

Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp

2003 Report to the Legislature



THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON SENTENCING

Representative Frank Dermody
Chair

District Attorney Merritt E. 'Ted' McKnight
Vice-Chair

Mark H. Bergstrom
Executive Director

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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 2003 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. These reports have generally consisted of three parts: 1) Who Goes to Boot Camp?, 2) Results from a Boot Camp Offender Survey, and 3) Factors Related to the Recidivism of Boot Camp Graduates. The major findings from the *2003 Legislative Report* are as follows:

Boot Camp Offender Profile

- ◆ There were 471 offenders admitted to Boot Camp during 2001, with 88% of the offenders successfully graduating from the program.
- ◆ The typical offender entering Boot Camp is a young [average age of 25], minority [50% Black and 17% Hispanic], male [95%], convicted of a drug offense [69%] and from an urban area, predominantly Philadelphia [25%], Allegheny [12%], and Berks [10%] Counties.
- ◆ Most offenders report being single [83%], having children [59%], and living with their children [57%].
- ◆ A slight majority [52%] of offenders had at least a high school education.
- ◆ About 64% of the offenders were employed prior to entering Boot Camp with an average reported income of \$1200-\$1499 a month. While 56% identified their jobs as their primary source of income, 37% indicated that they obtained their income primarily through illegal means.
- ◆ Offenders indicated that, as children, they were more likely to live with two parents [47%] than with one parent [40%].
- ◆ Most offenders reported having a family member [53%] and knowing a friend [86%] who had been incarcerated.
- ◆ Over 90% of the offenders had committed prior offenses, consisting primarily of drug dealing [65%], drug use [49%], theft [48%], and DUI [35%].
- ◆ A large percentage of the offenders [43%] had been arrested as a juvenile, and among those, 66% had been incarcerated as a juvenile.
- ◆ Most offenders had used drugs [89%], with an average age of onset being 15 years and

marijuana [84%] and cocaine [34%] being the predominant drugs.

- ◆ Offenders were more likely to be using drugs than drinking alcohol the day of their arrest [54% vs. 29%].

Offender Expectations of Boot Camp

- ◆ The vast majority of offenders were proud that they were accepted into Boot Camp and were excited about ‘starting over.’ Most were optimistic that they could secure employment, keep a job, and attend college if they so desired.
- ◆ Offenders had high expectations for the program, and though these expectations were not always met, offenders expressed positive opinions of the program.

Attitudinal and Behavioral Changes Among Boot Camp Graduates

- ◆ Upon graduating from Boot Camp, offenders indicated that were less impulsive, had better decision-making skills, and had fewer problems with drugs. Additionally, all of these changes endured after offenders were on parole for six months.
- ◆ After Boot Camp, offenders were more likely to be employed full-time and less likely to use drugs or alcohol. Additionally, the majority of offenders reported receiving substance abuse treatment while on parole.
- ◆ Most of the offenders made new friends, did not ‘hang-out’ with their old friends, and associated with fewer friends who had been in trouble with ‘the law.’

Factors Related to Recidivism

- ◆ About 19% of the Boot Camp graduates had been arrested for a new crime during the tracking period, which ranged from 7-26 months.
- ◆ The greatest predictors of recidivism were race, employment status after Boot Camp, types of friends, and length of tracking time. Offenders were more likely to be re-arrested for a new crime if they were Black, unemployed, associating with ‘friends-in-trouble’, and were on parole for a longer period of time.

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 post release 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. 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.*
- 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 are rejected for the program by the Department of Corrections are 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. Personal 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. The department has also developed a process for assessing each inmate for risk factors involving recidivism and relapse, which allows inmates to be placed in treatment groups and classes based on their assessed needs.

In July 2000, the Boot Camp 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, as well as problem-solving and encounter groups are held, as needed, to provide offenders with the opportunity to discuss individual problems and to serve as ventilation therapy. Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, self-help, and peer led

groups 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 30 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 15% of the inmates who have attended Boot Camp test for their GED, and between 1993 and 2001, 82% of those tested received their GED, which is higher than the 68% 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 December 2002, inmates have worked a total of 138,212 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 can currently accommodate 512 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, on average, about 50 offenders entering the program per month.

Aftercare for Boot Camp Graduates

Statute requires that graduates of the Boot Camp program receive intensive supervision upon graduating from the program. In 2000, 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 while allowing for the reinforcement of skills learned at the Boot Camp. 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 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.

Change in Mandatory Aftercare Provision. In February 2002, a mandatory 90-day aftercare provision was in effect for all offenders graduating from the Boot Camp Program. In December 2002, this aftercare provision was reduced to 30 days, as the Department of Corrections found that a Community Corrections Center was offering the same services for less cost. In addition, offenders were being released to centers that were distant from their home community, where they had employment opportunities that were often lost due to a delay in their return.

According to the Department of Corrections the mandatory 90-day aftercare provision was intended to provide “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.”

Specific aftercare programs were available in Harrisburg [Gaudenzia], Philadelphia [Volunteers of America, ASPIRE], Pittsburgh [Renewal], and Erie [Gaudenzia]. Offenders going through these programs were 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 not returning to one of these four areas of the state were released to the closest Community Corrections Center or to a private facility for the 30-day minimum residential period, though the outpatient aftercare is unavailable for these offenders.

Research indicates that participation in structured re-entry programs increases an offender’s chances for success. The Commission will be evaluating the effects of the Boot Camp’s aftercare provision as part of its ongoing legislative mandate to evaluate the Boot Camp Program.¹

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 the following issues: 1) the tracking of offenders who are eligible, recommended, and admitted into Boot Camp, 2) results from a *Boot Camp Offender Survey*, and 3) *the impact of Boot Camp on recidivism*.

- I. **Who Goes to Boot Camp?** This part of the report generally provides a profile of the type of offender who is statutorily eligible, judicially referred, and accepted into Boot Camp. This

¹ For more information on the Boot Camp Program, see “*Quehanna Motivational Boot Camp: Performance Analysis and Evaluation*” by Bret Bucklen, which is available from the Department of Corrections at www.cor.state.pa.us or [717] 731-7149.

year's report discusses only the admission stage, as the information for eligibility and referral was unavailable.² This year the report also provides trends in admissions over the last decade.

- II. **Boot Camp Offender Survey.** In October 2000, the Commission began conducting a Boot Camp Offender Survey, with the assistance of the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole. 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. This year's report presents findings from all three phases.
- III. **Recidivism of Boot Camp Graduates.** Previous recidivism studies by the Sentencing Commission have found no significant difference in the recidivism of offenders going to Boot Camp compared to a comparable group of offenders released from prison. Rather, consistent with other studies, we have found employment status to be an important predictor of whether an offender will desist from criminal activity. This finding emphasizes the importance of structured aftercare that incorporates services to assist offenders in making a successful re-entry into the community. The Commission is currently undertaking a study to examine the impact of the structured aftercare for Boot Camp graduates, which was discussed in the previous section. Those findings will be presented in next year's report. In this year's report, we examine what factors contribute to the recidivism of Boot Camp graduates.

² The Sentencing Commission is currently in the process of allowing counties to electronically submit their guideline information. This transition in data collection and management has resulted in a delay in the completion of the 2001 data set.

Who Goes to Boot Camp?

As indicated in the previous section, the Boot Camp's enabling legislation set forth the procedure by which offenders are selected for the Boot Camp Program. While the statute establishes the baseline eligibility criteria, it also provides that judges recommend eligible offenders for the program and that the Department of Corrections make the final determination concerning admission into the program.

Traditionally, the Commission's Legislative Report has tracked offenders as they move through these stages of the selection process, and updates this section with an additional year of data. However, information concerning which offenders were statutorily eligible and judicially referred was unavailable for offenders sentenced during 2001, and thus this section will discuss only the admission stage.³ Additionally, two other changes were made to this section of the report. First, we provide the characteristics of offenders entering Boot Camp for one sentencing year, 2001, rather than for all offenders admitted during 1992-2001.⁴ [See Appendix A for offender characteristics by year for 1992-2001.] Second, we provide trend information for these characteristics over the last ten years. The characteristics discussed are: county origin, current conviction offense, race/ethnicity, gender, and age.

Characteristics of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp during 2001

During 2001 there were 471 offenders admitted to the Boot Camp Program. Of these, 88% successfully graduated from Boot Camp, while 4% were involuntarily removed from the program and 8% were voluntary withdrawals. Table 1 shows that most of these offenders came from Philadelphia [25%], Allegheny [12%] and Berks [10%] counties. An additional 50% came from other urban counties in Pennsylvania, while only 12% came from rural counties.⁵ Drug offenders comprise the majority of those admitted into the Boot Camp [69%] followed by those convicted of burglary or theft [12%]. Most offenders are male [95%], minority [50% Black and 17% Hispanic] and young [mean age of 25].

Trends in Admissions from 1992-2001

Charts 1a-e show the characteristics of offenders admitted to Boot Camp since the program began in 1992 through 2001 by county, offense, race/ethnicity, gender, and age. Overall, there has been a gradual increase in the admissions over the last decade, with 125 offenders entering the program during 1993 [the first full year of operation] and 470 during 2001, with the peak year for admissions being 2000 with 516 offenders. The profile of the offender entering the program has remained similar throughout the years, though there have been some minor fluctuations, with the most notable being the slight increase in the proportion of younger offenders and those convicted of drug felony offenses during the last few years. However, over the last decade, the typical offender entering Boot Camp has always been a young, minority, male from an urban county who has been convicted of a drug felony offense.

³ See footnote 2 in the previous section.

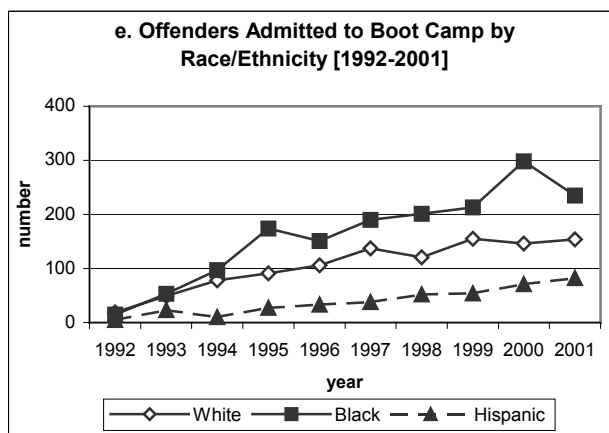
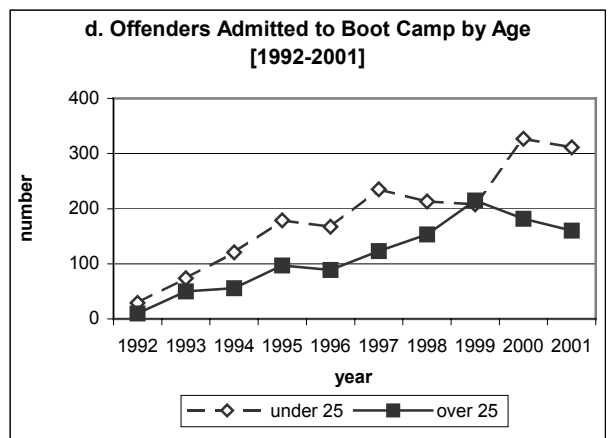
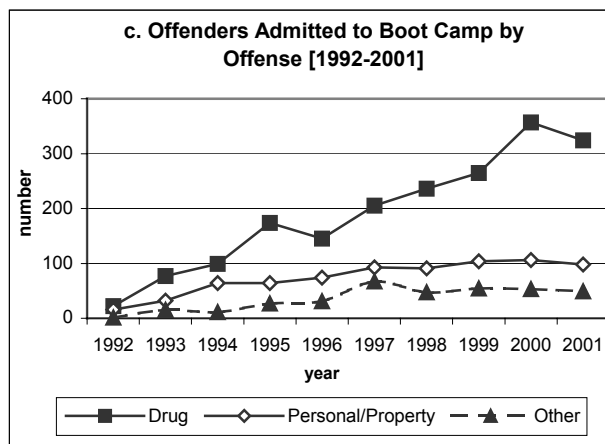
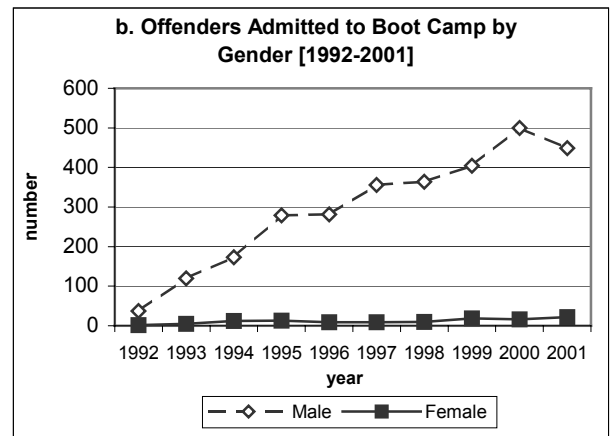
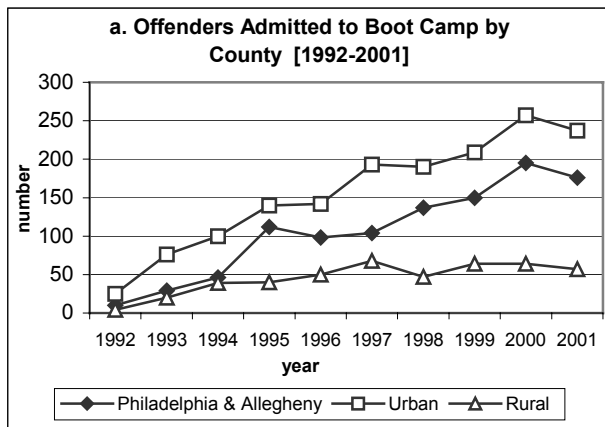
⁴ In previous years, the "Who Goes to Boot Camp?" section has presented information on offender characteristics for all offenders who have been admitted to the program since its inception, updating the information with an additional year of data.

⁵ Counties were classified as rural if designated as such by the Center for Rural Pennsylvania.

Table 1. Characteristics of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp in 2001 [N=471]

COUNTY	Number	Percent	COUNTY [cont.]	Number	Percent
Adams	9	2%	Northampton	4	1%
Allegheny	58	12%	Northumberland	4	1%
Armstrong	1	<1%	Perry	4	1%
Beaver	1	<1%	Philadelphia	118	25%
Bedford	-		Pike	4	1%
Berks	49	10%	Potter	-	
Blair	1	<1%	Schuylkill	-	
Bradford	-		Snyder	-	
Bucks	1	<1%	Somerset	-	
Butler	1	<1%	Sullivan	-	
Cambria	1	<1%	Susquehanna	-	
Cameron	1	<1%	Tioga	2	<1%
Carbon	1	<1%	Union	1	<1%
Centre	3	1%	Venango	3	1%
Chester	14	3%	Warren	1	<1%
Clarion	1	<1%	Washington	2	<1%
Clearfield	2	<1%	Wayne	-	
Clinton	-		Westmoreland	2	<1%
Columbia	-		Wyoming	2	<1%
Crawford	2	<1%	York	23	5%
Cumberland	8	2%	GENDER		
Dauphin	37	8%	Male	449	95%
Delaware	23	5%	Female	22	5%
Elk	-		RACE/ETHNICITY		
Erie	30	6%	White	154	33%
Fayette	6	1%	Black	235	50%
Forest	-		Hispanic	82	17%
Franklin	1	<1%	AGE		
Fulton	3	1%	Under 18	4	1%
Greene	-		18-21	137	29%
Huntingdon	1	<1%	22-25	170	36%
Indiana	3	1%	26-29	96	20%
Jefferson	-		over 29	64	14%
Juniata	-		Mean	25	
Lackawanna	-		Median	24	
Lancaster	5	1%	Mode	21	
Lawrence	-		OFFENSE		
Lebanon	1	<1%	Felony Drugs	324	69%
Lehigh	3	1%	Burglary/Theft	55	12%
Luzerne	5	1%	Assault/Robbery	43	8%
Lycoming	9	2%	Other	49	10%
McKean	2	<1%			
Mercer	5	1%			
Mifflin	2	<1%			
Monroe	-				
Montgomery	11	2%			
Montour	-				

Charts 1a-1e. The profile of the Boot Camp Offender has remained similar throughout the last ten years.



Boot Camp Offender Survey

This section of the report presents findings from a Boot Camp Offender Survey that the Sentencing Commission has been conducting for the last three years, with assistance from the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole. Part I of the survey is a Self-Report Survey, designed to focus on factors that previous research has 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, 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 utilized in our research assessing the impact of the Boot Camp on attitudinal and behavioral changes.

