

Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp

2002 Report to the Legislature



THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON SENTENCING

Representative Frank Dermody
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Executive Director

Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp

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by

Cynthia A. Kempinen, Ph.D.
Deputy Director
Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing

Megan C. Kurlychek, M.S.
Research Associate
Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing

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Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp Program

2002 Legislative Report

Executive Summary

Act 215 of 1990, which created Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp Program, mandated that the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing report annually to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees on the progress of the program. This year's *2002 Legislative Report* entails three parts:

- I. **Who Goes to Boot Camp?** This part of the report provides a profile of the type of offender who is statutorily eligible, judicially referred, and accepted into Boot Camp.
- II. **Boot Camp Offender Survey.** In October 2000, the Commission began conducting a Boot Camp Offender Survey, which consists of two parts. Part I is a Self-Report Survey that asks offenders about prior criminal activity, substance abuse, employment history, and family stability. Part II is a Boot Camp Evaluation Survey that measures attitudinal changes along several dimensions that are addressed through the programmatic aspects of the Boot Camp, such as self-control, motivation for change, self-efficacy, and decision-making. The Self-Report Survey is given at admission and parole. The Boot Camp Evaluation Survey is given at admission, graduation, and parole.
- III. **Factors Related to Recidivism.** This year's report examines the recidivism of Boot Camp graduates in relation to factors included on the Offender Survey.

Major findings from this year's report are included below.

Who Goes to Boot Camp?

- ◆ Between 1992 and 2000 there have been 2,609 offenders admitted into the Motivational Boot Camp Program. The Boot Camp has a high graduation rate with 81% successfully completing the program. About 11% of the offenders voluntarily withdrew and 7% were involuntarily removed from the program.
- ◆ Offenders were most likely to come from Philadelphia [29%] and Allegheny [13%] Counties.
- ◆ The majority of offenders admitted to Boot Camp have been convicted of felony drug offenses [62%], followed by burglary [10%] and theft offenses [8%].
- ◆ Most offenders in the Boot Camp Program were Black [53%], male [96%], and 25 years of age or younger [62%].

Self-Report Survey: Admission Stage ¹

- ◆ Most offenders [79%] had never been married, with 46% reporting living with a spouse or a common-law partner at the time of their arrest.
- ◆ About 63% of the offenders had children and 58% of those with children reported that their children were living with them.
- ◆ Over 76% of the offenders reported that religion was a strong influence in their lives.
- ◆ Most offenders were employed prior to their arrest, with 41% being employed full-time and 12% part-time. While 51% identified their jobs as their primary source of income, 45% indicated that they obtained their income primarily through illegal means. Average reported income was \$1200-\$1499 a month.
- ◆ Offenders were less likely than their parents to have completed high school [54% vs. 75% for mothers and 73% for fathers]. Their mothers were most likely to have attended college [22%], with the college attendance rate being similar for the offenders [16%] and their fathers [17%].
- ◆ A slightly higher percentage of offenders grew up in a two-parent than one-parent household [46% vs. 41%].
- ◆ Most offenders reported having a family member [54%] and knowing a friend [86%] who had been incarcerated.
- ◆ About 59% of the offenders had been the victim of a crime, predominantly robbery [42%], assault [22%], and theft [20%].
- ◆ Over 90% of the offenders had committed prior offenses, consisting primarily of drug dealing [70%], drug use [48%], theft [47%], and DUI [32%].
- ◆ Almost half of the offenders [49%] had been arrested as a juvenile, and among those, 72% had been incarcerated as a juvenile.

¹The findings from the Self-Report Survey that is given at the Admission Stage are based upon 546 offenders who entered the Boot Camp from October 2000 through January 2002.

- ◆ Most offenders had used drugs [88%], starting at the average age of 15 years. While 82% reported using drugs daily the month before their arrest, 18% reported no drug usage during that time. Marijuana was the predominant drug used by offenders [84%], followed by cocaine [31%].
- ◆ Offenders were more likely to be using drugs than drinking alcohol the day of their arrest [54% vs. 27%].

Boot Camp Evaluation Survey: Admission and Graduation Stages²

- ◆ Offenders expressed pride in being accepted into Boot Camp at both admission [89%] and graduation [90%].
- ◆ Upon entering Boot Camp, offenders had high expectations of the program. Though these expectations were not always met, offenders were, overall, very positive about the program.
- ◆ There was some evidence that offenders became less impulsive in that they were significantly less likely to respond at graduation than at admission that they acted on the spur of the moment [26% vs. 41%] or ignored preparing for the future [5% vs. 20%]. Further, they were much more likely to delay immediate gratification in favor of a distant goal [33% vs. 21%].
- ◆ Upon admission to the program, offenders indicated that they did not perceive themselves as ‘risk takers’ or having a ‘temper’, and their perceptions on these two dimensions did not change significantly after going through the program.
- ◆ Offenders experienced the most change with respect to their enhanced decision-making capabilities. After going through Boot Camp, they were significantly more likely than before to consider how their actions affected others [79% vs. 69%], plan ahead [86% vs. 70%], make good decisions [67% vs. 43%], think about the results of their actions [82% vs. 68%], and think of alternative solutions to a problem [81% vs. 68*%]. In addition, they were significantly less likely to make decisions without thinking about the consequences [21% vs. 38 %] and to have trouble making decisions [10% vs. 20%].
- ◆ Offenders with the most extensive exposure to criminal activity and who had greater problems with substance abuse demonstrated the poorest decision-making skills. However, these offenders also made the most significant improvement in their decision-making after going through Boot Camp.

²The findings from the Boot Camp Evaluation Survey are based upon the 546 offenders who entered the Boot Camp from October 2000 through January 2002 and responded to the survey at both admission and graduation.

- ◆ One of the most significant factors related to decision making was religiosity. Offenders who reported that religion very strongly influenced their lives exhibited better decision-making skills than those who said religion played no role in influencing how they lived their lives [64% vs 32%].
- ◆ After going through Boot Camp, offenders were significantly less likely to respond that their drug use was a problem [19% vs. 38%], caused trouble with the law [38% vs. 51%], or interfere with work [29% vs. 38%]. Furthermore, offenders were significantly less likely to feel that they needed help with their drug use [19% vs. 37%] or to feel that their life was out of control [24% vs. 42%] at graduation than at admission.
- ◆ Offenders with more extensive and serious histories of substance abuse were more likely to have a higher level of problem recognition and desire for help.
- ◆ At least a quarter of the offenders revealed that most, or all, of their friends had been stopped by police [38%], been in trouble with police because of drugs or alcohol [33%], or used a weapon in a fight [26%].
- ◆ Most offenders expressed that they had strong family bonds prior to their arrest, in that they had a feeling of togetherness with their family [74%], spent time with their family on a daily basis [57%], often ate together [52%], had fun together [62%], felt loved [84%], and received help with problems [87%].
- ◆ Most offenders were optimistic about their future and, after going to Boot Camp, were significantly more likely to believe that they could attend college [74% vs. 58%], secure employment [91% vs. 80%], and keep a job [93% vs. 90%]. Further, at graduation, 93% of the offenders were looking forward to a ‘new start.’

*Offender Survey: Parole Stage*³

- ◆ Offenders were less likely on parole than prior to attending Boot Camp to be living with a spouse or partner [28% vs. 46%] and their children [38% vs. 60%].
- ◆ Offenders were more likely to be employed full-time on parole than prior to Boot Camp. [62% vs. 45%] and to report their job as their major source of income [83% vs. 60%].
- ◆ While 78% of the offenders admitted to Boot Camp reported using drugs, only 17% indicated that they had used drugs since they graduated.
- ◆ At graduation, about 70% of the offenders said they would be willing to give up old friends to solve their drug problem. At parole, 77% reported that they had avoided old friends while 72% reported that they had made new friends.

³The findings from the Offender Survey at the Parole Stage are based upon the 148 offenders who entered the Boot Camp from October 2000 through July 2001 and responded to the survey at admission, graduation, and parole.

- ◆ The vast majority of offenders reported that they had not committed a new crime [90%] or technical violation [87%] while on parole.
- ◆ About 62% of the offenders on parole reported receiving substance abuse treatment.
- ◆ On average, offenders had contact with their parole officers about four times a month.
- ◆ At the parole stage, offenders continued to exhibit positive attitudes concerning the Boot Camp Program and indicated that they benefited from the substance abuse programs and learned new things about themselves.
- ◆ Consistent with the findings from the graduation stage there were areas in which offenders had high expectations that were not met. One of the greatest shifts in perception was with respect to securing employment. About 62% of the offenders at admission responded that Boot Camp would help them get a job compared to 50% at the parole stage.
- ◆ At all three stages, over 90% of the offenders were proud that they were accepted into the program.
- ◆ One of the most significant changes, which endured at the parole stage, was that offenders became better equipped to make good decisions in that were more likely to plan ahead, think about the results of their actions, analyze alternative solutions to problems, and feel that they made good decisions at both graduation and parole.
- ◆ Offenders were less likely at the parole stage than at the Boot Camp admission stage to feel that drugs were a problem [10% vs. 39%], see drugs as interfering with work [11% vs. 35%], causing problems with their health [11% vs. 28%], or that their life was out of control [11% vs. 45%].
- ◆ Offenders were much less likely to have delinquent friends on parole than they did previously as evidenced by those responding that they had friends who had been stopped by the police [14% vs. 41%], had used a weapon in a fight [6% vs. 23%], or had quit school [12% vs. 25%].

Factors Related to Recidivism ⁴

- ◆ Overall, 35% of the offenders who graduated from the Boot Camp between April and December 2001 recidivated during a 10-18 month tracking period. Of these 17% were charged with technical violations and 18% with committing a new crime.
- ◆ Offenders who recidivated were more likely to be non-white than white [39% vs. 27%], from urban rather than rural counties [39% vs. 29%], and unemployed than employed [49% vs. 28%]. Additionally, those who attended college were less likely to recidivate than those who did not [16% vs. 39%].
- ◆ While offenders who had used drugs in their past were more likely to recidivate than those who had not [36% vs. 20%], frequency of drug use was not related to recidivism.
- ◆ Exposure to the criminal justice system was related to higher recidivism rates. Offenders who reported having a family member incarcerated were more likely than those who did not to recidivate [39% vs. 28%] as did those with friends who had been incarcerated [37% vs. 21%]. In addition, offenders who had been incarcerated as a juvenile had higher recidivism rates than those who had not [44% vs. 29%]. Offenders who were younger at first arrest had the highest recidivism rates with 54% of offenders arrested at age 14 or less recidivating compared to 19% of offenders who were age 21 or older.
- ◆ Offenders who indicated that they benefited most from the Boot Camp program were more likely to be charged with a new crime than a technical violation [23% vs. 14%] while those who indicated they benefited least were more likely to have technical violation than a new crime [20% vs. 11%].
- ◆ Offenders who expressed a high degree of family warmth and togetherness were less likely than those who did not to recidivate [28% vs. 41%].

⁴ The findings for the recidivism analyses are based upon the 304 offenders who graduated from the Boot Camp between April 2001 and December 2001 and responded to the survey at both admission and graduation.

Introduction and Overview

Legislative Background of Pennsylvania's Boot Camp Program

In 1990, the legislature passed Act 215, which established a state Motivational Boot Camp Program. The Boot Camp, which is located in Quehanna, Clearfield County, opened in June 1992. It serves as an alternative to traditional state prison and allows eligible inmates to serve a reduced six-month sentence if they successfully complete the program. The impetus behind the legislation was the recognition of the severe overcrowding situation in the state correctional system. Further, there was legislative interest in offering an alternative to prison that would provide a more intense rehabilitative setting conducive to achieving the goal of crime reduction. Of particular concern was that the Boot Camp Program provide substance abuse treatment as most offenders have been found to have drug and/or alcohol problems. In light of these legislative concerns, the enabling legislation outlined the following objectives for the establishment of the Boot Camp Program:

- (1) To protect the health and safety of the Commonwealth by providing a program which will reduce recidivism and promote characteristics of good citizenship among eligible inmates.
- (2) To divert inmates who ordinarily would be sentenced to traditional forms of confinement under the custody of the department to motivational Boot Camps.
- (3) To provide discipline and structure to the lives of eligible inmates and to promote these qualities in the postrelease behavior of eligible inmates.

Statutory Eligibility Criteria for Boot Camp

Act 215 of 1990 required that potential Boot Camp candidates meet certain legislative criteria. Act 86 of 1996 modified the eligibility criteria and became effective for offenders sentenced on or after September 3, 1996.⁵ Below are the current statutory criteria for Boot Camp with the 1996 modifications in italics:

- The offender is sentenced to state confinement.
- The offender is serving a term of confinement, the minimum of which is not more than two years and the maximum of which is five years or less; *or the offender is serving a term of confinement, the minimum of which is not more than three years and the inmate is within two years of completing his/her minimum term.*
- The offender has not reached 35 years of age at the time he/she is approved for participation.
- *The offender is not subject to a sentence, the calculation of which included a deadly weapon enhancement under the sentencing guidelines.*

⁵ See Appendix A for the impact of the 1996 Legislative change to the Boot Camp eligibility criteria.

- The offender is not serving a sentence for one or more of the following offenses: Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter, Rape, Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse, Kidnapping, Robbery (F1), *Sexual Assault*, *Aggravated Indecent Assault*, *Arson [(a)(1)(i)]*, *Burglary [Home/Person Present]*, *Robbery Of A Motor Vehicle*, *Drug Trafficking [18 Pa.C.S. 7508 (a)(1)(iii), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3)(iii), (a)(4)(iii)]*.

Act 215 also mandated the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing to determine criteria concerning the identification of appropriate candidates for the Boot Camp. As the number of potential Boot Camp candidates recommended by judges has historically been low, the Commission continues to utilize the minimum sentence allowed by statute to identify potential candidates for judges to consider in their recommendations for Boot Camp.

Procedure for Selection of Boot Camp Participants

Statute requires that the sentencing judge recommend the offender for participation in the Boot Camp Program and that the Department of Corrections make the final determination concerning which offenders will be admitted into the program. The Department of Corrections will notify the sentencing judge if a new inmate appears to be a good candidate for the Boot Camp but has not been designated eligible by the judge. In such cases the judge will often provide a modification of sentence to enable the offender to participate in the program. The two primary reasons that offenders receiving judicial recommendation for Boot Camp are rejected are due to the offender having outstanding detainers or medical problems. The Boot Camp Program is voluntary and once admitted, an offender can withdraw from the program at which point he/she forfeits the right to immediate parole upon graduation from the program. Rather, the offender returns to the state correctional institution to serve the remaining portion of the minimum sentence prior to being reviewed for release by the Parole Board.

The specific steps involved in the selection of Boot Camp participants are as follows:

1. The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing identifies appropriate Boot Camp candidates through the sentencing guidelines.
2. The sentencing judge, using the guidelines, indicates whether the defendant is to be considered for the Boot Camp Program. The offender must meet the legislative criteria that are outlined in the previous section.
3. The judge indicates on the sentencing order and the Guideline Sentence Form the minimum and maximum sentence and whether the offender should be considered for the Boot Camp. By identifying an inmate as eligible for this Boot Camp Program, the judge is agreeing to allow the inmate to be released prior to the expiration of the minimum sentence.
4. Potential Boot Camp candidates go through an expedited classification process at Camp Hill if the offender is a male, and Muncy if the offender is a female.
5. The inmate must apply to the Department of Corrections for admission into the program.

6. The Department of Corrections makes the final determination as to whom will be admitted into the program.
7. Upon successful completion of the six-month program, the inmate is to be released on intensive parole supervision.

Description of Pennsylvania's Boot Camp Program

Pennsylvania's Boot Camp Program was developed to address the legislative objective of reducing recidivism by providing a program that promotes discipline, structure, and characteristics of good citizenship. More specific programmatic features were provided in the legislative definition of Boot Camp: "a program in which eligible inmates participate for a period of six months in a humane program for motivational Boot Camp programs which shall provide for rigorous physical activity, intensive regimentation and discipline, work on public projects, substance abuse treatment services licensed by the Department of Health, ventilation therapy, continuing education, vocational training and prerelease counseling" [Act 215 of 1990].

The Boot Camp is modeled after military Boot Camps and instills discipline and structure through regimented sixteen-hour days consisting of work and program activities with very little free time. Intensive regimentation is provided through Drill Instructors working with the inmate platoons to teach traditional military drills and physical exercise. The Boot Camp reinforces the military training throughout the day by requiring the inmates to demonstrate respect [e.g. use proper titles when addressing staff and Mr. when addressing peers], follow instructions, use military bearing [e.g. stand at attention, show erect and proud posture], maintain neat and clean personal quarters, display a positive attitude, and use their time constructively. A typical day begins at 5:30 with reveille followed by an hour of physical training. The remainder of the day is tightly scheduled with educational and rehabilitative classes and work. Inmates are allowed visits every other weekend and have limited phone privileges on weekends when there are no visitations. Radios and televisions are not allowed.

A hallmark of the program is its emphasis on the rehabilitative needs of the offenders, who are provided substance abuse education and treatment. These programs have been found to meet or exceed the substance abuse treatment standards established by the American Correctional Association and the Department of Corrections. While the majority of inmates have demonstrated a need for such treatment, those who do not have problems with drugs or alcohol are still required to participate in this portion of the program on a daily basis. In July 2000, the Boot Camp also adopted the cognitive behavioral therapy program, *Thinking for Change*, which provides offenders with a fourteen-week program promoting pro-social skills and values. This program, which was developed by the National Institute of Corrections, has been widely used in correctional settings across the nation. Instructors who teach this program at the Boot Camp are certified by the National Institute of Corrections and have, thus far, reported positive results with offenders.

Inmates also participate in both individual and group counseling sessions with individualized treatment plans developed upon the inmate's arrival to the Boot Camp. The group sessions meet

about 2.5 hours per day for seven days a week. During these sessions the inmates learn how to deal with issues related to substance abuse such as: stress and anger management, the effect of drugs on the body, dysfunctional family systems, self-defeating behaviors, building self esteem, developing healthy relationships, relapse prevention, employability, financial budgeting, and getting ready to return to the community. Community meetings are also held nightly for an hour to provide the opportunity to discuss individual problems. Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and Gamblers Anonymous are offered on a weekly basis.

The Boot Camp Program has a mandatory education program for inmates who do not have a high school diploma, while those who have graduated from high school often serve as tutors. Students attend education classes for 24 hours a week and cover six main subject areas: math, grammar, literature, social studies, science and essay writing. Classes engage in pre-GED testing procedures and when students attain a satisfactory level, a GED test date is scheduled. Those who pass the GED are released from education class to work detail while those who do not pass remain in the education program. Approximately 20% of the inmates who have attended Boot Camp test for their GED, and between 1994 and 1999, 84% of those received their GED, which is higher than the 67% passing rate of inmates at other state correctional institutions.

Aside from educational and counseling programs, inmates work on community projects involving other agencies such as the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, the Fish and Boat Commission, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and the Governor's Council on "Greener Pennsylvania". The inmates' work consists of activities such as: repairing and installing broken gates, clearing brush, planting trees, painting buildings, and repairing fences. Further, the offenders' involvement in building numerous elk feeder plots and supporting and increasing Pennsylvania's elk herd has contributed to promoting Pennsylvania's tourism. In addition, the offenders have participated in several stream restoration projects with the Department of Environmental Protection and local chapters of Trout Unlimited, including the Cold Stream Dam Project in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, which has allowed for the stocking and fishing of trout. Since the inception of the Community Work Project in 1995 through November 2001, inmates have worked a total of 105,645 hours on these various projects. Inmates not only learn useful skills, but are also instilled with the work ethic through their involvement in these projects.

In July 1999, the Boot Camp opened a newly renovated facility, which has potential to accommodate 400 offenders. This facility provides space for a new food-service area, expanded health care, drug and alcohol treatment, education facilities and an indoor physical training area. Generally, there are around 230 offenders participating in the program at any one time, with about 50 offenders entering the program per month. Upgrades to the water and sewage systems will eventually allow for a capacity of over 550 offenders.

Aftercare for Boot Camp Graduates.

Three years ago the Department of Corrections developed several new initiatives for the aftercare of Boot Camp graduates. These programs, which involve three phases, are available in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Erie. These three phases allow for a more gradual reintegration back into the community, as described by the Department of Corrections:

In Phase One, graduates live for six months in a group home and receive intensive drug counseling, education and job training and placement. These programs also reinforce the thinking and decision making skills ... [learned at Boot Camp]. In Phase Two, graduates return to the community but continue to receive individual counseling on a weekly basis for three months. In Phase Three, graduates receive group-counseling sessions once a week for three months.

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole is responsible for determining which graduates participate in this program. Upon review of the offender's release plan, Parole Board staff decide whether the more structured supervision offered by these aftercare programs is necessary to assist the offender in his/her return to the community.

In the Spring of 2001, the Department of Corrections, in conjunction with the Parole Board, implemented the Comprehensive Transitional Employment Program [CTEP], which is a non-residential program funded by a grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. This three-year pilot program, which is operating in Philadelphia, provides a comprehensive range of services including: life skills education, basic education [GED], job readiness training, job placement and retention services, and on-going placement services. While the program is also available for offenders released from the substance abuse treatment program at SCI Chester, priority for placement in these programs is given to Boot Camp graduates.

Mandatory Aftercare Provision. As of February 2002 all offenders graduating from the Boot Camp Program were required to participate in a structured re-entry program for a minimum of 90 days following graduation from the program. While statute has always required intensive supervision of Boot Camp graduates, this did not necessarily involve residential aftercare, particularly for those offenders with home plans. According to the Department of Corrections:

These inmates are provided with a structured re-entry program that includes a detailed prescriptive program for each inmate, a minimum of three months of residency in a structured, supervised residential facility, orientation to the community, involvement of families and the parole agent, cognitive behavior therapy, job readiness skills, job acquisition, and drug and alcohol follow-up service.

Inmates requiring more intensive or long-term programming are placed in programs that provide six months of residency and six months of aftercare. These programs focus on life skills, enhancing education capabilities, substance abuse, relapse counseling, and employment issues. More intensive drug and alcohol programming is also available if determined to be necessary.

Specific aftercare programs are available in Harrisburg [Gaudenzia], Philadelphia [Volunteers of America, ASPIRE], Pittsburgh [Renewal], and Erie [Gaudenzia]. Offenders going through these programs are also required to participate in an outpatient treatment program equal to the amount of time they spent in the residential facility.[i.e., offenders in the three-month residential aftercare program will also participate in a three-month non-residential program; offenders in a six-month residential program will participate in a six-month non-residential program]. Offenders not

returning to one of these four areas of the state are released to the closest Community Corrections Center or to a private facility for the 90-day minimum residential period, though the outpatient aftercare is unavailable for these offenders.

These changes to the aftercare requirements, approved by the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole, are responsive to studies, including those by the Sentencing Commission, which indicate that the Boot Camp Program has had limited success in achieving its goal of reducing recidivism. Research indicates, however, that participation in structured re-entry programs increases an offender's chances for success. The Commission will be evaluating the effects of this change as part of its ongoing legislative mandate to evaluate the Boot Camp Program⁶

Legislative Reports on the Motivational Boot Camp Program

Act 215 of 1990, which created the Motivational Boot Camp Program, included a mandate to The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing and the Department of Corrections to provide annual reports to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees on the progress of the program by February 1 of each year. Previous reports by the Sentencing Commission have addressed one or more of the following issues: 1) the tracking of offenders who are eligible, recommended, and admitted into Boot Camp, 2) the success of the Boot Camp in reducing recidivism, and 3) a survey of offender attitudes concerning the Boot Camp.

Recidivism study. In 1998, the Sentencing Commission established a Boot Camp Subcommittee to discuss with the Department of Corrections and the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole the best approach to evaluating the success of Pennsylvania's Boot Camp. The three agencies agreed upon an evaluation plan, which included a comprehensive recidivism study involving commitment by the three agencies to devote time and resources to the project. As a result, the 2000 Legislative Report presented the findings from a recidivism study comparing offenders who graduated from the Boot Camp Program with offenders who were released from traditional prison.

That study found that there were no significant differences in the recidivism of the two groups. Rather, offenders who were young, unemployed, convicted of property offenses, from rural areas, and had longer maximum sentences were significantly more likely to recidivate, regardless of whether they went to Boot Camp or prison. Employment status was the greatest predictor of recidivism with unemployed offenders more than twice as likely to recidivate than those who were employed. These findings are consistent with previous research, emphasizing the importance of structured aftercare that incorporates services to assist offenders in making a successful re-entry into the community. In the coming year, the Commission plans to conduct a recidivism study that will examine the impact of the new mandatory structured aftercare for Boot Camp graduates, which was discussed in the previous section.

⁶ For more information on the Boot Camp Program, see "*Quehanna Motivational Boot Camp: Performance Analysis and Evaluation*": by Gary Zajac, Ph.D., which is available from the Department of Corrections at www.cor.state.pa.us or [717] 731-7149.

Boot Camp Offender Survey. The Commission's 1999 Legislative Report included a summary of the findings from a pilot survey of Pennsylvania's Boot Camp graduates. This survey, which was developed by a Management Intern Team under the direction of the Research Director at the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, was a pioneering effort as it was the first to measure offender perceptions of both Boot Camp and parole aftercare. The survey found that the majority of offenders [82%] felt that the Boot Camp Program was a positive influence in their lives. Further, those offenders who were less likely to recidivate were also more likely to report a favorable experience on parole and less likely to associate with their previous friends upon returning to the community.

As a follow-up to this survey, the Sentencing Commission decided to continue this effort and to expand the survey by including both a Boot Camp Evaluation Survey and a Self-Report Survey. The Boot Camp Evaluation Survey measures attitudinal changes along several dimensions found to be related to criminal behavior [e.g. self-control, family ties, friends, and substance abuse] and addressed through the programmatic aspects of the Boot Camp program. This survey also measures offender perceptions and expectations of the program. The Self-Report Survey includes questions about the offender's prior criminal behavior, use of drugs/alcohol, employment history, and family stability.

This Boot Camp Evaluation Survey is being administered to offenders at three points in time: 1) upon admission to the Boot Camp, 2) upon graduation from the Boot Camp, and 3) six months after graduation, when the offender is on parole. The Self-Report Survey is being given to offenders at two stages: at admission and on parole. Phase I of the offender survey [admission stage] began in October 2000 with Phase II [graduation] being implemented six months later in April 2001. Phase III [parole] began in October 2001. This year's report presents findings from all three stages. In addition, information obtained from the survey is used to examine factors related to the recidivism of Boot Camp graduates.

Who Goes to Boot Camp?
(1992-2000)

Admissions to and Graduations from Boot Camp

Since the opening of the Boot Camp in June 1992 through December 2000, a total of 2,609 offenders have been accepted into the program and have graduated during that time period. As indicated in Table 1, the number of Boot Camp participants has increased throughout the years with expansion of the Program facilities.

Table 1. Number of Admissions to and Graduations from Boot Camp: 1992 - 2000.

Year	Admissions	Graduations
1992	39	27
1993	125	79
1994	185	138
1995	292	223
1996	290	227
1997	365	302
1998	374	329
1999	423	355
2000	516	444

Table 2 shows that of the offenders admitted into the Boot Camp Program from 1992 through 2000, the vast majority [81%] completed the program successfully, with the remaining either voluntarily withdrawing from the program [11%] or being removed from the program [7%]. Those offenders who leave the program return to prison to serve out the remaining term of their minimum sentence before being reviewed by the Parole Board for release.

Table 2.* Graduation Status of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp: 1992-2000

Graduation Status	Number	Percent
Graduate	2124	81%
Withdraw – voluntary	291	11%
Withdraw – involuntary	194	7%
Total	2609	100%

*Due to rounding, in this and subsequent tables, totals may not exactly equal 100%.

Characteristics of Boot Camp Offenders

The statute that created the Boot Camp not only established eligibility criteria that an offender must meet in order to be considered for the Boot Camp Program - it also required that the judge recommend the offender for the Boot Camp Program and that the Department of Corrections make the final determination concerning which offenders are accepted into the program. The remaining portion of this section of the report will focus on the characteristics of offenders as they move through these three stages of the process. The characteristics examined are: county origin, current conviction offense, prior record, race/ethnicity, gender, and age.

County Origin of Boot Camp Offenders

Table 3 shows the *number of offenders* who were: 1) eligible by statute, 2) recommended by the judge, and 3) admitted into Boot Camp for the 67 counties in Pennsylvania. These numbers reflect the statewide total of offenders who fall within these three categories for the time period of June 1992 through December 2000.⁷ Table 4 provides the percentage of offenders represented in these three categories by county.⁸ These tables show that, statewide, there were 22,025 offenders who met the statutory eligibility criteria for Boot Camp and that, of these offenders, 3,676 [17%] were recommended by the judge. A total of 2609 offenders [71% of the number recommended] were accepted by the Department of Corrections for participation in the Boot Camp Program.⁹

Table 5 presents the ten counties with the greatest percentage of offenders who are eligible, recommended, and accepted into Boot Camp. Since the percentage reflects the county portion of the statewide total, one would expect the larger counties to have a higher percentage of offenders eligible for Boot Camp. The following ten counties comprise 64.3% of the offenders statutorily eligible, 72.1% of the offenders recommended, and 88.9% of those offenders admitted into the Boot Camp: Philadelphia, Allegheny, Dauphin, Erie, Berks, Delaware, Montgomery, Lehigh, York, and Lycoming.¹⁰

⁷ See Appendix B for the number of offenders who are statutorily eligible (Table 1b), recommended by the judge (Table 2b) and admitted into Boot Camp (Table 3b) for each individual year.

⁸ Reports prior to 1997 reported eligibility based on the number of sentences for the most serious offense per transaction as that is how the Sentencing Commission collected its sentencing information. However offenders with multiple transactions were counted more than once in the data set. In 1998, the Commission undertook a complex, time-consuming process to 'translate' offense information to offender information. Offenders who had the same SID [state identification number] were assumed to be the same person as the SID is a unique identifier. Further, offenders who shared the same county, sentencing judge, birthday, offense date, and offense were assumed to be the same person and only information from the most serious offense from all transactions was maintained in the data file used for this report.

⁹ The major reasons that DOC does not accept offenders into the Boot Camp Program are due to offenders having medical problems or outstanding detainers.

¹⁰ See Appendix B for a complete listing of the 67 counties and their rank with respect to the number of offenders who are eligible (Table 4b), recommended (Table 5b), and admitted into Boot Camp (Table 6b).

Table 3. Number of Statewide Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp, Recommended by the Judge, and Admitted to Boot Camp by DOC by County [1992-2000]

COUNTY	Number Eligible by Statute	Number Recommended by Judge	Number Admitted by DOC	COUNTY	Number Eligible by Statute	Number Recommended by Judge	Number Admitted by DOC
Adams	174	14	16	Lackawanna	411	22	24
Allegheny	1927	253	277	Lancaster	395	37	65
Armstrong	64	8	4	Lawrence	195	3	3
Beaver	212	31	22	Lebanon	148	4	5
Bedford	23	1	1	Lehigh	683	148	93
Berks	1101	182	105	Luzerne	147	10	19
Blair	96	4	2	Lycoming	544	141	91
Bradford	188	5	11	McKean	67	10	10
Bucks	287	6	5	Mercer	382	76	46
Butler	141	12	9	Mifflin	40	2	5
Cambria	183	49	17	Monroe	151	2	6
Cameron	8	0	2	Montgomery	745	79	80
Carbon	88	16	4	Montour	39	1	3
Centre	132	22	22	Northampton	194	39	21
Chester	379	78	72	Northumberland	241	38	16
Clarion	44	8	8	Perry	82	18	12
Clearfield	159	12	11	Philadelphia	4906	1080	604
Clinton	50	10	3	Pike	52	9	3
Columbia	40	5	0	Potter	39	11	2
Crawford	143	31	14	Schuylkill	98	5	3
Cumberland	268	43	21	Snyder	107	15	2
Dauphin	1442	141	150	Somerset	167	29	10
Delaware	975	200	201	Sullivan	24	4	1
Elk	53	4	2	Susquehanna	37	3	0
Erie	1141	278	135	Tioga	70	13	13
Fayette	472	73	48	Union	72	14	8
Forest	16	3	2	Venango	222	45	34
Franklin	324	44	34	Warren	78	28	13
Fulton	32	9	5	Washington	125	8	11
Greene	135	9	8	Wayne	84	14	10
Huntingdon	18	2	6	Westmoreland	256	22	25
Indiana	94	21	13	Wyoming	50	9	4
Jefferson	45	10	12	York	691	147	125
Juniata	20	3	0	TOTAL	22016	3673	2609

Notes: There are nine cases in the eligibility category and three in the recommendation category that are missing county information. Some counties have more admissions than referrals, which is most likely a result of the DOC contacting the judge about potentially good candidates for Boot Camp who had not initially received a referral from the judge. These referrals would not be reflected on the sentencing guideline forms.

Table 4. Percent of Offenders Statewide Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp, Recommended by the Judge, and Admitted to Boot Camp by DOC by County [1992-2000]

COUNTY	Percent Eligible by Statute	Percent Recommended by Judge	Percent Admitted by DOC	COUNTY	Percent Eligible by Statute	Percent Recommended by Judge	Percent Admitted by DOC
Adams	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	Lackawanna	1.9%	0.6%	0.9%
Allegheny	8.8%	6.9%	10.6%	Lancaster	1.8%	1.0%	2.5%
Armstrong	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	Lawrence	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Beaver	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	Lebanon	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Bedford	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	Lehigh	3.1%	4.0%	3.6%
Berks	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	Luzerne	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Blair	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	Lycoming	2.5%	3.8%	3.5%
Bradford	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	McKean	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Bucks	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	Mercer	1.7%	2.1%	1.8%
Butler	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	Mifflin	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Cambria	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	Monroe	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Cameron	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	Montgomery	3.4%	2.2%	3.1%
Carbon	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	Montour	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Centre	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	Northampton	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%
Chester	1.7%	2.1%	2.8%	Northumberland	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%
Clarion	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	Perry	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Clearfield	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	Philadelphia	22.3%	29.4%	23.2%
Clinton	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	Pike	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Columbia	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	Potter	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Crawford	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	Schuylkill	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Cumberland	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	Snyder	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Dauphin	6.5%	3.8%	5.7%	Somerset	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Delaware	4.4%	5.4%	7.7%	Sullivan	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Elk	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	Susquehanna	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Erie	5.2%	7.6%	5.2%	Tioga	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Fayette	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	Union	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Forest	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	Venango	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%
Franklin	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	Warren	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%
Fulton	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	Washington	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Greene	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	Wayne	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Huntingdon	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	Westmoreland	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%
Indiana	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	Wyoming	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Jefferson	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	York	3.1%	4.0%	4.8%
Juniata	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5. Top Ten Counties with Highest Percentage of Statewide Offenders Eligible, Recommended and Accepted into Boot Camp

COUNTY	Percent of Total Eligible	COUNTY	Percent of Total Recommended	COUNTY	Percent of Total Admitted
Philadelphia	22.3%	Philadelphia	29.4%	Philadelphia	28.9%
Allegheny	8.8%	Erie	7.6%	Allegheny	13.2%
Dauphin	6.5%	Allegheny	6.9%	Delaware	9.6%
Erie	5.2%	Delaware	5.4%	Dauphin	7.2%
Berks	5.0%	Berks	5.0%	Erie	6.5%
Delaware	4.4%	Lehigh	4.0%	York	6.0%
Montgomery	3.4%	York	4.0%	Berks	5.0%
York	3.1%	Dauphin	3.8%	Lehigh	4.4%
Lehigh	3.1%	Lycoming	3.8%	Lycoming	4.3%
Lycoming	2.5%	Montgomery	2.2%	Montgomery	3.8%
STATEWIDE	64.3%	STATEWIDE	72.1%	STATEWIDE	88.9%

County-Specific Judicial Recommendations. As indicated previously, statute requires that the judge recommend an offender for the Boot Camp Program before the offender is considered by the Department of Corrections for admission into the program. As indicated above, the larger counties tend to have the higher percentage of judicial recommendations. However, in order to ascertain better which counties have a higher referral rate for Boot Camp, it is necessary to look at the percentage of offenders who are eligible for Boot Camp and recommended by the judge *within each county* [Table 6].

Statewide, 17% of those statutorily eligible receive judicial recommendations. Table 6 shows that 27 counties have a higher percentage of eligible offenders recommended by their judges. Many of the counties that have a smaller *number* of offenders eligible for Boot Camp have a higher *percentage* of judicial recommendations. The counties that have the highest judicial referral rates [>25%] are: Warren, Potter, Fulton, Cambria, and Lycoming.¹¹

In the previous section, Table 5 presented the ten counties that had the highest percentage statewide of statutorily eligible offenders. Table 6 shows that only one of these counties (Philadelphia) is more likely than the statewide average to have judges recommend the offenders for Boot Camp. Cameron remains the only county in the state to have no offenders referred to the Boot Camp.

¹¹ See Table 7b in Appendix B for a ranking of the 67 counties by percentage of eligible offenders who are recommended by the judge.

Table 6. Percent of Eligible Offenders Who Are Recommended by the Judge for Boot Camp.
1992-2000

COUNTY	Number Eligible by Statute	Number Recommended by Judge	Judicial Referral Rate	COUNTY	Number Eligible by Statute	Number Recommended by Judge	Judicial Referral Rate
Adams	174	14	8.0%	Lackawanna	411	22	5.4%
Allegheny	1927	253	13.1%	Lancaster	395	37	9.4%
Armstrong	64	8	12.5%	Lawrence	195	3	1.5%
Beaver	212	31	14.6%	Lebanon	148	4	2.7%
Bedford	23	1	4.3%	Lehigh	683	148	21.7%
Berks	1101	182	16.5%	Luzerne	147	10	6.8%
Blair	96	4	4.2%	Lycoming	544	141	25.9%
Bradford	188	5	2.7%	McKean	67	10	14.9%
Bucks	287	6	2.1%	Mercer	382	76	19.9%
Butler	141	12	8.5%	Mifflin	40	2	5.0%
Cambria	183	49	26.8%	Monroe	151	2	1.3%
Cameron	8	0	0.0%	Montgomery	745	79	10.6%
Carbon	88	16	18.2%	Montour	39	1	2.6%
Centre	132	22	16.7%	Northampton	194	39	20.1%
Chester	379	78	20.6%	Northumberland	241	38	15.8%
Clarion	44	8	18.2%	Perry	82	18	22.0%
Clearfield	159	12	7.5%	Philadelphia	4906	1080	22.0%
Clinton	50	10	20.0%	Pike	52	9	17.3%
Columbia	40	5	12.5%	Potter	39	11	28.2%
Crawford	143	31	21.7%	Schuylkill	98	5	5.1%
Cumberland	268	43	16.0%	Snyder	107	15	14.0%
Dauphin	1442	141	9.8%	Somerset	167	29	17.4%
Delaware	975	200	20.5%	Sullivan	24	4	16.7%
Elk	53	4	7.5%	Susquehanna	37	3	8.1%
Erie	1141	278	24.4%	Tioga	70	13	18.6%
Fayette	472	73	15.5%	Union	72	14	19.4%
Forest	16	3	18.8%	Venango	222	45	20.3%
Franklin	324	44	13.6%	Warren	78	28	35.9%
Fulton	32	9	28.1%	Washington	125	8	6.4%
Greene	135	9	6.7%	Wayne	84	14	16.7%
Huntingdon	18	2	11.1%	Westmoreland	256	22	8.6%
Indiana	94	21	22.3%	Wyoming	50	9	18.0%
Jefferson	45	10	22.2%	York	691	147	21.3%
Juniata	20	3	15.0%	TOTAL	22016	3673	16.7%

Note: There are nine cases in the eligibility category and three in the recommendation category that are missing county information.

