoholic use in current offense
3. Hospitalization for mental illness
4. Achievement test scores
5. Education at discharge
6. Religious preference

These items were discarded because a similar item of information was more adequate for the study; the number and percent of unreported or unknown items was so large that the information was unreliable; the item of information was too subjective without further redaction.

\* \* \* \* \*

ENDIX "A" (Cont'd)

lity (eligibility for VR services)  
types

or VR services and after successful completion of VR plan  
and after successful completion of the VR plan  
cessfully complete the VR plan

wed and discarded from this study were:

e  
ess

information was more adequately covered elsewhere in the  
n items was so large that the known items were questionable  
tive without further redefinition and quantification.

\* \* \* \* \*

/

DATA FORM FOR DVR STUDY  
PAROLE FILE SEARCH

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RACE: 1. White 5. Chinese  
SERIAL NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Negro 6. Japanese  
PAROLE DATE: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ 3. Am. Ind. 7. Filipino  
REVIEWED TO: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ 4. Mexican 8. Other  
9. Unknown

## PAROLE SUCCESS:

1. Clear Reform
2. Marginal Reform
3. Marginal Failure
4. Clear Failure

## OCCUPATION CODE:

- 01 Professional
- 02 Managerial
- 03 Technical
- 04 Clerical, Sales
- 05 Service
- 06 Farming, Forestry
- 07 Processing
- 08 Machine Work
- 09 Bench Work
- 10 Structural Work

## EMPLOYED AT END OF FOLLOW-UP PERIOD:

1. Employed
2. Not Employed
3. Back in OAC Institution
4. Dead

## CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT DURING STUDY PERIOD:

AGE



1. Clear Reform
2. Marginal Reform
3. Marginal Failure
4. Clear Failure

## EMPLOYED AT END OF FOLLOW-UP PERIOD:

1. Employed
2. Not Employed
3. Back in OAC Institution
9. Unknown      4. Dead

## CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT DURING STUDY PERIOD:

1. Continuous
2. Intermittent
3. Seasonal
4. Student
5. Unemployed
9. Unknown

## APPENDIX "B"

- |                      |
|----------------------|
| 01 Professional      |
| 02 Managerial        |
| 03 Technical         |
| 04 Clerical, Sales   |
| 05 Service           |
| 06 Farming, Forestry |
| 07 Processing        |
| 08 Machine Work      |
| 09 Bench Work        |
| 10 Structural Work   |
| 11 Miscellaneous     |
| 12 Housewife         |
| 13 Student           |
| 14 Apprentice        |
| 15 Not Established   |
| 99 Unknown           |

Reviewed By: \_\_\_\_\_

Review Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

ERIC Clearinghouse

FEB 27 1973

on Adult Education