Sample. The Boot Camp Evaluation Survey is being administered to offenders at 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 sample for the current study is based upon the 353 offenders who graduated from the Boot Camp Program between April 2001 and May 2002 and responded to the survey at all three phases. This represents a 50% response rate, with most of the sample reduction being due to only 52% responding at the parole phase.⁶ While this response rate is consistent with other studies involving survey research, it always raises the concern that those included in the sample differ in some significant way from those who are not. The fact that we found few differences at the admission and graduation phases between those who responded to all three surveys and those who did not provides greater confidence that the sample is representative of offenders going through the program, but does not eliminate the concern.⁷

Boot Camp Offender Characteristics: Self-Report Survey

Table 2 provides demographic, criminal justice, and substance use information on the Boot Camp graduates, based upon their responses to the Self-Report Survey that is given to offenders at the admission stage. [See Appendix B for detailed information on the Self-Report Survey responses at the admission stage.] Consistent with the information 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 [42%], male [97%], and from an urban area [84%]. The survey also provided additional information on the offender with respect to marital status, children, living arrangements prior to arrest, educational attainment, and employment status. Though only 17% reported being married [legally or common law], 45% indicated that they had been living with a spouse or partner prior to their arrest. Most offenders [59%], including many

⁶ Of the 709 offenders who graduated during this time period, 679 responded to the survey at the graduation phase, and 368 responded at the parole phase, which represents a 96% and 52% response rate respectively.

⁷ We conducted statistical tests of significance on those factors included in the Offender Survey and found only three factors for which there was a difference: race, prior record, and having children. Offenders who were black, had a prior record, and had children were less likely to respond to the parole survey.

Table 2. Characteristics of Boot Camp Offender Survey Sample [N=353]

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS		Percent	CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACTORS		Percent
Race/Ethnicity			Current Offense		
	White	36%		Personal	11%
	Black	42%		Property	13%
	Hispanic	21%		Drug	70%
	Other	2%		Other	6%
Gender			Prior Criminal Activity		
	Male	97%		Yes	92%
	Female	3%		No	7%
Age at Admission			Age at First Arrest		
	Mean	25 years		Mean	18 years
County			Family Member Ever Incarcerated		
	Philadelphia	25%		Yes	53%
	Allegheny	18%		No	47%
	Urban	40%	Friend Ever Incarcerated		
	Rural	16%		Yes	86%
Marital Status				No	14%
	Married	8%	Juvenile Incarceration [if arrested as juvenile]		
	Common Law	9%		Yes	66%
	Single	83%		No	34%
Living Arrangements			Victim of Crime		
	Spouse/Partner	45%		Yes	54%
	Parent[s]	26%		No	46%
	Alone	12%	Age at First Drug Use		
	Other	17%		Mean	15 years
Have Children			Used Drugs Day of Crime		
	Yes	59%		Yes	54%
	No	41%		No	46%
Children Living with Offender			Used Alcohol Day of Crime		
	Yes	57%		Yes	29%
	No	43%		No	71%
Education			Type of Drugs Used [all that apply]		
	Less than high school	48%		Marijuana	84%
	High school or more	52%		Cocaine	34%
Employed				LSD	17%
	Yes	64%		Barbiturates	12%
	No	36%		PCP	10%
Income [monthly]				Amphetamines	7%
	Mean	\$1200 - \$1400		Other	20%
Major Source of Income			Drug use month prior to arrest		
	Job	56%		Daily	57%
	Illegal	37%		Once a week or less	24%
	Other	8%		Never	18%
Mother's Education			Attempt to Quit Drugs		
	Less than high school	24%		Yes	64%
	High school or more	76%		No	36%
Father's Education			Attempt to Quit Alcohol		
	Less than high school	29%		Yes	38%
	High school or more	71%		No	62%
Childhood Living Arrangements			Fear of being Drug Addict		
	Both Parents	47%		Yes	38%
	One Parent	40%		No	62%
	Other	12%	Fear of being Alcoholic		
				Yes	18%
				No	82%

* Some respondents did not answer all of the questions. See Appendix B for detailed information. All percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

who reported never having been married, had at least one child, and 57% of these offenders said that

their children were living with them prior to their arrest.

Most offenders were employed either full-time [43%] or part-time [21%]. The average length of employment was 26 months, though 28% of the offenders indicated that they had been at their job six months or less. The majority of offenders held manual labor jobs, such as construction and factory work, with an average monthly income between \$1200-\$1400. While 56% of the offenders said that their jobs were their primary source of income, 37% indicated that their income primarily came from illegal sources. Furthermore, those with higher incomes were more likely to indicate that the source was through illegal means.

Offenders were more likely to be raised by two parents [47%] than one parent [40%], with 12% indicating that they lived with others, such as their grandparents. Offenders reported that their parents were more likely to have finished high school than they were. While 52% of the offenders had completed high school, 76% of their mothers and 71% of their fathers had a high school education. In addition, both mothers [12%] and fathers [10%] were more likely than the offenders [2%] to have graduated from college.

Almost all of the offenders [92%] reported that they had been involved in prior criminal activity [mostly drug dealing and drug use] and the majority had family members [53%] or friends [86%] who had previously been incarcerated. Almost half of the offenders [47%] had been arrested as a juvenile, and of those, 66% had been incarcerated as a juvenile. A majority of offenders [54%] 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 [70%] and even more [89%] 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 [34%]. Offenders reported being younger [average age of 15 years] when they first tried drugs than when they were first arrested for a crime [average age of 18 years].

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%, 9%, 2%, respectively] than drugs [57%]. While more offenders reported fear of drug addiction than alcoholism [38% vs. 18%], most were not fearful of having either substance abuse problem. However, 64% of the offenders did report that they had, at some point, tried to quit taking drugs in comparison to 38% indicating that they had attempted to quit drinking alcohol. Offenders were more likely to report using drugs [54%] than alcohol [29%] the day they committed their offense.

Offender Expectations of Boot Camp

This section of the report discusses the expectations that offenders had upon entering the Boot Camp, and whether those expectations were met.⁸ Overall, the majority of offenders expressed favorable opinions of the Boot Camp at all three stages: admission, graduation, and parole. In

⁸ The questions used to measure offender expectations were from the scales developed 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.

addition, about 90% of the respondents consistently responded at all three stages that they were proud at being accepted into the program. However, their responses also indicated somewhat of a divergence between what they expected and what they experienced. Charts 2a-j present those questions for which there was the most significant change in the offenders' responses between admission and both graduation and parole.⁹ [See Appendix D for responses to the entire Evaluation Survey at all three stages.] It should be noted that when a finding is referred to as being significant in this report, it means that the finding was statistically significant.¹⁰

While offenders 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 admission than at graduation and parole to feel that Boot Camp would not be easy [86%, 75%, 79%] and that the work was hard [76%, 63%, and 72%]. In addition, while stating that they felt safer in Boot Camp than they would have in prison, they were more likely to respond this way at admission [72%] than at graduation [65%] and parole [62%].

Offenders had high expectations that the Boot Camp would have a positive impact on their lives and provide positive personal change. While most graduated from the program expressing that they had indeed benefited from the experience, they were significantly more likely to respond at admission than at graduation and parole that Boot Camp would help them get a job [67%, 62%, 50%], would change them [87%, 79%, 85%], and would help in some way [93%, 88%, 92%]. In addition, they were also significantly more likely to indicate at admission than at graduation and parole that Boot Camp would result in learning self-discipline [93%, 85%, 87%], becoming a better person [88%, 73%, 79%], and reducing the likelihood that they would get into trouble again [79%, 67%, 68%]. Interestingly, perceptions concerning the benefit of the drug and alcohol programs, while overall positive, changed in both directions. That is, upon entering the Boot Camp Program, there was a rather large percentage of offenders [31%] who were undecided about whether these programs would be worthwhile. After attending Boot Camp offenders were more likely to indicate that substance abuse programs were not a waste of time [69%, 70%, 73%], though a greater difference occurred in the opposite direction. That is, while only 1% of the offenders responded at admission that substance abuse programs would be a waste of time, 17% felt this way at graduation and 15% at parole.

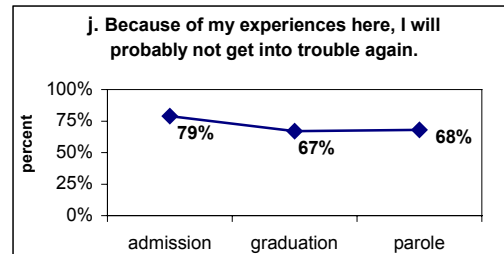
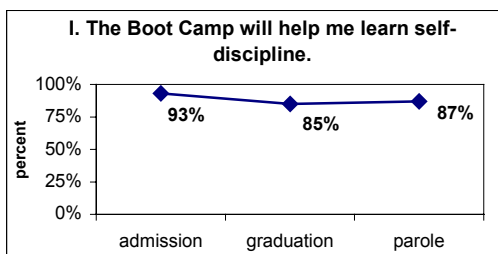
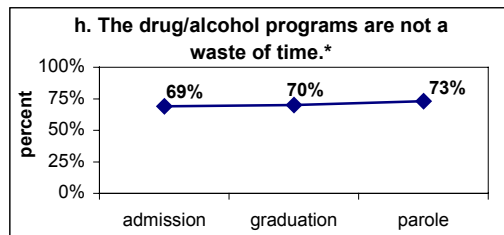
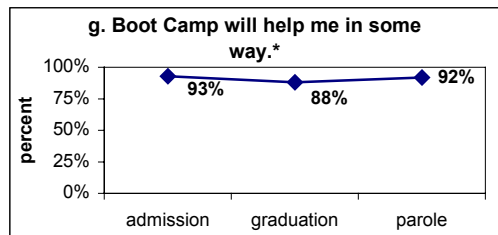
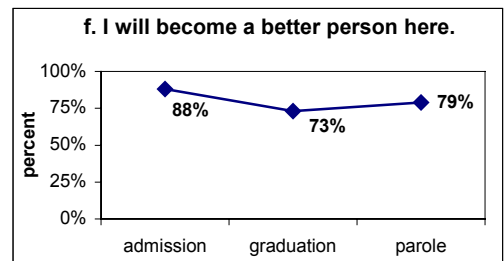
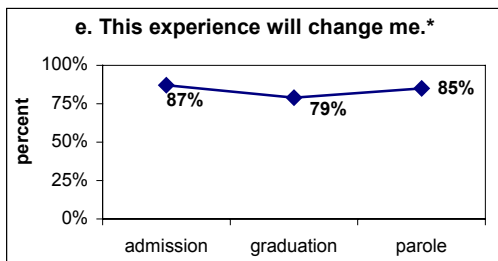
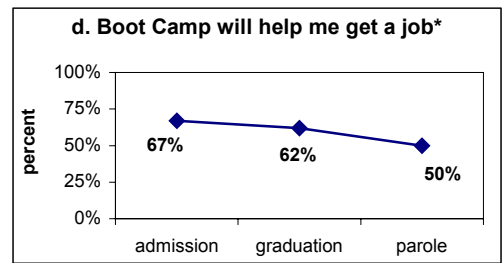
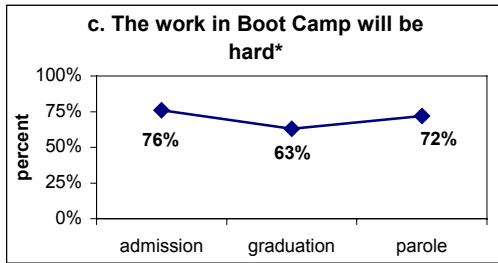
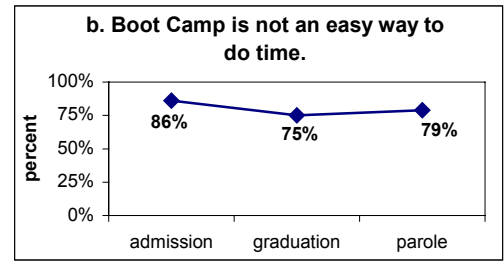
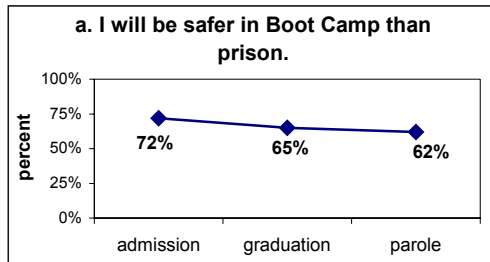
Attitudinal Changes Among Boot Camp Graduates

This Boot Camp Evaluation Survey was designed to measure whether attitudinal changes occurred among graduates in the following areas: 1) self-control, 3) self-efficacy, 3) decision-

⁹ In determining whether a significant change occurred we used the Paired Sample T-Test of Means.

¹⁰ 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.

Charts 2a-j. Offenders have high expectations of Boot Camp

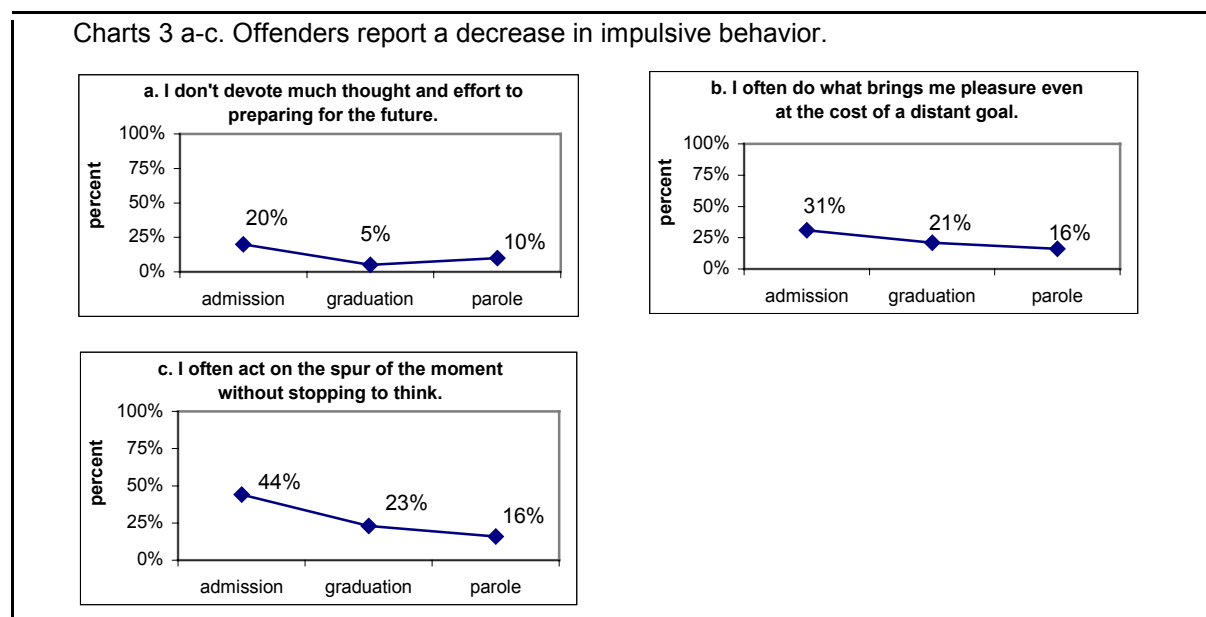


*For ease of discussion, the direction of this question is reverse from that in the actual survey.

making skills, 4) motivation for treatment, and 5) opportunities for the future.¹¹ The survey consisted of 83 questions with five response choices: 1) strongly disagree, 2) disagree, 3) undecided, 4) agree, and 5) strongly agree. We discuss below the three significant areas in which positive attitudinal changes occurred among graduates of the program: decreased impulsivity [a subscale of the self-control dimension], increased decision-making skills, and less problems with substance abuse. All three of these attitudinal shifts continued at the parole stage.

Impulsiveness

As one of the legislative objectives of the Boot Camp was to instill self-discipline, we were interested in examining whether offenders gained a better sense of self-control. While the Self-Control Scale used for this study consists of six sub-parts [impulsiveness, simple tasks, risk taking, physical activities, self-centeredness, and temper], the most significant changes were found with respect to impulsiveness. Offenders indicated that they were significantly less likely to engage in impulsive behavior after going through Boot Camp, a characteristic that endured at the parole stage. Charts 3a-c show that offenders were more likely at admission, than at graduation and parole, to respond that they didn't devote much thought and effort to preparing for the future [20%, 5%, 10%], did what brought pleasure even at the cost of a distant goal [31%, 21%, 16%], and acted on the spur of the moment without stopping to think [44%, 23%, 16%].



Decision-Making

¹¹ Questions used to measure self-control were from the Self-Control Scale developed by Harold Grasmick [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]. Questions used to measure self-efficacy, decision-making, and motivation for treatment were from scales 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]

Consistent with our findings presented in last year's Legislative Report, we again found that there was a pronounced change in offenders' decision-making capabilities after they attended Boot Camp. In that report, we indicated that this finding was most likely related to the Boot Camp's implementation of the National Institute of Correction's *Thinking for Change* program in July 2000. This program, which is designed "to effect change in thinking so that behavior is positively impacted",¹² 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 our findings presented in 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 shown in charts 4a-g, there is evidence that the *Thinking for Change* program has the intended positive impact of changing the offender's approach to problem solving. That is, offenders were significantly more likely to: think about the consequences of their decisions [49%, 69%, 78%], plan ahead [71%, 88%, 83%], make good decisions [41%, 69%, 71%], have less trouble making decisions [68%, 79%, 79%], think about the results of their actions [68%, 82%, 82%], analyze problems by looking at all the choices [66%, 82%, 83%], and consider how their actions affect others [66%, 80%, 79%]. However, it should be noted that as we do not have survey responses from offenders who attended the Boot Camp prior 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.