County-Specific Admissions into Boot Camp. Statute also requires that once the judge identifies eligible candidates for Boot Camp, that the offender apply for admission into the program, and that the DOC make the final determination as to whom is accepted into the program. Again, as was indicated in Table 5, the larger counties tend to have the highest percentage of offenders statewide accepted into the Boot Camp. Thus, to obtain a better idea of which counties recommending offenders for Boot Camp have the highest offender acceptance rate, it is necessary to look at the percentage of offenders with judicial referrals who are accepted by the DOC *within in each county* [Table 7].

Statewide, 71% of those recommended by the judge are accepted into the Boot Camp. Table 7 shows that seventeen counties have a higher percentage of recommended offenders who are actually accepted. The counties that have an acceptance rate higher than the statewide average are: Bedford, Centre, Clarion, Lawrence, McKean, and Tioga [100%], Chester [92.3%], Clearfield [91.7%] Greene [88.9%], York [85.0%], Bucks [83.3%], Franklin [77.%], Venango [75.6%], Butler [75.0%] and Wayne [71.4%]. However, for nine of these counties [Bedford, Bucks, Butler, Clarion, Forest, Greene, Lawrence, McKean and Wayne], the *number* of offenders admitted to Boot Camp was ten or less between 1992 and 2000.¹²

There are eighteen counties that have more admissions into Boot Camp than judicial recommendations: Adams, Allegheny, Bradford, Cameron, Dauphin, Delaware, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Washington, and Westmoreland. The most likely explanation for this is that the DOC does receive inmates who appear to be good candidates for the Boot Camp, though they have not been recommended by the judge. In those cases, the DOC will contact the judge to see if the judge would be willing to recommend the offender for the Program. If so, the modification of sentence is not captured on the Guideline Sentence Form, which has already been sent to the Sentencing Commission and is the source of the information concerning judicial recommendations for Boot Camp.

Current Offense and Prior Record Characteristics of Boot Camp Offenders

Offenders' Current Offense. Statute prohibits offenders convicted of certain offenses from being eligible for Boot Camp. In 1990, the initial statute creating the Boot Camp provided that offenders convicted of the following offenses be ineligible for Boot Camp participation: Homicide, Rape, Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse, Kidnapping, and Robbery [F1]. In 1996 the legislature revised the statute to also exclude persons convicted of the following offenses: Sexual Assault, Aggravated Indecent Assault, Arson [places person in danger of death or serious bodily injury], Burglary [of a home with a person present], Robbery of a Motor Vehicle, and select Drug Trafficking

¹² See Table 8b in Appendix B for a ranking of the 67 counties by percentage of recommended offenders who are admitted into the Boot Camp

Table 7. Percent of Offenders Recommended by the Judge and Admitted by DOC within County
1992-2000

COUNTY	Number Recommended by Judge	Number Admitted by DOC	Admission Rate	COUNTY	Number Recommended by Judge	Number Admitted by DOC	Admission Rate
Adams	14	16	*	Lackawanna	22	24	*
Allegheny	253	277	*	Lancaster	37	65	*
Armstrong	8	4	50.0%	Lawrence	3	3	100.0%
Beaver	31	22	71.0%	Lebanon	4	5	*
Bedford	1	1	100.0%	Lehigh	148	93	62.8%
Berks	182	105	57.7%	Luzerne	10	19	*
Blair	4	2	50.0%	Lycoming	141	91	64.5%
Bradford	5	11	*	McKean	10	10	100.0%
Bucks	6	5	83.3%	Mercer	76	46	60.5%
Butler	12	9	75.0%	Mifflin	2	5	*
Cambria	49	17	34.7%	Monroe	2	6	*
Cameron	0	2	*	Montgomery	79	80	*
Carbon	16	4	25.0%	Montour	1	3	*
Centre	22	22	100.0%	Northampton	39	21	53.8%
Chester	78	72	92.3%	Northumberland	38	16	42.1%
Clarion	8	8	100.0%	Perry	18	12	66.7%
Clearfield	12	11	91.7%	Philadelphia	1080	604	55.9%
Clinton	10	3	30.0%	Pike	9	3	33.3%
Columbia	5	0	0.0%	Potter	11	2	18.2%
Crawford	31	14	45.2%	Schuylkill	5	3	60.0%
Cumberland	43	21	48.8%	Snyder	15	2	13.3%
Dauphin	141	150	*	Somerset	29	10	34.5%
Delaware	200	201	*	Sullivan	4	1	25.0%
Elk	4	2	50.0%	Susquehanna	3	0	0.0%
Erie	278	135	48.6%	Tioga	13	13	100.0%
Fayette	73	48	65.8%	Union	14	8	57.1%
Forest	3	2	66.7%	Venango	45	34	75.6%
Franklin	44	34	77.3%	Warren	28	13	46.4%
Fulton	9	5	55.6%	Washington	8	11	*
Greene	9	8	88.9%	Wayne	14	10	71.4%
Huntingdon	2	6	*	Westmoreland	22	25	*
Indiana	21	13	61.9%	Wyoming	9	4	44.4%
Jefferson	10	12	*	York	147	125	85.0%
Juniata	3	0	0.0%	TOTAL	3673	2609	71.0%

* These counties had more Boot Camp admissions than judicial referrals.

** There are three cases in the recommendation category that are missing county.

Offenses prosecuted under the mandatory drug statute. An offender convicted of an offense involving the use of a deadly weapon as defined by the Sentencing Commission is also ineligible.

Table 8 shows that felony drug offenders represent the largest group of those eligible [40%], recommended [53%], and accepted [62%] into Boot Camp.¹³ The other two major offenses represented are felony theft and burglary. Felony theft offenders comprise 16% of those eligible, 15% of those recommended, and 8% of those accepted, while offenders convicted of burglary comprise 10% of those eligible, 12% of those recommended, and 10% of those accepted into Boot Camp.

Table 8. Number of Offenders Statewide who are Eligible by Statute, Recommended by Judge, and Admitted by DOC into the Boot Camp by Type of Offense

OFFENSE	Eligible by Statute		Recommended by Judge		Admitted by DOC *	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Aggravated Assault	1,295	6%	190	5%	87	3%
Simple Assault	520	2%	51	1%	26	1%
Burglary	2,163	10%	426	12%	241	10%
Drug – felony	8,731	40%	1,936	53%	1,580	62%
Drug – misd.	275	1%	22	1%	5	0%
Robbery	1,018	5%	166	5%	76	3%
Theft.	3,526	16%	546	15%	214	8%
Weapon	680	3%	61	2%	30	1%
DUI **	175	1%	19	1%	18	1%
Other	3,642	17%	259	7%	253	10%
TOTAL	22,025	100%	3,676	100%	2,530	100%

*There were 79 cases for which offense information is missing for admissions.

** Previous to 1999, DUI cases were included in the Other category.

As indicated earlier in Table 6, about 17% of the offenders eligible for Boot Camp receive judicial recommendations. In order to get an idea of the type of offenses committed by the offenders who receive judicial recommendations for Boot Camp, it is necessary to examine how often judges recommend offenders *within each offense category*. Table 9 shows that among eligible offenders, judges are most likely to refer those convicted of felony drug offenses [22%] and burglary [20%].

¹³ See Appendix B for the number of offenders who are eligible (Table 9b), recommended (Table 10b), and admitted into Boot Camp (Table 11b) by offense for each individual year.

Table 9. Percentage of Statutorily Eligible Offenders Recommended by Judges within Offense Category.

OFFENSE	Percent of Eligible Offenders Recommended by Judges	Percent of Judicial Referrals Admitted by DOC
Aggravated Assault	15%	46%
Simple Assault	10%	51%
Burglary	20%	57%
Drug – felony	22%	82%
Drug – misd.	8%	23%
Robbery	16%	46%
Theft	15%	39%
Weapon	9%	49%
DUI**	11%	95%
Other	7%	98%
Statewide %	17%	71%

*There were 79 cases for which offense information is missing.

** Previous to 1999, DUI cases were included in the Other category.

However, Table 9 also shows that “Other” offenses [98%], DUI convictions [95%] and felony drug offenders [82%] have the highest acceptance rates. It is interesting to note that while offenders convicted of aggravated assault and robbery represent a small percentage of those eligible for Boot Camp [6% and 5% respectively], their referral rates [15% Aggravated Assault and 16% Robbery] and acceptance rates [46% for both] are considerably higher. However, it should be noted that offenders convicted of these two offenses comprise only six percent of the total admissions to Boot Camp.

Offenders’ Prior Record. While statute excludes offenders from Boot Camp if they are convicted of certain offenses, statute does not prohibit offenders from participating in Boot Camp based upon their prior record. Table 10 provides the distribution of offenders who are eligible and recommended into Boot Camp by the offender’s Prior Record Score. The Prior Record Score is obtained from the Sentencing Commission data files, which only contain information on offenders who are statutorily eligible and recommended for Boot Camp. The Prior Record Score [PRS] is used in the sentencing guidelines as a major factor determining appropriate sentencing recommendations and is based upon the number and severity of prior convictions, with a 6 representing the most serious prior record.¹⁴ Table 10 shows that, while about one-third of the Boot Camp candidates have no prior record, the majority of people who are eligible and recommended for Boot Camp [69%] do have some type of prior record.¹⁵

¹⁴ In 1994 the guidelines revised the Prior Record Score {PRS} to include two new categories: RFEL, which included previous felony 1 and felony 2 convictions and REVOC , which included previous convictions for the seven most violent felonies. For the purposes of this report RFEL and REVOC are included with the PRS=6 category.

¹⁵ See Appendix B for the number of offenders who are eligible (Table 12b) and recommended (Table 13b) by prior record score for each individual year.

Table 10. Number Of Statewide Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp and Recommended by the Judge by Prior Record Score *

PRS	Eligible by Statute		Recommended by Judge	
	N	%	N	%
0	6,642	30%	1,138	31%
1	1,700	8%	307	8%
2	2,948	13%	504	14%
3	2,073	9%	359	10%
4	2,400	11%	478	13%
5	3,353	15%	474	13%
6	2,859	13%	411	11%
TOTAL	21,975	100%	3,671	100%

- There were 50 offenders missing PRS at the eligibility stage and 5 offenders missing PRS at the recommendation stage.

Table 11 shows the percentage of eligible offenders recommended by the judge within each of the prior record score categories. These findings indicate that judges are slightly more likely to refer offenders with a prior record score of 4 or less [17% to 20% referred] as compared to those with a prior record score of 5 or 6 [14% referred].

Table 11. Percentage of Statutorily Eligible Offenders Recommended by Judges within Prior Record Score Category. [PRS]

PRS	Percent of Eligible Offenders who are Recommended by the Judge
0	17%
1	18%
2	17%
3	17%
4	20%
5	14%
6	14%
Statewide %	17%

In previous years, prior record information for offenders admitted into the Boot Camp was incomplete and not included in the legislative report. Data provided by the Department of Corrections for offenders admitted during 1999 and 2000, however, did include prior offense type. Table 12 shows that offenders are most likely to have prior convictions consisting of theft [25%] and felony drug offenses [24%].

Table 12. Number of Offenders Admitted by DOC into Boot Camp by Prior Record for 1999 and 2000.

PRIOR OFFENSE	Number Admitted	Percent
Aggravated Assault	16	3%
Simple Assault	38	7%
Burglary	43	8%
Drug – felony	125	24%
Drug – misd.	49	9%
Robbery	22	4%
Theft	131	25%
Weapon	24	5%
DUI	22	4%
Other	59	11%
TOTAL	529	100%

* These data are based on the 208 cases in 1999 and 321 cases in 2000 for which there was prior offense information.

Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age of Boot Camp Offenders

Race/Ethnicity. Table 13 shows the distribution of offenders who are eligible by statute, recommended by the judge and admitted by the DOC by race/ethnicity.¹⁶ The data indicate that Blacks represent the largest number of offenders who are eligible [49%], recommended [52%], and accepted into Boot Camp [53%], while Hispanics represent the smallest number of those who are eligible [11%], recommended [13%], and admitted [12%].

Table 13. Number of Statewide Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp, Recommended by the Judge and Admitted into Boot Camp by DOC by Race/Ethnicity. *

RACE	Eligible by statute		Recommended by Judge		Admitted by DOC	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	8,280	39%	1,223	34%	902	35%
Black	10,506	49%	1,869	52%	1,392	53%
Hispanic	2,378	11%	479	13%	313	12%
Other	105	0%	14	0%	2	0%
TOTAL	21,269	100%	3,585	100%	2,609	100%

*The race/ethnicity was missing in the Sentencing Commission data set for 756 offenders at the eligibility stage and for 91 offenders at the recommendation stage.

Table 14 provides: 1) the percentage of offenders who are statutorily eligible and receive a judicial recommendation for Boot Camp and 2) the percentage of offenders who receive a judicial referral and get accepted into the Boot Camp within each of the racial categories. This table shows that

¹⁶ See Appendix B for the number of offenders who are eligible (Table 14b), recommended (Table 15b), and admitted into Boot Camp (Table 16b) by race/ethnicity for each individual year.

Hispanic offenders who meet the statutory criteria are most likely to get a judicial referral [20%] while whites are the least likely [15%]. However, Hispanic offenders who receive a judicial referral are least likely to be admitted into the Boot Camp [65%] as compared to Whites and Blacks [74%].

Table 14. Percent of Statutorily Eligible Offenders Recommended by Judges and Percent of Offenders Recommended by Judges Admitted into the Boot Camp by DOC within Race/Ethnicity Category

RACE	Percent of Eligible Offenders Recommended by Judges	Percent of Judicial Referrals Admitted by DOC
White	15%	74%
Black	18%	74%
Hispanic	20%	65%
Other	13%	14%
Statewide %	17%	71%

Gender. Table 15 shows the distribution of offenders who are eligible, recommended, and accepted into Boot Camp by gender.¹⁷ Table 16 shows 1) the percent of eligible male and female offenders who are recommended by judges and 2) the percent of recommended male and female offenders who are accepted into the Boot Camp. As would be expected, Table 15 shows that males comprise the vast majority of offenders who are eligible [93%], recommended [96%], and admitted into Boot Camp [96%]. However, Table 16 shows that males and females have more similar referral rates [17% vs. 10%] and admission rates [72% vs. 66%].

Table 15. Number of Statewide Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp, Recommended by the Judge, and Admitted into Boot Camp by Gender. *

GENDER	Eligible by Statute		Recommended by Judge		Admitted by DOC	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	20,341	93%	3,507	96%	2,514	96%
Female	1,503	7%	143	4%	95	4%
TOTAL	21,844	100%	3,650	100%	2,609	100%

*The information on gender was missing for 181 offenders at the eligibility stage and 26 offenders at the recommendation stage.

Table 16. Percentage of Statutorily Eligible Offenders Recommended by Judges and Percentage of Offenders Recommended by Judges Admitted into the Boot Camp by Gender

GENDER	Percent of Eligible Offenders Recommended by Judges	Percent of Judicial Referrals Admitted into Boot Camp
Male	17%	72%
Female	10%	66%
Statewide %	17%	71%

¹⁷ See Appendix B for the number of offenders who are eligible (Table 17b), recommended (Table 18b), and admitted into Boot Camp (Table 19b) by gender for each individual year.

Age. By statute, offenders who are 35 years of age or older are not allowed into the Boot Camp Program. Table 17 shows the distribution of offenders who are eligible, recommended, and admitted into Boot Camp by age group.¹⁸ The age distribution of eligible offenders is similar across groupings though a slightly higher percentage of offenders fall into the 22-25 age group category [27%]. As offenders who are under age 18 are juveniles transferred to adult court, it is not surprising that those offenders are least represented [1%]. Younger offenders [under age 26] are most likely to be recommended [64%] and admitted [62%] into the Boot Camp.

Table 17. Number of Statewide Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp, Recommended by the Judge, and Admitted into Boot Camp by DOC by Age *

AGE	Eligible by Statute		Recommended by Judge		Admitted by DOC	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 18	195	1%	50	1%	9	0%
18-21	5,418	25%	1,252	34%	646	26%
22-25	5,894	27%	1,064	29%	898	36%
26-29	4,880	22%	708	19%	546	22%
Over 29	5,353	25%	579	16%	429	17%
TOTAL	21,740	100%	3,653	100%	2,528	100%

*The information on age was missing from the PCS data for 285 offenders at the eligibility stage, 23 offenders at recommendation stage and from the Boot Camp/DOC data for 81 offenders at the admission stage.

Table 18 shows the percentage of eligible offenders who are recommended by judges and the percentage of judicial referrals admitted into the Boot Camp Program within each of the age group categories. Among eligible offenders, the likelihood of being recommended by a judge decreases with age. Offenders under the age of 18 years are most likely to be recommended while those over age 29 are least likely to be recommended [26% vs. 11%, respectively].

Table 18. Percentage of Statutorily Eligible Offenders Recommended by Judges and Percentage of Offenders Recommended by Judges Admitted into Boot Camp within Age Category

AGE	Percent of Eligible Offenders Recommended by the Judge	Percent of Judicial Referrals Admitted by DOC
Under 18	26%	18%
18-21	23%	52%
22-25	18%	84%
26-29	15%	77%
Over 29	11%	74%
Statewide %	16%	65%

¹⁸ See Appendix B for the number of offenders who are eligible (Table 20b), recommended (Table 21b), and admitted into Boot Camp (Table 22b) by age for each individual year.

However, the pattern is different when looking at the percent of recommended offenders actually admitted to the Boot Camp. Of those recommended for Boot Camp, younger offenders are less likely to be admitted [18% of those under 18 and 52% of those 18 to 21]. While offenders age 22 to 25 are the most likely to receive admission [84%].

Boot Camp Candidates under the Sentencing Guidelines.

This section discusses offenders who are eligible and recommended for the Boot Camp in relation to the sentencing guidelines. The Boot Camp enabling legislation charged the Sentencing Commission with the responsibility of identifying eligible candidates for the Boot Camp. As historically the pool of candidates for the Boot Camp has been small, the Sentencing Commission has not made recommendations beyond that provided in statute. Further, with the 1994 sentencing guideline revisions, the Commission recommended that the less serious drug and theft offenders receive county jail rather than state prison. This worked to reduce even further the pool of eligible candidates for Boot Camp. The Commission, however, has always encouraged judges to consider offenders for the Boot Camp Program if they meet the statutory eligibility criteria.

All offenses are ranked by the Sentencing Commission on a scale of seriousness and receive an Offense Gravity Score ranging from 1 [least serious] to 14 [most serious]. The Prior Record Score is based upon the number and seriousness of the offender's prior adult convictions and juvenile adjudications. The Sentencing Commission uses both the Offense Gravity Score [OGS] and Prior Record Score [PRS] in the development of minimum sentence recommendations.

Table 19 shows the number of offenders who were eligible for Boot Camp during 2000 with respect to the sentencing guideline matrix [i.e. by OGS and PRS] and Table 20 shows the number of offenders recommended during that year.¹⁹ The gray shaded areas indicate the largest number of Boot Camp offenders who are eligible and recommended. As discussed previously, about 70% of offenders who are eligible and recommended have some type of prior record. Table 19, however, indicates that this does vary with respect to the seriousness of offense. A greater proportion of eligible offenders convicted of the more serious offenses have a PRS of 0. For example, about 42% of the eligible offenders with an OGS of 8 have a PRS of 0 [n=142]. On the other hand, a greater proportion of eligible offenders convicted of less serious offenses have a prior record score greater than 3. For example, among offenders convicted of offenses with an OGS of 5, about 42% had a Prior Record Score of either 5 [n=109] or RFEL [n=67]. A similar pattern holds for offenders who are recommended for Boot Camp by the judges as shown in Table 20. That is, a higher proportion of offenders with more serious convictions have no prior record while a higher proportion of the less serious offenders have a Prior Record Score of 4, 5, or 6.

¹⁹ During 2000, the Commission received Sentencing Guideline Forms for offenders sentenced under three different sets of guidelines: 1991, 1994, and 1997. The numbers in the matrices reflect only those offenders sentenced under the 1997 guidelines, as the vast majority of offenders were sentenced under those guidelines.

Table 19. Number of Offenders Eligible for Boot Camp by OGS and PRS during 2000

OGS	[example offenses only]	Prior Record Score							RFEL	REVOC
		0	1	2	3	4	5			
14	Murder 3; Att Murder [SBI]									
13	PWID [>1,000 gms];Att Murder [no SBI]									
12	Rape, Robbery [SBI]									
11	Agg Asslt/ SBI, PWID [100-1,000 gms]	33	6	2	2	4	1			
10	PWID [50-<100 gms]; Agg Asslt [att. SBI]	53	7	5	6	5	2	1		
9	Burglary [home.person]	4	1		1		1			
8	PWID [10-50 gms.; Theft [>\$100,000]	142	33	54	40	28	30	10		
7	Burglary [home, no person];PWID [2.5- <10gms];Theft [\$50,000-\$100,000]	183	53	143	85	67	108	35		
6	Burglary [not a home.person], PWID [<2.5 gms], Theft [\$25,000-\$50,000]	100	31	87	87	110	235	37		
5	Burglary [not a home, no person], theft [\$2,000-\$25,000] drug delivery marijuana [1-10 lbs.]	71	28	49	48	52	109	67		
4	Firearms [unloaded], forgery [will,etc.], criminal trespass	13	5	5	4	11	13	7		
3	Theft [\$200-\$2,000], drug delivery marijuana [<1 lb.], drug possession	47	32	51	46	41	88	39		
2	Theft [\$50-\$200], bad checks	27	8	4	4	7	22	5		
1	Theft [<\$50], drug paraphernalia, small amount of marijuana	4		2			6	4		

Table 20. Number of Offenders Recommended for Boot Camp by OGS and PRS during 2000

OGS	[example offenses only]	Prior Record Score							RFEL	REVOC
		0	1	2	3	4	5			
14	Murder 3; Att Murder [SBI]									
13	PWID [>1,000 gms];Att Murder [no SBI]									
12	Rape, Robbery [SBI]									
11	Agg Asslt/ SBI, PWID [100-1,000 gms]	8	2			1	1			
10	PWID [50-<100 gms]; Agg Asslt [att. SBI]	12	3			1	1			
9	Burglary [home.person]	1					1			
8	PWID [10-50 gms.; Theft [>\$100,000]	53	9	10	6	7	7	1		
7	Burglary [home, no person];PWID [2.5- <10gms];Theft [\$50,000-\$100,000]	61	14	35	25	14	23	7		
6	Burglary [not a home.person], PWID [<2.5 gms], Theft [\$25,000-\$50,000]	24	8	19	12	24	41	6		
5	Burglary [not a home, no person], theft [\$2,000-\$25,000] drug delivery marijuana [1-10 lbs.]	15	5	10	10	5	14	5		
4	Firearms [unloaded], forgery [will,etc.], criminal trespass	1	1	1	1	3	1			
3	Theft [\$200-\$2,000], drug delivery marijuana [<1 lb.], drug possession	7	8	6	4	6	12	3		
2	Theft [\$50-\$200], bad checks	2	2				5			
1	Theft [<\$50], drug paraphernalia, small amount of marijuana									

Notes: These numbers represent the cases sentenced under the 1997 guidelines.

Gray cells indicate where the largest number of offenders are eligible [≥ 50] or recommended [>10].

The cells between the dark lines represent where the guidelines allow for RIP in lieu of incarceration. Cells above the dark line are where the guidelines require a state prison sentence.

RFEL =repeat felony offender; REVOC=repeat violent offender

Summary

The Motivational Boot Camp Program which is located in Quehanna, Pennsylvania [Clearfield County] opened in July 1992. The Boot Camp is a six-month program that provides a strong rehabilitative environment with a particular emphasis on discipline, education and substance abuse treatment. Between June 1992 and December 2000 there have been 2609 offenders admitted into the program and about 81% have successfully completed the program.

Statewide, judges recommend about 17% of eligible offenders to the Boot Camp Program and the Department of Corrections admits about 71% of those recommended into the Boot Camp. The major reasons that offenders are rejected from the program are medical problems or outstanding detainers. As would be expected, offenders from the larger counties comprise the largest percentage of Boot Camp admissions, with Philadelphia and Allegheny counties accounting for 29% and 13% of the admissions, respectively. However, it should be noted that many of the smaller counties have a higher rate of eligible offenders who receive judicial referrals to Boot Camp and a higher rate of those referrals admitted into the Boot Camp Program.

Drug offenders comprise the majority of those admitted into the Boot Camp [62%] followed by those convicted of burglary [10%] and theft offenses [8%]. Almost 70% of the offenders had a prior record, mostly consisting of theft [25%] and felony drug offenses [24%].

With respect to the demographic characteristics of Boot Camp offenders, the profile of the offender who is eligible, recommended, and admitted into Boot Camp is young, Black, and male. Interestingly, while females represent a minority of Boot Camp admissions [4%], the acceptance rate for females is fairly close to that of males [66% vs. 72%, respectively].

Boot Camp Offender Survey

During the last two years, the Sentencing Commission, with assistance from the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole, has been conducting a two-part Boot Camp Offender Survey. Part I is a Self-Report Survey, designed to focus on factors that previous studies have found to be related to criminal behavior, such as substance abuse, prior criminal activity, employment history, and family stability. Part II is a Boot Camp Evaluation Survey, which measures attitudinal changes along several dimensions that are addressed through the programmatic aspects of the Boot Camp, such as self-control, motivation for change, self-efficacy, and decision-making. In addition, this survey also asks the offenders about their expectations of the program and whether those expectations were met. The responses from these surveys not only provide a more in-depth profile of the Boot Camp offender, but also are also useful in our Boot Camp recidivism research.

The Boot Camp Evaluation Survey is being administered to offenders at the three points in time: 1) admission to the Boot Camp, 2) graduation from the Boot Camp, and 3) six months after graduation, while on parole. The Self-Report Survey is given at the admission and parole stages. The focus of last year's report was the presentation of the initial survey responses from the admission and graduation stages. This report expands that discussion in three ways. First, we update last year's findings with responses from an additional 291 offenders. Second, as the Boot Camp Program is oriented toward changing the offender's thinking patterns, we take a closer look at factors related to decision-making and whether the Boot Camp has resulted in changing offenders' attitudes along this dimension. Third, as substance abuse treatment is a significant component of the Boot Camp Program, we examine the relationship between offender characteristics and the motivation for treatment. In addition, this year's report also contains the initial survey findings from the parole stage, which assesses whether the attitudinal changes occurring at the Boot Camp are enduring.

Survey Responses: Admission and Graduation

This section of the report presents the following: 1) responses from the self-report survey given at admission, 2) findings of the attitudinal changes that occurred between admission and graduation, 3) offender characteristics related to decision making, and 4) offender characteristics related to treatment motivation.

Sample. The findings in this section are based upon the responses from offenders who entered the Boot Camp in October 2000 through January 2002. These offenders were given the surveys shortly after their arrival at the Boot Camp and six months later, prior to graduation [April 2001 through July 2002]. The sample consists of the 546 offenders who graduated from the program and completed the survey at both the admission and graduation stage, which reflects a 96% response rate.

Self-Report Survey at Admission

The Self-Report Survey addresses five areas: 1) demographics, 2) education and employment,

3) family background, 4) involvement in criminal activity, and 5) drug and alcohol usage. [See Appendix C for detailed information on the Self-Report Survey responses.]

Consistent with the data provided in Part I of this Report, the Self-Report Survey provided a demographic profile of the typical Boot Camp offender as young [mean age of 25], black [48%], and male [97%]. The survey also provided additional information on the offender about religious affiliation, marital status, children, and living arrangements prior to arrest. The vast majority of the respondents said they identified with a specific religion, with Protestant being the predominant religion [47%]. Further, 76% of the respondents indicated that their religious affiliation very strongly or somewhat strongly influenced how they lived their lives. Though only 6% reported being married [legally or common law], 41% indicated that they had been living with a spouse or partner prior to their arrest. Most offenders, including many who reported never having been married, had at least one child, and 58% of these offenders said that their children were living with them.

Most offenders were employed either full-time [41%], part-time [12%] or part-time while also attending school [8%]. The average length of employment was 26 months, though 24% of the offenders indicated that they had been at their job six months or less. Most offenders held manual labor jobs, such as construction and factory work, with an average monthly income between \$1200-\$1500. While 51% of the offenders said that their jobs were their primary source of income, 45% said that their income primarily came from illegal sources. Furthermore, those with greater incomes were more likely to indicate that the source was through illegal means.

Offenders indicated that their parents had achieved higher levels of education. While over half of the offenders [54%] had completed high school, 75% of their mothers and 73% of their fathers had a high school education. In addition, both mothers [12%] and fathers [11%] were more likely than the offenders [2%] to have graduated from college. Offenders were more likely to be raised by two parents [46%] than one parent [41%], with 7% indicating that they lived with their grandparents.

Almost all of the offenders [95%] reported that they had been involved in prior criminal activity [mostly drug dealing and drug use] and the majority had family members [54%] or friends [86%] who had previously been incarcerated. Almost half of the offenders [49%] had been arrested as a juvenile, and of those, 72% had been incarcerated as a juvenile. A majority of offenders also reported having been the victim of a crime, primarily involving robbery, assault, and theft. Most offenders were in the Boot Camp for drug convictions [71%] and even more [88%] indicated that they had used drugs at some point in their lives. The drugs most frequently used the year before their arrest were marijuana [84%] and cocaine [31%]. Offenders reported being younger [average age=15] when they first tried drugs than when they were first arrested for a crime [average age=18].

The frequency of reported alcohol use was less than the frequency of reported drug use. Beer and liquor were strongly preferred over wine, though much less likely to be consumed on a daily basis [20%, 11%, 5%, respectively] than drugs [57%]. While more offenders reported fear of drug addiction than alcoholism [38% vs. 17%], most were not fearful of having either substance abuse problem. However, 63% of the offenders did report that they had, at some point, tried to quit taking

drugs in comparison to 33% indicating that they had attempted to quite drinking alcohol. Offenders were more likely to report using drugs [54%] than alcohol [27%] the day they committed their offense.

Boot Camp Evaluation Survey: Admission vs. Graduation

This Boot Camp Evaluation Survey addresses six major areas: 1) attitudes toward the Boot Camp Program, 2) indicators of self-control, 3) self-efficacy and decision-making skills, 4) motivation for treatment, 5) family and friends, and 6) opportunities for the future. The survey consisted of 83 questions with five response choices: 1) strongly disagree, 2) disagree, 3) undecided, 4) agree, and 5) strongly agree.²⁰ The tables that present the offenders' responses are included at the end of this section. For simplicity purposes, in the discussion below, references to 'agreed' includes both 'agree' and 'strongly agree'; likewise, references to 'disagreed' includes both 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree', unless specifically indicated otherwise. When a finding is referred to as significant, this means it was found to be statistically significant.²¹

Expectations of the Program

In addressing offender expectations of the program, we used three scales that were developed by researchers conducting boot camp evaluations in other states: 1) easy time, 2) beneficial expectations, and 3) personal change.²² The questions included on the 'easy time' scale reflect the offenders' expectations that boot camp would be desirable because it was perceived as being safer, easier, and/or shorter than prison. The questions for the 'beneficial expectations' and 'personal change' scales addressed whether the offenders anticipated that the Boot Camp would influence them in a positive manner.

Table 21 [at the end of this section] provides responses to the questions relevant to the offenders' 'Expectations of the Program.' With respect to 'easy time', most offenders expected that Boot Camp would be difficult. While they reported at graduation that the program was indeed not easy, there was some evidence that Boot Camp was not as difficult as anticipated. Offenders were significantly more likely at graduation than at admission to agree that Boot Camp was an easy way to do time [14% vs. 7%], that the work was not hard [26% vs. 9%], that a shorter time in Boot Camp was easier than a longer sentence in prison [61% vs. 54%], that Boot Camp was just a game to be played to get

²⁰ The five response choices for the 'family warmth' scale were: 1) never, 2) rarely, 3) sometimes, 4) often, and 5) almost always. The five response choices for the 'friends in trouble' scale were: 1) none, 2) a few, 3) some, 4) most, and 5) all. For the purposes of discussion, we combined often and almost always for the 'family warmth' scale and most and all for the 'friends in trouble' scale.

²¹ In determining whether a significant change occurred in the responses at admission vs. graduation, we used the Paired Sample T-Test of Means. The accepted standard for determining whether a finding is significant is the .05 level. Statistically significant at the .05 level means that the chances that the observed change could have occurred by chance is 5 out of 100; at the .001 level it means that the chances are 1 out of 1,000. For the purposes of this report, when we use the word 'significant', we mean 'statistically significant' at the .05 level or higher.

²² These scales were developed as part of a survey used by MacKenzie and her colleagues in their evaluation of boot camps in other states [see MacKenzie and Souryal, "Multisite Evaluation of Shock Incarceration" National Institute of Justice, 1994]. Survey length limitations necessitated using an abbreviated version of their original survey, which included more scales.

out of prison earlier [14% vs. 11%], or that the only good thing about the program was that it shortened their sentence [12% vs. 8%].

With respect to ‘beneficial expectations’, most offenders had high expectations that the Boot Camp would have a positive impact on their lives. While most graduated from the program expressing that they had indeed benefited from the experience, their high expectations were not always met. They were significantly less likely to respond at graduation than at admission that they learned self-discipline [84% vs. 93%] or learned new things about themselves [86% vs. 90%]. Furthermore, they were significantly less inclined to feel that Boot Camp would help them get a job [59% vs. 65%], result in changing them [78% vs. 86%], had helped them in any way [87% vs. 93%], or applied to life outside [78% vs. 87%]. It is noteworthy, however, that even when this was the case, the overwhelming majority still reported favorable opinions about the program at graduation.

Offenders also had high expectations that Boot Camp would provide positive ‘personal change.’ Similar to the findings concerning ‘beneficial expectations’, the majority of offenders reported positive personal growth as a result of going through the program, though their expectations were sometimes greater than what they experienced. They were significantly less likely to respond at graduation than at admission, that they had become a better person [73% vs. 87%], had matured [72% vs. 76%], that the programs helped them in any way [79% vs. 86%], or that they would not get into trouble again [66% vs. 76%]. At both admission and graduation, offenders indicated pride in their acceptance to Boot Camp [89% and 90%, respectively].

Self-Control

As one of the legislative objectives of the Boot Camp was to instill self-discipline, we included questions to examine whether the offenders gained a better sense of self-control as a result of going through the program. Specifically, the Self-Control Scale was comprised of questions relating to six sub-areas measuring the concept of self-control: 1) impulsiveness, 2) simple tasks 3) risk taking, 4) physical activities 5) self-centeredness, and 6) temper.²³

Table 22 provides the responses to the questions from the Self-Control Scale. There was evidence that offenders gained a better sense of self-control after going through the Boot Camp Program, though not all of the findings were significant. The most pronounced change was with respect to ‘impulsivity’, where there were significant differences in the responses for three out of the four questions. Offenders indicated that, after attending Boot Camp, they were less likely to: act on the spur of the moment [26% vs. 41%], ignore preparing for the future [5% vs. 20%], and engage in immediate pleasures at the cost of a distant goal [21% vs. 33%]. Offenders also expressed more

²³ *The Self Control Scale used in this survey was by developed by Harold Grasmick to test Gottfredson and Hirschi’s General Theory of Crime, which proposed that individuals who engaged in criminal activity shared certain personality traits that were related to low self control.[see Grasmick, Tittle, Bursik Jr., and Arneklev, “Testing the Core Empirical Implications of Gottfredson and Hirschi’s General Theory of Crime,” Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 30, No. 1, February, 1993] While Gottfredson and Hirschi argued that these characteristics are largely a result of early childhood socialization and thus, likely to be an enduring traits, others have suggested that certain interventions can mediate the effects of early socialization and alter the pathway to crime [see Sampson and Laub, Crime and Deviance Over the Life Course: The Salience of Adult Social Bonds, American Sociological Review, 55, 1990.]*

concern about what happened to them in the future after attending Boot Camp [66% vs. 59%], though this change was not statistically significant.

With respect to the questions measuring ‘simple tasks’, offenders indicated that they were significantly less likely to avoid difficult projects [19% vs. 12%] and to dislike hard tasks that stretched their abilities [13% vs. 10%] after attending the Boot Camp than before. Offenders were also less likely to quit when faced with complications [11% vs. 5%], though this finding was also not significant.

While offenders were inclined to prefer physical rather than mental activity upon entering the Boot Camp, they demonstrated an even greater preference for physical activity after going through the program. Specifically, they were less likely at graduation than at admission to choose a mental activity over physical one [27% vs. 41%], more likely to have energy and a need for activity [61% vs. 48%], and to be on the move rather than to sit and think [56% vs. 49%].

The responses to the self-centered scale were mixed. There was some indication of increased sensitivity to others after going through the program in that they were less likely to go after things they wanted for themselves if this presented problems for others [11% vs. 21%]. On the other hand, they were also less likely to indicate that they were sympathetic to others with problems [69% vs. 77%] and to disagree that if they upset people it is their fault [72% vs. 78%] and that they look out for themselves, even at the expense of other people [71% vs. 77%].

In general, offenders did not see themselves as having a temper at either admission or graduation. After attending Boot Camp, however, they did indicate that they had more difficulty with anger management. At graduation, a higher percentage of offenders strongly disagreed that they lost their temper [33% vs. 21%], hurt people with whom they were angry [32% vs. 21%], and that people should avoid them when they are angry [28% vs. 15%]. In addition, a lower percentage strongly agreed that they could easily have a calm discussion about a disagreement [10% vs. 18%].

With respect to the ‘risk-seeking’ scale, offenders at graduation were less inclined to engage in risky behavior, to do exciting things that might get them into trouble, and to find excitement more important than security. These changes, however, were not significant.

Self-Efficacy and Decision-Making

The third area of the evaluation captured the extent to which offenders felt they had control over their lives [self-efficacy scale] and the confidence they had in themselves to make sound decisions [decision-making scale].²⁴ Table 23 shows that, overall, most offenders entered the program with a high level of self-efficacy, and there was not much change in their responses to questions measuring

²⁴ These scales were developed by researchers at the Institute of Behavioral Research at Texas Christian University and are used in their evaluations of correctional treatment programs [see Simpson, D. D. (2001). Core set of TCU forms. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research, www.ibr.tcu.edu] The decision-making and self-efficacy scales were part of a larger Psychological Functioning Scales used in the research by the IBR. Due to space limitations on our survey, we used the two subscales most relevant to the objectives of the Boot Camp Program. These two scales have been validated by the researchers who developed the scales.

this concept. Though their responses did indicate a slight increase in having a better sense of control over their lives, most of the changes were not significant. Further, the changes that were significant were in opposite directions. While offenders were less likely to feel helpless [16% vs. 32%] at graduation than at admission, they also indicated feeling more inadequate in solving some of their problems [13% vs. 9%]. In addition, they were less likely at graduation to strongly agree that their future depended mostly on them [66% vs. 75].

Offenders experienced the most pronounced change with respect to their decision-making skills [Table 24], with offenders becoming better equipped to make sound decisions after going through Boot Camp. Offenders were significantly more likely to: consider how their actions affected others [79% vs. 69%], plan ahead [86% vs. 70%], make good decisions [67% vs. 43%], think about the results of their actions [82% vs. 68%], think about the consequences of their decisions [69% vs. 52%], analyze problems by looking at all the choices [81% vs. 68%], think of alternative solutions to a problem [87% vs. 78%], and not have trouble making decisions [80% vs. 71%].

Motivation for Treatment

In the Boot Camp's enabling legislation, the Legislature recognized "that the frequency of convictions is attributable in part to the increased use of drugs and alcohol" and as a result mandated that the Boot Camp offer substance abuse treatment [Act 215 of 1990]. In response, a major focus of the Boot Camp has been a requirement that all offenders participate in substance abuse treatment and education. Thus, the fourth area of the evaluation survey used two scales, Drug Problem Recognition and Desire for Help, to examine the offenders' motivation for treatment.²⁵ For these analyses we excluded the 64 offenders who indicated that they never had used drugs.

Overall, upon entering the Boot Camp, most offenders did not see that drug use presented a problem in their lives and were even less likely to view drugs as a problem when they graduated. After going through Boot Camp, offenders were significantly less likely than before to view drugs as making their lives worse [29% vs. 38%], creating more trouble than they were worth [38% vs. 49%], causing trouble with the law [38% vs. 51%] and their work [29% vs. 38%], or being an overall problem [19% vs. 38%]. In addition, offenders were less likely to respond that they needed help with their drug problem [19% vs. 37%], that help was urgently needed [13% vs. 29%], that they were tired of their drug problem [71% vs. 64%], and that their life was out of control [24% vs. 42%]. It is interesting to note that while most offenders did not identify drugs as a major problem in their lives, that they were willing, at both admission and graduation, to give up old friends and hangouts to solve their drug problem [67% and 70%, respectively].

²⁵ The Problem Recognition Scale and Desire for Help scales were part of a larger Motivation for Treatment Scale developed by researchers at the Institute of Behavioral Research at Texas Christian University and are used in their evaluations of correctional treatment programs. [see Simpson, D. D. & Knight, K. (1998). TCU data collection forms for correctional residential treatment. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research, www.ibr.tcu.edu]. Due to space limitations on our survey, we used the two subscales most relevant to the objectives of the Boot Camp Program. These two scales have been validated by the researchers who developed the scales

Family and Friends

Previous research has shown that maintaining strong family bonds can reduce criminal involvement while associating with delinquent friends can increase it. Therefore, we asked offenders about their connection to family and friends utilizing two scales: Family Warmth and Friends in Trouble.²⁶ As the questions asking about family warmth and friends are not included in the survey administered at Phase II [graduation from Boot Camp], we will only be discussing the responses as reflected upon admission to the program.

Table 26 shows that most offenders had strong family ties in that they experienced a feeling of togetherness with their family, [74%], spent time with their family on a daily basis [57%], ate meals together [52%], received attention from their family [80%], and felt loved by their family [84%]. Additionally, they indicated that their family would cheer them up when they were sad [79%], express affection [83%], assist them with their problems [77%], listen to their problems [74%], and have fun together [62%].

While most offenders revealed that they had at least some friends who had been involved in unconventional activity involving the law, drugs, or school, a minority indicated that all or most of their friends had been in trouble [Table 27]. At least a quarter of the offenders, however, responded that either most or all of their friends had engaged in activity that could get them into trouble with the law [40%], had used a weapon in a fight [26%], been in trouble with police because of alcohol or drugs [33%], or had been stopped by the police [38%]. A smaller percentage of offenders reported that most or all of their friends had damaged people's property on purpose [13%] or had done things to get them into trouble at work [10%].

Opportunities for the future

Table 28 presents the responses to the final set of questions relevant to the offenders' perceptions concerning future opportunities. While offenders were looking forward to a more promising future upon entering the Boot Camp, they were significantly more likely upon graduation to respond that they could attend college [74% vs. 58%], get a job [91% vs. 80%], and keep a job [93% vs. 90%]. Further, at both admission and graduation, the vast majority indicated that they would be disappointed if they ended up in prison again [96% and 94%, respectively]. Interestingly there was a small, but statistically significant, decrease in the percentage who responded that they were excited about starting over [97% vs. 93%], though the overwhelming majority were looking forward to a new start.

²⁶ The Family Warmth and Friends in Trouble Scales are a subset of a larger Family and Friends Scale that was developed by researchers at the Institute of Behavioral Research at Texas Christian University and have been used in their evaluations of adolescent programs. [see Simpson, D. D. (1998). TCU data collection forms for adolescent programs. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research, www.ibr.tcu.edu.] Due to space limitations on our survey, we used the two subscales that captured what previous research has found to be related to criminal activity].

Summary of Self-Report Survey and Boot Camp Evaluation Survey

The Self-Report Survey given at admission provides a profile of the typical Boot Camp offender as being one who is male, young, non-white, religious, single, and has at least one child. Most of the offenders had a high school education, were employed, held a manual labor job, held their current job for over two years, and identified their job as their primary source of income. A sizable percentage, however, identified illegal sources as their primary means of support, and those offenders also reported higher monthly incomes. Offenders were slightly more likely to be raised in a two-parent rather than a one-parent household. Both parents were more likely than the offender to have graduated from high school and attended college. The offender's exposure to crime was high; almost all of them had committed prior crimes, and the majority reported having been the victim of a crime. Additionally, most reported that a family member, as well as a friend, had been incarcerated at some point. Beer was the preferred alcohol type, though the frequency of alcohol use was significantly less than that of drugs. The vast majority of offenders used drugs, mostly marijuana and cocaine, and over half were using drugs the day they committed their 'Boot Camp' offense. While most offenders did not have a fear of being addicted to drugs, most also reported having previously made an attempt to quit.

The Boot Camp Evaluation Survey, which was given to offenders at admission and graduation, addressed six major areas: attitudes toward the Boot Camp Program, indicators of self-control, self-efficacy and decision-making skills, motivation for treatment, association with family and friends, and opportunities for the future. Overall, the findings indicate that offenders felt they benefited from the program, were instilled with a greater sense of self-control, gained better decision-making skills, and were excited about their future opportunities.

Upon entering the Boot Camp, offenders expressed high expectations, which were not always met. For example, offenders were significantly less likely at graduation than at admission to respond that that Boot Camp applied to life outside, that they learned self-discipline, that they had become a better person, that Boot Camp would help them get a job, or that they would get into trouble again. It is noteworthy, however, that even when this was the case, the overwhelming majority still reported favorable opinions about the program. In addition, offenders indicated more pride in being accepted into the program at graduation than when they entered.

One of the initial objectives of the Boot Camp was to instill self-discipline, and the findings from the Self-Control Scale questions provide support that this objective is being met with respect to decreasing impulsive behavior. Offenders reported that, after attending Boot Camp, they were significantly less likely to act on the spur of the moment, ignore preparing for the future, and much more likely to delay immediate gratification for a distant goal. Thus, as reported above, though offenders were less likely at graduation to report that they had learned self-discipline, their responses to the Self-Control questions indicated otherwise. While most offenders did not perceive themselves as having a temper at either admission or graduation, their rankings on this Self-Control subscale were significantly higher at graduation. While this could indicate that they had greater anger management problems after going through Boot Camp, it could also mean that they became more aware of their temper as a result of the counseling they received.

The area in which offenders appeared to experience the most change was with respect to their enhanced decision-making capabilities. After going through the program, they were significantly more likely to consider how their actions affected others, plan ahead, make good decisions, think about the results of their actions, and think of alternative solutions to a problem. In addition, they were significantly less likely to have trouble making decisions or to make decisions without thinking about the consequences.

One of the legislative intents behind the establishment of the Boot Camp was to reduce crime by addressing the underlying problem of substance abuse. While the majority of offenders indicated on the Self Report Survey that they used drugs on a daily basis the month before their arrest, the majority also responded that they were not drug addicts. Their responses to the Motivation for Treatment Scales also indicated that they did not view their drug use as a problem. After going through the program, they were even less likely to respond that drugs would get them into trouble with the law, interfere with work, cause health problems, make their life worse, or to feel that their life was out of control and that they needed help with their drug use. This finding could be interpreted as the Boot Camp having a positive influence on the offender's substance abuse problems. However, their responses may also be a reflection of the fact that they did not have access to drugs during their stay at the Boot Camp, and thus, drugs presented even less of a problem while in the program.

Two major factors influencing an individual's involvement in crime is the strength of the family bonds and the association with delinquent friends. Most offenders expressed strong family bonds in that they spent time with their family on a daily basis, often ate together, had fun together, expressed love, had a feeling of togetherness, and received help with problems. The majority of offenders had at least a few friends who had been in trouble with police because of drugs or alcohol, had quit school, used a weapon in a fight, been stopped by police, or had damaged property on purpose. However, the majority also indicated that most of their friends had not been involved in these types of activities.

When asked about their future, most offenders were optimistic in that they were significantly more likely to believe that they could attend college, secure employment, and keep a job after going through Boot Camp. Further, the overwhelming majority was excited about 'starting over.'

Table 21. Expectations of the Program

N = 546

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
		<u>Disagree</u>				
		<u>Agree</u>				
Easy Time Scale						
5. I will be safer in Boot Camp than in prison.						
	Admission	5%	10%	15%	36%	33%
	Graduation	7%	13%	17%	35%	30% *
14. Boot Camp is an easy way to do time.						
	Admission	55%	31%	7%	5%	2%
	Graduation	36%	39%	11%	9%	5% ***
15. Boot Camp is a game I will play to get out of prison quicker.						
	Admission	46%	38%	5%	7%	4%
	Graduation	31%	47%	9%	11%	3% ***
16. A shorter time in Boot Camp is easier than a longer sentence in prison.						
	Admission	15%	18%	14%	27%	27%
	Graduation	10%	15%	14%	33%	28% ***
19. The only good thing about Boot Camp is that it shortens my prison sentence. [added]						
	Admission	39%	46%	7%	5%	3%
	Graduation	23%	56%	9%	8%	4% ***
23. The work in Boot Camp will not be hard.						
	Admission	46%	33%	13%	6%	3%
	Graduation	22%	42%	9%	23%	3% ***
Beneficial Expectations Scale						
1. There is nothing in Boot Camp that will help me.®						
	Admission	63%	26%	7%	2%	2%
	Graduation	38%	47%	8%	5%	2% ***
2. Boot Camp will not help me get a job.®						
	Admission	37%	28%	25%	7%	3%
	Graduation	21%	38%	21%	13%	7% ***
3. I am tough enough to handle this place.						
	Admission	5%	3%	10%	34%	48%
	Graduation	4%	6%	7%	38%	46%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 21 [continued]. Expectations of the Program
N = 546

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Beneficial Expectations Scale [cont.]					
4. This experience will not change me.®					
Admission	59%	27%	10%	2%	2%
Graduation	33%	45%	13%	5%	4% ***
6. Boot Camp will help me learn self-discipline.					
Admission	4%	1%	2%	25%	68%
Graduation	4%	7%	6%	41%	43% ***
7. The Drill Instructors put on a big show, but that is all it is.®					
Admission	29%	30%	23%	10%	9%
Graduation	11%	37%	23%	18%	11% ***
8. Boot Camp would never help me in any way. ®					
Admission	61%	32%	5%	1%	1%
Graduation	37%	50%	8%	3%	2% ***
9. I will learn things about myself here.					
Admission	1%	3%	6%	41%	49%
Graduation	2%	7%	5%	47%	39% ***
17. A good Drill Instructor deserves a lot of respect.					
Admission	1%	1%	4%	33%	62%
Graduation	2%	3%	6%	32%	58% ***
18. The drug and alcohol counseling here is a waste of time.[added]®					
Admission	39%	26%	34%	1%	1%
Graduation	26%	44%	14%	9%	7% **
20. What I learn in Boot Camp does not apply to life outside. [added] ®					
Admission	44%	43%	10%	2%	2%
Graduation	28%	50%	14%	6%	3% ***
Personal Change Scale					
10. I will become a better person here.					
Admission	2%	1%	10%	32%	55%
Graduation	5%	7%	16%	46%	27% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 21 [continued]. Expectations of the Program
N = 546

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Personal Change Scale [cont.]						
11. The programs in this place will never help me in any way. ®						
	Admission	56%	30%	11%	1%	2%
	Graduation	28%	51%	11%	8%	2% ***
12. I am becoming more mature here.						
	Admission	2%	7%	15%	43%	33%
	Graduation	6%	10%	12%	49%	23% ***
13. Because of my experience here, I will probably not get in trouble again.						
	Admission	2%	3%	19%	32%	44%
	Graduation	2%	8%	24%	36%	30% ***
21. I am proud that I was accepted into the Boot Camp. [added]						
	Admission	2%	3%		6%	35%
54%	Graduation	2%	3%		6%	29% 61%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 22. Self-Control Scales

N = 546

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Impulsivity					
24. I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.					
Admission	13%	38%	9%	33%	8%
Graduation	15%	50%	10%	23%	3% ***
34. I don't devote much thought and effort to preparing for the future.					
Admission	32%	40%	8%	17%	3%
Graduation	38%	50%	7%	4%	1% ***
44. I often do whatever brings me pleasure here and now, even at the cost of some distant goal.					
Admission	9%	32%	26%	29%	4%
Graduation	10%	49%	21%	18%	3% ***
54. I'm more concerned with what happens to me in the long run than in the short run. ®					
Admission	3%	18%	19%	38%	21%
Graduation	4%	14%	17%	47%	19%
Simple Tasks					
26. I frequently try to avoid projects that I know will be difficult.					
Admission	16%	55%	10%	17%	2%
Graduation	16%	61%	12%	10%	2% ***
36. When things get complicated, I tend to quit or withdraw.					
Admission	37%	47%	5%	9%	2%
Graduation	31%	58%	7%	5%	0%
45. The things in life that are easier to do bring me the least pleasure. ®					
Admission	6%	32%	26%	28%	9%
Graduation	4%	31%	32%	27%	7%
56. I dislike really hard tasks that stretch my abilities to the limit.					
Admission	20%	53%	15%	11%	2%
Graduation	21%	57%	13%	9%	1% *

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 22 [continued]. Self-Control Scales

N = 546

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Physical Activities					
29. If I had a choice, I would almost always rather do something mental than something physical. ®					
Admission	7%	26%	26%	28%	13%
Graduation	11%	36%	27%	21%	6% ***
38. I almost always feel better when I am on the move than when I am sitting and thinking.					
Admission	6%	25%	20%	35%	14%
Graduation	4%	21%	19%	41%	15% **
48. I like to get out and do things more than I like to read or contemplate ideas.					
Admission	5%	23%	17%	38%	16%
Graduation	5%	16%	23%	43%	13%
58. I seem to have more energy and a greater need for activity than most other people my age.					
Admission	3%	24%	25%	37%	11%
Graduation	2%	14%	22%	43%	18% ***
Self-Centered					
30. I try to look out for myself first, even if it means making things difficult for other people.					
Admission	27%	50%	8%	12%	3%
Graduation	18%	53%	15%	12%	3% **
40. I'm very sympathetic to other people when they are having problems. ®					
Admission	2%	7%	14%	52%	25%
Graduation	2%	9%	20%	52%	17% ***
49. If things I do upset people, it's their problem not mine.					
Admission	25%	53%	12%	8%	2%
Graduation	16%	56%	17%	9%	3% ***
59. I will try to get the things I want even when I know it's causing problems for other people.					
Admission	18%	50%	11%	19%	2%
Graduation	14%	62%	13%	9%	2% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 22 [continued]. Self-Control Scales

N = 546

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Risk Seeking					
27. I like to test myself every now and then by doing something a little risky.					
Admission	11%	30%	12%	38%	9%
Graduation	7%	34%	17%	36%	7%
37. Sometimes I will take a risk just for the fun of it.					
Admission	19%	33%	12%	32%	4%
Graduation	16%	40%	14%	28%	3%
47. I sometimes find it exciting to do things for which I might get in trouble.					
Admission	27%	39%	12%	21%	1%
Graduation	19%	50%	12%	16%	3%
57. Excitement and adventure are less important to me than security. ®					
Admission	10%	36%	17%	28%	10%
Graduation	7%	31%	25%	28%	9%
Temper					
32. I lose my temper pretty easily.					
Admission	33%	39%	8%	15%	5%
Graduation	21%	47%	10%	18%	5% ***
41. Often, when I'm angry at people I feel more like hurting them than talking to them about why I am angry.					
Admission	32%	38%	12%	15%	4%
Graduation	21%	44%	16%	14%	5% **
51. When I'm really angry, other people better stay away from me.					
Admission	28%	48%	10%	11%	3%
Graduation	15%	54%	18%	10%	3% ***
61. When I have a serious disagreement with someone, it's usually easy for me to talk calmly about it without getting upset. ®					
Admission	5%	19%	15%	43%	18%
Graduation	3%	22%	22%	43%	10% *

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 23. Self Efficacy Scale
N = 546

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
25. I can do just about anything I really set my mind to do.					
Admission	1%	2%	2%	33%	62%
Graduation	1%	1%	2%	36%	60%
31. There is really no way I can solve some of the problems I have. ®					
Admission	39%	40%	11%	7%	2%
Graduation	22%	53%	11%	11%	2% ***
35. There is little I can do to change many of the important things in my life. ®					
Admission	41%	46%	6%	6%	2%
Graduation	36%	53%	6%	4%	1%
42. What happens to me in the future mostly depends on me.					
Admission	2%	2%	2%	20%	75%
Graduation	2%	2%	3%	28%	66% *
50. I have little control over the things that happen to me. ®					
Admission	41%	41%	8%	7%	3%
Graduation	40%	46%	8%	5%	2%
60. I often feel helpless in dealing with the problems of life.®					
Admission	14%	41%	13%	27%	5%
Graduation	15%	56%	13%	14%	2% ***
63. Sometimes I feel that I am being pushed around in life.®					
Admission	20%	40%	14%	22%	5%
Graduation	16%	43%	17%	20%	4%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 24. Decision-Making Scale
N = 546

	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>
28. I make decisions without thinking about consequences. ®					
Admission	16%	36%	10%	32%	6%
Graduation	18%	51%	10%	18%	3% ***
33. I consider how my actions will affect others.					
Admission	2%	12%	18%	53%	16%
Graduation	1%	6%	14%	59%	20% **
39. I think about what causes my current problems.					
Admission	0%	5%	7%	58%	30%
Graduation	1%	4%	7%	63%	25%
43. I plan ahead.					
Admission	3%	12%	15%	49%	21%
Graduation	1%	3%	11%	57%	29% ***
46. I make good decisions.					
Admission	4%	23%	29%	37%	6%
Graduation	1%	8%	25%	54%	13% ***
52. I have trouble making decisions. ®					
Admission	25%	46%	9%	16%	4%
Graduation	25%	55%	11%	8%	2% ***
53. I think about probable results of my actions.					
Admission	2%	12%	19%	56%	12%
Graduation	1%	5%	13%	66%	16% ***
55. I analyze problems by looking at all the choices.					
Admission	1%	12%	19%	50%	18%
Graduation	1%	5%	14%	61%	20% ***
62. I think of several different ways to solve a problem.					
Admission	1%	8%	13%	58%	20%
Graduation	1%	4%	9%	67%	20% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 25. Motivation for Treatment Scales

N=461

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Problem Recognition Scale					
65. My drug use is a problem for me.					
Admission	31%	26%	5%	24%	14%
Graduation	37%	38%	7%	13%	6% ***
67. My drug use is more trouble than it is worth.					
Admission	23%	19%	10%	25%	24%
Graduation	30%	23%	9%	19%	19% ***
68. My drug use is causing problems with the law.					
Admission	24%	20%	6%	28%	23%
Graduation	32%	24%	6%	24%	14% ***
69. My drug use is causing problems in thinking or doing my work.					
Admission	25%	28%	9%	25%	13%
Graduation	32%	31%	8%	17%	12% ***
74. My drug use is causing problems with my health.					
Admission	24%	30%	16%	21%	9%
Graduation	35%	31%	11%	18%	7% ***
75. My drug use is making my life become worse and worse.					
Admission	25%	27%	11%	22%	16%
Graduation	35%	27%	9%	18%	11% ***
77. My drug use is going to cause my death if I do not quit.					
Admission	32%	22%	13%	12%	21%
Graduation	34%	17%	13%	16%	21%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

**Table 25 [continued]. Motivation for Treatment Scales
N=461**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Desire for Help					
64. I need help in dealing with my drug use.					
Admission	30%	25%	9%	24%	13%
Graduation	37%	36%	9%	13%	6% ***
66. It is urgent that I find help for my drug use.					
Admission	32%	28%	11%	17%	12%
Graduation	38%	39%	10%	9%	4% ***
70. I am tired of the problems caused by drugs.					
Admission	13%	7%	10%	32%	39%
Graduation	18%	11%	8%	32%	32% ***
71. I will give up my friends and hangouts to solve my drug problems.					
Admission	12%	9%	12%	33%	34%
Graduation	12%	7%	11%	39%	31%
72. I can quit using drugs without any help.	®				
Admission	15%	19%	13%	26%	27%
Graduation	12%	17%	13%	24%	34% *
73. My life has gone out of control.					
Admission	25%	25%	9%	27%	15%
Graduation	37%	29%	10%	17%	7% ***
76. I want to get my life straightened out.					
Admission	2%	0%	2%	19%	77%
Graduation	3%	1%	4%	25%	67% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 26. Family Warmth Scale
N = 546

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Almost
<u>Always</u>					
84. Is there a feeling of togetherness in your family? Admission	3%	6%	17%	19%	55%
85. Were there times each day when your family was altogether? Admission	4%	15%	24%	27%	30%
86. How often did your family sit down to eat together at the same time? Admission	7%	18%	23%	28%	24%
87. How often does your family pay attention to what you say? Admission	1%	4%	15%	33%	47%
88. How often do family members try to cheer you up when you are sad? Admission	3%	6%	13%	26%	53%
89. How often does your family tell you they love and care about you? Admission	2%	5%	10%	22%	61%
90. When you have a problem, does someone in your family help you out? Admission	2%	4%	17%	20%	57%
91. How often does your family really listen to your problems? Admission	3%	8%	15%	26%	48%
92. How often does your family make you feel they love you? Admission	2%	5%	9%	18%	66%
93. How often does your family try to do things that are fun for everyone? Admission	4%	11%	24%	27%	35%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 27. Friends in Trouble Scale**N = 546**

	<u>None</u>	<u>A Few</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>All</u>
94. How many of your friends do things that may get them into trouble with the law? Admission	6%	27%	27%	29%	11%
95. How many of your friends have ever used weapon [like a gun, knife, or club] in a fight? Admission	25%	25%	24%	19%	7%
96. How many of your friends have been in trouble with the police because of alcohol or drugs? Admission	11%	32%	24%	25%	8%
97. How many of your friends have quit school? Admission	15%	38%	26%	19%	2%
98. How many of your friends have damaged other people's property on purpose? Admission	36%	34%	17%	11%	2%
99. How many of your friends have ever been stopped or picked up by the police? Admission	6%	33%	24%	26%	12%
100. How many of your friends do things that might get them into trouble at work? Admission	38%	35%	17%	8%	2%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Table 28. Opportunities for the Future
N = 546

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
78. My chances for going to college are low.					
Admission	30%	28%	16%	18%	8%
Graduation	41%	33%	12%	10%	4% ***
79. Someday I would like to have a college education.					
Admission	2%	3%	11%	33%	52%
Graduation	2%	4%	13%	31%	51%
80. My chances for getting a job are good.					
Admission	1%	7%	12%	27%	53%
Graduation	1%	2%	6%	29%	62% ***
81. My chances for holding a steady job are good.					
Admission	1%	4%	6%	32%	58%
Graduation	0%	2%	4%	29%	64% ***
82. I would be disappointed if I ended up in prison again.					
Admission	2%	1%	1%	4%	92%
Graduation	2%	1%	2%	9%	85%
83. I am excited about 'starting over' when I leave here.					
Admission	0%	1%	2%	9%	88%
Graduation	1%	2%	4%	17%	76% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level *** significant change at .001 level

Factors Related to Decision-Making

In July 2000, the Boot Camp implemented the National Institute of Correction's *Thinking for Change* program, which is designed "to effect change in thinking so that behavior is positively impacted."²⁷ The program offers a blend of cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and problem solving skills. The underlying philosophy of the program is that offenders can be taught to be responsible for changing their behavior if equipped with the appropriate tools. Offenders are taught to identify thinking and actions that can lead to criminal behavior and how to replace these with pro-social attitudes and behavior. The core program consists of 22 lessons addressing issues such as: active listening, proper feedback, how thinking controls actions, recognizing thought processes that lead to trouble, responding to anger, and understanding the feelings of others. In addition, and of particular interest to this section of the report, are the lessons taught to enhance decision-making capabilities such as: problem solving, setting a goal, choices and consequences of one's actions, making appropriate decisions, and evaluating those decisions.

As discussed previously in this report, we found significant differences in the offenders' responses to the Decision-Making Scale between admission and graduation, indicating that offenders had acquired better skills in this area. Thus, it appears that the *Thinking for Change* curriculum does have the intended positive impact of changing the offender's approach to problem solving. However, as we do not have survey responses from offenders who attended the Boot Camp prior to the implementation of *Thinking for Change*, we can only speculate that it is this specific aspect of Boot Camp that results in the improved decision-making capabilities.

Using responses from the Self-Report Survey, we were interested in examining whether there are certain types of offenders for which improved Decision-Making skills is most pronounced. In doing so, we examined: 1) factors related to good Decision-Making, and 2) factors related to improved decision making skills.

Findings. The Decision-Making scale consisted of nine items, which included asking offenders about their ability to plan ahead, whether they think about the consequences of their decisions, their consideration of alternative solutions to their problems, and if they think about the causes of their current problems.²⁸ [See Table 24 for the complete list of items included in the Decision-Making Scale]. For the purposes of our analysis, we collapsed the Decision-Making Scale into a dichotomous category of 'low vs. high', using the median as the cut-off for placement into one of the two categories.

²⁷ *Thinking for a Change: Integrated Cognitive Behavior Change Program*, by Bush, J., Glick, B. and Taymans, J., National Institute of Corrections, 1999, page 6.

²⁸ To ensure that these items were measuring the same construct [decision making], we conducted a factor analysis, using a factor loading of .500 as the cut-off for item inclusion. All but one of the items ["I think about what causes my current problems"] met this criterion, and that item was eliminated from the scale for the purposes of this analysis. In addition, the scale demonstrated good reliability [$\alpha=.8117$], indicating that the scale would produce consistent results.

Charts 1a-1n present those factors that were found to be significantly related to decision-making, based upon responses to the Decision-Making Scale at the time that offenders entered the Boot Camp Program.²⁹ [Other factors included in the analysis, but not found to be significantly related to decision-making are presented in Table 1d Appendix D]

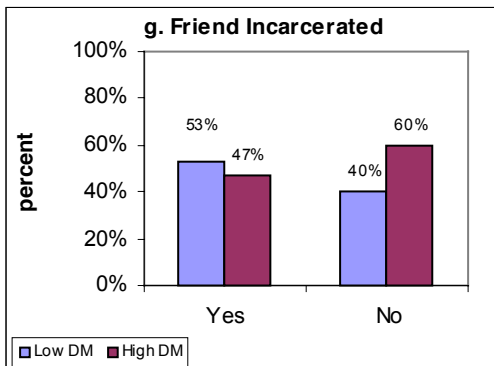
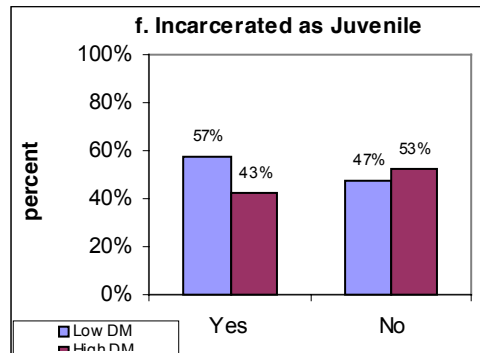
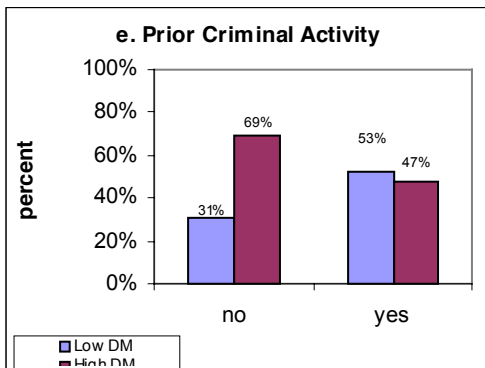
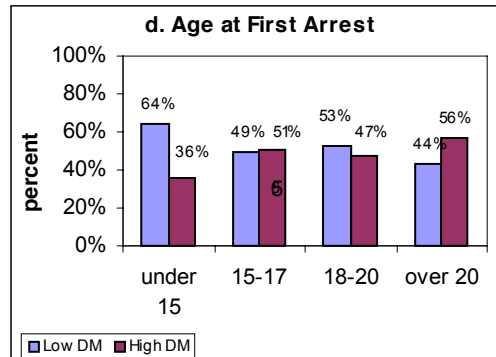
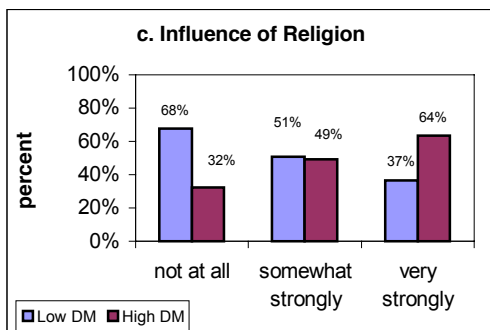
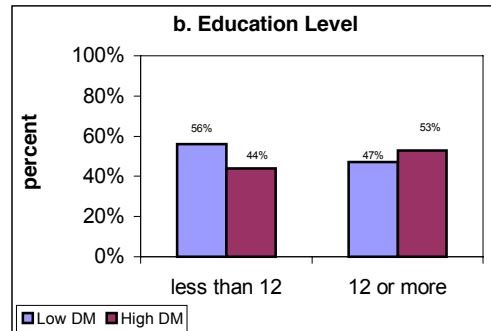
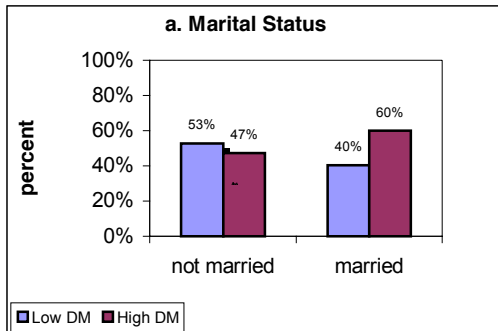
With respect to demographic factors, we found marital status, education level, and religiosity [the extent to which religion influenced how they lived their lives] to be significantly related to offenders' decision-making capabilities. That is, offenders who were married, had at least a high school degree, and expressed that their religion influenced their lives, ranked higher on the Decision-Making Scale. The 'religiosity' factor was particularly pronounced [$p=.000$]; a larger percentage of offenders who expressed a 'somewhat strong' [49%] or 'very strong' [64%] religious influence ranked high on the Decision-Making Scale in comparison to those who had no religious influence in their lives [32%].

With respect to criminal justice involvement, we found that prior criminal activity, age at first arrest, juvenile incarceration, and having friends incarcerated were significantly related to Decision-Making. Specifically, offenders who had not committed previous crimes, were older at first arrest, were not incarcerated as a juvenile, and reported having no friends incarcerated, ranked higher on the Decision-Making Scale. While the vast majority of the offenders did commit prior crimes, those who did not were significantly more likely to demonstrate good decision making skills [69%] than those who had engaged in prior criminal activity [47%]. Further, offenders who were arrested prior to age 15 were much less likely to rank high on the Decision-Making Scale than those whose first arrest occurred at an older age, such as over age 20 [36% vs. 56%].

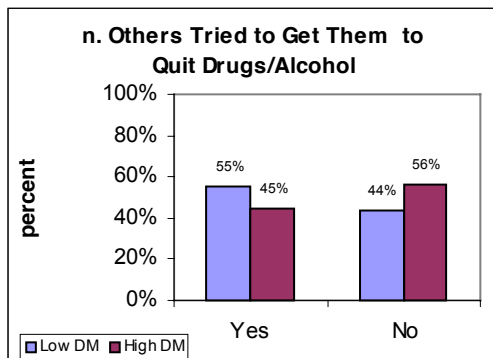
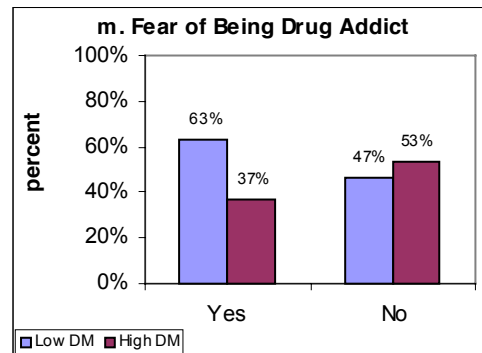
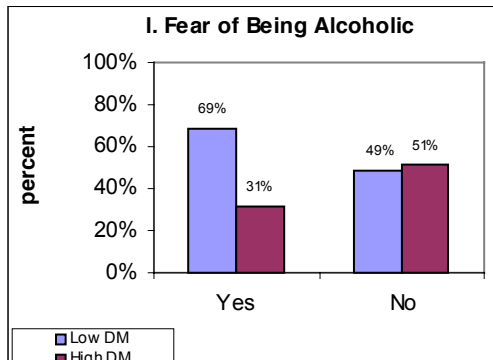
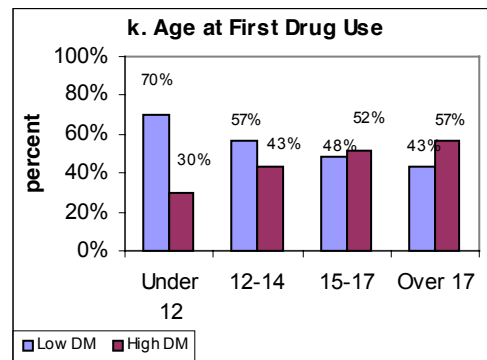
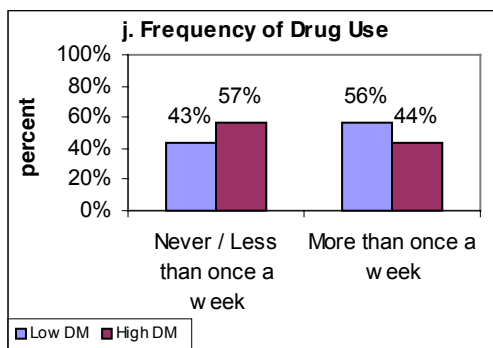
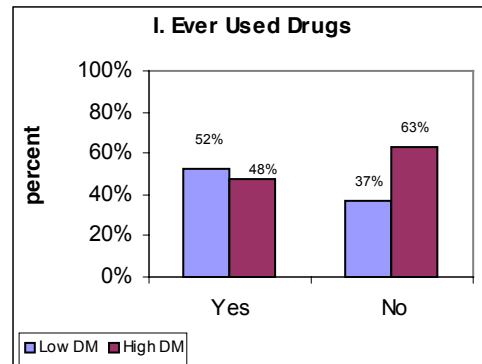
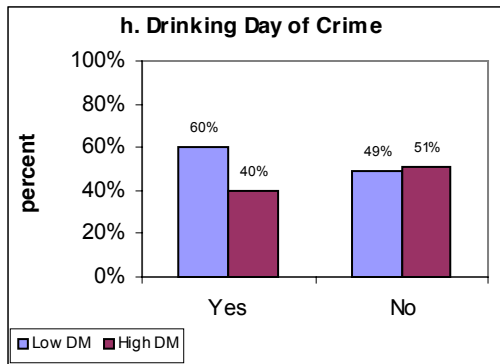
With respect to substance abuse, offenders who indicated involvement with drugs and/or alcohol were also less likely to exhibit good decision-making. Those who were drinking the day of the crime were less likely than those who were not to have high Decision-Making skills [51% vs. 40%]. While this was also true of those taking drugs the day of the crime, the relationship was not significant, though it was close to approaching significance [$p=.08$]. A larger percentage of those who had never used drugs [63%] than those who had used drugs [48%] ranked high on the Decision-Making Scale. Further, of those who had used drugs, frequency of drug use the month prior to arrest was also significantly related to decision-making. Those who never used drugs, or used drugs less than once a week, during the month preceding arrest were better decision makers than those who used drugs more than once a week [57% vs. 44%]. Age at first drug use was significantly related to decision-making in that the older the offender at first drug use, the better the Decision-Making skills. Offenders who indicated that they had, at some point, feared being an alcoholic and/or drug addict ranked lower on the Decision-Making Scale than those who had not expressed that fear. In addition, those who indicated that someone else tried to get them to

²⁹ For the purposes of this report, when we use the word 'significant', we mean statistically significant at the .05 level or higher. For the analyses in this section, we used the Chi-Square Test to determine statistical significance.

Charts 1a-1n. Factors Significantly Related to Offender's Ranking on the Decision-Making [DM] Scale



Charts 1a-1n. Factors Significantly Related to Offender's Ranking on the Decision-Making [DM] Scale



quit drugs and/or alcohol ranked lower on the Decision-Making Scale than those who reported that this had not occurred [45% vs. 56%].

Factors related to Improvement in Decision-Making.

While, overall, offenders attending the Boot Camp Program indicated significant improvement in their decision-making skills, we were interested in determining whether there were certain types of offenders for which this improvement was most pronounced. For the Decision-Making Improvement Scale, we created a new variable measuring the difference between offenders' ranking on the Decision-Making Scale at admission vs. graduation. For the purposes of the analysis, we dichotomized the Decision-Making Improvement Scale into the categories of improvement vs. no improvement.

Charts 2a-2h show those factors that we found to be significantly related to improved decision making skills. [Other factors included in the analysis, but not found to be significantly related to decision-making are presented in Table 1d in Appendix D].

Religiosity was the only demographic factor found to be significantly related to improved decision-making skills. Those offenders who reported that religion was not influential in their lives were more likely [70%] to demonstrate improved decision-making than those whose religion played a 'somewhat strong' [66%] or 'very strong' [51%] influence.

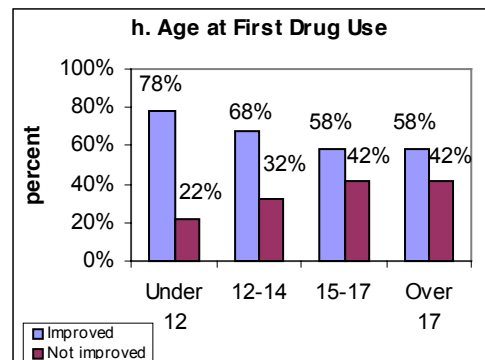
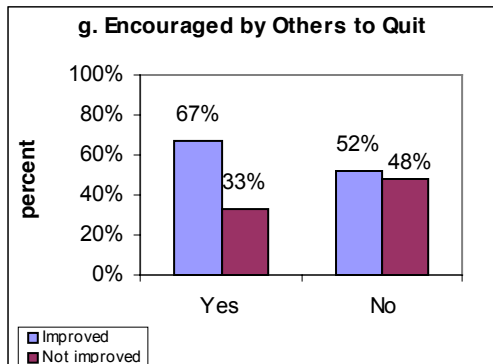
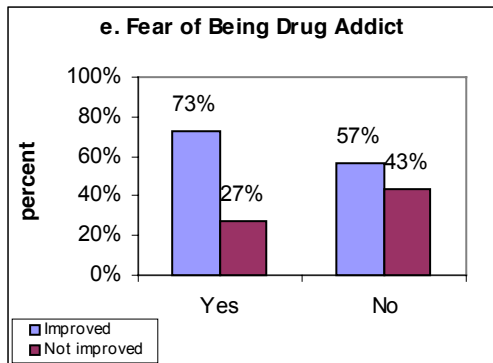
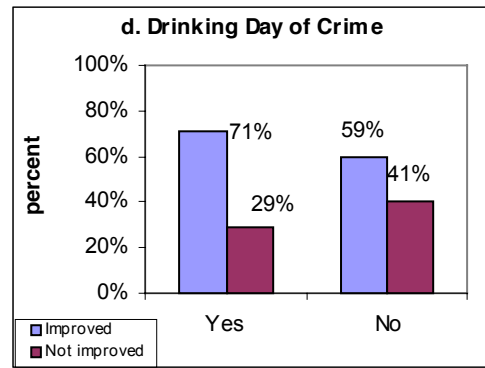
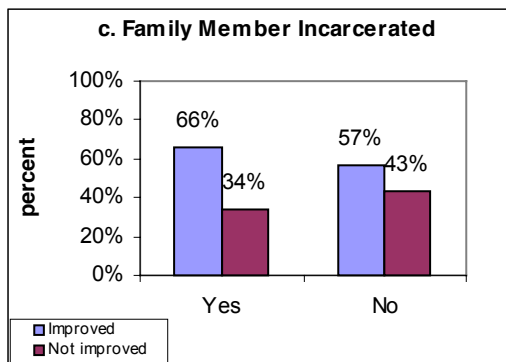
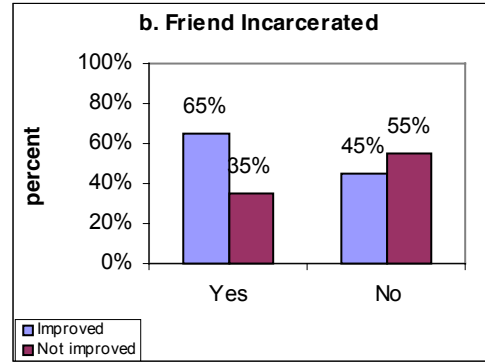
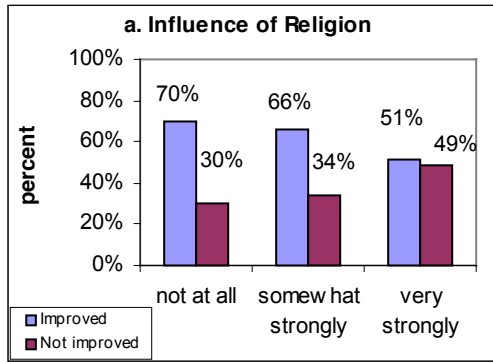
Most factors that were significantly related to offenders' improvement in decision-making were criminal justice and substance use/abuse factors. Offenders who reported having a friend who had been incarcerated showed greater improvement in decision-making than those who did not [65% vs. 45%]. Likewise, offenders who reported a family member having been incarcerated were more likely than those who did not to show improvement in decision-making [66% vs. 57%].