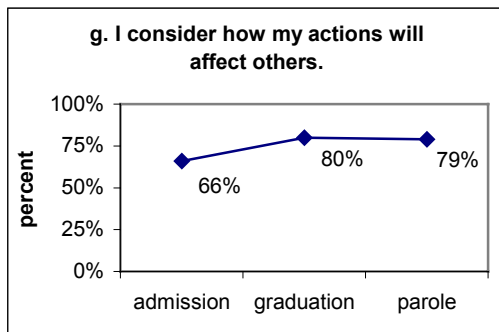
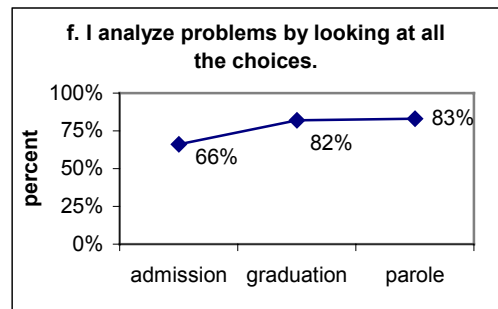
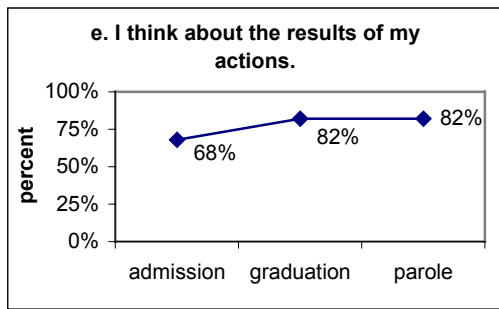
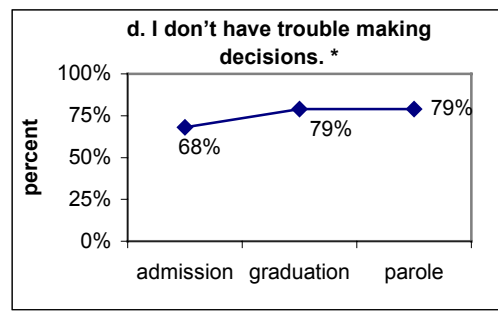
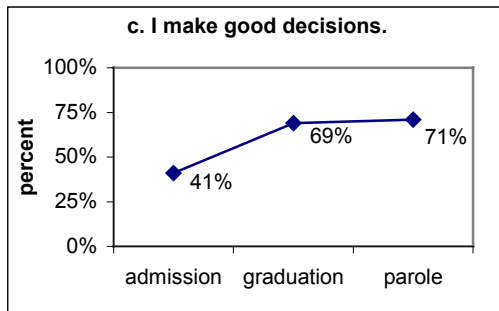
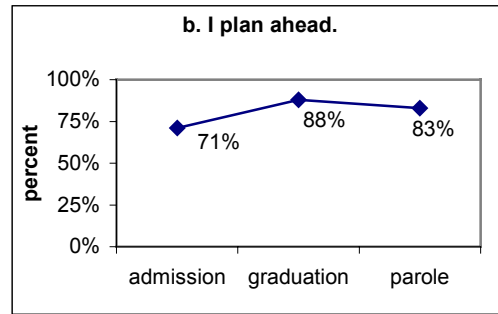
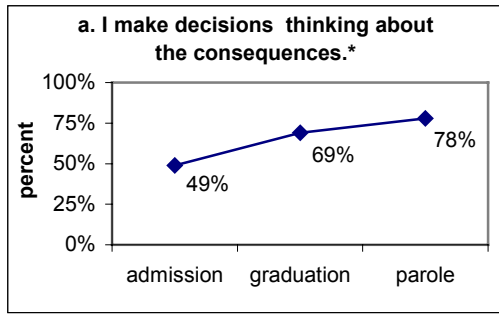
Problems with Drugs

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, one area of the Offender Survey examined the offenders' attitudes toward their drug problem.¹³

¹² *Thinking for a Change: Integrated Cognitive Behavior Change Program*, by Bush, J., Glick, B. and Taymans, J., National Institute of Corrections, 1999, page 6.

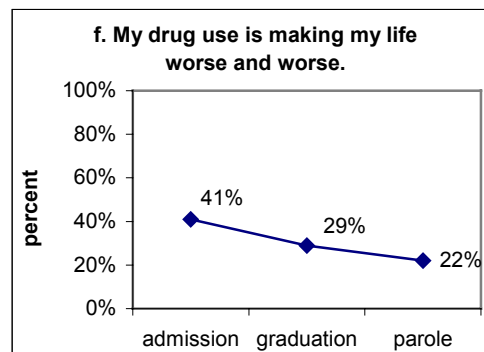
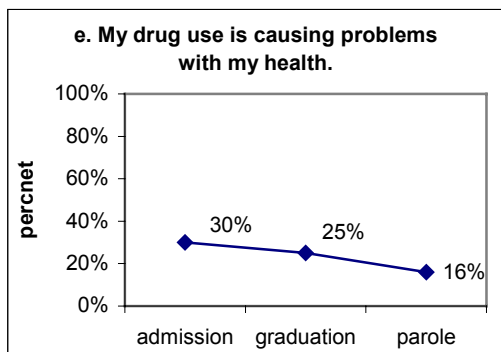
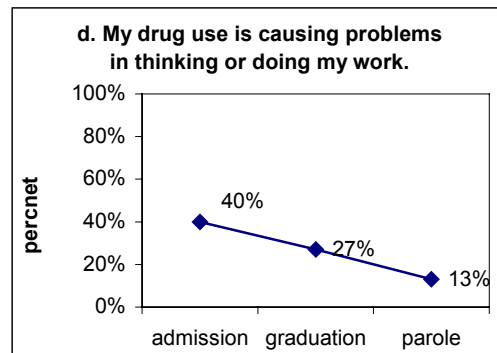
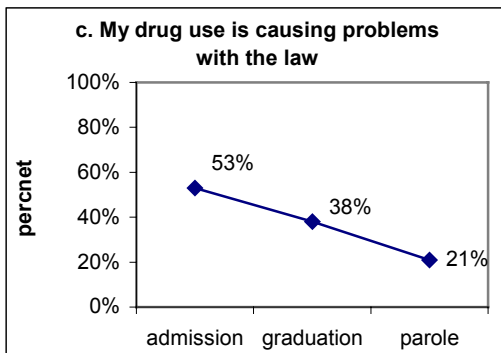
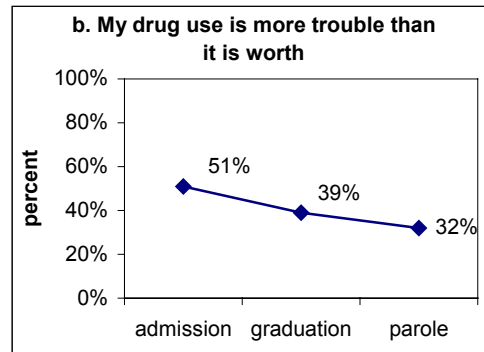
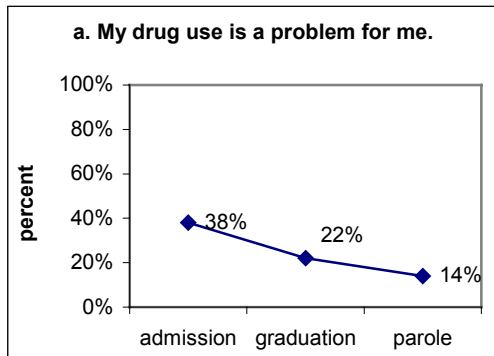
¹³ For these analyses we excluded the 64 offenders who indicated that they never used drugs.

Charts 4 a-g. Offenders Indicate improvement in their decision-making skills



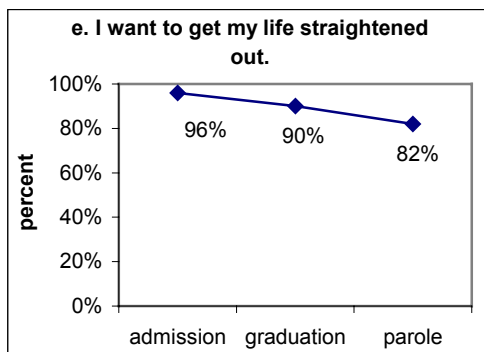
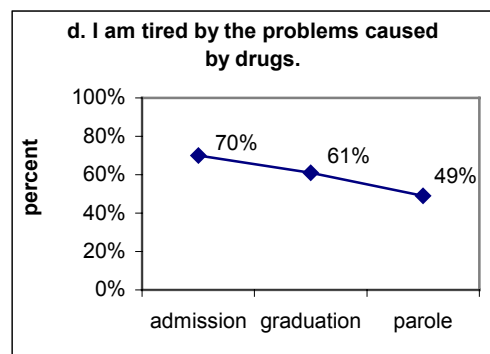
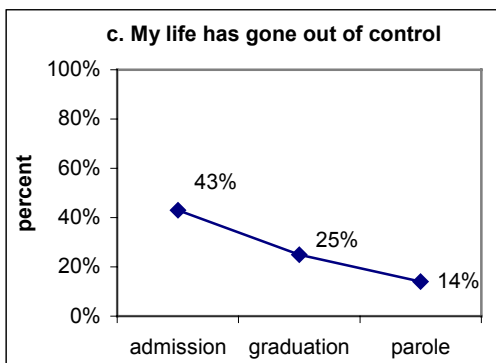
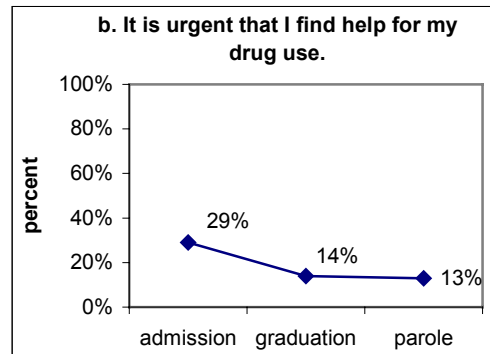
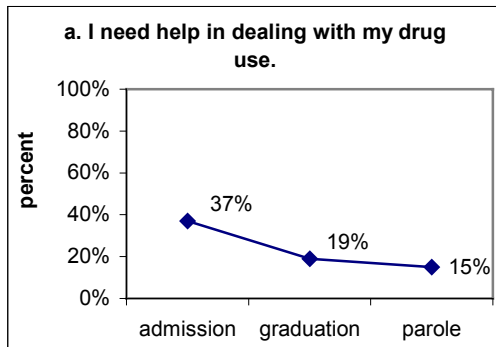
Overall, while most offenders did not view their drug use as presenting problems for them when they entered the Boot Camp, a sizable percentage did indicate the negative impact that drugs were having in their lives. Further, offenders report having less problems with drugs after graduating from Boot Camp and while on parole. Charts 5a-f show that offenders were significantly less likely than before to view drugs as being a problem for them [38%, 22%, 14%], making their lives worse [41%, 29%, 22%], creating more trouble than they were worth [51%, 39%, 32%], causing trouble with the law [53%, 38%, 21%], their work [40%, 27%, 13%], or health [30%, 25%, 16%]. In addition, as shown in Charts 6a-e, offenders were significantly less likely to report needing help with their drug use [37%, 19%, 15%], having an urgency to find help for their drug problem [29%, 14%, 13%], feeling that their lives were out of control [43%, 25%, 14%], being tired of the problems caused by drugs [70%, 61%, 49%], and wanting to get their lives straightened out [96%, 90%, 82%].

Charts 5a-f. Offenders report less problems with drugs after Boot Camp*



* The percentages represent those offenders who agree or strongly agree with the question.

Charts 6a-e. Offenders report needing less help with their drug problem after Boot Camp *



* The percentages represent those offenders who agree or strongly agree with the question.

Self-Reported Behavioral Changes among Boot Camp Graduates

Thus far, the report has discussed how offenders attending the Boot Camp program appear to experience some significant attitudinal shifts with respect to impulsiveness, decision-making, and substance abuse. The question that arises is whether these offenders also make positive behavioral changes in areas of their lives that can impact their decisions to desist from committing crime.

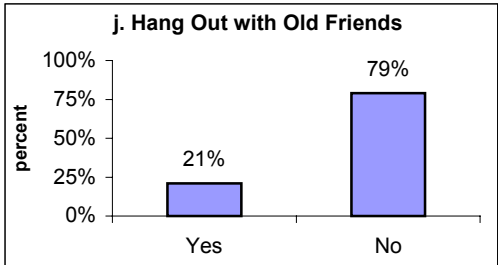
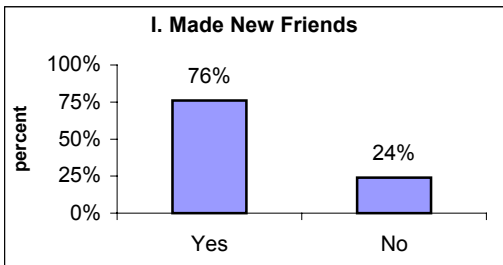
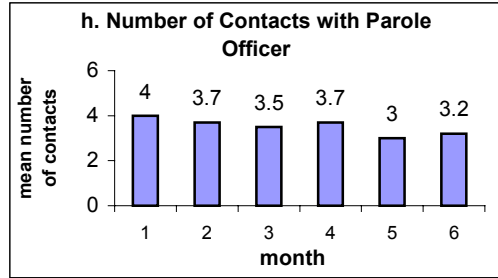
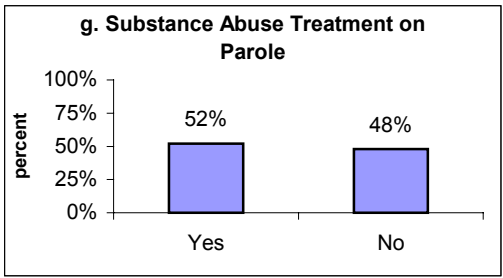
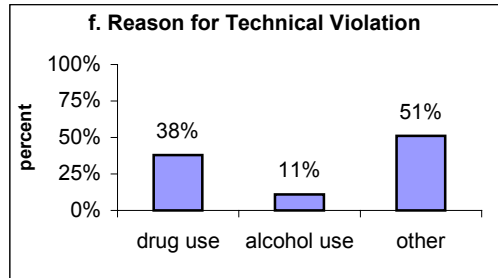
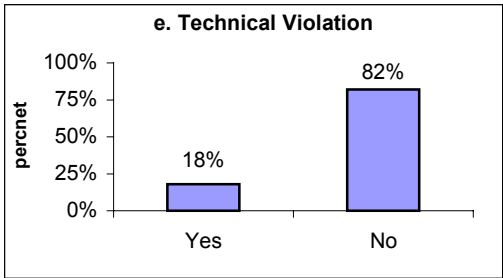
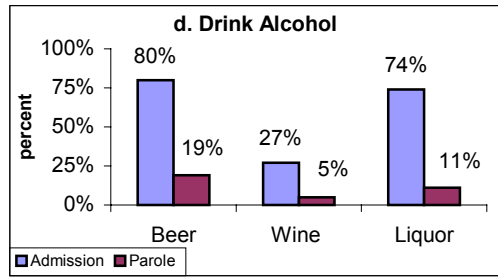
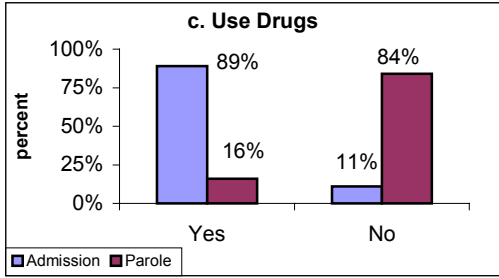
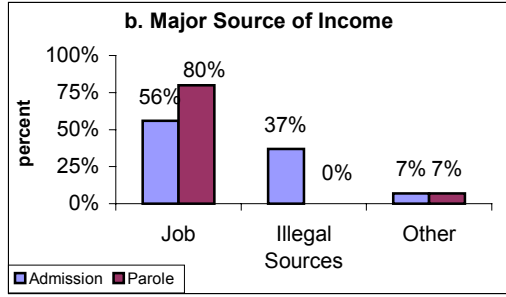
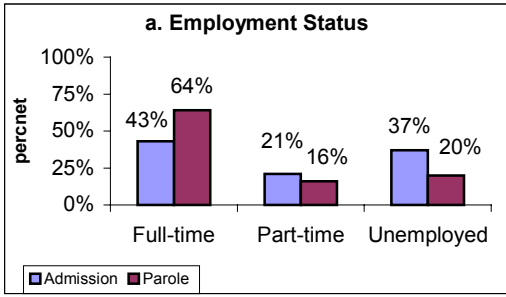
Charts 7a-d provide some information on factors that have been associated with criminal activity, such as employment status, source of income, and use of drugs and alcohol. Offenders were asked about these dimensions at both the admission and parole stage to determine whether any differences occurred. [See Appendix C for responses to all of the questions on the Self-Report Survey at the Parole Stage]. In all of these areas, offenders indicate some positive behavioral changes. After Boot Camp, offenders were more likely to be employed full-time [64% vs. 43%], have their job be their major source of income [80% vs. 56%] rather than illegal sources [0% vs. 37%], and less likely to use drugs [16% vs. 89%] or drink beer, [19% vs. 80%] wine [5% vs. 27%] or liquor [11% vs. 74%].