With respect to substance use/abuse, the factors significantly related to improved decision-making were: drinking the day of the crime vs. not drinking [71% vs. 59%], fear of being an alcoholic vs. not fearing being an alcoholic [74% vs. 59%], fear of being a drug addict vs. not fearing being a drug addict [73% vs. 57%], and had others trying to get them to quit vs. no one trying to get them to quit [67% vs. 52%]. In addition, the younger the offender at age of first drug use, the more likely the improvement in decision-making.

Conclusion

One of the major findings from the Boot Camp Offender Survey is that offenders demonstrate a significant increase in their decision-making capabilities. We speculate that this finding may be related to the 1999 initiative *Thinking for Change*. However, as we do not have survey responses from offenders who attended Boot Camp prior to the implementation of *Thinking for Change*, we cannot be certain that this initiative is responsible for the improvement in decision-making.

Charts 2a-2h. Factors Significantly Related to Improvement in Decision-Making



What we do know is that offenders obtain enhanced decision making capabilities while attending Boot Camp, and we were interested in knowing whether this impact is greater for certain types of offenders. Overall, what we found was that there are attributes related to good decision-making, and that those offenders who made the greatest improvement in their decision-making were ones less likely to have those attributes at admission.

One of the strongest factors related to good decision-making was religiosity – the extent to which religion influenced the way the offender lived his/her life. At the admission stage, we found that the stronger the religious influence, the better the decision-making. However, whether people who possess better decision-making skills are more likely to be drawn to religion or whether the religion provides a structure that enhances their decision-making skills is unknown. At the graduation stage, we found that, while the majority of offenders for whom religion played an important role continued to improve in decision-making, those who did not have any religious influence were significantly more likely to do so.

We also found significant relationships between indicators of involvement with the criminal justice system and decision-making skills. Offenders with prior criminal activity, who had friends incarcerated, were incarcerated as a juvenile, and were younger when first arrested for a crime, ranked lower on the decision-making scale than their counterparts. Thus, it appears that offenders with low decision-making skills are demonstrating poor decisions via their criminal activity and the individuals they choose as friends. With respect to improved decision making, offenders who had a friend or family member incarcerated made significant gains in this area.

With respect to drugs and alcohol, offenders who were drinking the day of the crime, had ever used drugs, were younger when they started using drugs, and used drugs more frequently exhibited greater difficulty with decision-making. As with criminal activity, it appears that offenders with low decision-making skills are demonstrating poor decisions with respect to their use of drugs and alcohol. In addition, those who responded that they ever had fear of being an alcoholic or drug addict, and those responded that others had tried to get them to quit, ranked lower on the decision-making scale than those who had no such fear. This indicates that those with greater problems with substance abuse also have more difficulty making good decisions. However, these offenders who appeared to have the greatest problem with addiction were also the ones who made significant progress in their decision-making after going through Boot Camp. Further, those offenders who were young at first drug use also improved the most in their decision-making.

Factors Related to Motivation for Treatment

One impetus behind the creation of Pennsylvania's Boot Camp program was the legislature's concern that the increased use of drugs and alcohol was partly responsible for the increase in convictions and, subsequently, overcrowded prisons. As a result, the Boot Camp's enabling legislation mandated that the Boot Camp offer substance abuse treatment services as part of the rehabilitative programming.

Studies have shown that substance abuse treatment has been effective in reducing drug use, as well as crime, and that motivation for treatment influences successful completion of treatment. Thus, we included in the offender survey two scales measuring motivation for treatment, ‘problem recognition’ and ‘desire for help’, to determine whether those who had a higher level of motivation were more successful in desisting from crime when they left the Boot Camp. We were also interested in knowing whether there are certain offender characteristics [as reported on the Self-Report Survey] associated with higher levels of motivation, which is the focus of this section of the report.

Sample. The Motivation for Treatment Scales included two subscales: ‘problem recognition’ and ‘desire for help’. As these scales specifically asked questions related to drug usage, we excluded from the analysis the 64 offenders who reported that they had never used drugs and the 21 offenders who did not respond to the question asking whether they ever used drugs. In addition, the 48 offenders who did not respond to all of the questions on the ‘problem recognition’ scale and the 47 offenders who did not respond to all of the questions on the ‘desire for help’ were excluded from their respective analyses. This resulted in a sample of 413 offenders for the ‘problem recognition’ analysis and 414 offenders for the ‘desire for help’ analysis.

Problem Recognition Scale

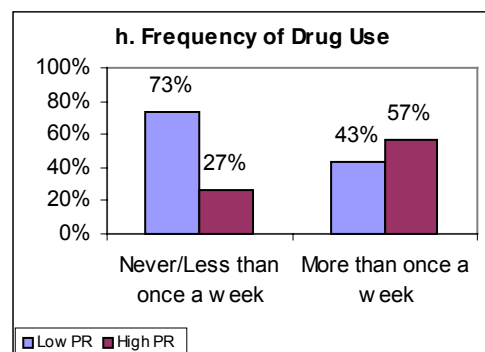
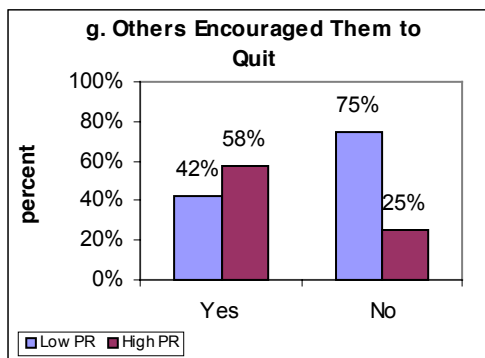
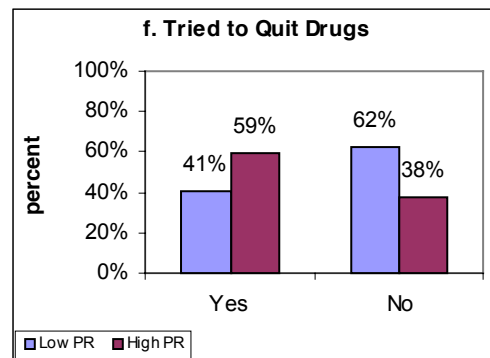
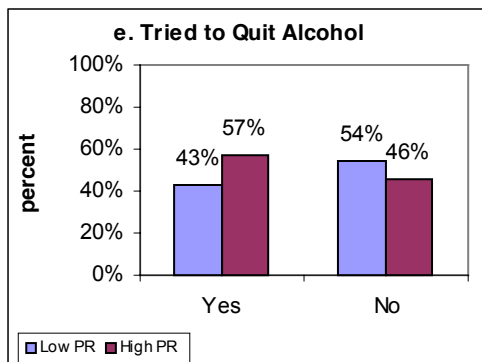
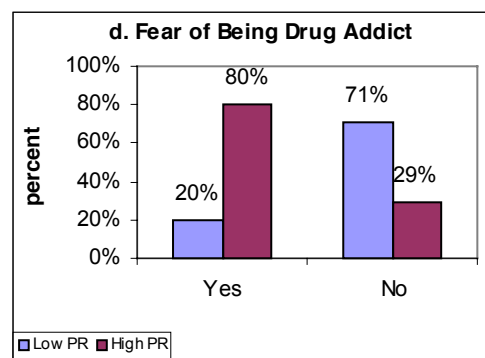
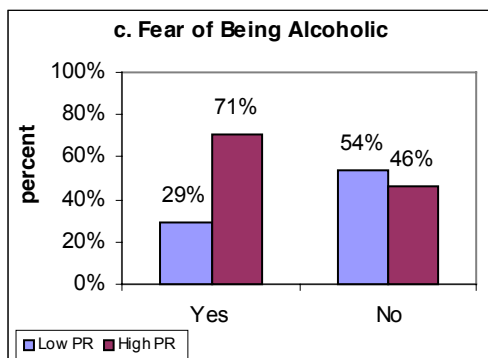
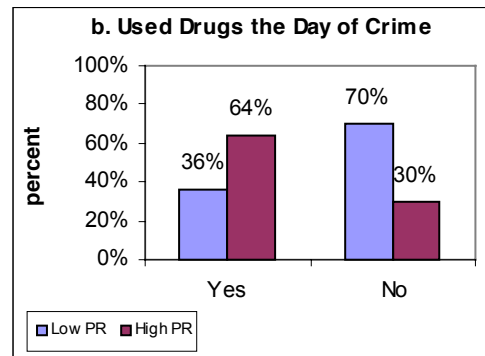
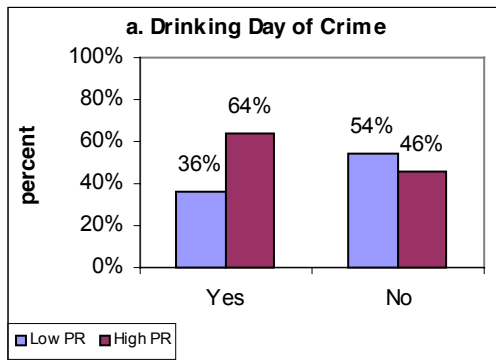
The Problem Recognition Scale consisted of seven questions asking offenders about whether their drug use resulted in problems such as: having trouble with the law, interfering with their thinking or doing their work, and affecting their health.³⁰ For the purposes of our analysis, we dichotomized the scale into ‘low problem recognition’ and ‘high problem recognition’, using the median as the cut-off for placement into one of the two categories.

Findings. Charts 3a-3j present those factors that we found to be significantly related to problem recognition, based upon responses to the Problem Recognitions Scale at the time that offenders entered the Boot Camp Program. [Other factors included in the analysis, but not significantly related to problem recognition are presented in Table 1e in Appendix E.]

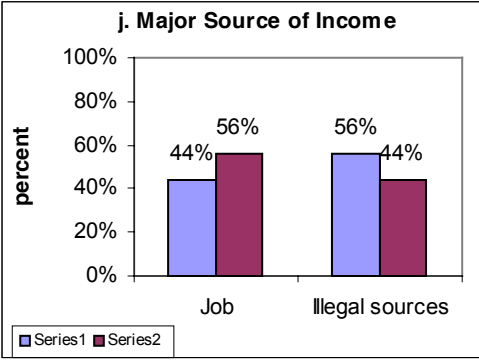
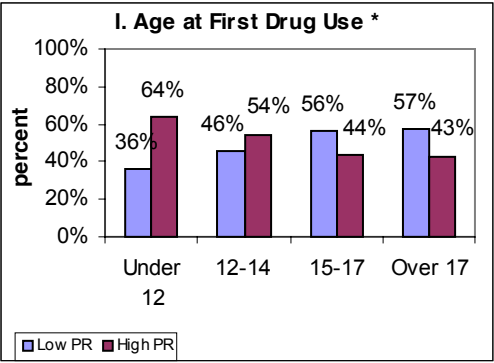
We found that offender characteristics concerning past drug and alcohol use [as reported on the Self-Report Survey] were significantly related to how they ranked on the Problem Recognition [PR] Scale. Those offenders who ranked high on the PR scale were more likely than those who ranked low to be drinking [64% vs. 46%] and/or using drugs [64% vs. 30%] the day of the crime, had at some point fear of being an alcoholic [71% vs. 46%] and/or drug addict [80% vs. 29%], had tried previously to quit drinking [57% vs. 45%] and/or taking drugs [59% vs. 38%], and had others who had tried to encourage them to quit [58% vs. 25%]. In addition, frequency of drug use prior to their arrest was related to problem recognition in that those who used drugs more than once a week were more likely than those who used less frequently to express that they had a problem with drugs [57% vs. 27%]. While those who were younger [e.g. under age 12] were

³⁰ To ensure that all items were measuring the same construct [desire for help] we used a factor loading of .500 as the cut-off for item inclusion. All of the questions met this criterion, and thus, were included in the analysis. In addition, the scale reliability was excellent [.9124], indicating that the scale produced consistent results.

Charts 3a-3j. Factors Significantly Related to Offender's Ranking on the Problem Recognition [PR] Scale



Charts 3a-3j. Factors Significantly Related to Offender's Ranking on the Problem Recognition [PR] Scale



*significance at .06

more likely than those who were older [e.g. over age 17] when they first took drugs, this relationship was not significant, though it approached significance [$p=.06$]. The only demographic characteristic related to ‘problem recognition’ was the offender’s major source of income. Those who had indicated that their job was their primary source of income were more likely than those who obtained their income through illegal means to indicate they had a drug problem [56% vs. 44%].

Desire for Help Scale

The Desire for Help Scale consisted of seven items asking the offenders questions such as: needing help with their drug problem, being tired of problems caused by using drugs, and giving up old friends to solve their drug problems.³¹ As with the problem recognition scale, for the purposes of our analysis, we dichotomized the scale into ‘high desire for help’ and ‘low desire for help’, using the median as the cut-off for placement into one of the two categories.

Findings. Similar to the findings with the Problem Recognition Scale, we found that the offenders’ responses to many of the questions concerning past drug and alcohol use on the Self-Report Survey were also significantly related to how they ranked on the Desire for Help [DH] Scale [Charts 4a-4j]. Those offenders who indicated a higher desire for help with their drug problem were more likely than those who did not to be drinking [64% vs. 48%] and/or using drugs [65% vs. 45%] the day of the crime, had at some point been fearful of being an alcoholic [71% vs. 48%] and/or drug addict [83% vs. 41%], had previously tried to quit drinking [60% vs. 47%] and/or taking drugs [59% vs. 41%], had others who had tried to encourage them to quit [57% vs. 33%], and were younger when they first took drugs [e.g. 70% who were under age 12 vs. 55% who were over age 17]. In addition, older offenders [age 25 or older] were more likely than younger [under age 25] to express needing help for their drug problem [59% vs. 48%]. Victimization was the only ‘crime’ factor found to be significantly related to the offender’s desire for help. Those who had been a victim of a crime were more likely than those who were not to rank high on the ‘desire for help’ scale [56% vs. 44%].

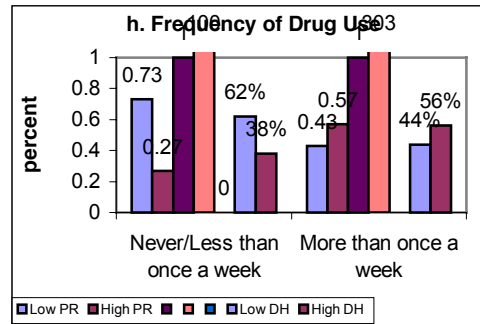
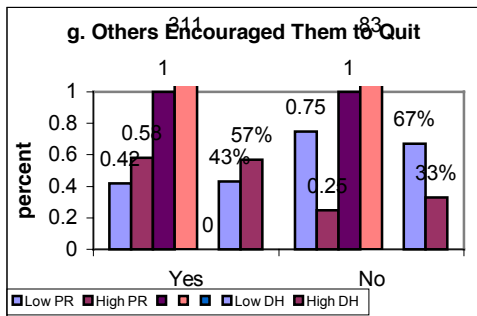
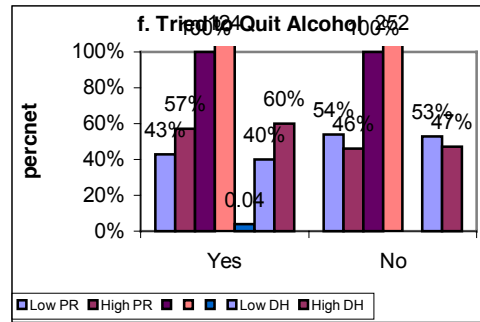
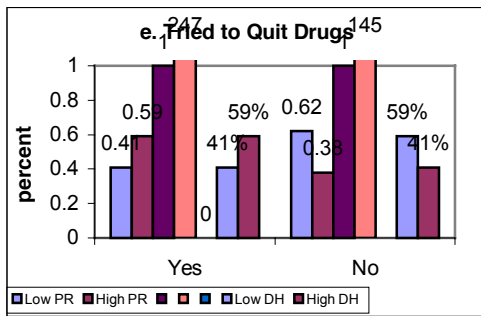
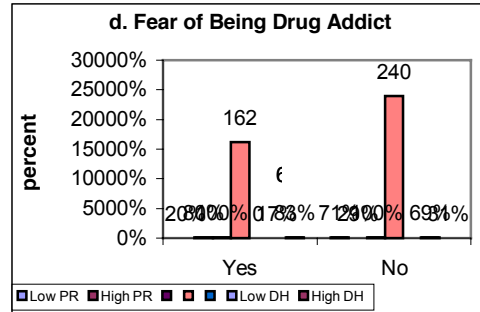
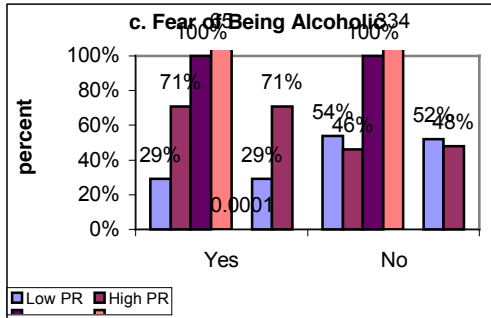
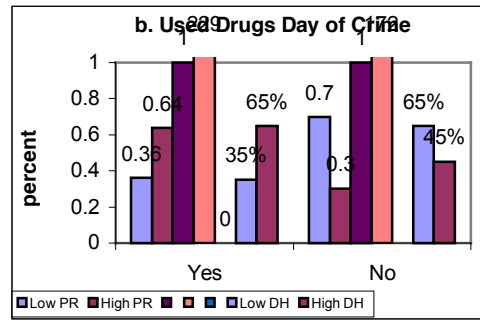
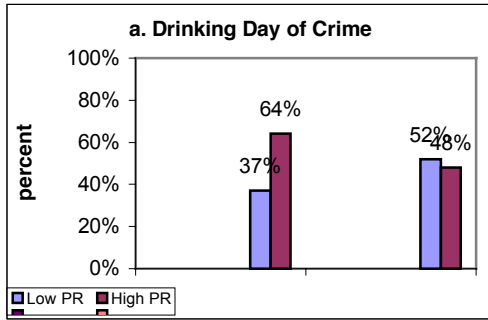
Conclusion

Earlier we reported that offenders enter the Boot Camp with varying levels of motivation for drug treatment. Overall, while the majority appear to disagree that they have a problem with drugs or have a desire for help, a sizable percentage of offenders do indicate that their drug use is presenting difficulties in their lives. As previous research has indicated that motivation for treatment is an ingredient for success, we were interested in examining characteristics that might be associated with high levels of motivation.

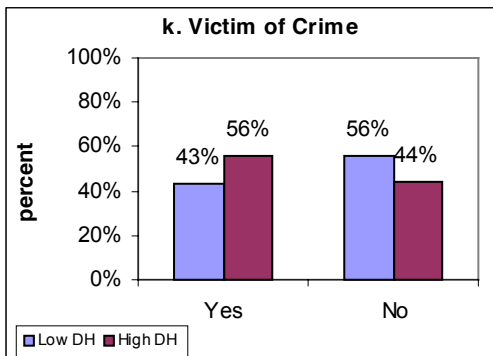
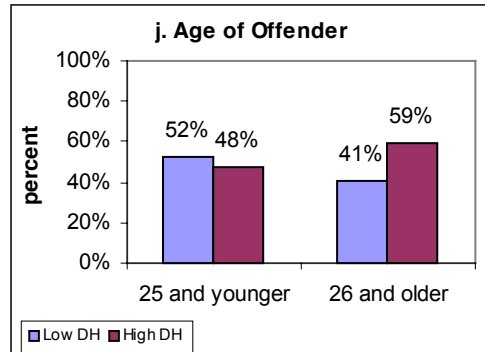
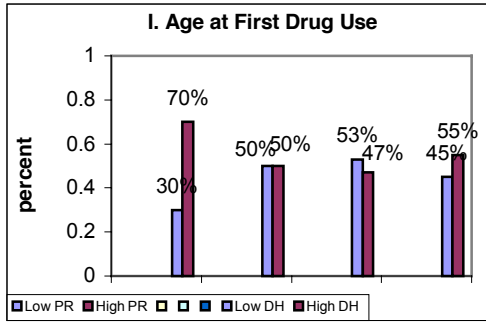
Overall, we found that offenders who appeared to have a more extensive and serious history of drug use were also more likely to have a higher level of problem recognition and desire for help. Offenders who had experienced fear of being a drug addict, had used drugs the day of the crime,

³¹ To ensure that all items were measuring the same construct [desire for help] we again used a factor loading of .500 as the cut-off for item inclusion. All but one of the items (‘I want to get my life straightened out’) met this criterion, and that item was eliminated from the scale for the purposes of this analysis. The revised scale demonstrated good reliability ($\alpha=.8170$), indicating that the scale produced consistent results.

Charts 4a-4k. Factors Significantly Related to Offender's Ranking on the Desire for Help [DH] Scale



Charts 4a-4k. Factors Significantly Related to Offender's Ranking on the Desire for Help [DH] Scale



had tried to quit using drugs before, had others who had encouraged them to quit, and used drugs more than once a week, had significantly higher levels of motivation than those who did not have these characteristics. In addition, older offenders had a greater desire for help, which may be related to those offenders also being the ones who have a more extensive drug use history. Though employment status was not related to treatment motivation, source of income was a significant factor. Those offenders who identified their job as their major source of income were significantly more likely than those with illegal sources of income to recognize that they have a drug problem.

Survey Responses: Parole Stage.

As indicated earlier, the Boot Camp Offender Survey is given at three stages: admission, graduation, and parole. The report thus far has focused on attitudinal changes among offenders between admission and graduation. Overall, we found that offenders had favorable attitudes toward the program, that they became less impulsive, developed better decision-making skills, and looked forward to a new start. This section of the report focuses on their responses six months after they graduate from the program to determine whether these changes are enduring. In addition, we examine whether offenders have made behavioral changes with respect to factors indicating that they are leading productive lives, such as employment, substance use, delinquent friends, and criminal activity.

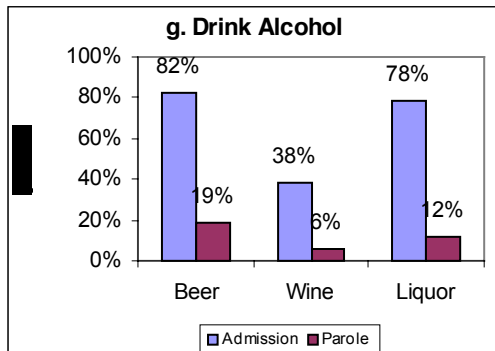
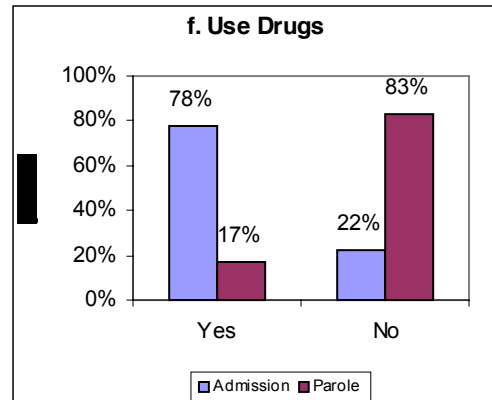
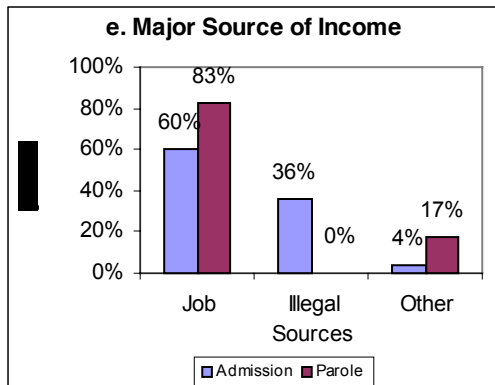
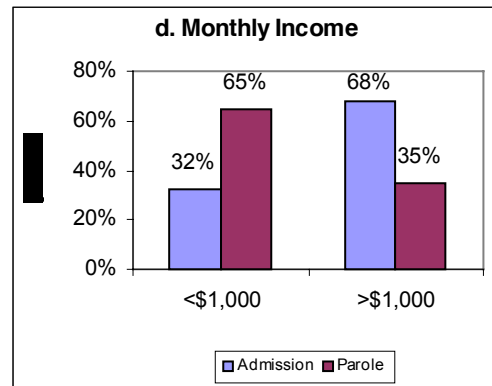
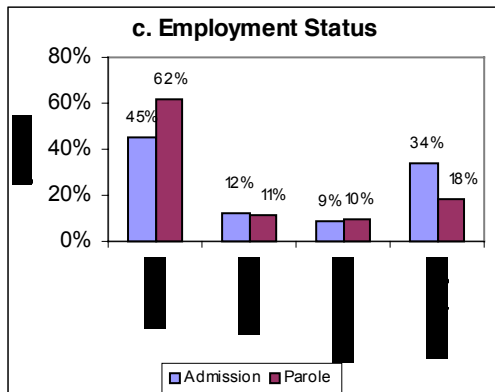
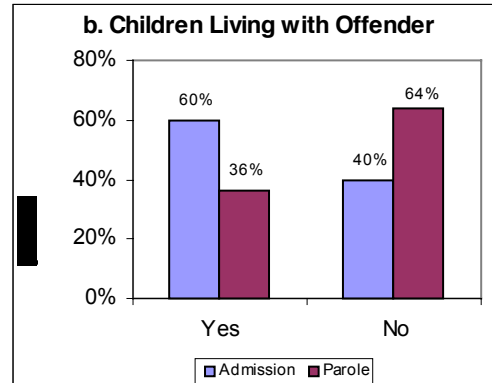
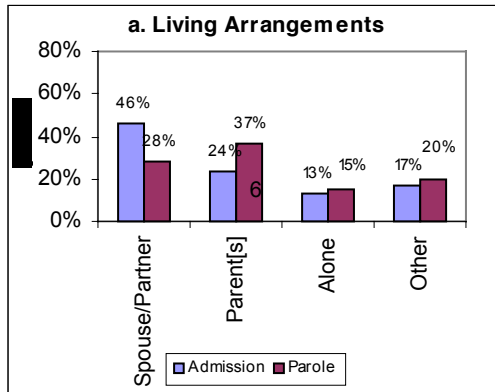
Sample. The sample for this section of the report is based upon offenders who graduated from the Boot Camp between April 2001 and July 2001 and were on parole between October 2001 and July 2002. Among the 339 offenders who had graduated from the program during this time period, 148 responded to the parole survey [44%], 110 did not respond [32%], and the remaining 81 offenders had absconded [6%], did not sign the consent form [8%], indicated they responded but the survey was never received [5%], or did not participate for some other miscellaneous reason [5%]. While a 44% response rate is consistent with that of other survey research, caution must be applied in the interpretation of the findings at this stage, as there may be significant differences between offenders who responded and those who did not.

Self-Report Survey at Parole

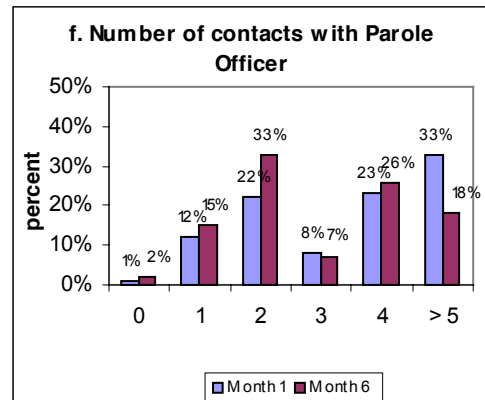
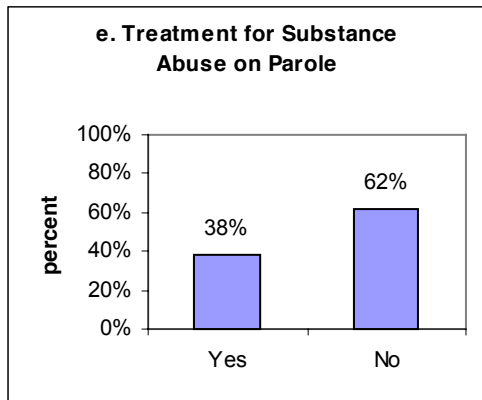
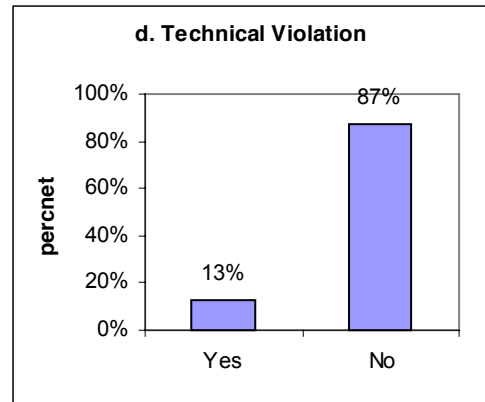
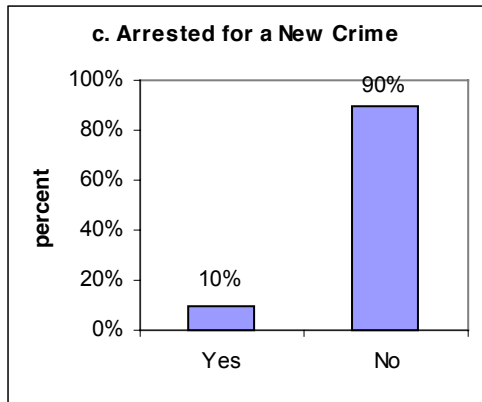
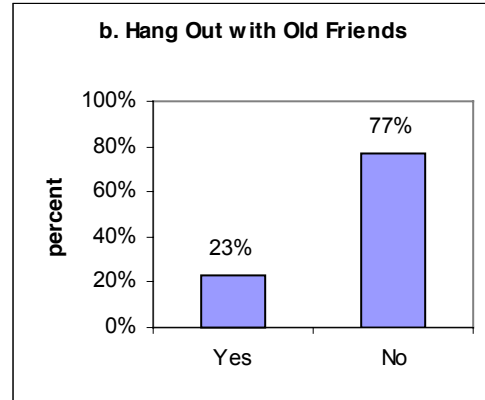
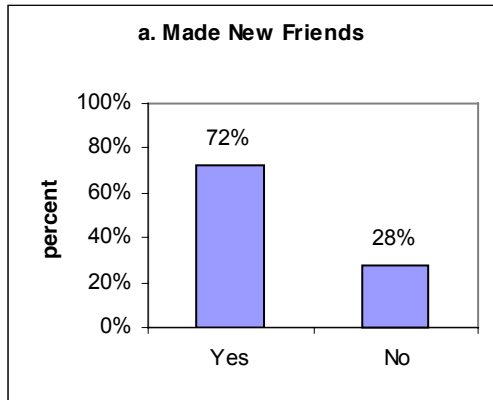
Charts 5a-5g provide a comparison of offender responses to the Self-Report Survey at admission and parole [see Appendix F for responses to all of the questions on the Self-Report Survey at the Parole Stage]. Prior to attending Boot Camp, offenders were more likely to be living with a spouse/partner than a parent [46% vs. 24%], while after Boot Camp the reverse was true [28% vs. 37%]. In addition, offenders were less likely to have their children living with them when they returned to the community after Boot Camp [36% vs. 60%]. While offenders were more likely to be employed full-time on parole than when they entered Boot Camp [62% vs. 45%], they also indicated a smaller monthly income, with 35% earning over \$1,000 a month in comparison to 65% of offenders previously reporting this income. This was most likely a reflection of more offenders citing a job as their major source of income at the parole stage than at the Boot Camp admission stage [83% vs. 60%]. While 36% of offenders said they obtained the majority of their income from illegal sources at the Boot Camp admission stage, none of the offenders reported this to be the case during parole. Offenders were much less likely to report using drugs [17% vs. 78%], beer [19% vs. 82%], wine [6% vs. 38%], or liquor [78% vs. 12%] after Boot Camp than before.

Previously, we reported that most of the offenders had friends who were not only involved in delinquent activity, but had also been incarcerated. They also indicated that they would be willing to avoid old friends in order to solve their drug problem. Charts 6a-6f indicate that the majority of offenders had indeed made new friends [72%] and did not hang out with old friends [77%] after they graduated from Boot Camp. Further, the majority had reported that they had not committed a technical violation [87%] nor had been arrested for a new crime [90%]. With

Charts 5a-5g. Self-Report Survey Responses at Admission vs. Parole Stage



Charts 6a-6f. Self-Report Survey Responses by Offenders on Parole



respect to their supervision experience, offenders reported having the most frequent contact with their parole officers during their initial months on parole. Over a third of the offenders reported having five or more contacts with their parole officer during the first month of being supervised, compared to 18% during the six month of their parole. The majority [62%] reported that they had not received substance abuse treatment while on parole.

Boot Camp Evaluation Survey: Admission vs. Graduation vs. Parole

This section of the report presents the major findings comparing the responses to the Boot Camp Evaluation Survey that is given at the admission, graduation, and parole stages. [Responses to all of the questions on the Boot Camp Evaluation Survey are included in Appendix G]. For simplicity purposes, we discuss the findings in relation to the percentage of offenders who agree/strongly agree with the question, unless specifically noted otherwise.³²

Program expectations. Overall, offenders had high expectations for Boot Camp and in some areas, these expectations were met, while in other areas they were not. Offenders consistently demonstrated positive attitudes toward the program at all three stages of the survey with respect to: the benefit of the substance abuse programs, respect for good drill instructors, pride in being accepted into the program, learning new things about themselves, and the benefit of Boot Camp extended beyond shortening their sentence.

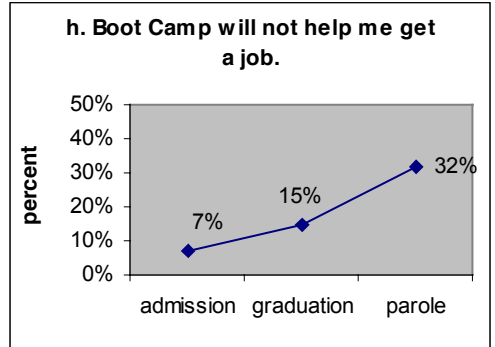
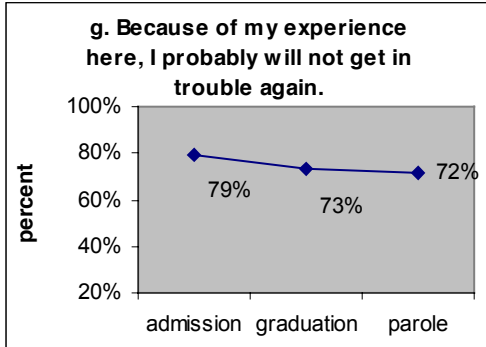
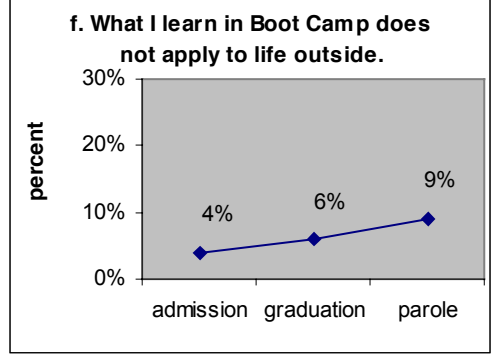
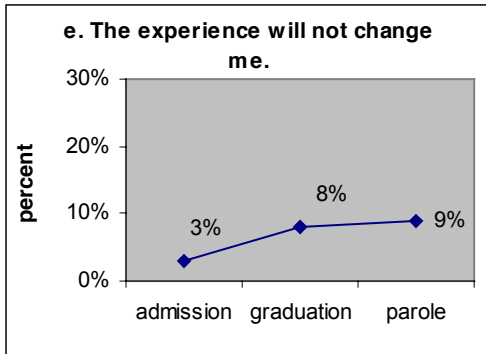
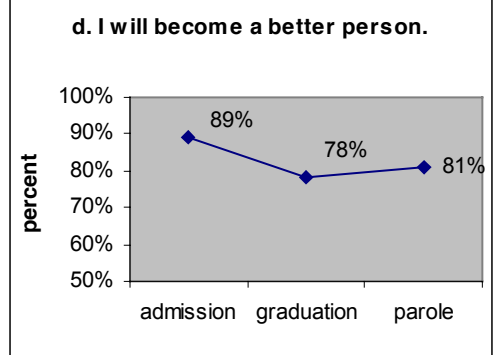
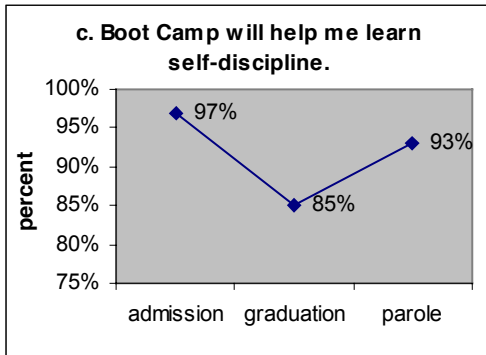
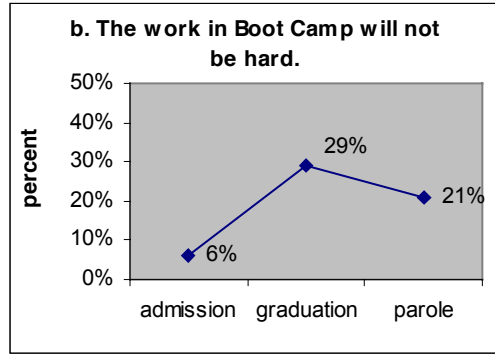
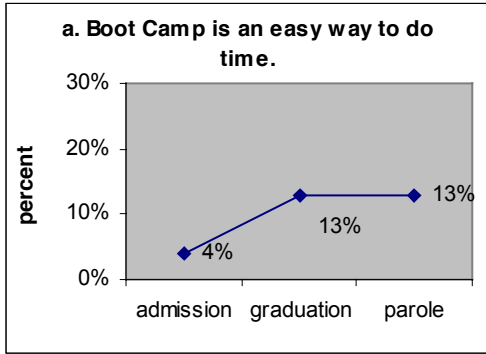
Charts 7a-7h show those questions for which there were significant changes in the offenders' perceptions of the program between admission and graduation and between admission and parole. While the majority of offenders did not perceive Boot Camp as an easy program, there was a significant increase in that perception after going through the program. [4% at admission vs. 13% at both graduation and parole]. In addition, while 6% of the offenders at admission felt that the work in Boot Camp would not be hard, 29% and 21% felt that way at graduation and parole.

While the majority of offenders felt at all three stages [admission, graduation, parole] that Boot Camp did help them learn self-discipline [97%, 85%, 93%, respectively] and to become a better person [89%, 78%, 81%], there was a significant decline in both those areas. It should be noted that most of the change in responses to these two questions occurred with respect to the percentage of offenders who strongly agreed [vs. agreed] that Boot Camp helped them learn self-discipline [69%, 45%, 49%] or that they became a better person [55%, 30%, 33%].

While a minority of offenders disagreed that the experience would not change them [3%, 8%, 9%] or that what they learned was inapplicable to life outside [4%, 6%, 9%], there was a significant change in those perceptions. Most of this change occurred with respect to the percentage of offenders *strongly disagreeing* that Boot Camp would not change them [60%, 40%, 48%] or that it was inapplicable to life outside [48%, 33%, 37%].

³² For the purposes of this report, when we use the word 'significant', we mean 'statistically significant at the .05 level or higher. To determine whether there are statistically significant changes that occurred, we used the Paired Sample T-test of means and the comparisons are between admission vs. graduation and admission vs. parole

Charts 7a-7h. The percentage of offenders who agree/strongly agree with questions on the Program Expectation Scales.



While most offenders felt they would not get into trouble again as a result of their Boot Camp experience, more felt this way upon entering the program [79%] than at graduation [73%] and parole [72%]. The declining perception that they would not get into trouble was even stronger with respect to the percentage of offenders who strongly agreed with this statement at admission [49%] compared to graduation [35%] and parole [31%].

The largest attitudinal change occurred with respect to future employment opportunities. While only 7% of the offenders at admission responded that Boot Camp would not help in getting a job, 15% felt this way at graduation, and 32% at parole.

Self-control. The self-control scale contained six sub-scales addressing impulsivity, simple tasks, physical activities, self-centeredness, risk seeking, and temper. Charts 8a-8g show those areas in which there was a significant change in responses from admission to both graduation and parole. Most of these changes were with respect to the impulsivity, physical activity, and self-centered sub-scales. Offenders appeared to become less impulsive in that they were less inclined to agree they don't prepare for the future [21%, 3%, 9%] and that they only think about the present at the expense of a distant goal [30%, 20%, 17%] after they went through the program.

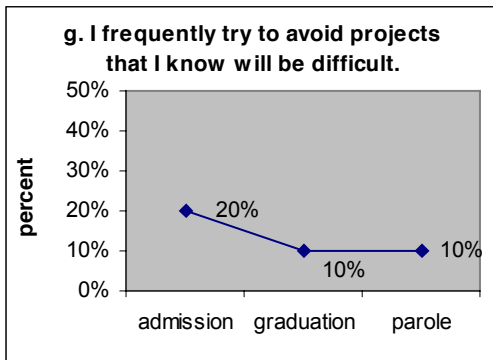
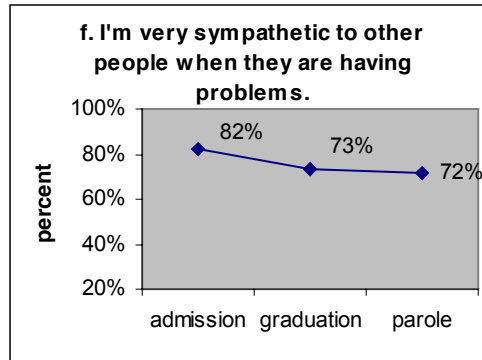
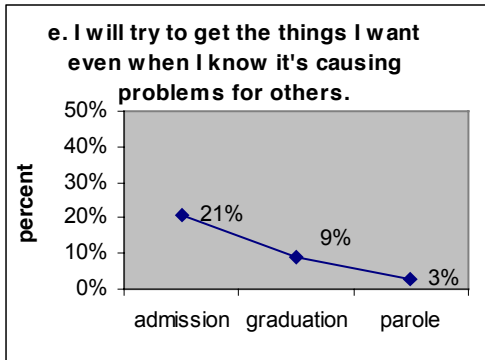
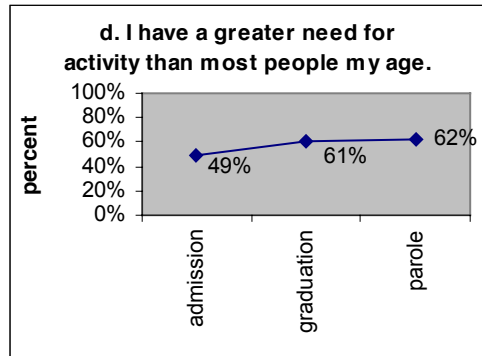
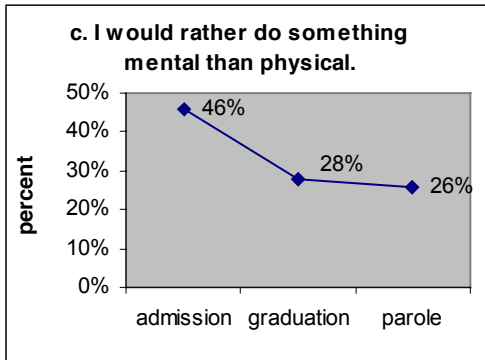
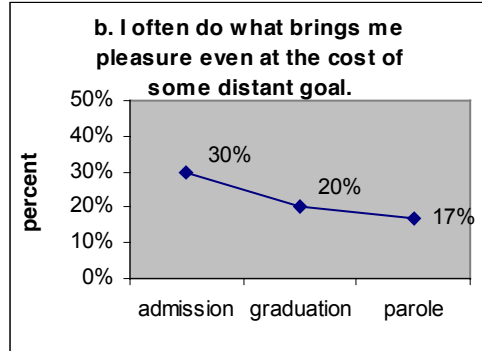
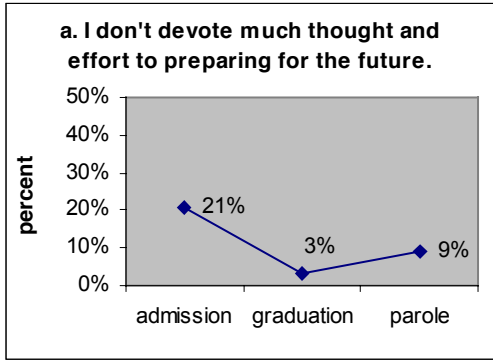
They also seemed to demonstrate a greater need for physical rather than mental activity, with a decline in the percentage of offenders agreeing that they would rather engage in mental vs. physical activity [46%, 28%, 26%] and an increase in the percentage indicating a greater need for physical activity than most people their age [49%, 61%, 62%].

With respect to being self-centered, responses were inconsistent. While offenders were less inclined after Boot Camp to want things at the expense of causing problems for others [21%, 9%, 3%], they were also less sympathetic to others experiencing difficulties [82%, 73%, 72%].

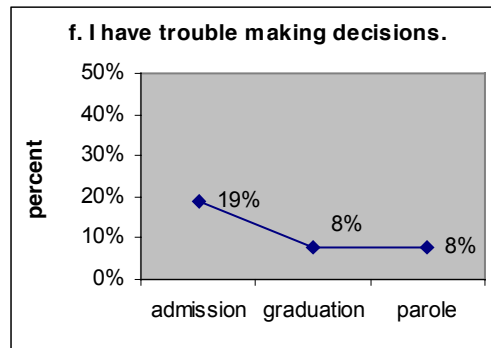
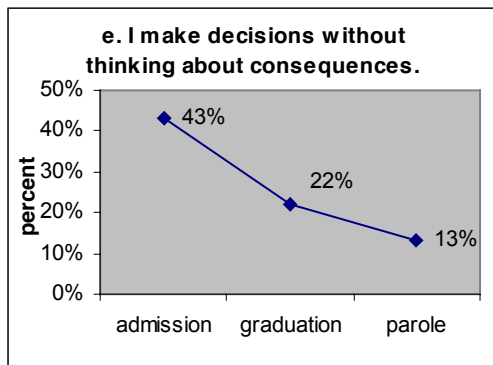
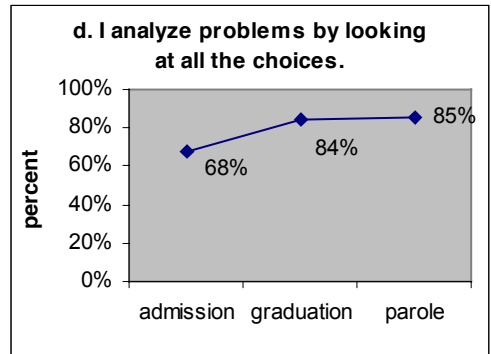
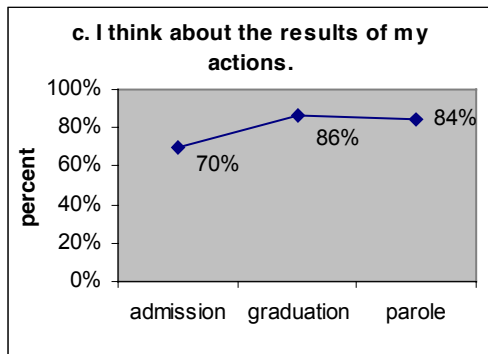
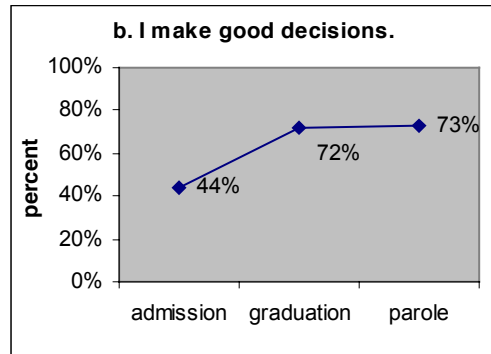
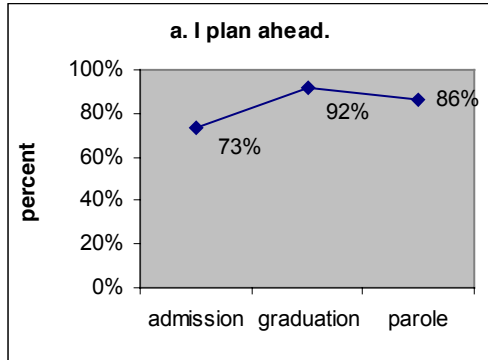
The only other significant change was with respect to the simple tasks subscale, where offenders indicated that they were less likely to avoid difficult projects after going through Boot Camp [20%, 10%, 10%]. None of the questions on the 'risk-seeking' and 'temper' subscale had significant changes between admission and graduation. It is interesting to note, however, that offenders indicated that they were significantly less likely to take risks at the parole stage than at the Boot Camp admission stage, though this change was not reflected at the Boot Camp graduation stage.

Decision-making. The most significant change demonstrated by offenders was with respect to their decision-making capabilities. For six of the nine questions on the decision-making scale, offenders demonstrated a significant increase in their enhanced decision-making ability, which held at the parole stage. Charts 9a-9f show that, after going through Boot Camp, offenders were significantly more likely to respond at both graduation and parole that they planned ahead [73%, 92%, 86%], made good decisions [44%, 72%, 73%], thought about the results of their actions [70%, 86%, 84%], and analyzed problems by looking at all of the choices [68%, 84%, 85%]. In addition, they were significantly less likely to make decisions without thinking about the consequences [43%, 22%, 13%] and have trouble making decisions [19%, 8%, 8%].

Charts 8a-8g. The percentage of offenders who agree/strongly agree with questions on self-control scale.



Charts 9a-9f. The percentage of offenders who agree/strongly agree with questions on decision-making scale.



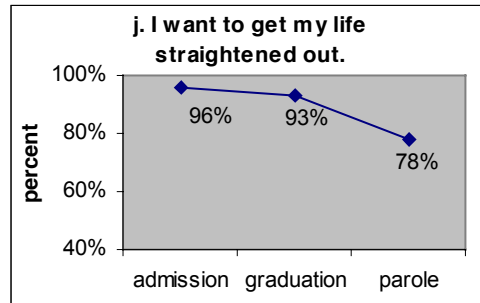
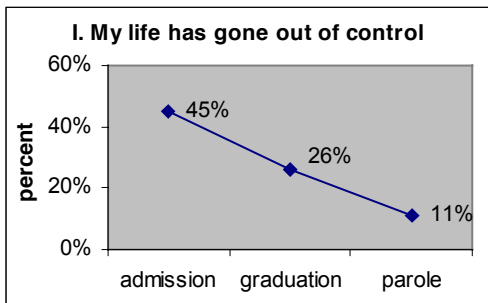
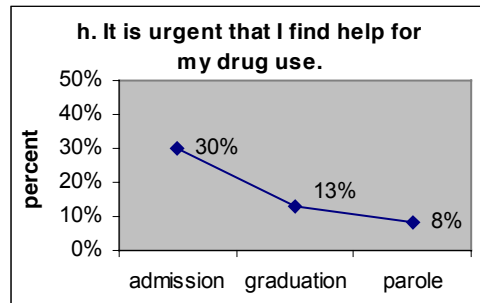
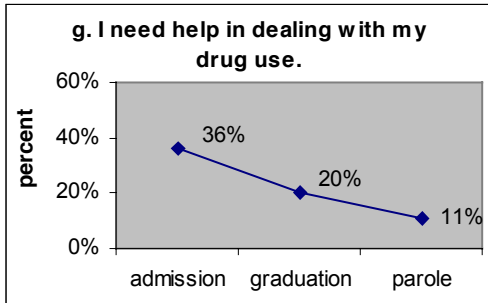
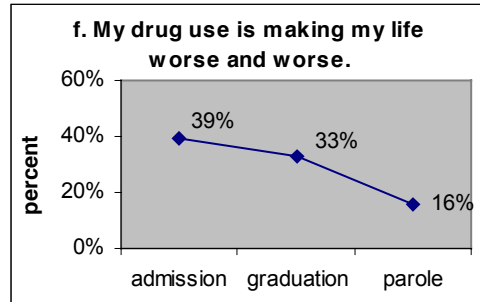
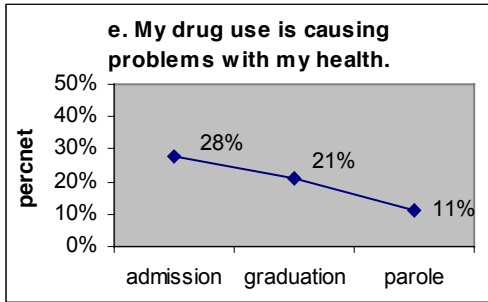
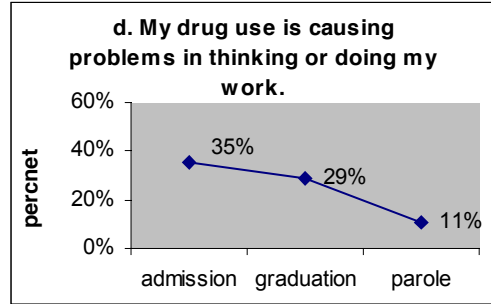
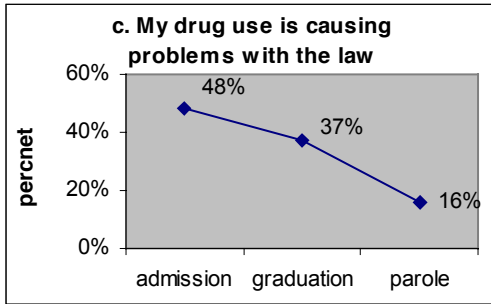
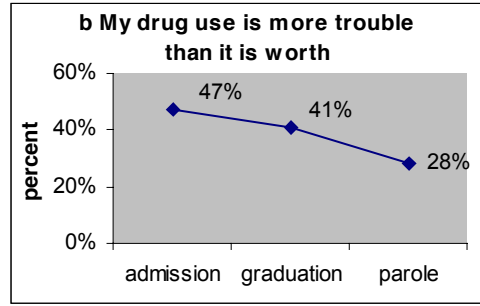
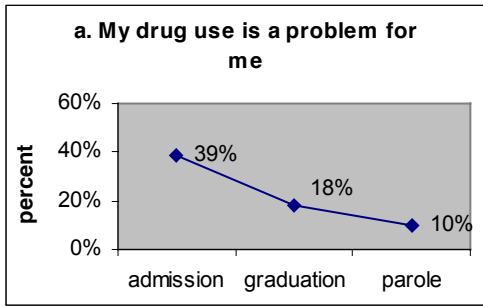
Motivation for Treatment. The Motivation for Treatment scale was incorporated into the survey primarily to examine the relationship between motivation for treatment at the time offenders began Boot Camp and their future drug use and criminal activity once they returned to the community. That is, we are interested in knowing whether offenders who demonstrate a high motivation for treatment are more likely than those with low motivation to desist from using drugs and from committing crime in the future. However, as the questions used in the scale are informative with respect to the offender's changing perspective of the impact that drugs have on their lives, we also examined whether there were any significant changes in this area between admission and graduation that continued on parole.

Charts 10a-10g show the six questions addressing 'problem recognition' and the four questions addressing 'desire for help' for which there were significant changes in offenders' responses. For all of these questions, offenders were significantly less likely to view drugs as a problem at graduation than at admission. Further, their responses indicated that drugs were even less of a problem at the parole stage. Offenders were more likely at admission than at graduation or parole to view drugs as: causing problems [39%, 18%, 10%], more trouble than they are worth [47%, 41%, 28%], causing trouble with the law [48%, 37%, 16%], presenting difficulties in thinking or doing their work [35%, 29%, 11%], affecting their health [28%, 21%, 11%], making their life worse [39%, 33%, 16%]. Additionally, offenders were also less likely to indicate a need for help with their drug use [36%, 20%, 11%], to feel that their life was out of control [45%, 26%, 11%], or that they wanted to get their life straightened out [96%, 93%, 78%] after going through Boot Camp.

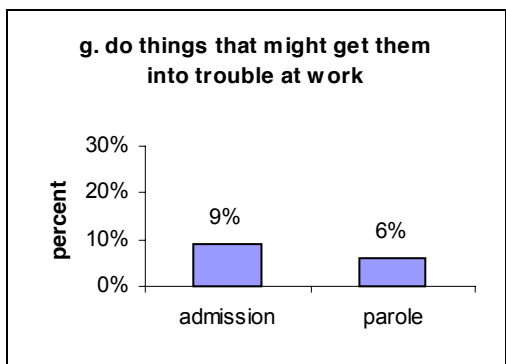
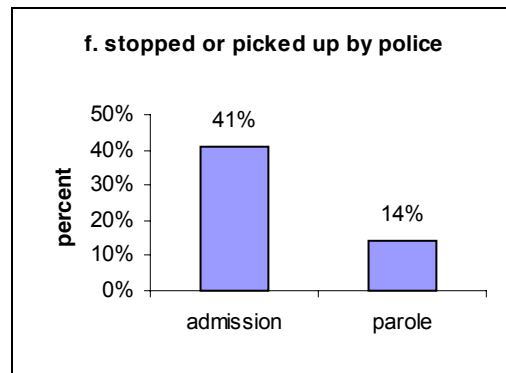
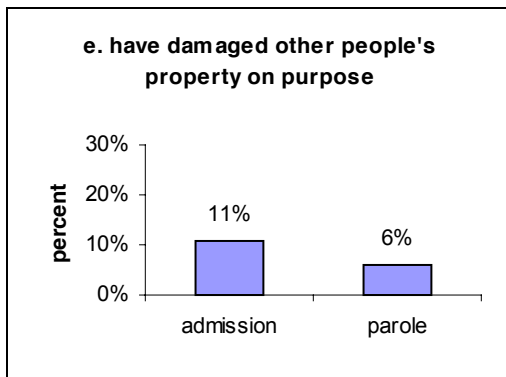
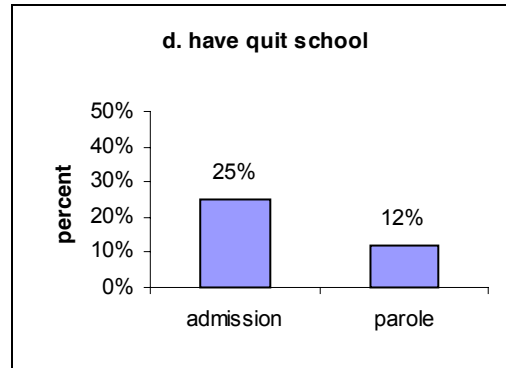
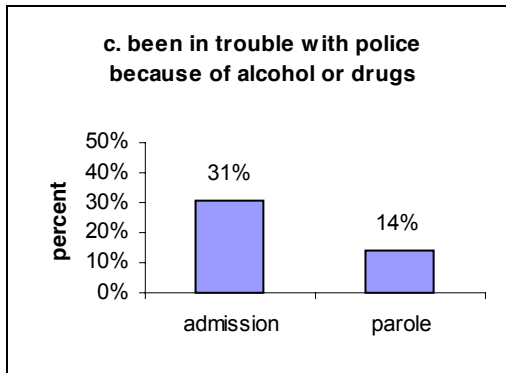
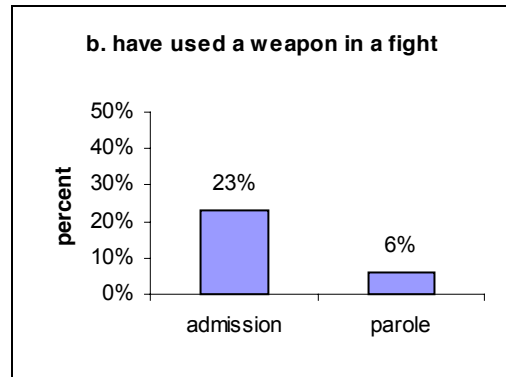
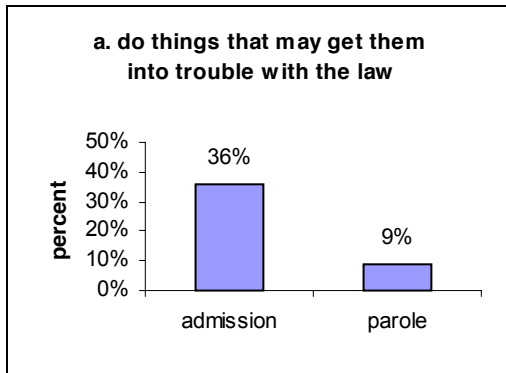
Family Warmth and Friends in Trouble. Two of the scales, Family Warmth and Friends in Trouble were included at only two stages of the survey: Boot Camp admission and parole. At both stages, offenders indicated a high degree of family warmth and there was no change between admission and parole. At both stages, the majority of offenders indicated that they almost always or often felt a feeling of togetherness in their family, spent time each day with their family, ate meals together, were cheered up by family members when they felt sad, had family members helped out with problems, felt loved by their family, and had fun with their family [See Table 26g in Appendix G]. There were significant changes, however, for all of the questions comprising the Friends in Trouble scale, with offenders indicating a positive shift in the type of friends they had. Charts 11a-11g show that offenders were significantly more likely at admission than at parole to have friends who do things that could get them in trouble with the law [36% vs. 9%], used a weapon in a fight [23% vs. 6%], been in trouble with police because of alcohol or drugs [31% vs. 14%], quit school [25% vs. 12%], damaged other people's property on purpose [11% vs. 6%], were stopped by police [41% vs. 14%], and do things that might get them into trouble at work [9% vs. 6%].

Opportunities for the Future. The survey asked several questions about the offenders' future opportunities, though these questions did not constitute a specific scale. [See Table 28g in Appendix G.] For none of the questions was there a significant change that occurred between admission and graduation that held at parole. However, it is noteworthy that at least two-thirds of the offenders were optimistic that their chances for going to college or acquiring and holding a job were good at all three stages. In addition, about 90% of the offenders responded, at all three stages, that they would be disappointed if they ended up in prison again and were excited about

Charts 10a-10j. The percentage of offenders who agree/strongly agree with questions on motivation for treatment scale.



Charts 11a-11g. The percentage of offenders responding at admission vs. parole that most or all of their friends do the following:



'starting over' again, though they were significantly less likely to indicate this while on parole than when they were admitted to the program.

Conclusion

Overall, our findings at the parole stage are consistent with those we discussed in relation to our larger sample of offenders responding to the survey at admission and graduation. Offenders generally have a favorable opinion of the Boot Camp and about 90% of the offenders, at all three stages, expressed pride that they were admitted into the program. In addition, offenders appeared to appreciate the staff, as indicated by the finding that over 90% of the offenders felt that the good Drill Instructors deserve a great deal of respect. There were areas, however, in which their optimism for beneficial change faded. The finding that, after attending Boot Camp, offenders were less inclined to feel that their experience in the program would help them to secure a job may be due to unrealistic expectations concerning the type and length of training that can be offered by a six-month program. While offenders exhibited high hopes of becoming a better person and staying out of trouble as a result of their Boot Camp experience, the reality of this happening was not as high at graduation or parole. This may again be due to unrealistic optimism and/or to the fact that offenders may be facing the reality that they have some serious problems to be addressed and those problems are brought to their attention through the counseling and treatment they received at the Boot Camp.

While offenders were less inclined to respond that they learned self-discipline after going Boot Camp, there were indications that they became less impulsive in that they were significantly more likely to plan for their future and delay immediate gratification in pursuit of a more distant goal. The reason for the apparent contradiction in these findings is unclear, but it may be that offenders are defining self-discipline as a different construct than impulsivity. Offenders may define self-discipline as gaining the ability to avoid trouble, such as criminal activity. This would be consistent with the finding that offenders were less likely to feel that they would stay out of trouble after going through the program than before. Alternatively, the impulsiveness questions may be more in line with those that measure decision-making skills, for which, as indicated below, offenders also exhibited positive changes. It is important to note, however, that, even with the decline in the percentage of offenders responding that they learned self-discipline or that they would stay out of trouble after going to Boot Camp, the majority of offenders still agreed that they were more self-disciplined and thought they would not get into trouble after they graduated.

Consistent with our earlier findings, the most significant change experienced by offenders is with respect to their enhanced decision-making skills. After going through Boot Camp offenders were significantly more likely to think about the consequences of their decisions, to plan ahead, to make good decisions, and to analyze problems by looking at all of the choices. Again, we speculate that these findings may be due to the Thinking for Change program that was implemented in 1999 and teaches offenders how to think through the consequences of their actions, such as engaging in criminal activity.

While most offenders did not perceive drugs to be a problem in their lives, they were even less inclined to feel this way at the graduation and parole stages than at the admission stage.

However, it is uncertain whether this change is attributable to offenders developing a changing attitude toward drugs, or whether it reflects the fact that drugs are unavailable at Boot Camp [and thus not a problem for them] and/or that offenders are less likely to use drugs while on parole [and risk returning to prison]. Further, it may be that offenders are using drugs on parole [though they do not indicate this on their Self-Report Survey], but they do not perceive that as a problem. Additionally, the majority of offenders reported that they had not received substance abuse treatment while on parole. Whether this finding reflects the lack of treatment need, the lack of resources, or the lack of follow-up is unknown. This issue deserves further attention in future analyses.

At both the admission and parole stages, offenders expressed a high degree of family warmth and togetherness. They indicated that their families often eat together, have fun together, and make them feel loved. With respect to friends, we found that offenders were much less likely to have 'delinquent' friends when they were on parole than they did prior to going to Boot Camp. This is a promising finding as having delinquent friends has been found to be strongly correlated with one's own criminal activity.

Finally, at all three stages, offenders expressed optimism about 'starting over' and the majority felt that they could obtain a job and, eventually attend college. In support of this optimism was the finding that offenders were more likely to be employed full time at the parole stage than at the time they entered Boot Camp. Further, they were much less likely to use drugs or alcohol [which is probably a condition of their parole] and about 90% reported having neither a technical violation nor a new crime charge. Whether these positive behavioral changes last beyond parole, however, is an unknown. Our future recidivism study on the impact of the Boot Camp's aftercare program will hopefully help to answer this question.

Factors Related to Recidivism

A major purpose behind the creation of Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp Program was to reduce criminal behavior, as indicated below in its enabling legislation:

“The Commonwealth, in wishing to salvage the contributions and dedicated work which its displaced citizens may someday offer, is seeking to explore alternative methods of incarceration, which might serve as the catalyst for reducing criminal behavior.” [Act 215 of 1990].

To address this concern, the Commission has undertaken several recidivism studies to examine whether the Boot Camp has been successful in reducing crime. Most recently, we reported on the findings from a recidivism study comparing offenders who graduated from the Boot Camp Program with offenders who were released from traditional prison [*Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp Program: 2000 Report to the Legislature*]. That study found no significant difference in the recidivism rates of the two groups, though there was evidence that the recidivism of Boot Camp offenders was of a less serious nature. That is, while Boot Camp offenders had a higher rate of technical violations than offenders released from prison, they had a slightly lower rate of committing new crimes. The major finding from that study, however, was that employed offenders were significantly less likely than unemployed offenders to recidivate, regardless of whether they went to Boot Camp or prison.

Our previous study, however, included offenders graduating from the program during 1995 and 1996, and many significant changes have taken place since that time, involving improvements to both the programmatic and aftercare components of the program. As reported earlier, one major change was the Boot Camp's implementation of the National Institute of Correction's program, *Thinking for Change*, in 2000 in which offenders are taught to identify thinking and actions that can lead to criminal behavior, and how to replace these with pro social attitudes and behavior. Another significant change was the implementation of a mandatory 90-day aftercare program for all Boot Camp offenders, effective February 2002. This structured re-entry program provides for a smoother transition to the community by offering offenders assistance with job readiness skills, job acquisition, and substance abuse follow-up while living in a supervised, residential facility.

In the coming year, we plan to conduct another recidivism study to examine the effectiveness of the new aftercare program on crime reduction. Those findings will be discussed in the 2003 Legislative Report. In this year's report, we examine the relationship between recidivism and some of the factors included on the Boot Camp Offender Survey.³³

³³ We had originally intended to study the impact of the *Thinking for Change Program* by comparing the recidivism rates of offenders attending the Boot Camp before and after the implementation of the program. However, as the tracking period was shorter for the 'post program' group, over half of the offenders with charges of a new crime or technical violations were awaiting trial or Board Action. However, in the pre-program group, which had a longer tracking period, our recidivism measure included only those cases that resulted in convictions and revocations. Thus, the insufficient number of offenders having their charges resolved in the post-program group did not enable us to conduct the originally intended recidivism analysis.

Sample. The sample for this section of the report consists of 304 offenders who entered the Boot Camp program during the first nine months that we conducted our survey.³⁴ These offenders graduated from the program between April 2001 and December 2001, which allowed for a tracking period ranging from 10-18 months for the purposes of determining recidivism. The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole provided us with the recidivism data, which included technical violations [both charges and revocations] and new crimes [both charges and convictions]. In determining the statistical significance of factors related to recidivism, we used two measures of recidivism: 1) technical violations and new crimes combined and, 2) technical violations and new crimes separately. This allows us to examine success vs. failure in general, and in addition, to specifically tease out whether the type of failure [i.e. new crime or technical violation] makes a difference. We defined offenders as being ‘successful’ if they were still reporting regularly without any action taken by the Parole Board or they had served their maximum sentence without incident. It should be noted that, due to the small sample size, that some of the analyses resulted in categories having too few offenders to draw any meaningful conclusion.

Findings: Self-Report Survey

Table 29 presents the recidivism results by several variables from the Offender Survey. Overall, 65% of the offenders were successful on parole with 18% of the offenders committing a new crime and 17% having a technical violation. With respect to demographic information, we found that the offender’s race, county, education level, employment status, and major source of income were significantly related to recidivism. White offenders were significantly less likely than non-white offenders to recidivate [27% vs. 39%]. Further, non-whites were more likely to commit a new crime than have a technical violation, while whites were more likely to have a technical violation than a new crime [this finding, though not statistically significant, approached the significance level with $p=.059$]. Offenders from rural counties did significantly better than those from urban counties, with offenders from the two most urban areas [Philadelphia and Allegheny] most likely to commit new crimes, while those from other urban counties in the state being most likely to have technical violations. Interestingly, none of the eighteen offenders living out of state recidivated. With respect to education, offenders who attended college were significantly less likely [16%] than those with a high school education [37%] or less [40%] to recidivate. It is interesting to note that while there were only ten offenders who had military experience, none of those offenders recidivated.

The most significant demographic factor related to recidivism was employment status. Offenders who were employed prior to going to Boot Camp [28%] or employed and in school [27%] were significantly less likely than unemployed offenders [49%] to recidivate. Additionally, offenders who indicated that their job was their major source were also significantly less likely to recidivate than those who identified illegal sources as their primary means of earning money [26% vs. 40%].

³⁴ There were 343 offenders who entered the Boot Camp during this time period. Thirty-nine people were excluded from analysis for the following reasons: did not graduate from the program [34] death [2], no recidivism data [2], and tracking period less than six months [1].

Table 29. Recidivism of Boot Camp Graduates by Factors on Offender Survey

	Success		Technical Violation		New Crime		TOTAL		Sig. *	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	a	b
OVERALL	65%	198	17%	52	18%	54	100%	304		
DEMOGRAPHIC										
GENDER									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Male	65%	[193]	17%	[51]	18%	[54]	100%	[298]		
Female	83%	[5]	17%	[1]	0%	[0]	100%	[6]		
RACE									<i>.037</i>	<i>.059</i>
White	73%	[69]	16%	[15]	11%	[10]	100%	[94]		
Non-white	61%	[127]	18%	[37]	21%	[44]	100%	[208]		
AGE AT ADMISSION									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Under 22	57%	[45]	18%	[14]	25%	[20]	100%	[79]		
22-25	67%	[76]	20%	[23]	13%	[15]	100%	[114]		
26-29	68%	[44]	15%	[10]	17%	[11]	100%	[65]		
30 and up	76%	[28]	11%	[4]	14%	[5]	101%	[37]		
COUNTY									<i>.008</i>	<i>.041</i>
Phil/Alleg	60%	[73]	17%	[21]	22%	[27]	99%	[121]		
Other urban	63%	[77]	20%	[25]	17%	[21]	100%	[123]		
Rural	71%	[30]	14%	[6]	14%	[6]	99%	[42]		
Out of state	100%	[18]					100%	[18]		
MARITAL STATUS									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Yes	65%	[34]	10%	[5]	25%	[13]	100%	[52]		
No	65%	[164]	18%	[46]	16%	[41]	99%	[251]		
CHILDREN LIVING WITH OFFENDER									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Yes	55%	[55]	20%	[20]	25%	[25]	100%	[100]		
No	63%	[50]	23%	[18]	15%	[12]	101%	[80]		
EDUCATION									<i>.012</i>	<i>.054</i>
Less than high school	60%	[78]	21%	[27]	20%	[26]	101%	[131]		
High school/Technical school	63%	[75]	17%	[20]	20%	[24]	100%	[119]		
Some college or degree	84%	[37]	9%	[4]	7%	[3]	100%	[41]		
EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO BOOT CAMP									<i>.001</i>	<i>.002</i>
Employed	72%	[115]	11%	[18]	17%	[27]	100%	[160]		
In school and employed	73%	[25]	12%	[4]	15%	[5]	100%	[34]		
Unemployed	51%	[55]	28%	[30]	21%	[22]	100%	[107]		
MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME									<i>.033</i>	<i>no</i>
Illegal	60%	[56]	22%	[20]	18%	[17]	100%	[93]		
Job	74%	[81]	14%	[15]	12%	[13]	100%	[109]		

* a: recidivism measure is statistically significant for technical violation and new crimes combined.

b: recidivism measure is statistically significant for technical violation and new crimes separately.

Table 29. Recidivism of Boot Camp Graduates by Factors on Offender Survey

	Success		Technical Violation		New Crime		TOTAL		Sig. *	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	a	b
MILITARY EXPERIENCE										
Yes	100%	[10]	18%	[52]	19%	[54]	100%	[10]		.018 no
No	64%	[186]	18%	[52]	19%	[54]	101%	[292]		
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPOSURE										
CURRENT OFFENSE										no no
Other	65%	[49]	22%	[17]	13%	[10]	100%	[76]		
Drug	66%	[139]	15%	[32]	19%	[39]	100%	[210]		
PRIOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY										.027 .077
Yes	93%	[13]	7%	[1]			100%	[14]		
No	64%	[164]	17%	[43]	19%	[49]	100%	[256]		
FAMILY MEMBER IN JAIL										.038 .087
Yes	61%	[97]	18%	[29]	21%	[34]	100%	[160]		
No	72%	[96]	15%	[20]	13%	[17]	100%	[133]		
FRIEND IN JAIL										.045 no
Yes	63%	[161]	19%	[47]	18%	[46]	100%	[254]		
No	79%	[34]	9%	[4]	12%	[5]	101%	[43]		
JUVENILE INCARCERATION										.008 .031
Yes	56%	[59]	22%	[23]	22%	[23]	100%	[105]		
No	71%	[137]	14%	[27]	15%	[28]	100%	[192]		
AGE AT FIRST ARREST										.000 .004
14 and under	46%	[29]	27%	[17]	27%	[17]	100%	[63]		
15-17	70%	[57]	15%	[12]	16%	[13]	101%	[82]		
18-20	66%	[47]	20%	[14]	14%	[10]	100%	[71]		
21 and up	81%	[52]	8%	[5]	11%	[7]	100%	[64]		
USE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL										
EVER USE DRUGS										.044 no
Yes	64%	[162]	18%	[45]	19%	[47]	101%	[254]		
No	80%	[32]	13%	[5]	8%	[3]	101%	[40]		
USE ALCOHOL										no no
Yes	66%	[166]	17%	[42]	17%	[42]	100%	[250]		
No	62%	[23]	16%	[6]	22%	[8]	100%	[37]		
ATTEMPT TO QUIT										.017 .058
Yes	61%	[122]	19%	[39]	20%	[40]	100%	[201]		
No	67%	[50]	11%	[7]	12%	[8]	100%	[65]		

* a: recidivism measure is statistically significant for technical violation and new crimes combined.

b: recidivism measure is statistically significant for technical violation and new crimes separately.

Table 29. Recidivism of Boot Camp Graduates by Factors on Offender Survey

	Success		Technical Violation		New Crime		TOTAL		Sig. *	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	a	b
DRUG USE MONTH PRIOR TO ARREST									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
No	64%	[30]	19%	[9]	17%	[8]	100%	[47]		
Yes	64%	[129]	17%	[34]	19%	[38]	100%	[201]		
AGE AT FIRST DRUG USE									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
12 and under	55%	[16]	21%	[6]	24%	[7]	100%	[29]		
12-14	64%	[61]	19%	[18]	17%	[16]	100%	[95]		
15-17	62%	[51]	20%	[16]	18%	[15]	100%	[82]		
17 and up	70%	[28]	10%	[4]	20%	[8]	100%	[40]		
SCALES PROGRAM EXPECTATIONS [graduation]									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Low	68%	[102]	17%	[26]	15%	[22]	100%	[150]		
High	62%	[85]	15%	[15]	23%	[31]	100%	[137]		
PERSONAL BENEFITS [graduation]									<i>no</i>	<i>.013</i>
Low	70%	[92]	20%	[26]	11%	[14]	101%	[132]		
High	63%	[97]	14%	[21]	23%	[36]	100%	[154]		
DECISION-MAKING [graduation]									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Low	63%	[81]	17%	[22]	20%	[25]	100%	[128]		
High	68%	[104]	16%	[24]	17%	[26]	101%	[154]		
PROBLEM RECOGNITION [admission]									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Low	62%	[67]	17%	[19]	21%	[23]	100%	[109]		
High	68%	[79]	18%	[21]	15%	[17]	101%	[117]		
DESIRE FOR HELP [admission]									<i>.081</i>	<i>no</i>
Low	72%	[73]	17%	[17]	12%	[12]	101%	[102]		
High	61%	[75]	18%	[22]	22%	[27]	101%	[124]		
FAMILY WARMTH [admission]									<i>.024</i>	<i>.056</i>
Low	59%	[79]	22%	[29]	19%	[26]	100%	[134]		
High	72%	[113]	13%	[20]	16%	[25]	101%	[158]		
FRIENDS-IN-TROUBLE [admission]									<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>
Low	69%	[104]	17%	[26]	13%	[20]	99%	[150]		
High	63%	[85]	15%	[21]	22%	[30]	100%	[136]		

* a: recidivism measure is statistically significant for technical violation and new crimes combined.

b: recidivism measure is statistically significant for technical violation and new crimes separately.