In addition, a minority of the offenders [18%] reported having a technical violation, with drug use being the most common reason [38%] given for the violation [Charts 7e-f]. Over half [52%] of the offenders reported receiving substance treatment while on parole [Chart 7g]. Though a large percentage of offenders could not remember the number of contacts they had with their parole officer, those who responded to the question indicated that, on average, they had either a phone or face-to face contact four times during the first month on parole and about three times a month by the sixth month on parole [Chart 7h].

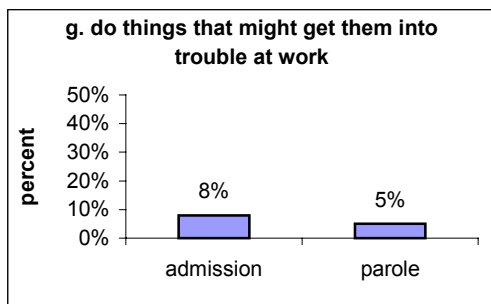
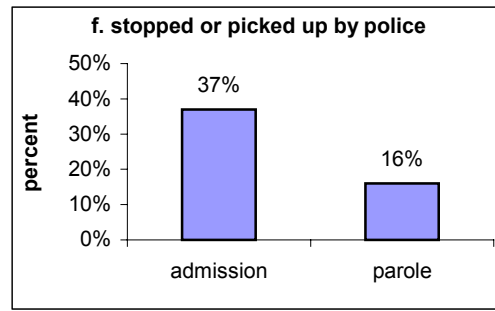
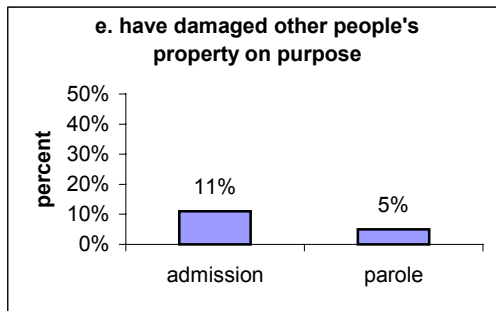
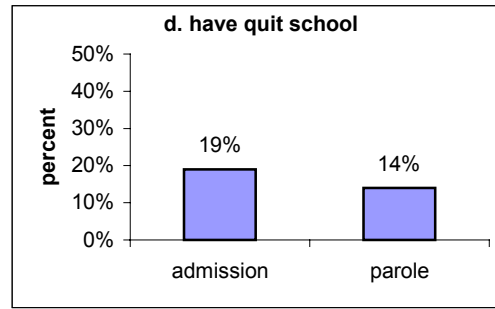
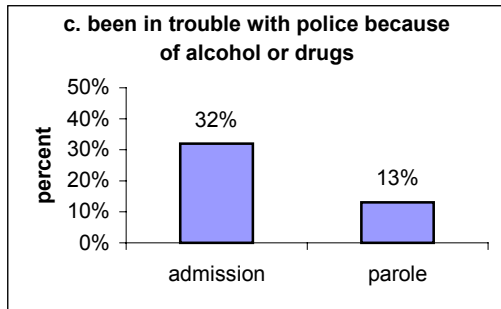
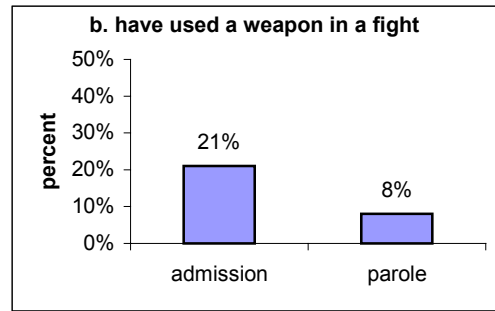
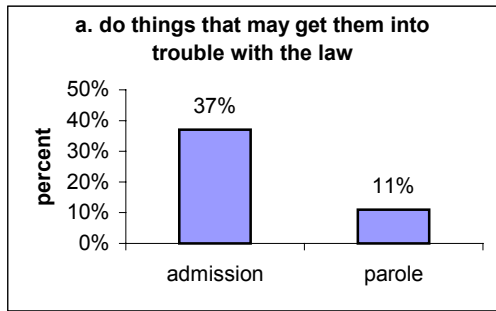
Association with 'Friends-in-Trouble'. Previous research has indicated that association with delinquent friends is highly correlated with criminal activity, and thus we included this dimension in our survey. Earlier we discussed how most of the offenders reported having friends who, not only were involved in delinquent activity, but also had been incarcerated as juveniles. However, offenders stated that they would be willing to avoid old friends in order to solve their drug problem. Charts 7i-j indicate that the majority of offenders had indeed made new friends [76%] and did not hang out with old friends [79%] after they graduated from Boot Camp. In addition, offenders reported a significant shift in the type of friends they had.¹⁴ Charts 8a-g show that offenders were significantly less likely after Boot Camp than before to have friends who do things that could get them in trouble with the law [11% vs. 37%], used a weapon in a fight [8% vs. 21%], been in trouble with police because of alcohol or drugs [13% vs. 32%], quit school [14% vs. 19%], damaged other people's property on purpose [5% vs. 11%], were stopped by police [16% vs. 37%], and did things that might get them into trouble at work [5% vs. 8%].

¹⁴ The Friends-in-Trouble Scale is 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 has 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.

Charts 7a -j. Offenders report positive behavioral changes after Boot Camp



Charts 8 a -g. Offenders report having fewer 'friends-in-trouble' after Boot Camp.



Note: Comparisons reflect the percentage of offenders indicating that most or all of their friends do the indicated behavior. All of the differences are significant at .001 level.

Offenders' Comments on Boot Camp

On the survey given at the parole stage, we ask offenders whether they would like to make any additional comments on the Boot Camp Program. About 37% of the offenders in our sample chose to comment, and the vast majority of them have positive statements to make about the program, as indicated by the examples provided in Table 3. Many of the comments support the Boot Camp's objectives of reducing crime ["helped realize crime doesn't pay", "if it wasn't for you, I'd be locked up"], instilling discipline ["I learned a lot of discipline I never had"], increasing self-control ["I learned patience and self-control"], encouraging critical thinking ["The boot camp changed...my thinking skills", "the program helped me think better"]; and providing education ["you have an excellent GED program"]. In addition offenders stated that Boot Camp was a 'life-changing' experience, that their lives were "110% better" because of it, and that the program helped them develop self-confidence and self-worth.

Offenders also offered some suggestions for improving the program such as offering classes on financial planning. As one offender said, "Most of us led an extravagant lifestyle prior to incarceration. When released we find ourselves often working for \$6-\$7 an hour, so maybe some classes on budgeting or base financial planning?" Offenders also expressed interest in obtaining employment and would like to see more work certification programs offered. One offender offered to help the program out in any way while another wanted to know when he could return for a visit.

Table 3. Offender's comments on Boot Camp are positive. *

BC a thrilling experience; Opportunity to reflect and changed me forever; Thank you

BC is helpful as long as you want to help yourself

Better than prison (cleaner, safer, more treatment)

Best thing that ever happened; was exactly what was needed to straighten myself up; thank you.

Great, i learned a lot and boosted my self confidence

Helped realize crime doesn't pay

I just want to say thanks to all the staff for helping me out because if it wasn't for you, i'd be locked up.

I'm doing real good out here. i have a nice job and this was my first job

I really enjoyed my experience you have an excellent GED program

I've learned a lot of discipline that i never had. it's changed my life for the better.

It is a very good program. i learned a lot and i still use what i learned

It helped me a lot. it was my failure to follow thru with my support groups that caused me to use [drugs].

It was a life-changing 6 months

It was a very good program and it had helped me out a lot. My life is 110% better because of it

Most of us led an extravagant lifestyle prior to incarceration. When released we find ourselves often working for \$6-\$7 an hour, so maybe some classes on budgeting or base financial planning?

Positive learning exp, test you mentally, physically, and spiritually

The boot camp changed my life, my thinking skills, and relationships with friends, family, are better

The boot camp was the best program i was even in. i learned better work values. i learned patience and self control. no goal can't be reached

The boot camp helped me develop a sense of my self worth. i learned discipline, i'm stronger

The program helped me think better

When can i come back and visit?

* These are the direct quotes from the offender surveys with no grammatical corrections.

Factors Related to the Recidivism of Boot Camp Graduates

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 Sentencing Commission has undertaken several recidivism studies to examine whether the Boot Camp has been successful in reducing crime. While we have found no significant difference in the recidivism of offenders graduating from Boot Camp compared to those released from prison, there was some evidence that the recidivism of Boot Camp offenders was of a less serious nature. That is, in comparison to offenders released from prison, Boot Camp graduates were more likely to have technical violations and less likely to have been convicted of a new crime, though this finding was not significant. [See *Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp Program: 2000 Report to the Legislature*]. This may be a result of Boot Camp graduates being supervised more closely than those released from prison, as statute does require the intensive supervision of Boot Camp graduates [Act 215 of 1990].

We have also found that offenders who are young, commit crime at an earlier age, are non-white, from urban areas, use drugs, and have had friends and/or family members incarcerated are more likely to commit another crime upon release from the Boot Camp. The most consistent and strongest predictor of recidivism has been employment status, with unemployed offenders being twice as likely to recidivate as employed offenders. [See *Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp Program: 2000 Report to the Legislature and Pennsylvania's Motivational Boot Camp Program: 2002 Report to the Legislature*].

Currently we are in the process of conducting a recidivism study to examine the effectiveness of the mandatory 90-day aftercare program that was in effect from February 2002 through December 2002. This structured re-entry program provided 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. The findings from that study will be discussed in the *2004 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.

Current Study

Sample. The sample for this recidivism study, which is the same as that discussed in Part II of this report, consists of those offenders who graduated from the Boot Camp between April 2001 and May 2002 and responded to the Offender Survey at all three phases. For the purposes of this study, we used 're-arrest for a new crime' as our measure of recidivism. Of the 353 offenders in our sample, we received re-arrest information from the State Police on 341 offenders, which reduced the sample size for the recidivism analysis by twelve offenders.¹⁵

Table 4. Arrest Rates for Boot Camp Graduates by Factors on Offender Survey

¹⁵ It is important to note that, while 48% of the offenders did not respond to the parole survey, and thus, were removed from the sample, we found no statistically significant difference in the re-arrest rate of those who responded and those who did not.

Variable	No Arrest		Arrest		Total Number
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
OVERALL	81%	275	19%	66	341
Gender					
Male	81%	268	19%	62	331
Female	70%	7	30%	3	10
Race **					
White	89%	109	11%	14	123
Black	73%	103	27%	39	142
Hispanic	81%	57	19%	13	70
Age at Admission					
Under 22	79%	72	21%	19	91
22-25	82%	111	18%	25	136
26-29	82%	56	18%	12	68
30 and up	79%	34	21%	9	43
County					
Phil/Alleg	76%	106	24%	34	140
Other urban	80%	102	20%	26	128
Rural	90%	46	10%	5	51
Marital Status					
Married	76%	45	24%	14	59
Not Married	82%	230	18%	52	282
Children living with offender					
Yes	76%	82	24%	26	108
No	77%	64	23%	19	83
Education					
Less than high school	80%	97	20%	24	121
High school or more	81%	174	19%	40	214
Employment					
Prior to Boot Camp **					
Employed	84%	174	16%	32	206
Unemployed	74%	92	27%	34	125
On Parole ***					
Employed	86%	219	14%	36	255
Unemployed	65%	41	37%	23	63
Major Source of Income **					
Illegal	81%	81	31%	31	100
Job	99%	145	14%	21	147
Current Offense					
Drug	80%	182	20%	45	227
Non Drug	81%	80	19%	19	99
Prior Violent Offense **					
Yes	71%	67	29%	28	95
No	85%	208	15%	38	246
Family Member in Jail					
Yes	78%	138	22%	38	176
No	83%	125	17%	25	150
Friend in Jail					
Yes	80%	227	20%	57	284
No	85%	39	15%	7	46
Age at First Arrest **					
14 and under	65%	35	35%	19	54
15-17	78%	73	22%	21	94
18-20	83%	76	17%	16	92
21 and up	89%	65	11%	8	73
Ever Use Drugs					
Yes	80%	234	20%	58	292
No	84%	32	16%	6	38
Used Alcohol Day of Crime					
Yes	86%	72	14%	12	84
No	78%	187	22%	52	239
Used Drugs Day of Crime					
Yes	76%	117	24%	37	154
No	84%	144	16%	28	172
Age at First Drug Use					
12 and under	82%	28	18%	6	34
12-14	80%	75	20%	19	94
15-17	84%	94	16%	18	112
17 and up	72%	31	28%	12	43

** Significant at .01 level

*** Significant at .001 level

Note; Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding. Numbers do not equal 241 for all factors due to missing information.

Findings

Table 4 presents the results of the bivariate analysis that examined re-arrest rates by several factors obtained via the Offender Survey. Overall, 19% of the offenders in the sample were re-arrested for a new crime during the tracking period, which ranged from 7-26 months. With respect to demographic information, we found that the offender's race/ethnicity, employment status prior to Boot Camp, employment status after Boot Camp, and major source of income were significantly related to recidivism. With respect to race/ethnicity, white and Hispanic offenders were less likely than black offenders to be arrested for a new crime [11%, 19%, and 27% respectively]. Offenders who were employed prior to going to Boot Camp were less likely than unemployed offenders to recidivate [16% vs. 26%] as were those who were employed after going through the program [14% vs. 35%]. In addition, offenders who indicated that their job was their major source of income prior to Boot Camp were also less likely to recidivate than those who identified illegal sources as their primary means of earning money [14% vs. 31%].

In examining factors related to criminal activity, we found that there was a significant relationship between recidivism and prior violent crimes, age at first arrest, and type of friends. About 92% of the offenders had engaged in prior criminal activity, and we found that those committing prior violent offenses were more likely to recidivate than those who had not [29% vs. 15%]. We found no difference in the recidivism rates of offenders who had committed prior property or drug offenses. The younger offenders were at age of first arrest, the more likely they were to be re-arrested for a new crime after Boot Camp. About 35% of offenders under age 15 at first arrest recidivated in comparison to 11% of those who were 21 or older. While we found that offenders who used drugs [either the day of their crime or at some point in their past] were more likely to recidivate, this finding was not significant.

In the previous section we discussed four areas in which offenders reported changes after attending the Boot Camp Program: a decrease in impulsivity, an increase in decision-making skills, having less of a problem with drugs, and associating less with 'friends-in-trouble'. Thus, we were interested in knowing whether offenders who indicated that they had made these changes in their lives were also less likely to recidivate. Table 5 shows the mean scores for the scales used to measure these four areas by whether the offender was arrested for a new crime or not after graduating from Boot Camp. The only factor for which there was a significant difference in the arrest rates was with respect to associating with 'friends-in-trouble'. For this factor, we used a scale that consisted of questions asking offenders how many of their friends used a weapon in a fight, had been in trouble with police because of drugs, had quit school, had intentionally damaged property, and engaged in activity that could get them into trouble at work. Offenders who indicated that they were more likely to have 'friends-in-trouble' were more likely to recidivate. At the parole stage, the difference in the mean score on the 'friends-in-trouble' scale was significantly higher for offenders who committed a new crime in comparison to those offenders who did not [17.2 vs. 13.7].

Table 5. Mean Scores on Scales by Re-arrest.

SCALES	No Arrest		Arrest		Total Number
	Mean Score	Number	Mean Score	Number	
Impulsivity mean score on parole [range=4-20]	9.0	264	9.2	56	320
Decision-Making mean score on parole [range=8-40]	31.6	253	30.5	55	308
Drug problem recognition mean score on parole [range=7-35]	15.3	194	14.3	33	238
Help with drug problem mean score on parole [range=6-30]	15.1	188	14.8	46	234
Friends-in-trouble *** mean score on parole [range=7-35]	13.7	242	17.2	54	296

*** Significant at .001 level

Best predictors of recidivism. In the bivariate analyses just discussed, it is difficult to determine which factors are the best predictors of recidivism, as the analysis does not simultaneously take into account the extent to which the variables are interrelated. Thus, we next conducted a multivariate analysis to examine the net effect of each of the variables on recidivism while controlling for the influence of the other variables. It should be noted that the sample size of 341 offenders limited the number of variables that could be included in the analysis, so we ran the multivariate analyses using a variety of models, and the factors presented as significant in this report were found to be consistently significant in all of the models. In addition, as those offenders who were tracked for a longer period were more likely to have been re-arrested, we controlled for that factor as well.¹⁶

Table 6 provides the model that best represents the findings from the multivariate analysis, which included five of the variables found to be significant in the bivariate analysis: race, age at first arrest, employment status prior to Boot Camp, employment status after Boot Camp, and their association with ‘friends-in-trouble’. The multivariate analysis indicates that, of those factors considered in this study, race, employment status after Boot Camp, and type of friends are significantly related to whether they will be re-arrested for a new crime. In addition, the longer the offenders are tracked, the greater the odds of re-arrest. Black offenders were almost three times as likely as white offenders to be re-arrested [odds=2.87], while there was no difference between the recidivism of Hispanic and white offenders. While employment status prior to Boot Camp no longer was significant upon controlling for other factors, employment status after Boot Camp continued to be a significant predictor of re-arrest. Unemployed offenders on parole were also almost three times as likely as employed offenders to be arrested for a new crime [odds=2.95]. Next to tracking time, the most significant predictor was whether the offender continued to associate with friends who had been in trouble with police or at work, were involved with drugs, used weapons, and/or deliberately damaged people’s property. For each unit increase on the ‘friends-in-trouble’ scale, there was a 12% increase in the likelihood of arrest [odds=1.12]. Thus, for example, offenders reporting that most of their friends engaged in problematic behavior were 2.5 times as likely to be re-arrested for a new crime than those who

¹⁶ The average tracking period was 20 months for offenders who were re-arrested and 16 months for offenders who were not re-arrested [p=.001].

Table 6. Odds of re-arrest show which factors best predict recidivism.

Variable	Logit Coefficient	Odds of Re-arrest
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	1.053 **	2.87
Hispanic	.453	1.58
Age at First Arrest	-.086	0.92
Unemployed prior to Boot Camp	.196	1.22
Unemployed after Boot Camp	.1.08 **	2.95
Friends-in-Trouble	.114***	1.12
Tracking Time [in months]	.126 ***	1.13

** Significant at .01 level

*** Significant at .001 level

indicated that none of their friends caused problems.¹⁷ It is also worth noting that offenders who were arrested at a younger age were more likely to be re-arrested, a finding that, although not significant, did approach significance [p=.069].

As indicated earlier in the report, we are currently undertaking a study to examine the impact that the mandatory 90-day aftercare program for Boot Camp graduates has had on recidivism. Preliminary analysis with our current sample found that 11% of the offenders who participated in this mandatory 90-day program component were re-arrested compared to 26% of offenders who graduated from Boot Camp prior to this requirement. However, this finding could likely be an artifact of the differences in the length of time that offenders were on parole, as the mean tracking period for the pre 90-day mandatory aftercare group was almost twice that of the post 90-day mandatory aftercare group. [22 months vs. 11 months, respectively]. Our current aftercare study involves a larger sample and a longer tracking period for those offenders who participated in the 90-day aftercare component, which will allow us to analyze this issue with more confidence.

¹⁷ The 'Friends-in-Trouble' scale consisted of seven questions with five response choices [none, few, some, most, and all]. Those who responded 'none' to all of the questions had a score of 7 while those who responded 'most' to all of the questions had a score of 28, reflecting a 21-unit difference on the scale. For each unit increase, the odds of re-arrest were .12. Thus, in this example the increase in odds of re-arrest is 2.5 [21 x .12 = 2.52].

Summary and Conclusion

Responses from the Offender Self-Report Survey provided an in-depth profile of offenders participating in the Boot Camp Program. The typical offender was young, male, a minority, from an urban area, and convicted of a drug offense. While most offenders had never been married, most did have at least one child. The majority of offenders indicated that, prior to attending Boot Camp, they had completed high school, were employed, had 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.

Responses to the Boot Camp Evaluation Survey, which was given to offenders at admission, graduation, and parole, indicated that offenders had high expectations, which were not always met. It is noteworthy, however, that even when this was the case, the overwhelming majority still reported favorable opinions about the program at all three stages.

The most significant attitudinal shifts occurred with respect to impulsiveness, decision-making and substance abuse. After going through Boot Camp, offenders were significantly more likely to respond that they were less impulsive, made better decisions, and that drugs presented less of a problem. All of these attitudinal shifts endured at the parole stage, six months after Boot Camp.

Offenders also reported positive behavioral changes as well. They were more likely to be employed and less likely to use drugs after Boot Camp than when they entered the program. In addition, they indicated that they had made new friends and were significantly less likely to associate with 'friends-in-trouble'. These behavioral shifts are encouraging, as previous research has found unemployment, substance abuse, and associating with problematic friends to be related to engaging in criminal activity.

In addition to the offender self-report information, we utilized re-arrest data obtained from the state police to examine whether these positive attitudinal and behavioral changes were related to recidivism. Overall, 19% of the study sample were arrested for a new crime during the 7-26 month follow-up period. Our multivariate analysis indicated that offenders were more likely to be arrested when they were black, unemployed, more likely to associate with 'friends-in-trouble', and had a longer follow-up period.

While other studies have found black offenders more likely to commit crime, this is often explained by factors frequently correlated with being black, such as poverty, unemployment, and living in unstable environments. While none of the factors in our study explained this finding, not having information on more of the known correlates with race [e.g. poverty] may have influenced this finding. It is worthy of further attention in our future research on recidivism.

It is encouraging that two of the significant predictors of recidivism, employment status and type of friends, were those that are considered 'dynamic' factors, which can be changed [as opposed to 'static' factors, such as race, which are unalterable]. Not only are these findings consistent with the research on recidivism, these are two areas in which the Boot Camp program can impact an offender's future behavior.

There are some caveats to our findings. First, the sample includes only offenders graduating from the Boot Camp, so we do not know whether these findings would be true for offenders released from prison as well. Second, the number of offenders who recidivated was small [n=66] and while other studies have utilized small samples, it does limit the extent of the analysis. Third, we did not have sentence length information so we were unable to ascertain the impact of an offender's parole status.

We hope to obtain that information for next year's study. Fourth, 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.

Previous research has shown that a structured re-entry program that provides for continuity of employment, health, and welfare services, is critical to the success of an offender desisting from crime upon returning home. The mandatory 90-day aftercare program that was in effect for Boot Camp graduates from February 2002 to December 2002 was designed to meet those offender needs. Next year's report will present the findings from our study that is examining the impact of that aftercare program.

APPENDIX A

Characteristics of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by Year

Table 1a. Number of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by County [1992-2001]

County	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	-		-		-		1	0.3%	3	1.0%	4	1.1%
Allegheny	-		7	5.6%	19	10.3%	33	11.3%	32	11.0%	36	9.9%
Armstrong	-		1	0.8%	-		-		-		-	
Beaver	-		1	0.8%	3	1.6%	4	1.4%	2	0.7%	6	1.6%
Bedford	-		-		-		-		1	0.3%	-	
Berks	5	12.8%	18	14.4%	11	5.9%	7	2.4%	4	1.4%	7	1.9%
Blair	-		-		-		1	0.3%	-		1	0.3%
Bradford	1	2.6%	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Bucks	-		-		-		-		-		2	0.5%
Butler	-		-		2	1.1%	2	0.7%	-		1	0.3%
Cambria	-		1	0.8%	1	0.5%	3	1.0%	1	0.3%	-	
Cameron	-		-		1	0.5%	-		1	0.3%	-	
Carbon	-		-		-		1	0.3%	2	0.7%	-	
Centre	1	2.6%	1	0.8%	-		-		3	1.0%	5	1.4%
Chester	2	5.1%	3	2.4%	3	1.6%	13	4.5%	7	2.4%	7	1.9%
Clarion	-		1	0.8%	2	1.1%	-		3	1.0%	1	0.3%
Clearfield	-		-		1	0.5%	-		1	0.3%	2	0.5%
Clinton	-		1	0.8%	1	0.5%	-		-		-	
Columbia	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Crawford	-		1	0.8%	2	1.1%	4	1.4%	3	1.0%	-	
Cumberland	-		-		3	1.6%	-		1	0.3%	2	0.5%
Dauphin	5	12.8%	8	6.4%	11	5.9%	18	6.2%	19	6.6%	19	5.2%
Delaware	-		7	5.6%	7	3.8%	20	6.8%	23	7.9%	34	9.3%
Elk	-		-		1	0.5%	-		-		-	
Erie	-		2	1.6%	15	8.1%	16	5.5%	20	6.9%	28	7.7%
Fayette	-		3	2.4%	3	1.6%	4	1.4%	3	1.0%	6	1.6%
Forest	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Franklin	-		1	0.8%	2	1.1%	3	1.0%	6	2.1%	7	1.9%
Fulton	-		1	0.8%	-		1	0.3%	-		2	0.5%
Greene	1	2.6%	1	0.8%	-		4	1.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Huntingdon	-		-		2	1.1%	-		-		1	0.3%
Indiana	-		1	0.8%	-		1	0.3%	2	0.7%	3	0.8%
Jefferson	-		-		-		1	0.3%	-		4	1.1%
Juniata	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Lackawanna	-		-		-		3	1.0%	4	1.4%	7	1.9%
Lancaster	3	7.7%	2	1.6%	5	2.7%	6	2.1%	4	1.4%	11	3.0%
Lawrence	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Lebanon	-		1	0.8%	1	0.5%	-		-		2	0.5%
Lehigh	-		9	7.2%	3	1.6%	13	4.5%	19	6.6%	10	2.7%
Luzerne	1	2.6%	-		1	0.5%	-		2	0.7%	4	1.1%
Lycoming	2	5.1%	12	9.6%	15	8.1%	8	2.7%	7	2.4%	15	4.1%
McKean	1	2.6%	-		2	1.1%	-		3	1.0%	-	
Mercer	1	2.6%	4	3.2%	-		-		5	1.7%	5	1.4%
Mifflin	-		-		1	0.5%	-		1	0.3%	-	
Monroe	-		-		2	1.1%	-		-		1	0.3%
Montgomery	5	12.8%	2	1.6%	7	3.8%	7	2.4%	6	2.1%	9	2.5%
Montour	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Northampton	-		1	0.8%	4	2.2%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%
Northumberland	-		1	0.8%	2	1.1%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%
Perry	1	2.6%	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	-		2	0.7%	4	1.1%
Philadelphia	10	25.6%	22	17.6%	27	14.6%	79	27.1%	66	22.8%	68	18.6%
Pike	-		-		-		1	0.3%	-		-	
Potter	-		1	0.8%	-		-		-		1	0.3%
Schuylkill	-		-		-		-		-		1	0.3%
Snyder	-		-		-		-		-		1	0.3%
Somerset	-		-		3	1.6%	-		-		1	0.3%
Sullivan	-		-		-		-		-		1	0.3%
Susquehanna	-		-		-		-		-		-	
Tioga	-		2	1.6%	2	1.1%	2	0.7%	4	1.4%	3	0.8%
Union	-		-		-		-		2	0.7%	-	
Venango	-		1	0.8%	1	0.5%	5	1.7%	6	2.1%	7	1.9%
Warren	-		-		3	1.6%	3	1.0%	-		2	0.5%
Washington	-		-		1	0.5%	-		1	0.3%	3	0.8%
Wayne	-		-		2	1.1%	1	0.3%	-		2	0.5%
Westmoreland	-		-		2	1.1%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	5	1.4%
Wyoming	-		1	0.8%	1	0.5%	-		1	0.3%	-	
York	-		5	4.0%	8	4.3%	19	6.5%	13	4.5%	18	4.9%
TOTAL	39	100.0%	125	100.0%	185	100.0%	292	100.0%	290	100.0%	365	100.0%

Table 1a [cont.]. Number of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by County [1992-2001]

County	1998		1999		2000		2001		Total 92-01	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams	2	0.5%	3	0.7%	3	0.6%	9	1.9%	25	0.8%
Allegheny	46	12.3%	44	10.4%	60	11.6%	58	12.3%	335	10.9%
Armstrong	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	-	-	1	0.2%	5	0.2%
Beaver	3	0.8%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	23	0.7%
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0%
Berks	17	4.5%	14	3.3%	22	4.3%	49	10.4%	154	5.0%
Blair	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2%	3	0.1%
Bradford	-	-	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	-	-	11	0.4%
Bucks	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	-	-	1	0.2%	6	0.2%
Butler	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	10	0.3%
Cambria	2	0.5%	5	1.2%	4	0.8%	1	0.2%	18	0.6%
Cameron	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2%	3	0.1%
Carbon	-	-	-	-	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	5	0.2%
Centre	4	1.1%	7	1.7%	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	25	0.8%
Chester	12	3.2%	7	1.7%	18	3.5%	14	3.0%	85	2.8%
Clarion	-	-	-	-	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	9	0.3%
Clearfield	2	0.5%	3	0.7%	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	13	0.4%
Clinton	-	-	1	0.2%	-	-	-	-	3	0.1%
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%
Crawford	-	-	3	0.7%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	16	0.5%
Cumberland	6	1.6%	4	0.9%	5	1.0%	8	1.7%	29	0.9%
Dauphin	16	4.3%	25	5.9%	29	5.6%	37	7.9%	187	6.1%
Delaware	31	8.3%	32	7.6%	47	9.1%	23	4.9%	224	7.3%
Elk	-	-	1	0.2%	-	-	-	-	2	0.1%
Erie	16	4.3%	18	4.3%	20	3.9%	30	6.4%	165	5.4%
Fayette	10	2.7%	5	1.2%	14	2.7%	6	1.3%	54	1.8%
Forest	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	-	-	-	-	2	0.1%
Franklin	1	0.3%	5	1.2%	9	1.7%	1	0.2%	35	1.1%
Fulton	-	-	1	0.2%	-	-	3	0.6%	8	0.3%
Greene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.3%
Huntingdon	-	-	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	7	0.2%
Indiana	1	0.3%	3	0.7%	2	0.4%	3	0.6%	16	0.5%
Jefferson	3	0.8%	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	-	-	12	0.4%
Juniata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%
Lackawanna	2	0.5%	7	1.7%	1	0.2%	-	-	24	0.8%
Lancaster	15	4.0%	6	1.4%	13	2.5%	5	1.1%	70	2.3%
Lawrence	-	-	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	-	-	3	0.1%
Lebanon	1	0.3%	-	-	-	-	1	0.2%	6	0.2%
Lehigh	15	4.0%	11	2.6%	13	2.5%	3	0.6%	96	3.1%
Luzerne	4	1.1%	2	0.5%	5	1.0%	5	1.1%	24	0.8%
Lycoming	9	2.4%	17	4.0%	6	1.2%	9	1.9%	100	3.2%
McKean	-	-	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	12	0.4%
Mercer	8	2.1%	8	1.9%	15	2.9%	5	1.1%	51	1.7%
Mifflin	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	-	-	2	0.4%	7	0.2%
Monroe	1	0.3%	-	-	2	0.4%	-	-	6	0.2%
Montgomery	5	1.3%	19	4.5%	20	3.9%	11	2.3%	91	3.0%
Montour	-	-	3	0.7%	-	-	-	-	3	0.1%
Northampton	4	1.1%	2	0.5%	4	0.8%	4	0.9%	25	0.8%
Northumberland	-	-	3	0.7%	4	0.8%	4	0.9%	20	0.6%
Perry	3	0.8%	-	-	-	-	4	0.9%	16	0.5%
Philadelphia	91	24.3%	106	25.1%	135	26.2%	118	25.1%	722	23.4%
Pike	-	-	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	4	0.9%	7	0.2%
Potter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1%
Schuylkill	-	-	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	-	-	3	0.1%
Snyder	1	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1%
Somerset	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	-	-	10	0.3%
Sullivan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0%
Susquehanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%
Tioga	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.4%	15	0.5%
Union	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	1	0.2%	9	0.3%
Venango	7	1.9%	4	0.9%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%	37	1.2%
Warren	4	1.1%	-	-	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	14	0.5%
Washington	4	1.1%	-	-	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	13	0.4%
Wayne	-	-	3	0.7%	2	0.4%	-	-	10	0.3%
Westmoreland	4	1.1%	5	1.2%	6	1.2%	2	0.4%	27	0.9%
Wyoming	-	-	1	0.2%	-	-	2	0.4%	6	0.2%
York	14	3.7%	24	5.7%	24	4.7%	23	4.9%	148	4.8%
TOTAL	374	100.0%	423	100.0%	516	100%	470	100%	3080	100.0%

Table 2a. Number of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by Race/Ethnicity [1992-2001]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	19	49%	49	39%	78	42%	91	31%	106	37%	137	38%
Black	15	38%	53	42%	97	52%	174	60%	151	52%	190	52%
Hispanic	5	13%	23	18%	10	5%	27	9%	33	11%	38	10%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	39	100%	125	100%	185	100%	292	100%	290	100%	365	100%

Table 3a. Number of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by Gender and Year [1992-2001]

GENDER	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	37	95%	120	96%	173	94%	279	96%	281	97%	356	98%
Female	2	5%	5	4%	12	6%	13	4%	9	3%	9	2%
Total	39	100%	125	100%	185	100%	292	100%	290	100%	365	100%