In examining factors associated with exposure to crime, we found that there was a significant relationship between recidivism and prior criminal activity, and with having a family member or friend incarcerated. Offenders who reported never having a family member incarcerated were significantly more likely to succeed on parole than those who had family members incarcerated. [72% vs. 61%] as did those who reported never having a friend incarcerated [79% vs. 63%]. While there were only fourteen offenders who reported never engaging in previous criminal activity, almost all [93%] succeeded on parole, in comparison to 64% of offenders who reported committing prior crimes.

Being incarcerated as a juvenile was significantly related to recidivism in that those offenders who were incarcerated as juveniles were significantly more likely than those who were not previously incarcerated to commit new crime [22% vs. 15%] and have a technical violation [22% vs. 14%]. The most significant finding [$p=.01$ or less] relevant to criminal activity is the relationship between age at first arrest and recidivism. Offenders who were younger [age 14 and under] when they were first arrested were significantly more likely than those who were older [age 21 and older] to commit a new crime [17% vs. 11%] and have a technical violation [27% vs. 8%]. Most of the offenders had current convictions for drug offenses and they were more likely than offenders convicted of other offenses to commit new crimes and less likely to have technical violations, though this finding was not significant.

With respect to variables relevant to drug use, offenders who never had used drugs were significantly more likely than those who had used drugs to succeed on parole [80% vs. 64%]. Offenders who indicated that others had tried to get them to quit drugs were significantly more likely to recidivate than those who indicated that this was not the case [39% vs. 19%]. While offenders who were older when they started to use drugs were less likely to recidivate, this finding was not significant. There was no significant relationship between the frequency of drug and alcohol use and recidivism.

Findings: Boot Camp Evaluation Survey

In addition to the Self-Report Survey, the offenders also responded to a Boot Camp Evaluation Survey, which included scales measuring program expectations, personal benefits, decision-making, motivation for treatment, family warmth and friends in trouble.³⁵ For the scales measuring offender satisfaction with the program [Beneficial Expectations Scale] and perceived personal changes that occurred as a result of going through the program [Personal Change Scale], we found that offenders reporting the greatest benefits from the program were the ones most likely to recidivate. For the personal change scale, offenders who reported greater personal change after going through Boot Camp were significantly more likely to commit new crimes than those who reported less personal growth [23% vs. 11%], though less likely to have a technical violation [14% vs. 20%]. In addition, offenders who reported the greatest satisfaction with the program were also more likely to recidivate, though this finding was not significant.

³⁵ We conducted factor and reliability analyses on all of the scales and used .500 as a threshold for factor loading and .7 as a threshold for reliability. As neither the Self-Control Scale nor any of its six sub-scales met these requirements, we were unable to include that dimension as part of the analyses.

Earlier, we reported that one of the most significant findings was that offenders developed better decision-making skills after going through Boot Camp. While the direction of the findings indicated that those with higher decision-making skills were less likely to recidivate, this finding was insignificant.

Neither of the Motivation for Treatment scales [Problem Recognition and Desire for Help] was significantly related to recidivism. However, it is interesting to note that the direction of the findings was opposite for the two scales. That is, offenders who exhibited a *high* recognition of their drug problem and offenders with low desire for help were most likely to succeed on parole.

With respect to family and friends, offenders who reported having a high degree of family togetherness were significantly less likely than those having less family togetherness to recidivate [28% vs. 41%]. Those offenders who indicated having more friends in trouble with drugs and crime were also less likely to recidivate, though this finding was not significant.

Conclusion

Overall, about 35% of the offenders in our sample were either charged with a new crime or a technical violation. We found significant differences, however, among offenders with respect to several characteristics. Offenders were significantly more likely to recidivate if they were non-white, unemployed, less educated, from an urban area, had a friend or family member previously incarcerated, had ever used drugs, had someone else encourage them to quit taking drugs or alcohol, were younger at first arrest, and lacked family warmth. Consistent with our previous recidivism study, one of the strongest relationships we found was between employment status and recidivism, with employed offenders being much less likely to recidivate. A caveat to this finding is that it reflects their employment status prior to entering Boot Camp, not their current employment status. However, preliminary analysis of their current employment status [obtained from the Self-Report Survey given at the parole stage] indicates that those offenders who are working full-time are the most successful on parole. As our sample for the parole survey increases, we will be able to have more confidence in that analysis.

Similar to other research findings, we found that offenders were more likely to recidivate if they had previously associated with friends who had been incarcerated. It is encouraging that the majority of offenders reported at the parole stage that they did not 'hang out' with old friends and had established new friendships. Whether that pattern will continue beyond the parole supervision period is unknown. Also consistent with other research findings, we found that offenders who indicated strong family bonds were less likely to recidivate.

Offenders who never used drugs were less likely to recidivate though neither frequency of drug use nor age of onset was found to be significantly related to recidivism. However, the number of offenders who never used drugs was small so caution should be applied to this finding. Again, consistent with previous research, age of first arrest was significantly related to recidivism with those under age 15 at first arrest most likely to be charged with new crimes and technical violations.

One of the major findings from the Offender Survey was that offenders acquired better decision-making skills after going through Boot Camp. This enhanced decision-making, however, did not seem to impact their criminal activity. Though offenders who had better decision-making skills were less likely to recidivate, this finding was not significant.

Offenders who reported gaining more from the program had a higher rate of new crime charges, though a lower rate of technical violations than offenders who indicated that they benefited less from the program. This perhaps could reflect an overly optimistic view among the more serious recidivist offenders that the Boot Camp would offer a panacea for their problems.

There are some caveats to our findings. First, the recidivism analysis was only conducted at the bivariate level, which did not control for the influence of the factors simultaneously. Thus, it is likely that some of the significant findings would not hold when examined at a multivariate level. The small sample size, in addition to time limitations, did not allow for pursuit of further analysis. Next year we anticipate that a larger sample will allow us to conduct analyses to determine which factors are most significantly related to recidivism. Second, the tracking period for the recidivism sample was quite short, ranging from 10 to 18 months. It is likely that, with a longer follow-up period, the recidivism rates will increase and we will want to determine whether factors related to recidivism change. Third, there is always concern about the accuracy of self-report information, particularly when sensitive information about criminal activity and substance abuse is involved. The fact that previous research has found offenders to be honest in their reporting, in tandem with our findings that most offenders have admitted to committing previous crimes and using illegal substances, gives us some confidence that the information obtained via the Offender Survey is credible.

Impact of Boot Camp Eligibility Criteria

Offenders who are Statutorily Ineligible for Boot Camp

As indicated in this report, statute requires that in order to be considered for Boot Camp, the offender must: 1) be sentenced to a state prison, 2) receive a minimum sentence that does not exceed two years and a maximum sentence that does not exceed five years *or* receive a minimum sentence that does not exceed three years and is within two years of serving the minimum sentence, 3) be under 35 years of age, and 4) not have a conviction for one of the excluded offenses.

Table 1a shows how these factors influence the Boot Camp eligibility status of offenders sentenced statewide. While the remaining portion of this report is based upon *offenders*, the data in Table 1a reflect *sentences*. Specifically, the data reflect the percentage of sentences that did not meet the eligibility criteria for the most serious offense per transaction. The percentages reflect how many offenders would be excluded on the basis of each criterion independently. The data indicate that the most important factor excluding an offender from eligibility is not receiving a state prison sentence [83%] while current conviction offense is the criterion least responsible for exclusion [5%].

Table 1a. Statewide Sentences that Do Not Meet the Statutory Eligibility Criteria for Boot Camp [1992-1997]

Statutory Eligibility Criteria	Percent Excluded *
Offender did not receive prison sentence	83%
Offender over age 35	30%
Offender's maximum sentence was over 5 years	27%
Offender's minimum sentence was over 2/3 years	22%
Offender was convicted of one of the excluded offenses	5%

* The percentage is based upon the 333,374 sentences received by the Sentencing Commission from 1992 through 1997.

Impact of 1996 Legislative Change to Eligibility

As indicated in the beginning of the report, the legislature changed the Boot Camp eligibility criteria, effective for offenders sentenced on or after September 3, 1996. Table 1b shows the impact of this legislative change for offenders sentenced during 1997 by showing the difference in the number of offenders who would have been eligible under the previous criteria in comparison to the number eligible under the revised criteria. While the changes to the eligibility criteria worked to both increase [e.g. offenders with longer sentences becoming eligible] and decrease [e.g. more offenses being excluded] the potential pool of Boot Camp candidates, the overall impact of the revised criteria resulted in 275 more offenders becoming eligible for Boot Camp. The greatest impact was in the number of offenders who became eligible because of the change in the minimum sentence [n=363 offenders], which previously required that offenders receive a minimum sentence not exceeding two years. Under the revised legislation offenders are eligible for Boot Camp if they receive a minimum

sentence under three years, but must be within two years of completing their minimum sentence prior to going to Boot Camp. While the legislation expanded the pool of Boot Camp candidates via changes to the sentence length imposed, it also reduced the pool by adding six offenses to the list of ineligible offenses [n=144 offenders]. In addition, the revised legislation now excludes offenders who receive the deadly weapon enhancement under the sentencing guidelines, which reduced the pool by 39 offenders who otherwise would have been eligible.

Table 2a. Impact of 1996 Legislative Changes to Boot Camp Eligibility Criteria.

Statutory Eligibility Criteria	Number of Offenders Affected by 1996 Legislative Change
Offender received prison sentence	0 *
Offender age 35 or younger	0*
Offender's maximum sentence not restricted	+95
Offender's minimum sentence under three years	+363
Offender was convicted of one of the excluded offenses	-144
Offender had deadly weapon enhancement applied	-39
Total Impact of Legislative change to criteria	+275

*There were no changes to the criteria relevant to the person being sentenced to state confinement and being age 35 or younger.

Table 1b. Number of Offenders Statutorily Eligible by County, 1992-2000

County	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		1992 - 2000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	8	0.3%	8	0.4%	6	0.3%	14	0.7%	17	0.8%	17	1.0%	29	1.0%	35	1.1%	40	1.4%	174	0.8%
Allegheny	297	11.7%	234	10.7%	243	10.2%	214	10.1%	164	7.9%	132	7.4%	220	7.5%	210	6.8%	213	7.4%	1927	8.8%
Armstrong	6	0.2%	8	0.4%	10	0.4%	5	0.2%	6	0.3%	10	0.6%	8	0.3%	8	0.3%	3	0.1%	64	0.3%
Beaver	29	1.1%	43	2.0%	25	1.0%	19	0.9%	19	0.9%	21	1.2%	12	0.4%	17	0.6%	27	0.9%	212	1.0%
Bedford	2	0.1%	5	0.2%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	--	0.0%	2	0.1%	5	0.2%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	23	0.1%
Berks	126	4.9%	142	6.5%	146	6.1%	120	5.7%	99	4.7%	89	5.0%	124	4.2%	121	3.9%	134	4.7%	1101	5.0%
Blair	5	0.2%	4	0.2%	15	0.6%	15	0.7%	15	0.7%	11	0.6%	4	0.1%	9	0.3%	18	0.6%	96	0.4%
Bradford	18	0.7%	26	1.2%	27	1.1%	18	0.8%	30	1.4%	17	1.0%	22	0.7%	21	0.7%	9	0.3%	188	0.9%
Bucks	42	1.6%	31	1.4%	37	1.5%	36	1.7%	24	1.2%	21	1.2%	32	1.1%	28	0.9%	36	1.3%	287	1.3%
Butler	10	0.4%	13	0.6%	18	0.8%	12	0.6%	8	0.4%	10	0.6%	19	0.6%	22	0.7%	29	1.0%	141	0.6%
Cambria	22	0.9%	14	0.6%	27	1.1%	21	1.0%	21	1.0%	14	0.8%	26	0.9%	18	0.6%	20	0.7%	183	0.8%
Cameron	1	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	8	0.0%
Carbon	8	0.3%	2	0.1%	12	0.5%	6	0.3%	13	0.6%	8	0.4%	15	0.5%	15	0.5%	9	0.3%	88	0.4%
Centre	19	0.7%	25	1.1%	13	0.5%	8	0.4%	12	0.6%	7	0.4%	21	0.7%	15	0.5%	12	0.4%	132	0.6%
Chester	35	1.4%	41	1.9%	44	1.8%	31	1.5%	28	1.3%	28	1.6%	44	1.5%	61	2.0%	67	2.3%	379	1.7%
Clarion	2	0.1%	6	0.3%	-	0.0%	9	0.4%	7	0.3%	4	0.2%	7	0.2%	5	0.2%	4	0.1%	44	0.2%
Clearfield	18	0.7%	24	1.1%	17	0.7%	11	0.5%	5	0.2%	18	1.0%	25	0.9%	30	1.0%	11	0.4%	159	0.7%
Clinton	8	0.3%	4	0.2%	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	5	0.2%	5	0.3%	9	0.3%	9	0.3%	6	0.2%	50	0.2%
Columbia	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	2	0.1%	10	0.5%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	16	0.5%	3	0.1%	40	0.2%
Crawford	17	0.7%	13	0.6%	16	0.7%	18	0.8%	17	0.8%	12	0.7%	16	0.5%	19	0.6%	15	0.5%	143	0.6%
Cumberland	44	1.7%	23	1.0%	42	1.8%	20	0.9%	18	0.9%	26	1.5%	28	1.0%	34	1.1%	33	1.1%	268	1.2%
Dauphin	168	6.6%	139	6.3%	201	8.4%	184	8.7%	129	6.2%	109	6.1%	190	6.5%	143	4.7%	179	6.2%	1,442	6.5%
Delaware	71	2.8%	75	3.4%	119	5.0%	120	5.7%	100	4.8%	79	4.4%	144	4.9%	143	4.7%	124	4.3%	975	4.4%
Elk	5	0.2%	8	0.4%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	4	0.2%	3	0.2%	7	0.2%	15	0.5%	5	0.2%	53	0.2%
Erie	141	5.5%	113	5.1%	125	5.2%	127	6.0%	115	5.5%	90	5.0%	157	5.3%	127	4.1%	146	5.1%	1,141	5.2%
Fayette	41	1.6%	67	3.0%	80	3.3%	40	1.9%	39	1.9%	28	1.6%	62	2.1%	64	2.1%	51	1.8%	472	2.1%
Forest	-	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	6	0.2%	16	0.1%
Franklin	38	1.5%	24	1.1%	31	1.3%	30	1.4%	44	2.1%	25	1.4%	45	1.5%	36	1.2%	51	1.8%	324	1.5%
Fulton	7	0.3%	3	0.1%	4	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	4	0.2%	5	0.2%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	32	0.1%
Greene	13	0.5%	23	1.0%	10	0.4%	24	1.1%	16	0.8%	12	0.7%	19	0.6%	13	0.4%	5	0.2%	135	0.6%
Huntingdon	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.1%	5	0.2%	4	0.1%	18	0.1%
Indiana	7	0.3%	6	0.3%	8	0.3%	8	0.4%	13	0.6%	9	0.5%	17	0.6%	15	0.5%	11	0.4%	94	0.4%
Jefferson	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	6	0.3%	3	0.1%	8	0.4%	9	0.3%	6	0.2%	5	0.2%	45	0.2%
Juniata	1	0.0%	4	0.2%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	-	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	7	0.2%	20	0.1%
Lackawanna	37	1.5%	31	1.4%	38	1.6%	35	1.7%	44	2.1%	49	2.7%	69	2.3%	55	1.8%	53	1.8%	411	1.9%

Table 1b. Number of Offenders Statutorily Eligible by County, 1992-2000

County	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		1992 - 2000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lancaster	46	1.8%	46	2.1%	44	1.8%	50	2.4%	27	1.3%	34	1.9%	53	1.8%	55	1.8%	40	1.4%	395	1.8%
Lawrence	25	1.0%	29	1.3%	19	0.8%	16	0.8%	15	0.7%	25	1.4%	24	0.8%	26	0.8%	16	0.6%	195	0.9%
Lebanon	27	1.1%	13	0.6%	8	0.3%	17	0.8%	14	0.7%	13	0.7%	19	0.6%	20	0.7%	17	0.6%	148	0.7%
Lehigh	49	1.9%	53	2.4%	76	3.2%	74	3.5%	93	4.5%	61	3.4%	93	3.2%	97	3.2%	87	3.0%	683	3.1%
Luzerne	18	0.7%	9	0.4%	11	0.5%	8	0.4%	20	1.0%	8	0.4%	29	1.0%	23	0.7%	21	0.7%	147	0.7%
Lycoming	80	3.1%	80	3.6%	57	2.4%	52	2.5%	76	3.6%	37	2.1%	61	2.1%	65	2.1%	36	1.3%	544	2.5%
McKean	3	0.1%	6	0.3%	3	0.1%	8	0.4%	21	1.0%	2	0.1%	6	0.2%	9	0.3%	9	0.3%	67	0.3%
Mercer	41	1.6%	40	1.8%	34	1.4%	38	1.8%	22	1.1%	29	1.6%	81	2.8%	57	1.9%	40	1.4%	382	1.7%
Mifflin	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	9	0.4%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	13	0.4%	6	0.2%	4	0.1%	40	0.2%
Monroe	11	0.4%	12	0.5%	18	0.8%	11	0.5%	10	0.5%	20	1.1%	33	1.1%	24	0.8%	12	0.4%	151	0.7%
Montgomery	101	4.0%	54	2.5%	83	3.5%	83	3.9%	75	3.6%	87	4.9%	112	3.8%	94	3.1%	56	1.9%	745	3.4%
Montour	1	0.0%	16	0.7%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	3	0.2%	2	0.1%	5	0.2%	3	0.1%	39	0.2%
Northampton	9	0.4%	-	0.0%	16	0.7%	10	0.5%	30	1.4%	16	0.9%	42	1.4%	27	0.9%	44	1.5%	194	0.9%
Northumberland	26	1.0%	35	1.6%	28	1.2%	20	0.9%	16	0.8%	12	0.7%	39	1.3%	29	0.9%	36	1.3%	241	1.1%
Perry	7	0.3%	5	0.2%	5	0.2%	8	0.4%	9	0.4%	8	0.4%	7	0.2%	16	0.5%	17	0.6%	82	0.4%
Philadelphia	649	25.5%	423	19.3%	417	17.4%	335	15.8%	416	20.0%	352	19.7%	630	21.4%	865	28.2%	819	28.5%	4906	22.3%
Pike	14	0.5%	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	7	0.3%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	8	0.3%	5	0.2%	8	0.3%	52	0.2%
Potter	5	0.2%	6	0.3%	7	0.3%	3	0.1%	6	0.3%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	6	0.2%	39	0.2%
Schuylkill	9	0.4%	4	0.2%	11	0.5%	8	0.4%	8	0.4%	7	0.4%	22	0.7%	16	0.5%	13	0.5%	98	0.4%
Snyder	8	0.3%	6	0.3%	7	0.3%	13	0.6%	9	0.4%	9	0.5%	20	0.7%	21	0.7%	14	0.5%	107	0.5%
Somerset	21	0.8%	27	1.2%	28	1.2%	15	0.7%	16	0.8%	17	1.0%	21	0.7%	7	0.2%	15	0.5%	167	0.8%
Sullivan	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	4	0.2%	-	0.0%	6	0.3%	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	24	0.1%
Susquehanna	5	0.2%	5	0.2%	7	0.3%	7	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	6	0.2%	37	0.2%
Tioga	5	0.2%	10	0.5%	7	0.3%	4	0.2%	13	0.6%	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	17	0.6%	9	0.3%	70	0.3%
Union	5	0.2%	10	0.5%	1	0.0%	6	0.3%	9	0.4%	5	0.3%	14	0.5%	10	0.3%	12	0.4%	72	0.3%
Venango	14	0.5%	16	0.7%	19	0.8%	28	1.3%	24	1.2%	12	0.7%	42	1.4%	24	0.8%	43	1.6%	222	1.0%
Warren	16	0.6%	15	0.7%	3	0.1%	9	0.4%	5	0.2%	13	0.7%	4	0.1%	6	0.2%	7	0.2%	78	0.4%
Washington	18	0.7%	13	0.6%	16	0.7%	18	0.8%	8	0.4%	6	0.3%	7	0.2%	22	0.7%	17	0.6%	125	0.6%
Wayne	4	0.2%	4	0.2%	8	0.3%	7	0.3%	4	0.2%	11	0.6%	12	0.4%	22	0.7%	12	0.4%	84	0.4%
Westmoreland	35	1.4%	30	1.4%	23	1.0%	19	0.9%	26	1.2%	24	1.3%	30	1.0%	29	0.9%	40	1.4%	256	1.2%
Wyoming	4	0.2%	3	0.1%	4	0.2%	5	0.2%	8	0.4%	3	0.2%	11	0.4%	7	0.2%	5	0.2%	50	0.2%
York	36	1.4%	53	2.4%	83	3.5%	63	3.0%	69	3.3%	94	5.3%	95	3.2%	133	4.3%	65	2.3%	691	3.1%
TOTAL [missing]	2547	100.0%	2197	100.0%	2391	100.0%	2121	100.0%	2085	100.0%	1789	100.0%	2940	100.0%	3070	100.0%	2876	100.0%	22016	100.0%
											[5]				[1]		[3]		[9]	

Table 2b. Number of Offenders Recommended by Judge by County, 1992-2000

County	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		1992-2000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	1	0.3%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	5	2.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	14	0.4%
Allegheny	7	1.8%	31	5.0%	37	6.2%	35	10.3%	13	7.3%	11	5.7%	14	6.7%	51	8.8%	54	9.4%	253	6.9%
Armstrong	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%
Beaver	1	0.3%	8	1.3%	9	1.5%	4	1.2%	1	0.6%	3	1.6%	2	1.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	31	0.8%
Bedford	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Berks	24	6.3%	50	8.0%	38	6.4%	14	4.1%	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	3	1.4%	10	1.7%	40	7.0%	182	5.0%
Blair	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	4	0.1%
Bradford	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	2	0.6%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
Bucks	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	6	0.2%
Butler	0	0.0%	4	0.6%	5	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	12	0.3%
Cambria	4	1.1%	4	0.6%	14	2.3%	2	0.6%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%	3	1.4%	8	1.4%	10	1.7%	49	1.3%
Cameron	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carbon	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	8	1.3%	2	0.6%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	16	0.4%
Centre	5	1.3%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	2	1.0%	5	2.4%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	22	0.6%
Chester	4	1.1%	14	2.3%	16	2.7%	7	2.1%	5	2.8%	4	2.1%	1	0.5%	11	1.9%	16	2.8%	78	2.1%
Clarion	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	5	1.5%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%
Clearfield	4	1.1%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	12	0.3%
Clinton	2	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	10	0.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	2	0.3%	5	0.1%
Crawford	3	0.8%	2	0.3%	12	2.0%	5	1.5%	2	1.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	31	0.8%
Cumberland	7	1.8%	6	1.0%	13	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	8	1.4%	6	1.0%	43	1.2%
Dauphin	17	4.5%	36	5.8%	34	5.7%	15	4.4%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%	5	2.4%	8	1.4%	22	3.8%	141	3.8%
Delaware	8	2.1%	19	3.1%	25	4.2%	15	4.4%	10	5.6%	26	13.5%	26	12.4%	40	6.9%	31	5.4%	200	5.4%
Elk	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	4	0.1%
Erie	30	7.9%	31	5.0%	36	6.0%	43	12.6%	23	12.9%	13	6.8%	10	4.8%	37	6.4%	55	9.6%	278	7.6%
Fayette	0	0.0%	18	2.9%	15	2.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.6%	3	1.6%	1	0.5%	17	2.9%	17	3.0%	73	2.0%
Forest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	3	0.1%
Franklin	2	0.5%	5	0.8%	8	1.3%	2	0.6%	2	1.1%	4	2.1%	3	1.4%	13	2.2%	5	0.9%	44	1.2%
Fulton	2	0.5%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	9	0.2%
Greene	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	6	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.2%
Huntingdon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Indiana	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%	1	0.3%	3	1.7%	4	2.1%	2	1.0%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	21	0.6%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	2	0.3%	10	0.3%
Juniata	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
Lackawanna	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	7	1.2%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	4	1.9%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	22	0.6%

Table 2b. Number of Offenders Recommended by Judge by County, 1992-2000

County	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		1992-2000	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lancaster	3	0.8%	8	1.3%	7	1.2%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	9	1.5%	4	0.7%	37	1.0%
Lawrence	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
Lebanon	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
Lehigh	12	3.2%	19	3.1%	27	4.5%	22	6.5%	29	16.3%	11	5.7%	5	2.4%	12	2.1%	11	1.9%	148	4.0%
Luzerne	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	10	0.3%
Lycoming	33	8.7%	44	7.1%	25	4.2%	6	1.8%	6	3.4%	2	1.0%	11	5.3%	9	1.5%	5	0.9%	141	3.8%
McKean	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	10	0.3%
Mercer	5	1.3%	15	2.4%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	6	3.1%	14	6.7%	17	2.9%	14	2.4%	76	2.1%
Mifflin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Monroe	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Montgomery	17	4.5%	7	1.1%	23	3.9%	14	4.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	3	1.4%	9	1.5%	5	0.9%	79	2.2%
Montour	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.0%
Northampton	3	0.8%	10	0.0%	8	1.3%	2	0.6%	3	1.7%	2	1.0%	5	2.4%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	39	1.1%
Northumberland	0	0.0%	12	1.9%	7	1.2%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	3.3%	4	0.7%	6	1.0%	38	1.0%
Perry	2	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.6%	2	1.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	6	1.0%	2	0.3%	18	0.5%
Philadelphia	163	42.9%	190	30.5%	135	22.7%	70	20.6%	47	26.4%	46	24.0%	51	24.4%	202	34.8%	176	30.6%	1080	29.4%
Pike	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	9	0.2%
Potter	1	0.3%	4	0.6%	3	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	11	0.3%
Schuylkill	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
Snyder	1	0.3%	4	0.6%	4	0.7%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	15	0.4%
Somerset	0	0.0%	9	1.4%	11	1.8%	1	0.3%	2	1.1%	2	1.0%	4	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	0.8%
Sullivan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
Susquehanna	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
Tioga	1	0.3%	6	1.0%	2	0.3%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	0.4%
Union	1	0.3%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	2	1.0%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	4	0.7%	14	0.4%
Venango	4	1.1%	8	1.3%	9	1.5%	7	2.1%	3	1.7%	3	1.6%	2	1.0%	2	0.3%	7	1.2%	45	1.2%
Warren	6	1.6%	6	1.0%	1	0.2%	4	1.2%	2	1.1%	4	2.1%	1	0.5%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	28	0.8%
Washington	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	8	0.2%
Wayne	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.9%	2	0.3%	14	0.4%
Westmoreland	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	8	1.4%	7	1.2%	22	0.6%
Wyoming	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	2	0.3%	9	0.2%
York	1	0.3%	14	2.3%	23	3.9%	17	5.0%	8	4.5%	15	7.8%	13	6.2%	40	6.9%	16	2.8%	147	4.0%
TOTAL [missing county]	380	100.0%	622	100.0%	596	100.0%	340	100.0%	178	100.0%	192	100.0%	209	100.0%	581	100.0%	575	100.0%	3673	100.0%

Table 3b. Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp by County, 1992-2000

County	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total 92-00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	-		-		-		1	0.3%	3	1.0%	4	1.1%	2	0.5%	3	0.7%	3	0.6%	16	0.8%
Allegheny	-		7	5.6%	19	10.3%	33	11.3%	32	11.0%	36	9.9%	46	12.3%	44	10.4%	60	11.6%	277	13.2%
Armstrong	-		1	0.8%	-		-		-		-		2	0.5%	1	0.2%	-		4	0.2%
Beaver	-		1	0.8%	3	1.6%	4	1.4%	2	0.7%	6	1.6%	3	0.8%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	22	1.1%
Bedford	-		-		-		-		1	0.3%	-		-		-		-		1	0.0%
Berks	5	12.8%	18	14.4%	11	5.9%	7	2.4%	4	1.4%	7	1.9%	17	4.5%	14	3.3%	22	4.3%	105	5.0%
Blair	-		-		-		1	0.3%	-		1	0.3%	-		-		-		2	0.1%
Bradford	1	2.6%	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	-		2	0.5%	2	0.4%	11	0.5%
Bucks	-		-		-		-		-		2	0.5%	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	-		5	0.2%
Butler	-		-		2	1.1%	2	0.7%	-		1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	9	0.4%
Cambria	-		1	0.8%	1	0.5%	3	1.0%	1	0.3%	-		2	0.5%	5	1.2%	4	0.8%	17	0.8%
Cameron	-		-		1	0.5%	-		1	0.3%	-		-		-		-		2	0.1%
Carbon	-		-		-		1	0.3%	2	0.7%	-		-		-		1	0.2%	4	0.2%
Centre	1	2.6%	1	0.8%	-		-		3	1.0%	5	1.4%	4	1.1%	7	1.7%	1	0.2%	22	1.1%
Chester	2	5.1%	3	2.4%	3	1.6%	13	4.5%	7	2.4%	7	1.9%	12	3.2%	7	1.7%	18	3.5%	72	3.4%
Clarion	-		1	0.8%	2	1.1%	-		3	1.0%	1	0.3%	-		-		1	0.2%	8	0.4%
Clearfield	-		-		1	0.5%	-		1	0.3%	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	3	0.7%	2	0.4%	11	0.5%
Clinton	-		1	0.8%	1	0.5%	-		-		-		-		1	0.2%	-		3	0.1%
Columbia	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Crawford	-		1	0.8%	2	1.1%	4	1.4%	3	1.0%	-		-		3	0.7%	1	0.2%	14	0.7%
Cumberland	-		-		3	1.6%	-		1	0.3%	2	0.5%	6	1.6%	4	0.9%	5	1.0%	21	1.0%
Dauphin	5	12.8%	8	6.4%	11	5.9%	18	6.2%	19	6.6%	19	5.2%	16	4.3%	25	5.9%	29	5.6%	150	7.2%
Delaware	-		7	5.6%	7	3.8%	20	6.8%	23	7.9%	34	9.3%	31	8.3%	32	7.6%	47	9.1%	201	9.6%
Elk	-		-		1	0.5%	-		-		-		-		1	0.2%	-		2	0.1%
Erie	-		2	1.6%	15	8.1%	16	5.5%	20	6.9%	28	7.7%	16	4.3%	18	4.3%	20	3.9%	135	6.5%
Fayette	-		3	2.4%	3	1.6%	4	1.4%	3	1.0%	6	1.6%	10	2.7%	5	1.2%	14	2.7%	48	2.3%
Forest	-		-		-		-		-		-		1	0.3%	1	0.2%	-		2	0.1%
Franklin	-		1	0.8%	2	1.1%	3	1.0%	6	2.1%	7	1.9%	1	0.3%	5	1.2%	9	1.7%	34	1.6%
Fulton	-		1	0.8%	-		1	0.3%	-		2	0.5%	-		1	0.2%	-		5	0.2%
Greene	1	2.6%	1	0.8%	-		4	1.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	-		-		-		8	0.4%
Huntingdon	-		-		2	1.1%	-		-		1	0.3%	-		1	0.2%	2	0.4%	6	0.3%
Indiana	-		1	0.8%	-		1	0.3%	2	0.7%	3	0.8%	1	0.3%	3	0.7%	2	0.4%	13	0.6%
Jefferson	-		-		-		1	0.3%	-		4	1.1%	3	0.8%	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	12	0.6%
Juniata	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Lackawanna	-		-		-		3	1.0%	4	1.4%	7	1.9%	2	0.5%	7	1.7%	1	0.2%	24	1.1%

Table 3b. Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp by County, 1992-2000

County	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total 92-00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lancaster	3	7.7%	2	1.6%	5	2.7%	6	2.1%	4	1.4%	11	3.0%	15	4.0%	6	1.4%	13	2.5%	65	3.1%
Lawrence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	3	0.1%
Lebanon	-	-	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	-	-	-	-	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	-	-	-	-	5	0.2%
Lehigh	-	-	9	7.2%	3	1.6%	13	4.5%	19	6.6%	10	2.7%	15	4.0%	11	2.6%	13	2.5%	93	4.4%
Luzerne	1	2.6%	-	-	1	0.5%	-	-	2	0.7%	4	1.1%	4	1.1%	2	0.5%	5	1.0%	19	0.9%
Lycoming	2	5.1%	12	9.6%	15	8.1%	8	2.7%	7	2.4%	15	4.1%	9	2.4%	17	4.0%	6	1.2%	91	4.3%
McKean	1	2.6%	-	-	2	1.1%	-	-	3	1.0%	-	-	-	-	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	10	0.5%
Mercer	1	2.6%	4	3.2%	-	-	-	-	5	1.7%	5	1.4%	8	2.1%	8	1.9%	15	2.9%	46	2.2%
Mifflin	-	-	-	-	1	0.5%	-	-	1	0.3%	-	-	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	-	-	5	0.2%
Monroe	-	-	-	-	2	1.1%	-	-	-	-	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	-	-	2	0.4%	6	0.3%
Montgomery	5	12.8%	2	1.6%	7	3.8%	7	2.4%	6	2.1%	9	2.5%	5	1.3%	19	4.5%	20	3.9%	80	3.8%
Montour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.7%	-	-	3	0.1%
Northampton	-	-	1	0.8%	4	2.2%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%	4	1.1%	2	0.5%	4	0.8%	21	1.0%
Northumberland	-	-	1	0.8%	2	1.1%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%	-	-	3	0.7%	4	0.8%	16	0.8%
Perry	1	2.6%	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	-	-	2	0.7%	4	1.1%	3	0.8%	-	-	-	-	12	0.6%
Philadelphia	10	25.6%	22	17.6%	27	14.6%	79	27.1%	66	22.8%	68	18.6%	91	24.3%	106	25.1%	135	26.2%	604	28.9%
Pike	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.1%
Potter	-	-	1	0.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1%
Schuylkill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3%	-	-	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.1%
Snyder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	-	-	-	-	2	0.1%
Somerset	-	-	-	-	3	1.6%	-	-	-	-	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	10	0.5%
Sullivan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0%
Susquehanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tioga	-	-	2	1.6%	2	1.1%	2	0.7%	4	1.4%	3	0.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	0.6%
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.7%	-	-	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	8	0.4%
Venango	-	-	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	5	1.7%	6	2.1%	7	1.9%	7	1.9%	4	0.9%	3	0.6%	34	1.6%
Warren	-	-	-	-	3	1.6%	3	1.0%	-	-	2	0.5%	4	1.1%	-	-	1	0.2%	13	0.6%
Washington	-	-	-	-	1	0.5%	-	-	1	0.3%	3	0.8%	4	1.1%	-	-	2	0.4%	11	0.5%
Wayne	-	-	-	-	2	1.1%	1	0.3%	-	-	2	0.5%	-	-	3	0.7%	2	0.4%	10	0.5%
Westmoreland	-	-	-	-	2	1.1%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	5	1.4%	4	1.1%	5	1.2%	6	1.2%	25	1.2%
Wyoming	-	-	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	-	-	1	0.3%	-	-	-	-	1	0.2%	-	-	4	0.2%
York	-	-	5	4.0%	8	4.3%	19	6.5%	13	4.5%	18	4.9%	14	3.7%	24	5.7%	24	4.7%	125	6.0%
TOTAL	39	100.0%	125	100.0%	185	100.0%	292	100.0%	290	100.0%	365	100.0%	374	100.0%	423	100.0%	516	100%	2609	100.0%

Table 4b. The Rank Order of Counties by Number of Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp [1992-2000]

County	N	%	County	N	%
Philadelphia	4906	22.3%	Greene	135	0.6%
Allegheny	1927	8.8%	Centre	132	0.6%
Dauphin	1442	6.5%	Washington	125	0.6%
Erie	1141	5.2%	Snyder	107	0.5%
Berks	1101	5.0%	Schuylkill	98	0.4%
Delaware	975	4.4%	Blair	96	0.4%
Montgomery	745	3.4%	Indiana	94	0.4%
York	691	3.1%	Carbon	88	0.4%
Lehigh	683	3.1%	Wayne	84	0.4%
Lycoming	544	2.5%	Perry	82	0.4%
Fayette	472	2.1%	Warren	78	0.4%
Lackawanna	411	1.9%	Union	72	0.3%
Lancaster	395	1.8%	Tioga	70	0.3%
Mercer	382	1.7%	McKean	67	0.3%
Chester	379	1.7%	Armstrong	64	0.3%
Franklin	324	1.5%	Elk	53	0.2%
Bucks	287	1.3%	Pike	52	0.2%
Cumberland	268	1.2%	Clinton	50	0.2%
Westmoreland	256	1.2%	Wyoming	50	0.2%
Northumberland	241	1.1%	Jefferson	45	0.2%
Venango	222	1.0%	Clarion	44	0.2%
Beaver	212	1.0%	Columbia	40	0.2%
Lawrence	195	0.9%	Mifflin	40	0.2%
Northhampton	194	0.9%	Montour	39	0.2%
Bradford	188	0.9%	Potter	39	0.2%
Cambria	183	0.8%	Susquehanna	37	0.2%
Adams	174	0.8%	Fulton	32	0.1%
Somerset	167	0.8%	Sullivan	24	0.1%
Clearfield	159	0.7%	Bedford	23	0.1%
Monroe	151	0.7%	Juniata	20	0.1%
Lebanon	148	0.7%	Huntingdon	18	0.1%
Luzerne	147	0.7%	Forest	16	0.1%
Crawford	143	0.6%	Cameron	8	0.0%
Butler	141	0.6%	TOTAL	22016	100.0%

Note: There are 9 cases missing county.