Table 4a. Number of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by Age [1992-2001]

AGE	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 18	1	3%	1	1%	0	0%	2	1%	4	2%	1	0%
18-21	14	36%	36	29%	66	37%	86	31%	90	35%	102	28%
22-25	14	36%	37	30%	55	31%	91	33%	73	29%	132	37%
26-29	8	21%	26	21%	36	20%	58	21%	52	20%	73	20%
over 29	2	5%	24	19%	20	11%	39	14%	37	14%	50	14%
TOTAL	39	100%	124	100%	177	100%	276	100%	256	100%	358	100%

[missing age] [1] [8] [16] [34] [7]

Table 5a. Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp by Offense [1992-2001]

OFFENSE	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agg. Assault	3	8%	0	0%	7	4%	11	4%	8	3%	14	4%
Simple Ass	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%
Burglary	5	13%	13	10%	30	17%	25	9%	30	12%	40	11%
Drug-felon	22	56%	77	62%	99	57%	174	66%	145	58%	205	56%
Drug-misd.	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%	3	2%	2	1%	8	3%	9	4%	12	3%
Theft	6	15%	16	13%	25	14%	19	7%	24	10%	23	6%
Weapon	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	5	2%	2	1%
Other	1	3%	15	12%	11	6%	26	10%	26	10%	65	18%
DUI/Home l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	39	100%	124	100%	174	100%	265	100%	250	100%	365	100%

missing offense information [1] [11] [27] [40]

Table 2a. Number of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by Race/Ethnicity [1992-2001]

RACE/ ETHNICITY	1998		1999		2000		2001		Total '92-'01	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	121	32%	155	37%	146	28%	154	33%	1,056	34%
Black	201	54%	213	50%	298	58%	235	50%	1,627	53%
Hispanic	52	14%	54	13%	71	14%	82	17%	395	13%
Other	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Total	374	100%	423	100%	516	100%	471	100%	3,080	100%

Table 3a. Number of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by Gender and Year [1992-2001]

GENDER	1998		1999		2000		2001		Total '92-'01	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	364	97%	404	96%	500	97%	449	95%	2,963	96%
Female	10	3%	19	4%	16	3%	22	5%	117	4%
Total	374	100%	423	100%	516	100%	471	100%	3,080	100%

Table 4a. Number of Offenders Admitted to Boot Camp by Age [1992-2001]

AGE	1998		1999		2000		2001		Total '92-'01	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%	13	0%
18-21	78	21%	42	10%	132	26%	137	29%	783	26%
22-25	135	37%	166	39%	195	38%	170	36%	1,068	35%
26-29	83	23%	114	27%	96	19%	96	20%	642	21%
over 29	70	19%	101	24%	86	17%	64	14%	493	16%
TOTAL	366	100%	423	100%	509	100%	471	100%	2,999	100%

[8]

[7]

[81]

Table 5a. Number of Offenders Admitted into Boot Camp by Offense [1992-2001]

OFFENSE	1998		1999		2000		2001		Total '92-'01	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agg. Assault	10	3%	14	3%	20	4%	21	4%	108	4%
Simple Assault	4	1%	5	1%	7	1%	3	1%	29	1%
Burglary	36	10%	33	8%	29	6%	21	4%	262	9%
Drug-felon	236	63%	265	63%	357	69%	324	69%	1,904	63%
Drug-misd.	0	0%	2	0%	3	1%	0	0%	5	0%
Robbery	9	2%	19	4%	14	3%	19	4%	95	3%
Theft	32	9%	33	8%	36	7%	34	7%	248	8%
Weapon	4	1%	9	2%	9	2%	4	1%	34	1%
Other	43	11%	31	7%	35	7%	41	9%	294	10%
DUI/Home	-		12	3%	6	1%	4	1%	22	1%
TOTAL	374		423	100%	516	100%	471	100%	3,001	100%

missing offense information

[79]

APPENDIX B

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission Stage

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Number	Percent
Gender		
Male	342	97%
Female	11	3%
Total	353	100%
Race		
White	128	36%
Black	147	42%
Hispanic	72	21%
Asian	2	1%
Native American	2	1%
Total	351	100%
Missing	2	
Age		
<22	95	27%
22-25	139	40%
26-29	69	20%
30-35	44	13%
Total	347	100%
Missing	6	
mean age	25	
Religion		
Catholic	91	26%
Protestant	187	54%
Muslim	37	11%
Jewish	2	1%
None	13	4%
Other	19	5%
Total	349	100%
Missing	4	
Religiosity		
Not at all	47	14%
Somewhat strongly	167	49%
Very strongly	102	30%
Not Applicable	27	8%
Total	343	100%
Missing	10	
Marital Status		
Married	29	8%
Widowed	1	0%
Common-Law	33	9%
Divorced	17	5%
Legally Separated	2	1%
Never Married	271	77%
Total	353	100%

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Living Arrangement Prior to Arrest		
Alone	42	12%
Spouse or Partner	157	45%
Mother and Father	36	10%
Mother only	42	12%
Father only	9	3%
Friend	32	9%
Homeless	3	1%
Parent and Stepparent	4	1%
Other Family Member	17	5%
Other	10	3%
Total	352	100%
Missing	1	
Months at Residence		
Under 7	79	24%
7-12	70	22%
13-24	51	16%
25-59	41	13%
Over 59	83	26%
Total	324	100%
Missing	29	
mean	55.32	
Times Moved in Last 5 Years		
0	60	18%
1	53	16%
2-3	139	43%
4 or more	74	23%
Total	326	100%
Missing	27	
mean	2.51	
Number of Children		
0	138	41%
1	81	24%
2	58	17%
3	34	10%
4	15	4%
5	6	2%
6 or more	4	1%
Total	336	100%
Missing	17	
Children Living with you		
Yes	112	57%
No	83	43%
Total	195	100%
No Children	138	
Missing (number of children)	17	
Missing (children living with you)	3	

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Number	Percent
Gender		
Male	342	97%
Female	11	3%
Total	353	100%
Race		
White	128	36%
Black	147	42%
Hispanic	72	21%
Asian	2	1%
Native American	2	1%
Total	351	100%
Missing	2	
Age		
<22	95	27%
22-25	139	40%
26-29	69	20%
30-35	44	13%
Total	347	100%
Missing	6	
mean age	25	
Religion		
Catholic	91	26%
Protestant	187	54%
Muslim	37	11%
Jewish	2	1%
None	13	4%
Other	19	5%
Total	349	100%
Missing	4	
Religiosity		
Not at all	47	14%
Somewhat strongly	167	49%
Very strongly	102	30%
Not Applicable	27	8%
Total	343	100%
Missing	10	
Marital Status		
Married	29	8%
Widowed	1	0%
Common-Law	33	9%
Divorced	17	5%
Legally Separated	2	1%
Never Married	271	77%
Total	353	100%

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Military Experience		
Yes	10	3%
No	343	97%
Total	353	100%

II. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Offender's Education Level		
No School	1	0%
Eighth grade or less	13	4%
Some high school	143	42%
Completed high school	85	25%
Some college	54	16%
Trade/technical school	40	12%
Graduated college	7	2%
Total	343	100%
Missing	10	
Employment		
Full time	146	43%
Part time	40	12%
In school	11	3%
Working and in school	30	9%
Looking for work	61	18%
Unemployed, not looking	55	16%
Total	343	100%
Missing	10	
Type of Job		
Clerical/office	11	6%
Manager/professional	18	9%
Sales	6	3%
Trade	14	7%
Food service	24	12%
Landscape	4	2%
Mechanical	8	4%
Construction/labor	46	23%
Factory/warehouse	22	11%
Maintenance/janitorial	14	7%
Miscellaneous	32	16%
Total	199	100%
Missing	17	
Not Employed or in school	137	

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Number	Percent
Gender		
Male	342	97%
Female	11	3%
Total	353	100%
Race		
White	128	36%
Black	147	42%
Hispanic	72	21%
Asian	2	1%
Native American	2	1%
Total	351	100%
Missing	2	
Age		
<22	95	27%
22-25	139	40%
26-29	69	20%
30-35	44	13%
Total	347	100%
Missing	6	
mean age	25	
Religion		
Catholic	91	26%
Protestant	187	54%
Muslim	37	11%
Jewish	2	1%
None	13	4%
Other	19	5%
Total	349	100%
Missing	4	
Religiosity		
Not at all	47	14%
Somewhat strongly	167	49%
Very strongly	102	30%
Not Applicable	27	8%
Total	343	100%
Missing	10	
Marital Status		
Married	29	8%
Widowed	1	0%
Common-Law	33	9%
Divorced	17	5%
Legally Separated	2	1%
Never Married	271	77%
Total	353	100%

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Living Arrangement Prior to Arrest		
Alone	42	12%
Spouse or Partner	157	45%
Mother and Father	36	10%
Mother only	42	12%
Father only	9	3%
Friend	32	9%
Homeless	3	1%
Parent and Stepparent	4	1%
Other Family Member	17	5%
Other	10	3%
Total	352	100%
Missing	1	
Months at Residence		
Under 7	79	24%
7-12	70	22%
13-24	51	16%
25-59	41	13%
Over 59	83	26%
Total	324	100%
Missing	29	
mean	55.32	
Times Moved in Last 5 Years		
0	60	18%
1	53	16%
2-3	139	43%
4 or more	74	23%
Total	326	100%
Missing	27	
mean	2.51	
Number of Children		
0	138	41%
1	81	24%
2	58	17%
3	34	10%
4	15	4%
5	6	2%
6 or more	4	1%
Total	336	100%
Missing	17	
Children Living with you		
Yes	112	57%
No	83	43%
Total	195	100%
No Children	138	
Missing (number of children)	17	
Missing (children living with you)	3	

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Number	Percent
Gender		
Male	342	97%
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Age		
<22	95	27%
22-25	139	40%
26-29	69	20%
30-35	44	13%
Total	347	100%
Missing	6	
mean age	25	
Religion		
Catholic	91	26%
Protestant	187	54%
Muslim	37	11%
Jewish	2	1%
None	13	4%
Other	19	5%
Total	349	100%
Missing	4	
Religiosity		
Not at all	47	14%
Somewhat strongly	167	49%
Very strongly	102	30%
Not Applicable	27	8%
Total	343	100%
Missing	10	
Marital Status		
Married	29	8%
Widowed	1	0%
Common-Law	33	9%
Divorced	17	5%
Legally Separated	2	1%
Never Married	271	77%
Total	353	100%

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Number	Percent
Gender		
Male	342	97%
Female	11	3%
Total	353	100%
Race		
White	128	36%
Black	147	42%
Hispanic	72	21%
Asian	2	1%
Native American	2	1%
Total	351	100%
Missing	2	
Age		
<22	95	27%
22-25	139	40%
26-29	69	20%
30-35	44	13%
Total	347	100%
Missing	6	
mean age	25	
Religion		
Catholic	91	26%
Protestant	187	54%
Muslim	37	11%
Jewish	2	1%
None	13	4%
Other	19	5%
Total	349	100%
Missing	4	
Religiosity		
Not at all	47	14%
Somewhat strongly	167	49%
Very strongly	102	30%
Not Applicable	27	8%
Total	343	100%
Missing	10	
Marital Status		
Married	29	8%
Widowed	1	0%
Common-Law	33	9%
Divorced	17	5%
Legally Separated	2	1%
Never Married	271	77%
Total	353	100%

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Months Employed at Job		
Held Previous to Arrest		
Less than 7	53	28%
7-12	48	25%
13-24	30	16%
Over 24	58	31%
Total	189	100%
Missing	27	
Not employed or in school	137	
Mean = 26 months		
Income Month Before Arrest		
Under \$500	46	14%
\$500-\$999	66	20%
\$1,000-\$4,000	154	47%
Over \$4,000	62	19%
Total	328	100%
Missing	25	
mean income=\$1,200 - 1,499		
mode= >\$4,000		
Major Source of Income		
Job	173	56%
Spouse/partner	0	0%
Parent	11	4%
Illegal sources	116	37%
Other	11	4%
Total	311	100%
Missing	42	

III. FAMILY BACKGROUND

Mother's Education		
No school	7	2%
Eighth grade or less	12	4%
Some high school	59	18%
Completed high school	142	44%
Some college	30	9%
Trade/technical school	31	10%
Graduated college	39	12%
Total	320	100%
Missing	33	
Father's Education		
No school	8	3%
Eighth grade or less	24	8%
Some high school	54	18%
Completed high school	120	41%
Some college	20	7%
Trade/technical school	39	13%
Graduated college	30	10%
Total	295	100%
Missing	58	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Childhood Living Arrangements		
Mother and Father	155	44%
Mother only	110	31%
Father only	15	4%
Grandparents	20	6%
Parent and grandparents	18	5%
Parent and stepparent	12	3%
Other	22	6%
Total	352	100%
Missing	1	
Siblings		
Yes	330	97%
No	10	3%
Total	340	100%
Missing	13	
Number of Brothers		
0	33	10%
1	100	31%
2	80	25%
3	56	18%
4	24	8%
5	12	4%
6 or more	15	5%
Total	320	100%
Missing	33	
Number of Sisters		
0	36	11%
1	114	36%
2	69	22%
3	36	11%
4	41	13%
5	11	3%
6 or more	10	3%
Total	317	100%
Missing	36	
Number of Siblings		
0	10	3%
1	28	9%
2	48	16%
3	55	19%
4	42	14%
5	34	11%
6 or more	80	27%
Total	297	100%
Missing	56	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
<i>IV. INVOLVEMENT WITH CRIME</i>		
Family Member Ever in Jail		
Yes	180	53%
No	157	47%
Total	337	100%
Missing	16	
Friend in Jail Ever in Jail		
Yes	294	86%
No	48	14%
Total	342	100%
Missing	11	
Victim of a Crime		
Yes	185	54%
No	156	46%
Total	341	100%
Missing	12	
Victim of What Type of Crime		
Assault	40	24%
Robbery	67	40%
Burglary	11	7%
Theft	35	21%
Drugs	5	3%
Dui/Traffic	3	2%
Other	8	5%
Total	169	100%
Missing type of crime	16	
Missing crime victim	12	
Never a Crime Victim	156	
Current Offense		
Assault	29	9%
Robbery	7	2%
Burglary	22	7%
Theft	19	6%
Drugs	237	70%
Weapons	5	1%
DUI/Traffic	5	1%
Other	13	4%
Total	337	100%
Missing	16	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Type of Prior Offenses [check all that apply]		
Burglary	59	18%
Auto theft	65	20%
Other theft	65	20%
Robbery	42	13%
Arson	6	2%
Assault	86	26%
Drug use	162	49%
Drug dealing	213	65%
Vandalism	50	15%
Driving under the influence	115	35%
Public drunkenness	98	30%
Forgery	25	8%
Other	14	4%
Total Responding	328	
Missing	25	
Age at First Arrest		
Under 15	55	17%
15-17	96	30%
18-20	94	29%
Over 20	78	24%
Total	323	100%
Missing	30	
mean	18	
Incarcerated as Juvenile		
Yes	100	29%
No	246	71%
Total	346	100%
Missing	7	
Ever Used Drugs		
Yes	302	89%
No	38	11%
Total	340	100%
Missing	13	
Age at First Drug Use		
Under 12	35	12%
12-14	97	34%
15-17	115	40%
Over 17	42	15%
Total	289	100%
Missing (age of first drug use)	13	
Missing (ever used drugs)	13	
Never used drugs	38	
Mean	15	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Type of Drugs Used		
Year Before Arrest		
[check all that apply]		
Cocaine	100	34%
Marijuana/hashish	249	84%
Methadone	7	2%
Amphetamines	20	7%
Methaqualone	5	2%
Barbiturates	37	12%
LSD	51	17%
PCP	31	10%
Heroin *	7	2%
Other	42	14%
Total Responding	297	100%
Missing (drug type)	5	
Missing (ever used drugs)	13	
Never used drugs	38	
* number based on number of offenders reporting this drug in 'other' category. This has subsequently been added to the survey.		
Drug Source		
Street buy	136	55%
Friend	74	30%
Self	12	5%
Stolen	1	0%
Other	26	10%
Total	249	100%
Missing (drug source)	53	
Missing (ever used drugs)	13	
Never Used drugs	38	
Drug Use Month Prior to Arrest		
Never	54	18%
Less than once a week	31	10%
Once a week	42	14%
Daily	169	57%
Total	296	100%
Missing (drug use prior month)	6	
Missing (ever used drugs)	13	
Never Used drugs	38	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Frequency of Drug Use Year Before Arrest		
<i>cocaine</i>		
Never	197	66%
Once a month	29	10%
3-4 times a month	24	8%
1-2 times a week	22	7%
Daily	25	8%
<i>marijuana/hashish</i>		
Never	48	16%
Once a month	28	9%
3-4 times a month	24	8%
1-2 times a week	36	12%
Daily	161	54%
<i>barbiturates</i>		
Never	260	88%
Once a month	7	2%
3-4 times a month	8	3%
1-2 times a week	10	3%
Daily	12	4%
<i>LSD</i>		
Never	246	83%
Once a month	35	12%
3-4 times a month	7	2%
1-2 times a week	6	2%
Daily	3	1%
<i>PCP</i>		
Never	266	90%
Once a month	13	4%
3-4 times a month	6	2%
1-2 times a week	5	2%
Daily	7	2%
Total	297	100%
Missing (drug type)	5	
Missing (ever used drugs)	13	
Never used drugs	38	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
How Often Drank Year Before Arrest		
Beer		
Never	67	20%
Once a month	46	14%
3-4 times a month	56	16%
1-2 times a week	103	30%
Daily	68	20%
Total	340	100%
Missing	13	
Wine		
Never	249	73%
Once a month	50	15%
3-4 times a month	16	5%
1-2 times a week	17	5%
Daily	8	2%
Total	340	100%
Missing	13	
Liquor		
Never	89	26%
Once a month	69	20%
3-4 times a month	62	18%
1-2 times a week	89	26%
Daily	31	9%
Total	340	100%
Missing	13	
Drinking Day of Crime		
Yes	87	29%
No	216	71%
Total	303	100%
Missing (drinking day of crime)	1	
Missing (use beer, wine, liquor)	13	
Never use alcohol	36	
Using Drugs Day of Crime		
Yes	158	54%
No	137	46%
Total	295	100%
Missing (use drugs day of crime)	7	
Missing (ever used drugs)	13	
Never used drugs	38	
Tried to Quit Alcohol		
Yes	94	32%
No	199	68%
Total	293	100%
Missing (tried to quit)	11	
Missing (beer, wine, liquor)	13	
Never drank beer, wine, liquor)	36	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Admission [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Ever Afraid of Being Drug Addict		
Yes	113	38%
No	181	62%
Total	294	100%
Missing (drug addict)	8	
Missing (ever used drugs)	13	
Never used drugs	38	
Tried to Quit Drugs		
Yes	180	64%
No	103	36%
Total	283	100%
Missing (tried to quit)	19	
Missing (ever used drugs)	13	
Never used drugs	38	
People Who Have Tried to Get Offender to Quit Drugs/Alcohol [check all that apply]		
Relative	191	59%
Friend	97	30%
Spouse/partner	141	44%
Doctor	14	4%
People at work	19	6%
Total responding	323	100%
Missing (people who have tried)	15	
Never used drugs or alcohol	15	
Ever Afraid of Being an Alcoholic		
Yes	54	18%
No	248	82%
Total	302	100%
Missing(alcoholic)	2	
Missing (beer,wine,liquor)	13	
Never drank beer,wine, liquor)	36	
Drinking Behavior		
Alone	22	9%
With others	222	91%
Total	244	100%
Missing	60	
Missing (beer, wine, liquor)	13	
Never drank beer,wine, liquor)	36	
Feeling at Arrest		
Very drunk	24	11%
Pretty drunk	15	7%
High	82	39%
Messed up	26	12%
Sober	35	17%
Feeling good	29	14%
Total	211	100%
Missing	142	

APPENDIX C

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole Stage

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Number	Percent
County		
Adams	5	2%
Allegheny	59	18%
Berks	27	8%
Blair	2	1%
Cambria	1	<1%
Centre	1	<1%
Chester	12	4%
Clearfield	1	<1%
Crawford	1	<1%
Cumberland	2	1%
Dauphin	31	9%
Delaware	10	3%
Erie	12	4%
Fayette	8	2%
Franklin	1	<1%
Fulton	4	1%
Huntington	1	<1%
Indiana	2	1%
Lancaster	4	1%
Lebanon	1	<1%
Lehigh	9	3%
Luzerne	1	<1%
Lycoming	5	2%
McKean	1	<1%
Mercer	3	1%
Mifflin	1	<1%
Monroe	1	<1%
Montgomery	1	<1%
Montour	1	<1%
Northampton	1	<1%
Northumberland	1	<1%
Philadelphia	84	25%
Potter	2	1%
Somerset	1	<1%
Union	3	1%
Venango	2	1%
Washington	1	<1%
Westmoreland	6	2%
York	17	5%
Out of state	6	2%
Total	332	100%
Missing	21	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Marital Status		
Married	36	10%
Widowed	1	0%
Common-Law	13	4%
Divorced	15	4%
Legally separated	5	1%
Never married/not in relationship	108	31%
Never married/in relationship	170	49%
Total	348	100%
Missing	5	
Satisfaction with Relationship		
Very happy	154	74%
Somewhat happy	40	19%
Unsure	10	5%
Somewhat unhappy	2	1%
Very unhappy	3	1%
Total	209	100%
Not in a relationship	129	
Missing in a relationship	5	
Missing satisfaction with relationship	10	
Living Arrangements on Parole		
Alone	52	15%
Spouse or partner	84	24%
Mother and father	54	16%
Mother only	55	16%
Father only	14	4%
Friend	11	3%
Homeless	0	0%
Other family member	64	19%
Parent and stepparent	3	1%
Other	8	2%
Total	345	100%
Missing	8	
Months at Residence		
Under 7	192	60%
7-12	65	20%
13-24	15	5%
25-59	13	4%
Over 59	36	11%
Total	321	100%
Missing	32	
mean= 26		
mode=6		

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Number of Children		
0	128	39%
1	84	25%
2	59	18%
3	39	12%
4	9	3%
5	8	2%
6 or more	4	1%
Total	331	100%
Missing	22	
Children Living with You		
Yes	67	33%
No	135	67%
Total	202	100%
Have no children	128	
Missing (have children)	22	
Missing (children living with you)	1	
Made New Friends		
Yes	265	76%
No	84	24%
Total	349	100%
Missing	4	
Hang Out with Old Friends		
Yes	73	21%
No	272	79%
Total	345	100%
Missing	8	

II. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Variable	Number	Percent
Offender's Education Level		
No School	3	1%
Eighth grade or less	12	3%
Some high school	110	32%
Completed high school	127	37%
Some college	34	10%
Trade/technical school	55	16%
Graduated college	6	2%
Total	347	100%
Missing	6	
Employment		
Full time	211	64%
Part time	33	10%
In school	7	2%
Working and in school	20	6%
Looking for work	46	14%
Unemployed, not looking	12	4%
Total	329	100%
Missing	24	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Type of Job		
Clerical/office	11	4%
Manager/professional	8	3%
Sales	17	7%
Trade	11	4%
Food service	36	14%
Landscape	5	2%
Mechanical	10	4%
Construction/labor	66	26%
Factory/warehouse	34	13%
Maintenance/janitorial	18	7%
Miscellaneous	42	16%
Total	258	100%
Not employed/ in school	65	
Missing (employed)	24	
Missing (type of job)	6	
Months Employed at Current Job		
Less than 7	194	76%
7-12	39	15%
13-24	7	3%
Over 24	14	6%
Total	254	100%
Not employed/ in school	65	
Missing (employed)	24	
Missing (months on job)	10	
Mean=10		
Mode=6		
Income During Last Month		
Under \$500	99	33%
\$500-\$999	96	32%
\$1,000-\$4,000	103	34%
Over \$4,000	1	0%
Total	299	100%
Missing	54	
Mean=\$800-899		
mode= \$ 1,000-\$4000		
Major Source of Income		
Job	253	80%
Spouse/partner	17	5%
Parent	29	9%
Illegal sources	0	0%
Other	16	5%
Total	315	100%
Missing	38	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Happy with Job		
Very happy	118	45%
Somewhat happy	61	23%
Unsure	56	21%
Somewhat unhappy	17	6%
Very unhappy	10	4%
Total	262	100%
Not employed	65	
Missing (employed)	24	
Missing (happy with job)	2	
Checking/savings account		
Yes	149	45%
No	180	55%
Total	329	100%
Missing	24	

IV. INVOLVEMENT WITH CRIME

Arrested for New Crime		
Yes	31	9%
No	300	91%
Total	331	100%
Missing	22	
If Arrested for New Crime- Type of Offense		
Assault	3	12%
Robbery	0	0%
Burglary	1	4%
Theft	2	8%
Drugs	10	40%
DUI/traffic	2	8%
Weapons	1	4%
Other	6	24%
Total	25	100%
No arrest for new crime	300	
Missing (arrest)	22	
Missing (type of crime)	6	
Technical Violation		
Yes	59	18%
No	265	82%
Total	324	100%
Missing	29	
Reason for Technical Violation		
Drug use	21	38%
Alcohol use	6	11%
Fleeing/failure to complete program	9	16%
Violation other condition of parole	19	35%
Total	55	100%
No technical violation	265	
Missing (technical violation)	29	
Missing (reason for technical violation)	4	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
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V. INVOLVEMENT WITH DRUGS/ALCOHOL

Used Drugs since Boot Camp		
Yes	52	16%
No	277	84%
Total	329	100%
Missing	24	
Main Source of Drugs		
Street buy	20	43%
Friend	21	45%
Stolen	2	4%
Self	3	6%
Other	1	2%
Total	47	100%
Haven't used drugs since boot camp	277	
Missing (used drugs since boot camp)	24	
Missing (drug source)	5	
Type of Drug Used [check all that apply]		
Cocaine	23	48%
Marijuana/hashish	20	42%
Methadone	0	0%
Amphetamines	1	2%
Methaqualone	0	0%
Barbiturates	1	2%
LSD	1	2%
PCP	5	10%
Heroin	7	15%
Total responding	48	
Missing	4	
Not used drugs since boot camp	277	
Missing (used drugs since boot camp)	24	
Frequency of Drug Use since Boot Camp		
<i>cocaine</i>		
Never	25	52%
Less than once a month	15	31%
3-4 times a month	2	4%
1-2 times a week	4	8%
Daily	2	4%
<i>marijuana/hashish</i>		
Never	28	58%
Less than once a month	11	23%
3-4 times a month	6	13%
1-2 times a week	1	2%
Daily	2	4%

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
<i>barbiturates</i>		
Never	47	98%
Less than once a month	1	2%
3-4 times a month	0	0%
1-2 times a week	0	0%
Daily	0	0%
<i>PCP</i>		
Never	43	90%
Less than once a month	2	4%
3-4 times a month	1	3%
1-2 times a week	2	4%
Daily	0	0%
<i>Herion</i>		
Never	41	85%
Less than once a month	2	4%
3-4 times a month	1	2%
1-2 times a week	2	4%
Daily	2	4%
Total	48	
Not used drugs since boot camp	277	
Missing (used drugs since boot camp)	24	
Missing (frequency of use)	4	
How Often Drank since Boot Camp		
<i>Beer</i>		
Never	254	81%
Once a month	28	9%
3-4 times a month	21	7%
1-2 times a week	8	3%
Daily	3	1%
Total	314	100%
Missing	39	
<i>Wine</i>		
Never	282	95%
Once a month	12	4%
3-4 times a month	1	0%
1-2 times a week	0	0%
Daily	1	0%
Total	296	100%
Missing	57	
<i>Liquor</i>		
Never	270	89%
Once a month	17	6%
3-4 times a month	10	3%
1-2 times a week	4	1%
Daily	3	1%
Total	304	100%
Missing	49	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Drinking Behavior		
Alone	13	21%
With others	50	79%
Total	63	100%
Don't drink at all	274	
Missing (beer, wine, liquor)	11	
Missing (drinking behavior)	5	
Treatment for Drug or Alcohol Use		
Yes	173	52%
No	160	48%
Total	333	100%
Missing	20	
Times Gone to Treatment- Month One		
0	9	11%
1-2	11	13%
3-5	20	24%
6-10	4	5%
>10	23	27%
unknown	18	21%
Total	85	100%
Missing	88	
Did not seek treatment	160	
Missing (seek treatment)	20	
Mean	10	
Median	4	
Mode	4	
Times Gone to Treatment - Month Two		
0	6	8%
1-2	7	9%
3-5	18	24%
6-10	5	7%
>10	20	27%
unknown	18	24%
Total	74	100%
Missing	99	
Did not seek treatment	160	
Missing (seek treatment)	20	
Mean	11	
Median	4	
Mode	4	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Times Gone to Treatment - Month Three		
0	6	9%
1-2	8	12%
3-5	18	26%
6-10	6	9%
>10	18	26%
unknown	12	18%
Total	68	100%
Missing	105	
Did not seek treatment	160	
Missing (seek treatment)	20	
Mean	10	
Median	4	
Mode	4	
Times Gone to Treatment - Month Four		
0	8	10%
1-2	8	10%
3-5	15	19%
6-10	5	6%
>10	9	11%
unknown	35	44%
Total	80	100%
Missing	93	
Did not seek treatment	160	
Missing (seek treatment)	20	
Mean	6	
Median	4	
Mode	4	
Times Gone to Treatment - Month Five		
0	14	30%
1-2	6	13%
3-5	11	24%
6-10	4	9%
>10	7	15%
Unknown	4	9%
Total	46	100%
Missing	127	
Did not seek treatment	160	
Missing (seek treatment)	20	
Mean	5	
Median	4	
Mode	0	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Times Gone to Treatment - Month Six		
0	11	20%
1-2	5	9%
3-5	11	20%
6-10	4	7%
>10	8	14%
Unknown	17	30%
Total	56	100%
Missing	117	
Did not seek treatment	160	
Missing (seek treatment)	20	
Mean	6	
Median	4	
Mode	0 and 3-5	
Experience with Parole		
Contact with Parole Officer [face to face]		
Month 1		
0	6	6%
1	30	30%
2	39	39%
3	18	18%
4	56	55%
5 or more	21	21%
Unknown	101	100%
Total	271	268%
Missing	82	
Mean	3	
Median	3	
Mode	4	
Month 2		
0	11	4%
1	25	10%
2	45	18%
3	10	4%
4	54	22%
5 or more	16	6%
Unknown	89	36%
Total	250	100%
Missing	103	
Mean	3	
Median	2	
Mode	4	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Month 3		
0	10	4%
1	24	10%
2	48	20%
3	10	4%
4	47	19%
5 or more	15	6%
Unknown	92	37%
Total	246	100%
Missing	107	
Mean	3	
Median	2	
Mode	2	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Month 4		
0	9	4%
1	18	8%
2	56	24%
3	9	4%
4	43	18%
5 or more	14	6%
Unknown	87	37%
Total	236	100%
Missing	117	
Mean	3	
Median	2	
Mode	2	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Month 5		
0	10	5%
1	21	10%
2	51	23%
3	12	6%
4	39	18%
5 or more	8	4%
Unknown	77	35%
Total	218	100%
Missing	135	
Mean	3	
Median	2	
Mode	2	
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Month 6		
0	10	4%
1	29	13%
2	46	20%
3	8	4%
4	36	16%
5 or more	6	3%
Unknown	93	41%
Total	228	100%
Missing	125	
Mean	2	
Median	2	
Mode	2	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Contact with Parole Officer [by phone]		
Month 1		
0	21	27%
1	16	21%
2	15	19%
3	3	4%
4	4	5%
5 or more	3	4%
Unknown	16	21%
Total	78	100%
Missing	275	
Mean	2	
Median	1	
Mode	0	
Month 2		
0	20	27%
1	21	28%
2	8	11%
3	4	5%
4	4	5%
5 or more	2	3%
Unknown	15	20%
Total	74	100%
Missing	279	
Mean	2	
Median	1	
Mode	1	
Month 3		
0	24	32%
1	21	28%
2	10	14%
3	2	3%
4	4	5%
5 or more	2	3%
Unknown	11	15%
Total	74	100%
Missing	279	
Mean	1	
Median	1	
Mode	0	

Responses from Self-Report Survey at Parole [N=353]

Variable	Number	Percent
Month 4		
0	20	30%
1	16	24%
2	12	18%
3	0	0%
4	5	8%
5 or more	2	3%
Unknown	11	17%
Total	66	100%
Missing	287	435%
Mean	2	
Median	1	
Mode	0	
Month 5		
0	19	28%
1	18	26%
2	11	16%
3	1	1%
4	6	9%
5 or more	2	3%
Unknown	12	17%
Total	69	100%
Missing	284	
Mean	2	
Median	1	
Mode	0	
Month 6		
0	23	37%
1	15	24%
2	7	11%
3	1	2%
4	4	6%
5 or more	2	3%
Unknown	10	16%
Total	62	100%
Missing	291	
Mean	1	
Median	1	
Mode	0	