Table 5b. The Rank Order of Counties by the Number of Offenders Recommended by Judges for Boot Camp [1992-2000]

County	N	%	County	N	%
Philadelphia	1080	29.4%	Tioga	13	0.4%
Erie	278	7.6%	Butler	12	0.3%
Allegheny	253	6.9%	Clearfield	12	0.3%
Delaware	200	5.4%	Potter	11	0.3%
Berks	182	5.0%	Clinton	10	0.3%
Lehigh	148	4.0%	Jefferson	10	0.3%
York	147	4.0%	Luzerne	10	0.3%
Dauphin	141	3.8%	McKean	10	0.3%
Lycoming	141	3.8%	Fulton	9	0.2%
Montgomery	79	2.2%	Greene	9	0.2%
Chester	78	2.1%	Pike	9	0.2%
Mercer	76	2.1%	Wyoming	9	0.2%
Fayette	73	2.0%	Armstrong	8	0.2%
Cambria	49	1.3%	Clarion	8	0.2%
Venango	45	1.2%	Washington	8	0.2%
Franklin	44	1.2%	Bucks	6	0.2%
Cumberland	43	1.2%	Bradford	5	0.1%
Northhampton	39	1.1%	Columbia	5	0.1%
Northumberland	38	1.0%	Schuylkill	5	0.1%
Lancaster	37	1.0%	Blair	4	0.1%
Beaver	31	0.8%	Elk	4	0.1%
Crawford	31	0.8%	Lebanon	4	0.1%
Somerset	29	0.8%	Sullivan	4	0.1%
Warren	28	0.8%	Forest	3	0.1%
Centre	22	0.6%	Juniata	3	0.1%
Lackawanna	22	0.6%	Lawrence	3	0.1%
Westmoreland	22	0.6%	Susquehanna	3	0.1%
Indiana	21	0.6%	Huntingdon	2	0.1%
Perry	18	0.5%	Mifflin	2	0.1%
Carbon	16	0.4%	Monroe	2	0.1%
Snyder	15	0.4%	Bedford	1	0.0%
Adams	14	0.4%	Montour	1	0.0%
Union	14	0.4%	Cameron	0	0.0%
Wayne	14	0.4%	TOTAL	3673	100.0%

Table 6b. The Rank Order of Counties by the Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp [1992-2000]

County	N	%	County	N	%
Philadelphia	604	28.9%	Washington	11	0.5%
Allegheny	277	13.2%	McKean	10	0.5%
Delaware	201	9.6%	Somerset	10	0.5%
Dauphin	150	7.2%	Wayne	10	0.5%
Erie	135	6.5%	Butler	9	0.4%
York	125	6.0%	Clarion	8	0.4%
Berks	105	5.0%	Greene	8	0.4%
Lehigh	93	4.4%	Union	8	0.4%
Lycoming	91	4.3%	Huntingdon	6	0.3%
Montgomery	80	3.8%	Monroe	6	0.3%
Chester	72	3.4%	Bucks	5	0.2%
Lancaster	65	3.1%	Fulton	5	0.2%
Fayette	48	2.3%	Lebanon	5	0.2%
Mercer	46	2.2%	Mifflin	5	0.2%
Franklin	34	1.6%	Armstrong	4	0.2%
Venango	34	1.6%	Carbon	4	0.2%
Westmoreland	25	1.2%	Wyoming	4	0.2%
Lackawanna	24	1.1%	Clinton	3	0.1%
Beaver	22	1.1%	Lawrence	3	0.1%
Centre	22	1.1%	Montour	3	0.1%
Cumberland	21	1.0%	Pike	3	0.1%
Northhampton	21	1.0%	Schuylkill	3	0.1%
Luzerne	19	0.9%	Blair	2	0.1%
Cambria	17	0.8%	Cameron	2	0.1%
Adams	16	0.8%	Elk	2	0.1%
Northumberland	16	0.8%	Forest	2	0.1%
Crawford	14	0.7%	Potter	2	0.1%
Indiana	13	0.6%	Snyder	2	0.1%
Tioga	13	0.6%	Bedford	1	0.0%
Warren	13	0.6%	Sullivan	1	0.0%
Jefferson	12	0.6%	Columbia	0	-
Perry	12	0.6%	Juniata	0	-
Bradford	11	0.5%	Susquehanna	0	-
Clearfield	11	0.5%	TOTAL	2609	100.0%

Table 7b. The Rank Order of Counties by the Percent of Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp Who are Recommended by Judge [1992-2000]

COUNTY	Number Eligible by Statute	Number Recommended by Judge	Judicial Referral Rate	COUNTY	Number Eligible by Statute	Number Recommended by Judge	Judicial Referral Rate
Warren	78	28	35.9%	Juniata	20	3	15.0%
Potter	39	11	28.2%	McKean	67	10	14.9%
Fulton	32	9	28.1%	Beaver	212	31	14.6%
Cambria	183	49	26.8%	Snyder	107	15	14.0%
Lycoming	544	141	25.9%	Franklin	324	44	13.6%
Erie	1141	278	24.4%	Allegheny	1927	253	13.1%
Indiana	94	21	22.3%	Armstrong	64	8	12.5%
Jefferson	45	10	22.2%	Columbia	40	5	12.5%
Philadelphia	4906	1080	22.0%	Huntingdon	18	2	11.1%
Perry	82	18	22.0%	Montgomery	745	79	10.6%
Crawford	143	31	21.7%	Dauphin	1442	141	9.8%
Lehigh	683	148	21.7%	Lancaster	395	37	9.4%
York	691	147	21.3%	Westmoreland	256	22	8.6%
Chester	379	78	20.6%	Butler	141	12	8.5%
Delaware	975	200	20.5%	Susquehanna	37	3	8.1%
Venango	222	45	20.3%	Adams	174	14	8.0%
Northampton	194	39	20.1%	Clearfield	159	12	7.5%
Clinton	50	10	20.0%	Elk	53	4	7.5%
Mercer	382	76	19.9%	Luzerne	147	10	6.8%
Union	72	14	19.4%	Greene	135	9	6.7%
Forest	16	3	18.8%	Washington	125	8	6.4%
Tioga	70	13	18.6%	Lackawanna	411	22	5.4%
Carbon	88	16	18.2%	Schuylkill	98	5	5.1%
Clarion	44	8	18.2%	Mifflin	40	2	5.0%
Wyoming	50	9	18.0%	Bedford	23	1	4.3%
Somerset	167	29	17.4%	Blair	96	4	4.2%
Pike	52	9	17.3%	Lebanon	148	4	2.7%
Centre	132	22	16.7%	Bradford	188	5	2.7%
Sullivan	24	4	16.7%	Montour	39	1	2.6%
Wayne	84	14	16.7%	Bucks	287	6	2.1%
Berks	1101	182	16.5%	Lawrence	195	3	1.5%
Cumberland	268	43	16.0%	Monroe	151	2	1.3%
Northumberland	241	38	15.8%	Cameron	8	0	0.0%
Fayette	472	73	15.5%	TOTAL	22016	3673	16.7%

Note: There are six cases in the eligibility category and three cases in the recommendation category that are missing county.

Table 8b. The Rank Order of Counties by the Percent of Offenders Recommended by the Judge and Admitted by DOC into Boot Camp [1992-2000]

COUNTY	Number Recommended by Judge	Number Admitted by DOC	Admission Rate	COUNTY	Number Recommended by Judge	Number Admitted by DOC	Admission Rate
Adams	14	16	*	Forest	3	2	66.7%
Allegheny	253	277	*	Perry	18	12	66.7%
Bradford	5	11	*	Fayette	73	48	65.8%
Cameron	0	2	*	Lycoming	141	91	64.5%
Dauphin	141	150	*	Lehigh	148	93	62.8%
Delaware	200	201	*	Indiana	21	13	61.9%
Huntingdon	2	6	*	Mercer	76	46	60.5%
Jefferson	10	12	*	Schuylkill	5	3	60.0%
Lackawanna	22	24	*	Berks	182	105	57.7%
Lancaster	37	65	*	Union	14	8	57.1%
Lebanon	4	5	*	Philadelphia	1080	604	55.9%
Luzerne	10	19	*	Fulton	9	5	55.6%
Mifflin	2	5	*	Northhampton	39	21	53.8%
Monroe	2	6	*	Armstrong	8	4	50.0%
Montgomery	79	80	*	Blair	4	2	50.0%
Montour	1	3	*	Elk	4	2	50.0%
Washington	8	11	*	Cumberland	43	21	48.8%
Westmoreland	22	25	*	Erie	278	135	48.6%
Bedford	1	1	100.0%	Warren	28	13	46.4%
Centre	22	22	100.0%	Crawford	31	14	45.2%
Clarion	8	8	100.0%	Wyoming	9	4	44.4%
Lawrence	3	3	100.0%	Northumberland	38	16	42.1%
McKean	10	10	100.0%	Cambria	49	17	34.7%
Tioga	13	13	100.0%	Somerset	29	10	34.5%
Chester	78	72	92.3%	Pike	9	3	33.3%
Clearfield	12	11	91.7%	Clinton	10	3	30.0%
Greene	9	8	88.9%	Carbon	16	4	25.0%
York	147	125	85.0%	Sullivan	4	1	25.0%
Bucks	6	5	83.3%	Potter	11	2	18.2%
Franklin	44	34	77.3%	Snyder	15	2	13.3%
Venango	45	34	75.6%	Columbia	5	0	0.0%
Butler	12	9	75.0%	Juniata	3	0	0.0%
Wayne	14	10	71.4%	Susquehanna	3	0	0.0%
Beaver	31	22	71.0%	TOTAL	3673	2609	71.0%

* These counties had more Boot Camp admissions than judicial referrals.

Note: There are three cases in the recommendation category that are missing county.

Table 9b. Number of Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp by Offense and Year

OFFENSE	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total 92-'00		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agg. Assault	104	4%	93	4%	110	5%	47	0%	127	6%	91	5%	220	7%	254	8%	249	9%	1,295	6%	
Simple Assault	74	3%	59	3%	70	3%	18	1%	60	3%	44	2%	61	2%	67	2%	67	2%	520	2%	
Burglary	329	13%	282	13%	280	12%	114	5%	258	12%	149	8%	275	9%	248	8%	228	8%	2,163	10%	
Drug-felony	884	35%	769	35%	900	38%	740	35%	822	39%	771	43%	1110	38%	1388	45%	1347	47%	8,731	40%	
Drug-misd.	27	1%	26	1%	32	1%	34	2%	19	1%	34	2%	42	1%	31	1%	30	1%	275	1%	
Robbery	117	5%	107	5%	102	4%	90	4%	101	5%	66	4%	171	6%	153	5%	111	4%	1,018	5%	
Theft	624	24%	508	23%	520	22%	231	11%	319	15%	217	12%	463	16%	349	11%	295	10%	3,526	16%	
Weapon	63	2%	68	3%	84	4%	50	2%	48	2%	67	4%	87	3%	123	4%	90	3%	680	3%	
Other	325	13%	285	13%	293	12%	797	38%	331	16%	355	20%	511	17%	367	12%	378	13%	3,642	17%	
DUI														91	3%	84	3%			175	1%
TOTAL	2,547	100%	2,197	100%	2,391	100%	2,121	98%	2,085	100%	1794	100%	2940	100%	3071	100%	2879	100%	22,025	100%	

Table 10b. Number of Offenders Recommended by the Judge for Boot Camp by Offense and Year

OFFENSE	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agg. Assault	12	3%	26	4%	25	4%	22	6%	10	6%	8	4%	12	6%	33	6%	42	7%	190	5%	
Simple Assault	5	1%	6	1%	5	1%	4	1%	3	2%	3	2%	4	2%	14	2%	7	1%	51	1%	
Burglary	65	17%	107	17%	88	15%	35	10%	17	10%	18	9%	11	5%	39	7%	46	8%	426	12%	
Drug-felony	161	42%	272	44%	295	49%	184	54%	111	62%	109	57%	113	54%	353	61%	338	59%	1,936	53%	
Drug-misd.	1	0%	3	0%	1	0%	4	1%	1	1%	2	1%	3	1%	3	1%	4	1%	22	1%	
Robbery	10	3%	33	5%	37	6%	0	0%	4	2%	10	5%	13	6%	31	5%	28	5%	166	5%	
Theft	98	26%	128	21%	103	17%	45	13%	18	10%	25	13%	28	13%	56	10%	45	8%	546	15%	
Weapon	4	1%	6	1%	12	2%	1	0%	2	1%	3	2%	5	2%	15	3%	13	2%	61	2%	
Other	24	6%	41	7%	30	5%	48	14%	12	7%	14	7%	20	10%	27	5%	43	7%	259	7%	
DUI														10	2%	9	2%			19	1%
TOTAL	380	100%	622	100%	596	100%	343	100%	178	100%	192	100%	209	100%	581	100%	575	100%	3,676	100%	

Table 11b. Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp by Offense and Year

OFFENSE	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agg. Assault	3	8%	0	0%	7	4%	11	4%	8	3%	14	4%	10	3%	14	3%	20	4%	87	3%
Simple Assault	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%	4	1%	5	1%	7	1%	26	1%
Burglary	5	13%	13	10%	30	17%	25	9%	30	12%	40	11%	36	10%	33	8%	29	6%	241	10%
Drug-felony	22	56%	77	62%	99	57%	174	66%	145	58%	205	56%	236	63%	265	63%	357	69%	1580	62%
Drug-misd.	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	3	1%	5	0%
Robbery	0	0%	3	2%	2	1%	8	3%	9	4%	12	3%	9	2%	19	4%	14	3%	76	3%
Theft	6	15%	16	13%	25	14%	19	7%	24	10%	23	6%	32	9%	33	8%	36	7%	214	8%
Weapon	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	5	2%	2	1%	4	1%	9	2%	9	2%	30	1%
Other	1	3%	15	12%	11	6%	26	10%	26	10%	65	18%	43	11%	31	7%	35	7%	253	10%
DUI/Hom by Veh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3%	6	1%	18	1%
TOTAL	39	100%	124	100%	174	100%	265	100%	250	100%	365	100%	374	100%	423	100%	516	100%	2,530	100%

missing offense information

[1]

[11]

[27]

[40]

[79]

Table 12b. Number of Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp by Prior Record Score and Year

Prior Record Score	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total 92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	859	34%	685	31%	817	34%	634	30%	654	32%	578	32%	884	30%	806	26%	725	25%	6,642	30%
1	197	8%	174	8%	158	7%	176	8%	161	8%	129	7%	245	8%	250	8%	210	7%	1,700	8%
2	306	12%	305	14%	324	14%	276	13%	289	14%	232	13%	389	13%	412	13%	415	15%	2,948	13%
3	221	9%	207	9%	222	9%	166	8%	147	7%	154	9%	311	11%	315	10%	330	12%	2,073	9%
4	251	10%	244	11%	248	10%	258	12%	237	11%	196	11%	279	9%	351	11%	336	12%	2,400	11%
5	169	7%	133	6%	151	6%	298	14%	363	18%	338	19%	577	20%	696	23%	628	22%	3,353	15%
6	543	21%	448	20%	468	20%	309	15%	228	11%	167	9%	255	9%	230	8%	211	7%	2,859	13%
Total	2,546	101%	2,196	99%	2,388	100%	2,117	100%	2,079	101%	1,794	100%	2,940	100%	3,060	100%	2,855	100%	21,975	100%
[missing PRS]	[1]		[1]		[3]		[4]		[6]				[11]		[24]				[50]	

Table 13b. Number of Offenders Recommended by the Judge for Boot Camp by Prior Record Score and Year

Prior Record Score	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	122	32%	187	30%	180	30%	104	30%	60	34%	62	32%	69	33%	169	29%	185	32%	1,138	31%
1	27	7%	49	8%	49	8%	36	10%	10	6%	13	7%	21	10%	49	8%	53	9%	307	8%
2	36	10%	81	13%	87	15%	40	12%	24	14%	30	16%	34	16%	90	16%	82	14%	504	14%
3	42	11%	57	9%	51	9%	33	10%	10	6%	16	8%	19	9%	72	12%	59	10%	359	10%
4	46	12%	102	16%	74	12%	46	13%	29	16%	27	14%	15	7%	73	13%	66	12%	478	13%
5	28	7%	45	7%	43	7%	36	10%	36	20%	32	17%	41	20%	107	18%	106	18%	474	13%
6	79	21%	101	16%	112	19%	47	14%	9	5%	12	6%	10	5%	19	3%	22	4%	411	11%
Total	380	100%	622	99%	596	100%	342	99%	178	101%	192	100%	209	100%	579	100%	573	100%	3,671	100%
[missing PRS]							[1]						[2]		[2]				[5]	

Table 14b. Number of Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp by Race/Ethnicity and Year

RACE/ ETHNICITY	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1,008	40%	898	42%	933	40%	775	39%	754	38%	660	38%	1133	40%	1117	38%	1002	36%	8,280	39%
Black	1,222	49%	1,012	48%	1,133	49%	1,010	50%	1,017	51%	872	51%	1375	49%	1479	50%	1386	49%	10,506	49%
Hispanic	249	10%	205	10%	236	10%	220	11%	216	11%	181	11%	310	11%	364	12%	397	14%	2,378	11%
Other	14	1%	15	1%	16	1%	6	0%	11	1%	8	0%	0	0%	16	1%	19	1%	105	0%
Total	2,493	100%	2,130	101%	2,318	100%	2,011	100%	1,998	101%	1721	100%	2818	100%	2976	100%	2804	100%	21,269	100%
[missing race]	[54]		[67]		[73]		[110]		[87]		[73]		[122]		[95]		[75]		[756]	

Table 15b. Number of Offenders Recommended by the Judge for Boot Camp by Race/Ethnicity and Year

RACE/ ETHNICITY	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	120	32%	210	34%	211	36%	130	39%	42	24%	65	36%	68	33%	189	34%	188	33%	1,223	34%
Black	200	54%	316	52%	293	50%	157	47%	106	60%	96	53%	117	57%	298	53%	286	50%	1,869	52%
Hispanic	47	13%	83	14%	71	12%	43	13%	29	16%	19	11%	20	10%	76	13%	91	16%	479	13%
Other	3	1%	1	0%	6	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%	14	0%
Total	370	100%	610	100%	581	99%	331	99%	177	100%	180	100%	205	100%	564	100%	567	100%	3,585	100%
[missing race]	[10]		[12]		[15]		[12]		[1]		[12]		[4]		[17]		[8]		[91]	

Table 16b. Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp by DOC by Race/Ethnicity and Year

RACE/ ETHNICITY	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	19	49%	49	39%	78	42%	91	31%	106	37%	137	38%	121	32%	155	37%	146	28%	902	35%
Black	15	38%	53	42%	97	52%	174	60%	151	52%	190	52%	201	54%	213	50%	298	58%	1,392	53%
Hispanic	5	13%	23	18%	10	5%	27	9%	33	11%	38	10%	52	14%	54	13%	71	14%	313	12%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Total	39	100%	125	99%	185	99%	292	100%	290	100%	365	100%	374	100%	423	100%	516	100%	2,609	100%

Table 17b. Number of Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp by Gender and Year

GENDER	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	2,335	92%	2,029	93%	2,201	92%	1,972	94%	1,928	93%	1,656	84%	2,730	94%	2,824	94%	2,666	94%	20,341	93%
Female	205	8%	162	7%	181	8%	133	6%	139	7%	114	6%	188	6%	194	6%	187	6%	1,503	7%
Total	2,540	100%	2,191	100%	2,382	100%	2,105	100%	2,067	100%	1,770	90%	2,918	100%	3,018	100%	2,853	100%	21,844	100%
[missing]	[7]		[6]		[9]		[16]		[18]		[24]		[22]		[53]		[26]		[181]	

Table 18b. Number of Offenders Recommended by the Judge for Boot Camp by Gender and Year

GENDER	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	363	96%	591	95%	565	95%	337	99%	171	97%	182	96%	200	97%	548	96%	550	97%	3,507	96%
Female	16	4%	30	5%	30	5%	5	2%	5	3%	8	4%	7	3%	23	4%	19	3%	143	4%
Total	379	100%	621	100%	595	100%	342	101%	176	100%	190	100%	207	100%	571	100%	569	100%	3,650	100%
[missing]	[1]		[1]		[1]		[1]		[2]		[2]		[2]		[10]		[6]		[26]	

Table 19b. Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp by DOC by Gender and Year

GENDER	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	37	95%	120	96%	173	94%	279	96%	281	97%	356	98%	364	97%	404	96%	500	97%	2,514	96%
Female	2	5%	5	4%	12	7%	13	5%	9	3%	9	3%	10	3%	19	4%	16	3%	95	4%
Total	39	100%	125	100%	185	101%	292	101%	290	100%	365	101%	374	100%	423	100%	516	100%	2,609	100%

Table 20b. Number of Offenders Statutorily Eligible for Boot Camp by Age and Year

AGE	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 18	25	1%	9	0%	31	1%	18	1%	0	0%	19	1%	42	1%	19	1%	32	1%	195	1%
18-21	577	23%	462	21%	633	27%	478	23%	532	25%	466	26%	756	27%	775	26%	739	26%	5,418	25%
22-25	695	27%	615	28%	654	27%	591	28%	559	27%	475	27%	716	25%	789	26%	800	28%	5,894	27%
26-29	610	24%	506	23%	558	23%	508	24%	469	22%	367	21%	589	21%	665	22%	608	22%	4,880	22%
over 29	640	25%	605	28%	515	22%	524	25%	525	25%	463	26%	711	25%	738	25%	632	22%	5,353	25%
TOTAL	2,547	100%	2,197	100%	2,391	100%	2,119	101%	2,085	99%	1,790	101%	2,814	100%	2,986	99%	2,811	100%	21,740	100%
[missing age]							[2]				[4]		[126]		[85]		[68]		[285]	

Table 21b. Number of Offenders Recommended by the Judge for Boot Camp by Age and Year

AGE	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 18	8	2%	5	1%	16	3%	1	0%	0	0%	3	2%	2	1%	4	1%	11	2%	50	1%
18-21	108	28%	171	27%	210	35%	122	36%	68	38%	80	42%	63	31%	201	36%	229	40%	1,252	34%
22-25	112	30%	188	30%	170	29%	99	29%	52	29%	51	27%	69	33%	166	29%	157	27%	1,064	29%
26-29	71	19%	140	22%	122	21%	69	20%	29	16%	25	13%	37	18%	109	19%	106	19%	708	19%
over 29	81	21%	118	19%	78	13%	52	15%	29	16%	33	17%	35	17%	85	15%	68	12%	579	16%
TOTAL	380	100%	622	99%	596	101%	343	100%	178	99%	192	100%	206	100%	565	100%	571	100%	3,653	100%
													[3]		[16]		[4]		[23]	

Table 22b. Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp by Age and Year

AGE	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total '92-'00	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 18	1	3%	1	1%	0	0%	2	1%	4	2%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	0%
18-21	14	36%	36	29%	66	37%	86	31%	90	35%	102	29%	78	21%	42	10%	132	26%	646	26%
22-25	14	36%	37	30%	55	31%	91	33%	73	29%	132	37%	135	37%	166	39%	195	38%	898	36%
26-29	8	21%	26	21%	36	20%	58	21%	52	20%	73	20%	83	23%	114	27%	96	19%	546	22%
over 29	2	5%	24	19%	20	11%	39	14%	37	14%	50	14%	70	19%	101	24%	86	17%	429	17%
TOTAL	39	101%	124	100%	177	99%	276	100%	256	100%	358	100%	366	100%	423	100%	509	100%	2,528	100%
[missing age]			[1]		[8]		[16]		[34]		[7]		[8]				[7]		[81]	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender				
Male	527	96.5	143	96.6
Female	19	3.5	5	3.4
Total	546	100.0	148	100.0
Race				
White	170	31.5	54	36.7
Black	259	48.0	63	42.9
Hispanic	106	19.6	27	18.4
Asian	2	0.4	2	1.4
Native American	3	0.6	1	0.7
Total	540	100.0	147	100.0
Missing	6		1	
Age				
<22	144	27.2	41	28.5
22-25	203	38.3	58	40.3
26-29	117	22.1	24	16.7
30-35	66	12.5	21	14.6
Total	530	100.0	148	100.0
Missing	16			
mean age	25		25	
Religion				
Catholic	149	27.5	45	30.6
Protestant	254	47.0	75	51.0
Muslim	83	15.3	15	10.2
Jewish	3	0.6	1	0.7
None	27	5.0	4	2.7
Other	25	4.6	7	4.8
Total	541	100.0	147	100.0
Missing	5		1	
Religiosity				
Not at all	76	14.3	18	12.2
Somewhat strongly	238	44.7	74	50.3
Very strongly	167	31.4	44	29.9
Not Applicable	51	9.6	11	7.5
Total	532	100.0	147	100.0
Missing	14		1	
Marital Status				
Married	34	6.3	10	6.8
Widowed	3	0.6	1	0.7
Common-Law	53	9.7	13	8.8
Divorced	21	3.9	9	6.1
Legally Separated	4	0.7	1	0.7
Never Married	429	78.9	114	77
Total	544	100.0	148	100.0
Missing	2			

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Living Arrangement Prior to Arrest				
Alone	77	14.2	19	12.8
Spouse or Partner	223	41.0	68	45.9
Mother and Father	48	8.9	12	8.1
Mother only	73	13.3	17	11.5
Father only	13	2.4	5	3.4
Friend	53	9.8	17	11.5
Homeless	4	0.7	1	0.7
Parent and Stepparent	5	0.9	2	1.4
Other Family Member	37	6.8	7	4.7
Other	8	2.8	0	0
Total	541	100.0	148	100.0
Missing	5			
Months at residence				
Under 7	111	22.4	37	26.1
7-12	104	21.0	31	21.8
13-24	91	18.3	20	14.1
25-59	72	14.5	23	16.2
Over 59	118	23.8	31	21.8
Total	496	100.0	142	100.0
Missing	50		6	
mean	53		51	
Times moved in last 5 years				
0	87	17.5	24	17.0
1	82	16.5	20	14.2
2-3	217	43.6	67	47.5
4 or more	112	22.5	30	21.3
Total	498	100.0	141	100.0
Missing	48		7	
mean	3		3	
Number of Children				
0	192	37.1	66	46.5
1	133	25.7	35	24.6
2	96	18.6	18	12.7
3	46	8.9	12	8.5
4	26	5.0	7	4.9
5	15	2.9	1	0.7
6 or more	9	1.8	3	2.1
Total	517	100.0	142	100.0
Missing	29		6	
Children Living with you				
Yes	185	57.8	45	60
No	135	42.2	30	40
Total	320	100.0	75	100.0
No Children	192		66	
Missing (number of children)	29		6	
Missing (children living with you)	5		1	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Military Experience				
Yes	16	2.9	6	4.1
No	527	97.1	142	95.9
Total	543	100.0		100.0
Missing	3			

II. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Offender's Education Level				
No School	1	0.2	0	0.0
Eighth grade or less	23	4.4	6	4.1
Some high school	218	41.3	54	37.2
Completed high school	133	25.2	41	28.3
Some college	75	14.2	18	12.4
Trade/technical school	67	12.7	22	15.2
Graduated college	11	2.1	4	2.8
Total	528	100.0	145	100.0
Missing	18		3	
Employment				
Full time	223	41.4	66	44.9
Part time	63	11.7	18	12.2
In school	18	3.3	3	2.0
Working and in school	42	7.8	10	6.8
Looking for work	90	16.7	25	17.0
Unemployed, not looking	103	19.1	25	17.0
Total	539	100.0	147	100.0
Missing	7		1	
Type of Job				
Clerical/office	16	6.0	4	5.2
Manager/professional	20	7.5	8	10.4
Sales	12	4.5	3	3.9
Trade	27	10.1	7	9.1
Food service	30	11.2	8	10.4
Landscape	9	3.4	1	1.3
Mechanical	12	4.5	3	3.9
Construction/labor	52	19.4	15	19.5
Factory/warehouse	37	13.8	7	9.1
Maintenance/janitorial	17	6.3	8	10.4
Miscellaneous	36	13.4	13	16.9
Total	268	100.0	77	100.0
Missing	18		7	
Not Employed or in school	260		64	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Months employed at job held previous to arrest				
Less than 7	62	24.1	15	19
7-12	62	24.1	16	20.3
13-24	53	20.6	17	21.5
Over 24	80	31.1	31	39.2
Total	257	100.0	79	100
Missing	29		5	
Not employed or in school	260		64	
Mean = 26 months				
Income month before arrest				
Under \$500	68	13.5	21	15.1
\$500-\$999	84	16.7	24	17.3
\$1,000-\$4,000	246	48.9	69	49.6
Over \$4,000	105	20.9	25	18.0
Total	503	100.0	139	100.0
Missing	43		9	
mean income	\$1,200-1,499		\$1,200-1,499	
mode	over \$4,000		over \$4,000	
Major source of income				
Job	200	50.8	66	59.5
Spouse/partner	3	0.8	0	0.0
Parent	10	2.5	5	4.5
Illegal sources	176	44.7	39	35.1
Other	5	1.3	1	1.0
Total	394	100.0	111	100.0
Missing	152		37	

III. FAMILY BACKGROUND

Mother's Education				
No school	6	1.3	0	0
Eighth grade or less	15	3.1	8	5.8
Some high school	101	21.0	26	19
Completed high school	198	41.3	49	35.8
Some college	50	10.4	19	13.9
Trade/technical school	53	11.0	16	11.7
Graduated college	57	11.9	19	13.9
Total	480	100.0	137	100
Missing	66		11	
Father's Education				
No school	10	2.3	0	0
Eighth grade or less	28	6.4	11	8.9
Some high school	82	18.7	21	17.1
Completed high school	179	40.9	55	44.7
Some college	26	5.9	5	4.1
Trade/technical school	64	14.6	18	14.6
Graduated college	49	11.2	13	10.6
Total	438	100.0	123	100.0
Missing	108		25	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Childhood Living Arrangements				
Mother and Father	230	42.7	63	42.6
Mother only	169	31.4	46	31.1
Father only	19	3.5	7	4.7
Grandparents	38	7.1	9	6.1
Parent and grandparents	30	5.6	8	5.4
Parent and stepparent	16	3.0	6	4.1
Other	37	6.9	9	6.1
Total	539	100.0	148	100.0
Missing	7			
Siblings				
Yes	503	97.1	141	97.2
No	15	2.9	4	2.8
Total	518	100.0	145	100.0
Missing	28		3	
Number of Brothers				
0	60	12.4	18	12.4
1	145	30.0	46	31.7
2	125	25.9	42	29.0
3	75	15.5	20	13.8
4	35	7.2	12	8.3
5	18	3.7	4	2.8
6 or more	25	5.2	3	2.1
Total	483	100.0	145	100.0
Missing	63		3	
Number of Sisters				
0	63	12.7	24	16.6
1	167	33.6	57	39.3
2	118	23.7	28	19.3
3	66	13.3	9	6.2
4	47	9.5	20	13.8
5	20	4.0	4	2.8
6 or more	16	3.2	3	2.1
Total	497	100.0	145	100.0
Missing	49		3	
Number of Siblings				
0	15	3.2	4	2.8
1	47	10.2	21	14.5
2	78	16.9	27	18.6
3	86	18.6	29	20.0
4	58	12.6	17	11.7
5	61	13.2	16	11.0
6 or more	117	25.3	31	21.4
Total	462	100.0	145	100.0
Missing	84		3	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
IV. INVOLVEMENT WITH CRIME				
Family Member Ever in Jail				
Yes	281	54.0	63	44.4
No	239	46.0	79	55.6
Total	520	100.0	142	100.0
Missing	26		6	
Friend Ever in Jail				
Yes	450	85.6	126	86.3
No	76	14.4	20	13.7
Total	526	100.0	146	100.0
Missing	20		2	
Victim of a Crime				
Yes	311	59.1	76	52.8
No	215	40.9	68	47.2
Total	526	100.0	144	100.0
Missing	20		4	
Victim of what type of crime				
Assault	59	21.6	16	22.9
Robbery	115	42.1	27	38.6
Burglary	21	7.7	4	5.7
Theft	54	19.8	17	24.3
Drugs	11		4	5.7
Dui/Traffic	6	2.2	1	1.4
Other	7	6.6	1	1.4
Total	273	100.0	70	100.0
Missing type of crime	38		6	
Missing crime victim	20		4	
Never a Crime Victim	215			
Current Offense				
Assault	35	6.9	11	7.7
Robbery	16	3.2	4	2.8
Burglary	27	5.2	11	7.7
Theft	27	5.4	8	5.6
Drugs	359	71.2	101	70.6
Weapons	6	1.2	3	2.1
DUI/Traffic	18	3.6	2	1.4
Other	16	3.4	3	2.1
Total	504	100.0	143	100.0
Missing	42		5	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Type of prior offenses [check all that apply]				
Burglary	86	17.0	26	18.6
Auto theft	98	19.4	24	17.1
Other theft	96	19.0	26	18.6
Robbery	76	15.0	17	12.1
Arson	13	2.6	2	1.4
Assault	142	28.1	35	25
Drug use	241	47.7	62	44.3
Drug dealing	353	69.9	91	65
Vandalism	69	13.7	19	13.6
Driving under the influence	161	31.9	46	32.9
Public drunkenness	140	27.7	37	26.4
Forgery	41	8.1	11	7.9
Other	23	4.6	9	6.4
Total Responding	505	100.0	140	100.0
Missing	41		8	
Age at first arrest category				
Under 15	102	20.8	25	17.7
15-17	139	28.4	43	30.5
18-20	136	27.8	35	24.8
Over 20	113	23.1	38	27.0
Total	490	100.0	141	100.0
Missing	56		7	
mean	17.9		18.3	
Incarcerated as juvenile				
Yes	174	33.0	42	28.8
No	354	67.0	104	71.2
Total	528	100.0	146	100.0
Missing	18		2	

V. INVOLVEMENT WITH DRUGS/ALCOHOL

Ever Used Drugs				
Yes	461	87.8	123	83.1
No	64	12.2	19	13.4
Total	525	100.0	142	100.0
Missing	21		6	
Age at first drug use				
Under 12	52	11.6	13	10.8
12-14	175	39.4	40	33.3
15-17	151	34.0	47	39.2
Over 17	66	14.9	20	16.7
Total	444	100.0	120	100.0
Missing (age of first drug use)	17		3	
Missing (ever used drugs)	21		6	
Never used drugs	64		19	
Mean	15		15	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Type of drugs used year before arrest [check all that apply]				
Cocaine	139	30.6	43	35.2
Marijuana/hashish	379	83.5	105	86.1
Methadone	18	4.0	2	1.6
Amphetamines	30	6.6	2	1.6
Methaqualone	11	2.4	4	3.3
Barbiturates	71	15.6	15	12.3
LSD	74	16.3	19	15.6
PCP	59	13.0	15	12.3
Heroin *	18	4.0	2	1.6
Total Responding	454	100.0	122	100.0
Missing (drug type)	7		1	
Missing (ever used drugs)	21		6	
Never used drugs	64		19	
* number based on number of offenders reporting this drug in 'other' category. This has subsequently been added to the survey.				
Drug Source				
Street buy	221	59.9	62	57.4
Friend	99	26.8	27	25.0
Self	9	2.4	0	0.0
Stolen	1	0.3	1	0.9
Other	39	10.6	18	16.7
Total	369	100.0	108	100.0
Missing (drug source)	92		15	
Missing (ever used drugs)	21		6	
Never Used drugs	64		19	
Drug Use Month Prior to Arrest				
Never	81	18.0	27	22.0
Less than once a week	41	9.1	13	10.6
Once a week	70	15.6	14	11.4
Daily	258	57.3	69	56.1
Total	450	100.0	123	100.0
Missing (drug use prior month)	11		0	
Missing (ever used drugs)	21		6	
Never Used drugs	64		19	
Frequency of drug use year before arrest cocaine				
Never	208	45.8	57	46.7
Once a month	45	9.9	14	11.5
3-4 times a month	36	7.9	8	6.6
1-2 times a week	32	7.0	11	9.0
Daily	26	5.7	10	8.2

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>marijuana/hashish</i>				
Never	55	12.1	12	9.8
Once a month	46	10.1	14	11.5
3-4 times a month	32	7.0	9	7.4
1-2 times a week	56	12.3	12	9.8
Daily	245	54.0	70	57.4
<i>barbiturates</i>				
Never	250	55.1	73	59.8
Once a month	20	4.4	4	3.3
3-4 times a month	17	3.7	4	3.3
1-2 times a week	12	2.6	3	2.5
Daily	22	4.8	4	3.3
<i>LSD</i>				
Never	254	55.9	71	58.2
Once a month	49	10.8	13	10.7
3-4 times a month	11	2.4	3	2.5
1-2 times a week	12	2.6	2	1.6
Daily	2	0.0	1	0.8
<i>PCP</i>				
Never	269	59.3	75	6.1
Once a month	23	5.1	5	4.1
3-4 times a month	10	2.2	2	1.6
1-2 times a week	14	3.1	5	4.1
Daily	12	2.6	3	2.5
Total	454	100.0	122	100.0
Missing (drug type)	7		1	
Missing (ever used drugs)	21		6	
Never used drugs	64		19	
How often drank year before arrest				
<i>Beer</i>				
Never	87	17.8	25	18.2
Once a month	68	13.9	25	18.2
3-4 times a month	88	18.0	17	12.4
1-2 times a week	148	30.2	42	30.7
Daily	99	20.2	28	20.4
Total	490	100.0	137	100.0
Missing	56		11	
<i>Wine</i>				
Never	207	59.0	60	61.9
Once a month	69	19.7	22	22.7
3-4 times a month	31	8.8	5	5.2
1-2 times a week	28	8.0	7	7.2
Daily	16	4.6	3	3.1
Total	351	100.0	97	100.0
Missing	195		51	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liquor				
Never	86	18.5	28	21.9
Once a month	91	19.5	25	19.5
3-4 times a month	106	22.7	23	18
1-2 times a week	134	28.8	39	30.5
Daily	49	10.5	13	10.2
Total	466	100.0	128	100.0
Missing	80		20	
Drinking Day of Crime				
Yes	121	26.5	35	28.0
No	335	73.5	90	72.0
Total	456	100.0	125	100.0
Missing (drinking day of crime)	2		0	
Missing (use beer, wine, liquor)	28		5	
Never use alcohol	60		18	
Using Drugs Day of Crime				
Yes	241	54.2	65	52.8
No	204	45.8	58	47.2
Total	445	100.0	123	100.0
Missing (use drugs day of crime)	16		0	
Missing (ever used drugs)	21		6	
Never used drugs	64		19	
Tried to Quit Alcohol				
Yes	145	33.1	40	32.8
No	293	66.9	82	67.2
Total	438		122	100.0
Missing (tried to quit)	20		3	
Missing (beer, wine, liquor)	28		5	
Never drank beer, wine, liquor)	60		18	
Ever afraid of being drug addict				
Yes	170	38.1	45	37.2
No	276	61.9	76	62.8
Total	446	100.0	121	100.0
Missing (drug addict)	15		2	
Missing (ever used drugs)	21		6	
Never used drugs	64		19	
Tried to Quit Drugs				
Yes	269	62.7	76	65.0
No	160	37.3	41	35.0
Total	429	100.0	117	100.0
Missing (tried to quit)	32		6	
Missing (ever used drugs)	21		6	
Never used drugs	64		19	

Table 1c. Responses from Self-Report Survey Given at Boot Camp Admission

Variable	Admission (N=546)		Parole (N=148)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
People who have tried to get offender to quit drugs/alcohol [check all that apply]				
Relative	294	60.6	81	59.1
Friend	152	31.3	40	29.2
Spouse/partner	208	42.9	58	42.3
Doctor	23	4.7	4	2.9
People at work	28	5.8	7	5.1
Total responding	485	100.0	137	100.0
Missing (people who have tried)	28		2	
Never used drugs or alcohol	33		11	
Ever afraid of being an Alcoholic				
Yes	76	16.7	25	20.0
No	380	83.3	100	80.0
Total	456	100.0	125	100.0
Missing(alcoholic)	2		0	
Missing (beer,wine,liquor)	28		5	
Never drank beer,wine, liquor)	60		18	
Drinking Behavior				
Alone	37	10.2	11	10.6
With others	325	89.8	93	89.4
Total	362	100.0	104	100.0
Missing	96		21	
Missing (beer, wine, liquor)	28		5	
Never drank beer,wine, liquor)	60		18	
Feeling at Arrest				
Very drunk	32	9.9	14	15.9
Pretty drunk	24	7.5	5	5.7
High	121	37.6	33	37.5
Messed up	32	9.9	6	6.8
Sober	56	17.4	17	19.3
Feeling good	57	17.7	13	14.8
Total	322	100.0	88	100.0
Missing	224		60	

Table 1d. Decision-Making by Factors on Offender Survey

		Decision-Making at Admission					Improvement in Decision-Making				
		Low	High	Total		Sig.	Yes	No	Total		Sig.
		%	%	%	N		%	%	%	N	
Fear of being drug addict [of those who used drugs]	Yes	63%	37%	100%	162	0.001	73%	27%	100%	156	0.001
	No	47%	53%	100%	261		57%	43%	100%	253	
	<i>Total Number</i>				423					409	
Tried to quit drugs [of those who used drugs]	Yes	56%	45%	100%	254	no	65%	35%	100%	247	no
	No	50%	50%	100%	153		60%	40%	100%	147	
	<i>Total Number</i>				407					394	
Others try to get them to quit [of those who used drugs]	Yes	55%	45%	100%	325	0.054	67%	33%	100%	315	0.008
	No	44%	56%	100%	93		52%	48%	100%	89	
	<i>Total Number</i>				418					404	
Age at first drug use [of those who used drugs]	Under 12	70%	30%	100%	47	0.015	78%	22%	100%	46	0.037
	12-14	57%	43%	100%	168		68%	32%	100%	161	
	15-17	48%	52%	100%	147		58%	42%	100%	143	
	Over 17	43%	57%	100%	58		58%	42%	100%	57	
	<i>Total Number</i>				420					407	
Used drugs month prior to arrest [of those who used drugs]	Yes	54%	46%	100%	349		64%	36%	100%	338	
	No	44%	56%	100%	78	0.083	57%	43%	100%	74	no
	<i>Total Number</i>				427					412	
Frequency of drug use month prior to arrest [of those who used drugs]	Never/Less than once a w	43%	57%	100%	118	0.018	56%	44%	100	113	..055
	More than once a week	56%	44%	100%	309		66%	34%	100	299	
Used drugs day of crime	Yes	56%	44%	100%	240	0.082	66%	34%	100%	229	0.059
	No	48%	52%	100%	246		58%	42%	100%	240	
	<i>Total Number</i>				486					469	
Used drugs day of crime [of those who used drugs]	Yes	56%	44%	100%	230	no	67%	33%	100%	221	no
	No	49%	51%	100%	194		59%	41%	100%	189	
	<i>Total Number</i>				424					410	

Table 1e. Motivation for Treatment Scales by Factors on Offender Survey.

		Problem Recognition Sub-Scale					Desire for Help Sub-Scale				
		Low	High	Total	N	Sig.	Low	High	Total	N	Sig.
		%	%	%			%	%	%		
Age	25 and younger	51%	49%	100%	271	no	52%	48%	100%	269	0.037
	26 and older	49%	51%	100%	130		41%	59%	100%	133	
	<i>Total Number</i>				401					402	
Marital status	Not married	51%	49%	100%	354	no	48%	52%	100%	354	no
	Married	45%	55%	100%	58		48%	52%	100%	59	
	<i>Total Number</i>				412					413	
Living arrangements prior to arrest	Alone	63%	37%	100%	57	no	58%	42%	100%	59	no
	Spouse or partner	49%	51%	100%	162		43%	58%	101%	164	
	Parents	39%	61%	100%	104		45%	55%	100%	102	
	Other	56%	44%	100%	90		54%	46%	100%	89	
	<i>Total Number</i>				413					414	
Number of times moved 5 years	None	36%	64%	100%	59	no	39%	61%	100%	56	no
	Once or twice	53%	47%	100%	155		48%	52%	100%	158	
	Three or four times	51%	49%	100%	108		52%	48%	100%	111	
	Five or more times	55%	45%	100%	67		48%	52%	100%	65	
	<i>Total Number</i>				389					390	
Have children	Yes	50%	50%	100%	254	no	46%	54%	100%	253	no
	No	50%	50%	100%	153		52%	48%	100%	155	
	<i>Total Number</i>				407					408	
Children living with offender	Yes	51%	49%	100%	140	no	46%	54%	100%	138	no
	No	48%	52%	100%	111		46%	54%	100%	112	
	<i>Total Number</i>				251					250	
Religiosity	Not at all	48%	52%	100%	58	no	46%	54%	100%	57	no
	Somewhat strongly	51%	49%	100%	188		52%	48%	100%	192	
	Very strongly	50%	50%	100%	119		45%	55%	100%	120	
	<i>Total Number</i>				365					369	
Education	Less than 12	50%	50%	100%	187	no	48%	52%	100%	184	no

Table 1e. Motivation for Treatment Scales by Factors on Offender Survey.

		Problem Recognition Sub-Scale					Desire for Help Sub-Scale				
		Low	High	Total	N	Sig.	Low	High	Total	N	Sig.
		%	%	%			%	%	%		
	12 or more	50%	50%	100%	215		48%	52%	100%	220	
	<i>Total Number</i>				402					404	
Employment status	Not employed	50%	50%	100%	198	<i>no</i>	49%	51%	100%	197	<i>no</i>
prior to arrest	Employed	51%	49%	100%	211		47%	53%	100%	213	
	<i>Total Number</i>				409					410	
Major source of income	Job	44%	56%	100%	149	0.042	44%	56%	100%	148	<i>no</i>
	Illegal sources	56%	44%	100%	146		54%	46%	100%	147	
					295					295	
Length of time time on job	Less than 6 months	50%	50%	100%	70	<i>no</i>	46%	54%	100%	68	<i>no</i>
[of those employed]	6 - 12 months	52%	48%	100%	62		42%	58%	100%	64	
	13-24 months	56%	44%	100%	45		58%	42%	100%	43	
	25 or more months	53%	47%	100%	55		53%	47%	100%	57	
	<i>Total Number</i>				232					232	
Family member ever	Yes	48%	52%	100%	224	<i>no</i>	44%	56%	100%	223	<i>no</i>
incarcerated	No	52%	48%	100%	179		51%	49%	100%	180	
	<i>Total Number</i>				403					403	
Friend ever in	Yes	49%	51%	100%	364	<i>no</i>	47%	53%	100%	364	<i>no</i>
incarcerated	No	52%	48%	100%	44		50%	50%	100%	46	
	<i>Total Number</i>				408					410	
Victim of crime	Yes	46%	54%	100%	250	<i>no</i>	43%	56%	99%	255	0.010
	No	55%	45%	100%	158		56%	44%	100%	155	
	<i>Total Number</i>				408					410	
Prior criminal activity	Yes	49%	51%	100%	373	<i>no</i>	46%	54%	100%	373	<i>no</i>
	No	57%	43%	100%	14		63%	38%	101%	16	
	<i>Total Number</i>				387					389	

Table 1e. Motivation for Treatment Scales by Factors on Offender Survey.

		Problem Recognition Sub-Scale					Desire for Help Sub-Scale				
		Low	High	Total	N	Sig.	Low	High	Total	N	Sig.
		%	%	%			%	%	%		
Age at first arrest	Under 15	46%	54%	100%	88	no	40%	60%	100%	89	no
	15-17	54%	46%	100%	114		55%	45%	100%	113	
	18-20	51%	50%	101%	109		49%	51%	100%	107	
	Over 20	45%	55%	100%	73		40%	60%	100%	77	
	<i>Total Number</i>				384					386	
Juvenile incarceration	Yes	51%	49%	100%	147	no	49%	51%	100%	146	no
	No	49%	51%	100%	264		47%	53%	100%	266	
	<i>Total Number</i>				411					412	
Fear of being alcoholic	Yes	29%	71%	100%	65	0.000	29%	71%	100%	66	0.001
	No	54%	46%	100%	334		52%	48%	100%	336	
	<i>Total Number</i>				399					402	
Tried to quit alcohol	Yes	43%	57%	100%	124	0.040	40%	60%	100%	122	0.020
	No	54%	46%	100%	252		53%	47%	100%	257	
	<i>Total Number</i>				376					379	
Drinking day of crime	Yes	36%	64%	100%	93	0.002	37%	64%	101%	96	0.009
	No	54%	46%	100%	306		52%	48%	100%	306	
	<i>Total Number</i>				399					402	
Fear of being drug addict	Yes	20%	80%	100%	162	0.000	17%	83%	100%	159	0.000
	No	71%	29%	100%	240		69%	31%	100%	245	
	<i>Total Number</i>				402					404	
Tried to quit drugs	Yes	41%	59%	100%	247	0.000	41%	59%	100%	246	0.001
	No	62%	38%	100%	145		59%	41%	100%	148	
	<i>Total Number</i>				392					394	
Others try to get them to quit	Yes	42%	58%	100%	311	0.000	43%	57%	100%	317	0.000

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Number	Percent
County		
Adams	2	1.6
Allegheny	28	22.0
Berks	8	6.3
Blair	1	0.8
Cambria	1	0.8
Chester	3	2.4
Dauphin	8	6.3
Delaware	6	4.7
Erie	4	3.1
Fayette	5	3.9
Fulton	4	3.1
Indiana	1	0.8
Lancaster	2	1.6
Lehigh	1	0.8
Lycoming	3	2.4
McKean	1	0.8
Montgomery	1	0.8
Philadelphia	30	23.6
Potter	2	1.6
Union	1	0.8
Venango	1	0.8
Washington	1	0.8
Westmoreland	3	2.4
York	7	5.5
Out of state	3	2.4
Total	127	100.0
Missing	21	
Marital Status		
Married	14	9.5
Widowed	1	0.7
Common-Law	6	4.1
Divorced	10	6.8
Legally Separated	1	0.7
Never Married/not in relationship	42	28.4
Never Married/in relationship	74	50.0
Total	148	100.0
Missing		
Satisfaction with relationship		
Very happy	69	75.0
Somewhat happy	18	19.6
Unsure	4	4.3
Somewhat unhappy	0	0.0
Very Unhappy	1	1.1
Total	92	100.0
Not in a relationship	54	
Missing	1	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Living Arrangements on parole		
Alone	22	15.2
Spouse or Partner	40	27.6
Mother and Father	21	14.5
Mother only	24	16.6
Father only	6	4.1
Friend	2	1.4
Homeless	0	0.0
Other Family Member	19	13.1
Parent and Stepparent	3	2.1
Other	8	5.5
Total	145	100.0
Missing	3	
Months at residence		
Under 7	71	49.7
7-12	46	32.2
13-24	5	3.5
25-59	6	4.2
Over 59	15	10.5
Total	143	100.0
Missing	5	
mean= 25.6		
Number of Children		
0	59	41.3
1	37	25.9
2	25	17.5
3	14	9.8
4	5	3.5
5	2	1.4
6 or more	1	0.7
Total	143	100.0
Missing	5	
Children Living with you		
Yes	30	36.1
No	53	63.9
Total	83	100.0
Have no children	59	
Missing (have children)	5	
Missing (children living with you)	1	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Made new friends		
Yes	107	72.3
No	41	27.7
Total	148	100.0
Hang out with old friends		
Yes	33	22.6
No	113	77.4
Total	146	100.0
Missing	2	

II. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Offender's Education Level		
No School	2	1.4
Eighth grade or less	4	2.7
Some high school	43	29.3
Completed high school	56	38.1
Some college	24	16.3
Trade/technical school	15	10.2
Graduated college	3	2.0
Total	147	100.0
Missing	1	
Employment		
Full time	88	61.5
Part time	15	10.5
In school	1	0.7
Working and in school	13	9.1
Looking for work	23	16.1
Unemployed, not looking	3	2.1
Total	143	100.0
Missing	5	
Type of Job		
Clerical/office	5	5.0
Manager/professional	6	6.0
Sales	6	6.0
Trade	8	8.0
Food service	12	12.0
Landscape	4	4.0
Mechanical	5	5.0
Construction/labor	14	14.0
Factory/warehouse	9	9.0
Maintenance/janitorial	11	11.0
Miscellaneous	20	20.0
Total	100	100.0
Not employed/ in school	40	
Missing (employed)	5	
Missing (type of job)	3	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Months employed at current job		
Less than 7	65	67.0
7-12	21	21.6
13-24	3	3.1
Over 24	8	8.2
Total	97	100.0
Not employed/ in school	40	
Missing (employed)	5	
Missing (months on job)	6	
Mean = 13.44 months		
Income during last month		
Under \$500	43	33.1
\$500-\$999	41	31.5
\$1,000-\$4,000	45	34.6
Over \$4,000	1	0.8
Total	130	100.0
Missing	18	
Mean= \$700 to \$ 799		
mode= 1,000 to 1,999		
Major source of income		
Job	110	82.7
Spouse/partner	6	4.5
Parent	12	9.0
Illegal sources	0	0.0
Other	5	3.8
Total	133	100.0
Missing	15	
Happy with job		
Very happy	54	52.4
Somewhat happy	32	31.1
Unsure	3	2.9
Somewhat unhappy	8	7.8
Very Unhappy	6	5.8
Total	103	100.0
Not employed	40	
Missing (employed)	5	
Checking/savings account		
Yes	71	48.6
No	75	51.4
Total	146	100.0
Missing	2	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

III INVOLVEMENT WITH CRIME		
Variable	Number	Percent
Arrested for new crime		
Yes	14	9.9
No	128	90.1
Total	142	100.0
Missing	6	
If arrested for new crime- type of offense		
Assault	1	7.7
Robbery	0	0.0
Burglary	1	7.7
Theft	1	7.7
Drugs	6	46.2
DUI/traffic	2	15.4
Weapons	0	0.0
Other	2	15.4
Total	13	100.0
No arrest for new crime	128	
Missing (arrest)	6	
Missing T(type of crime)	1	
Technical Violation		
Yes	19	13.4
No	123	86.6
Total	142	100.0
Missing	6	
Reason for Technical Violation		
drugs use	9	47.4
alcohol use	1	5.3
leaving/failure to complete required program	4	21.1
curfew violation	2	10.5
other	3	15.8
total	19	100.0
No technical violation	123	
Missing	6	
IV. INVOLVEMENT WITH DRUGS/ALCOHOL		
Used Drugs since Boot Camp		
Yes	24	17.3
No	115	82.7
Total	139	100.0
Missing	9	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Main Source of Drugs		
Street buy	11	52.4
Friend	8	38.1
Stolen	1	4.8
Other	1	4.8
Total	21	100.0
Haven't used drugs since boot camp	115	
Missing (used drugs since boot camp)	9	
Missing (drug source)	3	
Type of drug used [check all that apply]		
Cocaine	12	57.1
Marijuana/hashish	12	57.1
Methadone	0	0.0
Amphetamines	0	0.0
Methaqualone	0	0.0
Barbiturates	1	4.8
LSD	0	0.0
PCP	2	9.5
Heroin	1	4.8
Total Responding	21	100.0
Missing	3	
Not used drugs since boot camp	124	
Frequency of drug use since Boot Camp		
<i>cocaine</i>		
Never	10	47.6
Less than once a month	9	42.9
3-4 times a month	1	4.8
1-2 times a week	1	4.8
Daily	0	0.0
<i>marijuana/hashish</i>		
Never	8	38.1
Less than once a month	7	33.3
3-4 times a month	3	14.3
1-2 times a week	0	0.0
Daily	2	9.5
<i>barbiturates</i>		
Never	14	66.7
Less than once a month	0	0.0
3-4 times a month	0	0.0
1-2 times a week	1	4.8
Daily	0	0.0
<i>PCP</i>		
Never	13	61.9
Less than once a month	0	0.0
3-4 times a month	1	4.8
1-2 times a week	1	4.8
Daily	0	0.0

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
HEROIN		
Never	14	66.7
Less than once a month	0	0.0
3-4 times a month	0	0.0
1-2 times a week	0	0.0
Daily	1	4.8
Total	21	
Missing	3	
Not used drugs since boot camp	124	
How often drank since Boot Camp		
Beer		
Never	108	81.2
Once a month	11	8.3
3-4 times a month	9	6.8
1-2 times a week	4	3.0
Daily	1	0.8
Total	133	100.0
Missing	15	
Wine		
Never	117	93.6
Once a month	7	5.6
3-4 times a month	1	0.8
1-2 times a week	0	0.0
Daily	0	0.0
Total	125	100.0
Missing	23	
Liquor		
Never	115	87.8
Once a month	5	3.8
3-4 times a month	8	6.1
1-2 times a week	3	2.3
Daily	0	0.0
Total	131	100.0
Missing	17	
Drinking Behavior		
Alone	2	6.9
With others	27	93.1
Total	29	100.0
Don't drink at all	104	
Missing (beer, wine, liquor)	12	
Missing (drinking behavior)	3	
Treatment for drug or alcohol use		
Yes	55	37.9
No	90	62.1
Total	145	100.0
Missing	3	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Times gone to treatment- month one		
0	0	0.0
1-2	4	16.6
3-5	8	33.3
6-10	1	4.2
>10	3	12.5
unknown	8	33.3
Total	24	100.0
Missing	31	
Did not seek treatment	93	
Mean	5.9	
Median	4	
Mode	4	
Times gone to treatment - month two		
0	0	0.0
1-2	3	16.7
3-5	6	33.3
6-10	1	5.6
>10	3	16.7
unknown	5	27.8
Total	18	100.0
Missing	37	
Did not seek treatment	93	
Mean	6.5	
Median	4	
Mode	4	
Times gone to treatment - month three		
0	0	0.0
1-2	4	22.2
3-5	5	27.8
6-10	2	11.1
>10	3	16.7
unknown	4	22.2
Total	18	100.0
Missing	37	
Did not seek treatment	93	
Mean	6.4	
Median	4	
Mode	4	
Times gone to treatment - month four		
0	1	5.9
1-2	1	5.9
3-5	5	29.4
6-10	0	0.0
>10	2	11.8
unknown	8	47.1
Total	17	100.0
Missing	38	
Did not seek treatment	93	
Mean	6.2	
Median	4	
Mode	4	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Times gone to treatment - month five		
0	1	11.1
1-2	1	11.1
3-5	4	44.4
6-10	0	0.0
>10	2	22.2
Unknown	1	11.1
Total	9	100.0
Missing	46	
Did not seek treatment	93	
Mean	6.6	
Median	4	
Mode	4	
Times gone to treatment - month six		
0	1	6.3
1-2	1	6.3
3-5	4	25.0
6-10	1	6.3
>10	2	12.5
Unknown	7	43.8
Total	16	100.0
Missing	39	
Did not seek treatment	93	
Mean	6.9	
Median	4	
Mode	4	

V. EXPERIENCE WITH PAROLE

Contact with parole officer [face to face]		
Month 1		
0	2	1.7
1	8	6.7
2	18	15.1
3	8	6.7
4	26	21.8
5 or more	12	10.1
Unknown	45	37.8
Total	119	100.0
Missing	29	
Mean	3.6	
Median	4	
Mode	4	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Month 2		
0	2	1.8
1	9	8.2
2	20	18.2
3	2	1.8
4	27	24.5
5 or more	10	9.1
Unknown	40	36.4
Total	110	100.0
Missing	38	
Mean	3.2	
Median	4	
Mode	4	
Month 3		
0	2	1.8
1	9	8.1
2	20	18.0
3	4	3.6
4	23	20.7
5 or more	10	9.0
Unknown	43	38.7
Total	111	100.0
Missing	37	
Mean	3.2	
Median	3	
Mode	4	
Month 4		
0	2	1.9
1	7	6.5
2	22	20.4
3	4	3.7
4	23	21.3
5 or more	8	7.4
Unknown	42	38.9
Total	108	100.0
Missing	40	
Mean	3.2	
Median	3	
Mode	4	
Month 5		
0	1	1.0
1	7	6.8
2	26	25.2
3	5	4.9
4	21	20.4
5 or more	5	4.9
Unknown	38	36.9
Total	103	100.0
Missing	45	
Mean	3	
Median	2	
Mode	2	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Month 6		
0	2	1.8
1	10	8.8
2	23	20.4
3	3	2.7
4	21	18.6
5 or more	4	3.5
Unknown	50	44.2
Total	113	100.0
Missing	35	
Mean	2.8	
Median	2	
Mode	2	
Contact with parole officer [by phone]		
Month 1		
0	5	14.3
1	9	25.7
2	7	20.0
3	2	5.7
4	3	8.6
5 or more	1	2.9
Unknown	8	22.9
Total	35	100.0
Missing	113	
Mean	2.3	
Median	1	
Mode	1	
Month 2		
0	5	15.2
1	12	36.4
2	3	9.1
3	2	6.1
4	3	9.1
5 or more	1	3.0
Unknown	7	21.2
Total	33	100.0
Missing	115	
Mean	2.2	
Median	1	
Mode	1	
Month 3		
0	6	18.8
1	11	34.4
2	4	12.5
3	0	0.0
4	3	9.4
5 or more	2	6.2
Unknown	6	18.8
Total	32	100.0
Missing	116	
Mean	2.2	
Median	1	
Mode	1	

Table 1f. Responses from Parole Self-Report Survey [n=148]

Variable	Number	Percent
Month 4		
0	8	26.7
1	8	26.7
2	4	13.3
3	0	0.0
4	3	10.0
5 or more	2	6.6
Unknown	5	16.7
Total	30	100.0
Missing	118	
Mean	2.1	
Median	1	
Mode	0	
Month 5		
0	6	19.4
1	10	32.3
2	4	12.9
3	0	0.0
4	3	9.7
5 or more	2	6.4
Unknown	6	19.4
Total	31	
Missing	117	
Mean	2.2	
Median	1	
Mode	1	
Month 6		
0	8	27.6
1	7	24.1
2	3	10.3
3	0	0.0
4	3	10.3
5 or more	2	6.8
Unknown	6	20.7
Total	29	100.0
Missing	119	
Mean	2.2	
Median	1	
Mode	0	

Table 21g. Expectations of the Program
N = 148

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Easy Time Scale					
5. I will be safer in Boot Camp than in prison.					
Admission	4%	9%	14%	37%	36%
Graduation	4%	10%	16%	38%	32%
Parole	8%	9%	22%	33%	28% **
14. Boot Camp is an easy way to do time.					
Admission	57%	31%	8%	3%	1%
Graduation	35%	40%	12%	11%	2% ***
Parole	46%	33%	8%	10%	3% **
15. Boot Camp is a game I will play to get out of prison quicker.					
Admission	50%	35%	4%	7%	4%
Graduation	37%	47%	5%	10%	1%
Parole	46%	40%	7%	4%	3%
16. A shorter time in Boot Camp is easier than a longer sentence in prison.					
Admission	22%	21%	13%	24%	20%
Graduation	12%	14%	16%	33%	25% ***
Parole	21%	19%	13%	29%	18%
19. The only good thing about Boot Camp is that it shortens my prison sentence. [added]					
Admission	41%	45%	7%	6%	1%
Graduation	26%	60%	7%	3%	4%
Parole	39%	46%	9%	3%	4%
23. The work in Boot Camp will not be hard.					
Admission	50%	29%	15%	5%	1%
Graduation	17%	46%	8%	25%	4% ***
Parole	29%	43%	6%	15%	6% ***
Beneficial Expectations Scale					
1. There is nothing in Boot Camp that will help me. ®					
Admission	64%	26%	6%	1%	3%
Graduation	41%	48%	9%	2%	0% *
Parole	54%	38%	5%	1%	1%
2. Boot Camp will not help me get a job. ®					
Admission	35%	27%	30%	5%	2%
Graduation	21%	43%	21%	11%	4% *
Parole	17%	33%	18%	22%	10% ***
3. I am tough enough to handle this place.					
Admission	4%	3%	11%	35%	47%
Graduation	1%	5%	6%	40%	49%
Parole	5%	5%	6%	43%	41%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 21g [continued]. Expectations of the Program
N = 148

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Beneficial Expectations Scale [cont.]					
4. This experience will not change me. ®					
Admission	60%	27%	10%	2%	1%
Graduation	40%	39%	13%	5%	3% ***
Parole	48%	33%	10%	6%	3% **
6. Boot Camp will help me learn self-discipline.					
Admission	2%	0%	1%	28%	69%
Graduation	4%	4%	7%	40%	45% ***
Parole	1%	4%	2%	44%	49% **
7. The Drill Instructors put on a big show, but that is all it is. ®					
Admission	38%	27%	21%	8%	5%
Graduation	14%	39%	24%	17%	6% ***
Parole	28%	38%	16%	10%	8%
8. Boot Camp would never help me in any way. ®					
Admission	63%	32%	4%	1%	1%
Graduation	39%	50%	8%	1%	2% ***
Parole	48%	46%	5%	0%	1%*
9. I will learn things about myself here.					
Admission	3%	1%	7%	39%	51%
Graduation	1%	7%	3%	47%	41%
Parole	1%	2%	6%	48%	43%
17. A good Drill Instructor deserves a lot of respect.					
Admission	0%	0%	4%	33%	63%
Graduation	1%	3%	3%	32%	61%
Parole	1%	1%	3%	38%	58%
18. The drug and alcohol counseling here is a waste of time.[added] ®					
Admission	44%	26%	30%	0%	0%
Graduation	34%	45%	11%	7%	4%
Parole	33%	48%	10%	6%	4%
20. What I learn in Boot Camp does not apply to life outside. [added] ®					
Admission	48%	41%	7%	3%	1%
Graduation	33%	47%	14%	3%	3% ***
Parole	37%	50%	5%	5%	4% *
Personal Change Scale					
10. I will become a better person here.					
Admission	2%	0%	10%	34%	55%
Graduation	3%	8%	11%	48%	30% ***
Parole	0%	7%	12%	48%	33% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 21g [continued]. Expectations of the Program
N = 148

	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>
Personal Change Scale [cont.]					
11. The programs in this place will never help me in any way. ®					
Admission	57%	31%	9%	1%	3%
Graduation	34%	51%	11%	5%	0% **
Parole	43%	46%	7%	3%	1%
12. I am becoming more mature here.					
Admission	1%	8%	16%	41%	35%
Graduation	5%	11%	11%	46%	27% *
Parole	2%	12%	10%	43%	33%
13. Because of my experience here, I will probably not get in trouble again.					
Admission	3%	1%	16%	30%	49%
Graduation	1%	6%	20%	38%	35% *
Parole	1%	9%	17%	41%	31% **
21. I am proud that I was accepted into the Boot Camp. [added]					
Admission	1%	3%	6%	35%	55%
Graduation	1%	3%	4%	31%	62%
Parole	2%	3%	6%	31%	58%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 22g. Self-Control Scales
N = 148

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Impulsivity					
24. I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.					
Admission	11%	35%	9%	35%	10%
Graduation	14%	52%	7%	24%	3%
Parole	26%	51%	9%	13%	1% ***
34. I don't devote much thought and effort to preparing for the future.					
Admission	30%	41%	8%	20%	1%
Graduation	41%	51%	5%	2%	1% ***
Parole	41%	42%	8%	8%	1% **
44. I often do whatever brings me pleasure here and now, even at the cost of some distant goal.					
Admission	11%	33%	26%	29%	1%
Graduation	12%	50%	18%	17%	3% **
Parole	17%	46%	20%	16%	1% ***
54. I'm more concerned with what happens to me in the long run than in the short run. ®					
Admission	7%	17%	19%	38%	19%
Graduation	3%	13%	16%	48%	19%
Parole	3%	14%	18%	49%	17%
Simple Tasks					
26. I frequently try to avoid projects that I know will be difficult.					
Admission	16%	53%	12%	17%	3%
Graduation	22%	57%	12%	8%	2% **
Parole	28%	52%	11%	7%	3% **
36. When things get complicated, I tend to quit or withdraw.					
Admission	35%	51%	5%	8%	2%
Graduation	33%	57%	4%	5%	1%
Parole	39%	49%	7%	4%	1%
45. The things in life that are easier to do bring me the least pleasure. ®					
Admission	7%	32%	32%	21%	8%
Graduation	5%	33%	27%	29%	6%
Parole	10%	34%	27%	26%	3%
56. I dislike really hard tasks that stretch my abilities to the limit.					
Admission	14%	57%	15%	9%	5%
Graduation	21%	61%	8%	9%	1% **
Parole	22%	54%	13%	9%	2%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 22g [continued]. Self-Control Scales
N = 148

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Physical Activities					
29. If I had a choice, I would almost always rather do something mental than something physical. ®					
Admission	5%	26%	23%	29%	17%
Graduation	10%	39%	23%	22%	6% ***
Parole	11%	35%	29%	19%	7% ***
38. I almost always feel better when I am on the move than when I am sitting and thinking.					
Admission	7%	22%	21%	35%	14%
Graduation	3%	20%	21%	43%	13%
Parole	6%	20%	28%	36%	10%
48. I like to get out and do things more than I like to read or contemplate ideas.					
Admission	6%	19%	19%	36%	21%
Graduation	5%	16%	18%	49%	13%
Parole	6%	22%	25%	37%	10% *
58. I seem to have more energy and a greater need for activity than most other people my age.					
Admission	3%	20%	28%	37%	12%
Graduation	1%	15%	22%	42%	19% **
Parole	1%	14%	23%	41%	21% **
Self-Centered					
30. I try to look out for myself first, even if it means making things difficult for other people.					
Admission	27%	48%	9%	12%	5%
Graduation	20%	57%	13%	8%	2%
Parole	23%	52%	11%	11%	3%
40. I'm very sympathetic to other people when they are having problems. ®					
Admission	1%	5%	12%	57%	25%
Graduation	2%	7%	17%	57%	16% *
Parole	2%	10%	16%	51%	21% *
49. If things I do upset people, it's their problem not mine.					
Admission	30%	53%	11%	4%	1%
Graduation	15%	65%	14%	5%	1% *
Parole	26%	51%	13%	8%	3%
59. I will try to get the things I want even when I know it's causing problems for other people.					
Admission	19%	45%	14%	18%	3%
Graduation	20%	62%	10%	7%	2% **
Parole	27%	57%	13%	3%	0% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 22g [continued]. Self-Control Scales
N = 148

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Risk Seeking					
27. I like to test myself every now and then by doing something a little risky.					
Admission	14%	28%	12%	39%	7%
Graduation	10%	33%	14%	38%	5%
Parole	17%	46%	19%	15%	3% ***
37. Sometimes I will take a risk just for the fun of it.					
Admission	18%	35%	13%	31%	3%
Graduation	12%	43%	12%	29%	3%
Parole	28%	48%	13%	10%	1% ***
47. I sometimes find it exciting to do things for which I might get in trouble.					
Admission	29%	35%	16%	20%	1%
Graduation	22%	51%	8%	14%	5%
Parole	40%	44%	10%	5%	1% ***
57. Excitement and adventure are less important to me than security. ®					
Admission	10%	39%	16%	26%	10%
Graduation	8%	32%	19%	31%	10%
Parole	10%	28%	22%	32%	8%
Temper					
32. I lose my temper pretty easily.					
Admission	31%	40%	12%	14%	4%
Graduation	24%	47%	7%	17%	5%
Parole	30%	46%	11%	13%	1%
41. Often, when I'm angry at people I feel more like hurting them than talking to them about why I am angry.					
Admission	33%	40%	10%	14%	3%
Graduation	24%	43%	17%	14%	3%
Parole	41%	46%	9%	3%	1% ***
51. When I'm really angry, other people better stay away from me.					
Admission	29%	48%	10%	12%	1%
Graduation	14%	55%	22%	7%	1%
Parole	30%	48%	15%	5%	3%
61. When I have a serious disagreement with someone, it's usually easy for me to talk calmly about it without getting upset. ®					
Admission	3%	18%	16%	48%	15%
Graduation	1%	20%	23%	46%	10%
Parole	3%	11%	18%	45%	23%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 23g. Self Efficacy Scale

N=148

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
25. I can do just about anything I really set my mind to do.					
Admission	0%	1%	1%	38%	60%
Graduation	1%	1%	0%	31%	66%
Parole	1%	2%	3%	35%	59%
31. There is really no way I can solve some of the problems I have. ®					
Admission	37%	42%	13%	6%	2%
Graduation	22%	55%	12%	10%	3% **
Parole	32%	48%	9%	10%	1%
35. There is little I can do to change many of the important things in my life. ®					
Admission	41%	47%	3%	6%	3%
Graduation	40%	52%	4%	3%	1%
Parole	37%	52%	8%	3%	1%
42. What happens to me in the future mostly depends on me.					
Admission	1%	0%	1%	19%	80%
Graduation	1%	1%	1%	22%	74%
Parole	1%	1%	2%	32%	64% **
50. I have little control over the things that happen to me. ®					
Admission	43%	40%	6%	7%	3%
Graduation	40%	48%	4%	5%	3%
Parole	38%	43%	9%	8%	2%
60. I often feel helpless in dealing with the problems of life.®					
Admission	14%	49%	14%	22%	2%
Graduation	19%	59%	10%	10%	3% ***
Parole	23%	50%	17%	8%	3% **
63. Sometimes I feel that I am being pushed around in life.®					
Admission	18%	42%	19%	19%	3%
Graduation	20%	42%	16%	19%	3%
Parole	23%	47%	15%	14%	2% *

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.

* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:

Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 24g. Decision-Making Scale
N=148

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
28. I make decisions without thinking about consequences. ®					
Admission	11%	37%	10%	36%	7%
Graduation	21%	48%	9%	17%	5% ***
Parole	34%	44%	8%	12%	1% ***
33. I consider how my actions will affect others.					
Admission	1%	8%	18%	54%	18%
Graduation	2%	5%	14%	59%	20%
Parole	2%	8%	11%	57%	22%
39. I think about what causes my current problems.					
Admission	1%	4%	9%	54%	32%
Graduation	1%	4%	8%	69%	19%
Parole	4%	5%	11%	58%	22% *
43. I plan ahead.					
Admission	3%	8%	16%	50%	23%
Graduation	1%	2%	5%	57%	35% ***
Parole	1%	5%	8%	49%	37% ***
46. I make good decisions.					
Admission	3%	20%	34%	37%	7%
Graduation	1%	6%	20%	56%	16% ***
Parole	1%	8%	18%	49%	24% ***
52. I have trouble making decisions. ®					
Admission	28%	44%	10%	15%	4%
Graduation	28%	58%	6%	5%	3% **
Parole	33%	46%	13%	6%	2% *
53. I think about probable results of my actions.					
Admission	1%	12%	17%	59%	11%
Graduation	0%	8%	7%	69%	17% ***
Parole	2%	5%	10%	65%	19% ***
55. I analyze problems by looking at all the choices.					
Admission	0%	11%	21%	53%	15%
Graduation	1%	3%	11%	66%	18% **
Parole	1%	4%	11%	59%	26% ***
62. I think of several different ways to solve a problem.					
Admission	1%	8%	14%	55%	22%
Graduation	1%	4%	6%	71%	18%
Parole	1%	5%	8%	63%	24%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 25g. Motivation for Treatment Scales
N=123

	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>
Problem Recognition Scale					
65. My drug use is a problem for me.					
Admission	35%	21%	7%	26%	11%
Graduation	46%	31%	6%	10%	7% ***
Parole	58%	27%	5%	6%	3% ***
67. My drug use is more trouble than it is worth.					
Admission	25%	15%	13%	28%	18%
Graduation	38%	18%	7%	22%	15% **
Parole	47%	16%	8%	13%	16% ***
68. My drug use is causing problems with the law.					
Admission	25%	20%	8%	25%	22%
Graduation	36%	20%	9%	22%	12% ***
Parole	51%	22%	9%	6%	11% ***
69. My drug use is causing problems in thinking or doing my work.					
Admission	25%	26%	15%	24%	11%
Graduation	40%	26%	7%	16%	11%***
Parole	55%	26%	5%	5%	7%***
74. My drug use is causing problems with my health.					
Admission	27%	28%	18%	20%	7%
Graduation	41%	30%	10%	15%	4% **
Parole	56%	27%	3%	6%	7% ***
75. My drug use is making my life become worse and worse.					
Admission	24%	25%	14%	21%	16%
Graduation	42%	21%	7%	24%	7% ***
Parole	53%	26%	5%	5%	11% ***
77. My drug use is going to cause my death if I do not quit.					
Admission	27%	24%	15%	14%	21%
Graduation	35%	16%	10%	17%	23%
Parole	52%	19%	5%	10%	15% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 25g [continued]. Motivation for Treatment Scales
N=123

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Desire for Help					
64. I need help in dealing with my drug use.					
Admission	31%	26%	7%	27%	9%
Graduation	39%	33%	9%	11%	9% **
Parole	57%	26%	7%	8%	3% ***
66. It is urgent that I find help for my drug use.					
Admission	34%	27%	9%	22%	8%
Graduation	42%	36%	9%	8%	5% ***
Parole	58%	27%	7%	6%	2% ***
70. I am tired of the problems caused by drugs.					
Admission	12%	3%	17%	32%	36%
Graduation	15%	12%	10%	30%	34%
Parole	32%	15%	8%	12%	33% ***
71. I will give up my friends and hangouts to solve my drug problems.					
Admission	9%	10%	15%	36%	29%
Graduation	13%	10%	12%	35%	30%
Parole	19%	9%	8%	29%	34%
72. I can quit using drugs without any help. ®					
Admission	9%	15%	17%	31%	28%
Graduation	8%	19%	13%	21%	40%
Parole	14%	12%	11%	24%	39%
73. My life has gone out of control.					
Admission	23%	21%	11%	30%	15%
Graduation	38%	31%	6%	20%	6% ***
Parole	55%	28%	5%	4%	7% ***
76. I want to get my life straightened out.					
Admission	1%	0%	3%	19%	77%
Graduation	2%	1%	5%	26%	67% *
Parole	11%	5%	6%	23%	55% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 26g. Family Warmth Scale
N=148

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Almost Always
84. Is there a feeling of togetherness in your family?					
Admission	2%	5%	18%	20%	56%
Parole	3%	2%	16%	24%	55%
85. Were there times each day when your family was altogether?					
Admission	3%	13%	26%	27%	30%
Parole	8%	9%	24%	32%	26%
86. How often did your family sit down to eat together at the same time?					
Admission	4%	16%	27%	30%	24%
Parole	9%	16%	27%	32%	17%
87. How often does your family pay attention to what you say?					
Admission	1%	4%	12%	35%	49%
Parole	2%	1%	11%	40%	47%
88. How often do family members try to cheer you up when you are sad?					
Admission	3%	3%	14%	24%	57%
Parole	2%	6%	17%	31%	46%
89. How often does your family tell you they love and care about you?					
Admission	1%	5%	11%	23%	60%
Parole	2%	7%	10%	34%	47%
90. When you have a problem, does someone in your family help you out?					
Admission	1%	4%	17%	17%	61%
Parole	2%	3%	16%	25%	54%
91. How often does your family really listen to your problems?					
Admission	1%	9%	12%	30%	48%
Parole	1%	4%	18%	29%	48%
92. How often does your family make you feel they love you?					
Admission	1%	3%	10%	15%	72%
Parole	2%	4%	9%	24%	61%
93. How often does your family try to do things that are fun for everyone?					
Admission	3%	11%	25%	25%	37%
Parole	3%	9%	18%	36%	33%

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 27g. Friends in Trouble Scale
N=148

	<u>None</u>	<u>A Few</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>All</u>
94. How many of your friends do things that may get them into trouble with the law?					
Admission	3%	30%	31%	28%	8%
Parole	28%	39%	25%	5%	4% ***
95. How many of your friends have ever used weapon [like a gun, knife, or club] in a fight?					
Admission	27%	25%	24%	17%	6%
Parole	42%	32%	20%	2%	4% ***
96. How many of your friends have been in trouble with the police because of alcohol or drugs?					
Admission	9%	36%	24%	25%	6%
Parole	26%	38%	22%	9%	5% ***
97. How many of your friends have quit school?					
Admission	18%	33%	25%	22%	3%
Parole	25%	41%	21%	9%	3% ***
98. How many of your friends have damaged other people's property on purpose?					
Admission	35%	37%	17%	10%	1%
Parole	52%	25%	18%	5%	1% **
99. How many of your friends have ever been stopped or picked up by the police?					
Admission	3%	35%	21%	30%	11%
Parole	22%	38%	26%	8%	6% ***
100. How many of your friends do things that might get them into trouble at work?					
Admission	39%	35%	17%	8%	1%
Parole	62%	23%	9%	5%	1% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
 * significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
 Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)

Table 28g. Opportunities for the Future
N=148

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
78. My chances for going to college are low.					
Admission	29%	34%	15%	18%	4%
Graduation	46%	30%	12%	9%	3% ***
Parole	42%	24%	19%	11%	4%
79. Someday I would like to have a college education.					
Admission	1%	1%	11%	36%	52%
Graduation	2%	1%	12%	27%	58%
Parole	1%	4%	16%	28%	52%
80. My chances for getting a job are good.					
Admission	1%	7%	10%	32%	49%
Graduation	1%	2%	3%	26%	67% ***
Parole	2%	6%	9%	29%	55%
81. My chances for holding a steady job are good.					
Admission	1%	4%	3%	34%	57%
Graduation	1%	1%	2%	29%	68% **
Parole	1%	1%	6%	26%	65%
82. I would be disappointed if I ended up in prison again.					
Admission	2%	1%	1%	2%	94%
Graduation	3%	1%	1%	6%	89%
Parole	3%	2%	4%	8%	83% **
83. I am excited about 'starting over' when I leave here.					
Admission	1%	1%	3%	10%	86%
Graduation	3%	1%	1%	15%	80%
Parole	1%	4%	6%	28%	61% ***

Note: The question number references its placement in the survey. The symbol ® denotes item reversal.
* significant change at .05 level ** significant change at .01 level. *** significant change at .001 level:
Change measured from Admission (i.e. Admission vs. Graduation and Admission vs. Parole)