APPENDIX D

**Responses from Boot Camp Evaluation Survey for Admission, Graduation,
and Parole Stages**

Expectations of the Program

N =353

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Easy Time Scale					
5. I will be safer in Boot Camp than in prison.					
Admission	4%	8%	15%	34%	38%
Graduation	5%	12%	18%	37%	28%***
Parole	7%	9%	22%	35%	27%***
14. Boot Camp is an easy way to do time.					
Admission	54%	32%	8%	4%	3%
Graduation	35%	40%	11%	11%	3%***
Parole	39%	40%	9%	10%	3%***
15. Boot Camp is a game I will play to get out of prison quicker.					
Admission	48%	37%	6%	7%	3%
Graduation	34%	45%	8%	11%	2%***
Parole	38%	44%	9%	7%	2%
16. A shorter time in Boot Camp is easier than a longer sentence in prison.					
Admission	16%	16%	17%	26%	26%
Graduation	11%	15%	14%	32%	28%**
Parole	17%	20%	14%	32%	17%*
19. The only good thing about Boot Camp is that it shortens my prison sentence. [added]					
Admission	39%	47%	8%	5%	2%
Graduation	21%	59%	9%	7%	4%***
Parole	31%	50%	10%	6%	3%*
23. The work in Boot Camp will not be hard.					
Admission	43%	33%	16%	7%	2%
Graduation	19%	44%	11%	23%	3%***
Parole	26%	46%	8%	14%	6%***
Beneficial Expectations Scale					
1. There is nothing in Boot Camp that will help me. ®					
Admission	66%	24%	7%	1%	2%
Graduation	42%	45%	9%	4%	0%***
Parole	52%	38%	5%	3%	1%*
2. Boot Camp will not help me get a job. ®					
Admission	40%	27%	22%	7%	4%
Graduation	24%	38%	22%	11%	5%***
Parole	19%	31%	17%	21%	12%***
3. I am tough enough to handle this place.					
Admission	3%	3%	10%	34%	50%
Graduation	2%	8%	5%	39%	46%
Parole	4%	8%	8%	42%	38%**

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)

[continued]. **Expectations of the Program**

N = 353

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Beneficial Expectations Scale [cont.]					
4. This experience will not change me.®					
Admission	62%	25%	10%	2%	1%
Graduation	37%	42%	13%	4%	4%***
Parole	45%	40%	8%	5%	2%***
6. Boot Camp will help me learn self-discipline.					
Admission	5%	1%	2%	22%	71%
Graduation	4%	6%	6%	41%	44%***
Parole	4%	4%	4%	45%	42%***
7. The Drill Instructors put on a big show, but that is all it is.®					
Admission	31%	28%	24%	11%	7%
Graduation	13%	36%	24%	20%	7%***
Parole	24%	38%	18%	14%	6%
8. Boot Camp would never help me in any way.®					
Admission	63%	30%	6%	1%	1%
Graduation	39%	49%	9%	2%	1%***
Parole	43%	49%	5%	2%	2%***
9. I will learn things about myself here.					
Admission	3%	2%	6%	39%	51%
Graduation	2%	7%	5%	47%	39%***
Parole	2%	3%	6%	53%	36%*
17. A good Drill Instructor deserves a lot of respect.					
Admission	1%	0%	3%	31%	65%
Graduation	1%	2%	5%	33%	59%**
Parole	2%	2%	4%	39%	54%***
18. The drug and alcohol counseling here is a waste of time.[added] ®					
Admission	43%	26%	31%	1%	0%
Graduation	27%	43%	13%	12%	5%***
Parole	25%	48%	11%	10%	5%***
20. What I learn in Boot Camp does not apply to life outside. [added] ®					
Admission	46%	41%	8%	3%	2%
Graduation	30%	48%	15%	5%	3%***
Parole	33%	54%	6%	4%	3%**
Personal Change Scale					
10. I will become a better person here.					
Admission	1%	1%	10%	32%	56%
Graduation	3%	7%	17%	47%	26%***
Parole	1%	5%	15%	47%	32%***

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)

[continued]. **Expectations of the Program**
N = 353

		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	58%	30%	9%	1%	2%
	Graduation	31%	49%	13%	5%	1%***
	Parole	38%	48%	8%	4%	2%***
12.	I am becoming more mature here.					
	Admission	2%	7%	15%	41%	36%
	Graduation	4%	10%	13%	50%	23%***
	Parole	4%	10%	12%	45%	30%*
13.	Because of my experience here, I will probably not get in trouble again.					
	Admission	2%	3%	17%	33%	46%
	Graduation	1%	8%	24%	34%	33%***
	Parole	5%	11%	16%	38%	30%***
21.	I am proud that I was accepted into the Boot Camp. [added]					
	Admission	1%	3%	5%	32%	59%
	Graduation	1%	3%	7%	28%	61%
	Parole	2%	4%	7%	30%	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)

Self-Control Scales

N=353

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Impulsivity						
24.	I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.					
	Admission	12%	36%	8%	36%	8%
	Graduation	13%	54%	10%	21%	2%***
	Parole	22%	51%	11%	15%	1%***
34.	I don't devote much thought and effort to preparing for the future.					
	Admission	30%	42%	8%	18%	2%
	Graduation	39%	51%	6%	4%	1%***
	Parole	35%	47%	8%	9%	1%***
44.	I often do whatever brings me pleasure here and now, even at the cost of some distant goal.					
	Admission	10%	32%	27%	28%	3%
	Graduation	11%	44%	24%	20%	1%***
	Parole	14%	46%	24%	15%	1%***
54.	I'm more concerned with what happens to me in the long run than in the short run. ®					
	Admission	5%	16%	19%	40%	21%
	Graduation	3%	16%	17%	46%	19%
	Parole	3%	15%	22%	45%	15%
Simple Tasks						
26.	I frequently try to avoid projects that I know will be difficult.					
	Admission	14%	56%	11%	17%	2%
	Graduation	16%	62%	11%	9%	2%***
	Parole	21%	57%	11%	9%	2%***
36.	When things get complicated, I tend to quit or withdraw.					
	Admission	34%	49%	5%	10%	1%
	Graduation	32%	56%	6%	5%	0%
	Parole	34%	53%	8%	5%	1%
45.	The things in life that are easier to do bring me the least pleasure. ®					
	Admission	6%	31%	30%	27%	7%
	Graduation	3%	32%	30%	30%	5%
	Parole	7%	30%	35%	25%	3%
56.	I dislike really hard tasks that stretch my abilities to the limit.					
	Admission	17%	56%	14%	11%	3%
	Graduation	18%	59%	12%	10%	1%
	Parole	19%	55%	15%	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)

[continued]. **Self-Control Scales**

N = 353

	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	8%	25%	22%	31%	14%
Graduation	11%	37%	26%	22%	5%***
Parole	9%	35%	32%	19%	5%***
38. I almost always feel better when I am on the move than when I am sitting and thinking.					
Admission	5%	20%	22%	38%	15%
Graduation	3%	20%	19%	45%	13%
Parole	5%	20%	27%	38%	10%
48. I like to get out and do things more than I like to read or contemplate ideas.					
Admission	5%	22%	18%	39%	16%
Graduation	5%	17%	22%	45%	12%
Parole	6%	21%	29%	36%	9%**
58. I seem to have more energy and a greater need for activity than most other people my age.					
Admission	4%	23%	27%	35%	11%
Graduation	2%	14%	26%	42%	16%***
Parole	3%	16%	26%	40%	15%***
Self-Centered					
30. I try to look out for myself first, even if it means making things difficult for other people.					
Admission	24%	52%	9%	12%	3%
Graduation	18%	56%	15%	11%	2%
Parole	22%	49%	15%	12%	3%
40. I'm very sympathetic to other people when they are having problems. ®					
Admission	1%	7%	14%	54%	24%
Graduation	1%	8%	19%	54%	18%**
Parole	2%	8%	18%	52%	20%*
49. If things I do upset people, it's their problem not mine.					
Admission	24%	55%	11%	8%	1%
Graduation	16%	58%	16%	9%	2%**
Parole	20%	52%	14%	12%	2%**
59. I will try to get the things I want even when I know it's causing problems for other people.					
Admission	18%	52%	12%	16%	2%
Graduation	17%	62%	13%	6%	2%**
Parole	22%	57%	15%	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)

[continued]. Self-Control Scales

N = 353

	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%	11%	39%	8%
Graduation	9%	33%	19%	34%	5%
Parole	18%	39%	18%	21%	4%***
37. Sometimes I will take a risk just for the fun of it.					
Admission	18%	33%	12%	34%	4%
Graduation	15%	42%	12%	29%	2%*
Parole	25%	45%	15%	14%	2%***
47. I sometimes find it exciting to do things for which I might get in trouble.					
Admission	27%	39%	12%	21%	1%
Graduation	21%	49%	13%	16%	2%
Parole	33%	50%	11%	6%	1%***
57. Excitement and adventure are less important to me than security. ®					
Admission	11%	39%	18%	24%	9%
Graduation	10%	31%	24%	28%	8%
Parole	9%	30%	24%	30%	8%*
Temper					
32. I lose my temper pretty easily.					
Admission	32%	40%	10%	14%	5%
Graduation	21%	50%	9%	16%	4%*
Parole	25%	52%	12%	9%	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	30%	42%	10%	16%	3%
Graduation	21%	45%	19%	13%	2%
Parole	36%	47%	11%	6%	1%***
51. When I'm really angry, other people better stay away from me.					
Admission	27%	48%	11%	12%	2%
Graduation	14%	53%	20%	11%	2%**
Parole	25%	49%	15%	8%	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%	17%	13%	50%	17%
Graduation	1%	21%	23%	43%	12%**
Parole	2%	12%	19%	50%	18%

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)

Self Efficacy Scale
N=353

	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>
25. I can do just about anything I really set my mind to do.					
Admission	1%	2%	1%	36%	59%
Graduation	1%	1%	1%	37%	60%
Parole	1%	2%	5%	39%	54%
31. There is really no way I can solve some of the problems I have. ®					
Admission	38%	39%	13%	8%	3%
Graduation	21%	55%	11%	11%	1%**
Parole	27%	49%	13%	11%	1%
35. There is little I can do to change many of the important things in my life. ®					
Admission	38%	50%	6%	5%	1%
Graduation	37%	52%	5%	4%	2%
Parole	34%	54%	7%	5%	1%
42. What happens to me in the future mostly depends on me.					
Admission	1%	2%	1%	22%	74%
Graduation	1%	2%	4%	25%	69%
Parole	0%	2%	5%	36%	57%***
50. I have little control over the things that happen to me. ®					
Admission	40%	42%	8%	8%	3%
Graduation	39%	46%	7%	5%	3%
Parole	35%	46%	10%	8%	1%
60. I often feel helpless in dealing with the problems of life.®					
Admission	13%	44%	13%	25%	5%
Graduation	10%	52%	14%	13%	2%***
Parole	20%	48%	18%	11%	3%***
63. Sometimes I feel that I am being pushed around in life. ®					
Admission	17%	41%	18%	21%	3%
Graduation	18%	41%	16%	23%	3%
Parole	16%	47%	19%	16%	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)

Decision-Making Scale

N=353

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
28. I make decisions without thinking about consequences.®					
Admission	13%	36%	9%	35%	7%
Graduation	20%	49%	11%	18%	3%***
Parole	30%	48%	9%	12%	2%***
33. I consider how my actions will affect others.					
Admission	2%	12%	20%	51%	15%
Graduation	1%	6%	13%	62%	18%***
Parole	1%	8%	12%	60%	19%***
39. I think about what causes my current problems.					
Admission	1%	5%	7%	60%	27%
Graduation	1%	4%	7%	67%	21%
Parole	2%	6%	10%	62%	20%**
43. I plan ahead.					
Admission	3%	10%	17%	52%	19%
Graduation	0%	2%	10%	58%	30%***
Parole	2%	4%	11%	54%	29%***
46. I make good decisions.					
Admission	4%	23%	32%	35%	6%
Graduation	1%	8%	23%	56%	13%***
Parole	1%	7%	21%	54%	17%***
52. I have trouble making decisions.®					
Admission	24%	44%	11%	18%	3%
Graduation	25%	54%	12%	7%	2%***
Parole	28%	51%	11%	7%	2%***
53. I think about probable results of my actions.					
Admission	1%	10%	21%	57%	11%
Graduation	0%	5%	13%	67%	15%***
Parole	1%	6%	11%	66%	16%***
55. I analyze problems by looking at all the choices.					
Admission	2%	12%	19%	52%	14%
Graduation	1%	5%	13%	63%	19%***
Parole	1%	6%	10%	64%	19%***
62. I think of several different ways to solve a problem.					
Admission	1%	9%	12%	59%	19%
Graduation	1%	3%	9%	67%	21%***
Parole	1%	5%	11%	63%	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:

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

Motivation for Treatment Scales
N=302

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Problem Recognition Scale						
65.	My drug use is a problem for me.					
	Admission	32%	24%	7%	25%	13%
	Graduation	37%	34%	7%	16%	6%***
	Parole	53%	27%	5%	9%	5%***
67.	My drug use is more trouble than it is worth.					
	Admission	22%	16%	12%	28%	23%
	Graduation	31%	21%	9%	19%	20%***
	Parole	43%	16%	9%	13%	19%***
68.	My drug use is causing problems with the law.					
	Admission	22%	19%	7%	30%	23%
	Graduation	32%	23%	7%	22%	16%***
	Parole	49%	22%	9%	11%	10%***
69.	My drug use is causing problems in thinking or doing my work.					
	Admission	22%	27%	11%	27%	13%
	Graduation	34%	30%	10%	15%	12%***
	Parole	52%	27%	7%	7%	6%***
74.	My drug use is causing problems with my health.					
	Admission	21%	32%	17%	20%	10%
	Graduation	35%	30%	10%	18%	7%***
	Parole	48%	28%	9%	8%	8%***
75.	My drug use is making my life become worse and worse.					
	Admission	22%	26%	13%	24%	17%
	Graduation	35%	25%	11%	19%	10%***
	Parole	45%	25%	8%	11%	11%***
77.	My drug use is going to cause my death if I do not quit.					
	Admission	29%	23%	12%	13%	23%
	Graduation	33%	17%	12%	16%	22%
	Parole	43%	17%	10%	14%	16%

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)

[continued]. **Motivation for Treatment Scales**
N=290

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Desire for Help					
64. I need help in dealing with my drug use.					
Admission	31%	26%	8%	25%	12%
Graduation	38%	34%	9%	14%	5%***
Parole	52%	26%	7%	11%	4%***
66. It is urgent that I find help for my drug use.					
Admission	32%	28%	10%	18%	11%
Graduation	41%	37%	8%	9%	5%***
Parole	53%	27%	8%	9%	4%***
70. I am tired of the problems caused by drugs.					
Admission	11%	6%	13%	33%	37%
Graduation	18%	12%	10%	30%	31%***
Parole	31%	12%	9%	18%	31%***
71. I will give up my friends and hangouts to solve my drug problems.					
Admission	11%	8%	14%	34%	33%
Graduation	12%	8%	11%	39%	29%
Parole	20%	7%	10%	30%	32%
72. I can quit using drugs without any help.	®				
Admission	13%	19%	14%	29%	26%
Graduation	11%	20%	12%	23%	36%
Parole	19%	12%	12%	25%	31%
73. My life has gone out of control.					
Admission	23%	24%	10%	28%	15%
Graduation	36%	28%	10%	18%	7%***
Parole	50%	28%	8%	6%	8%***
76. I want to get my life straightened out.					
Admission	2%	0%	2%	19%	77%
Graduation	3%	1%	5%	24%	66%***
Parole	8%	3%	6%	27%	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)

Family Warmth Scale
N=353

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Almost Always
84. Is there a feeling of togetherness in your family?					
Admission	2%	5%	19%	18%	56%
Parole	3%	4%	18%	26%	49%
85. Were there times each day when your family was altogether?					
Admission	2%	14%	24%	27%	33%
Parole	7%	14%	26%	30%	23%**
86. How often did your family sit down to eat together at the same time?					
Admission	7%	17%	25%	27%	24%
Parole	8%	18%	26%	30%	18%
87. How often does your family pay attention to what you say?					
Admission	1%	5%	14%	35%	45%
Parole	2%	2%	12%	39%	45%
88. How often do family members try to cheer you up when you are sad?					
Admission	2%	5%	12%	30%	51%
Parole	3%	5%	17%	33%	42%***
89. How often does your family tell you they love and care about you?					
Admission	1%	4%	11%	24%	60%
Parole	3%	4%	12%	31%	50%*
90. When you have a problem, does someone in your family help you out?					
Admission	1%	5%	16%	22%	56%
Parole	3%	4%	11%	31%	51%
91. How often does your family really listen to your problems?					
Admission	1%	9%	14%	29%	47%
Parole	2%	5%	15%	34%	45%
92. How often does your family make you feel they love you?					
Admission	1%	4%	10%	18%	68%
Parole	2%	5%	9%	26%	59%
93. How often does your family try to do things that are fun for everyone?					
Admission	3%	11%	26%	26%	34%
Parole	4%	8%	23%	34%	31%

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)

Friends in Trouble Scale
N=353

	<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	5%	27%	31%	28%	9%
Parole	29%	38%	22%	9%	2%***
95. How many of your friends have ever used weapon [like a gun, knife, or club] in a fight?					
Admission	27%	27%	26%	15%	6%
Parole	46%	29%	18%	6%	2%***
96. How many of your friends have been in trouble with the police because of alcohol or drugs?					
Admission	11%	33%	25%	25%	7%
Parole	26%	39%	22%	10%	3%***
97. How many of your friends have quit school?					
Admission	13%	38%	30%	18%	1%
Parole	23%	42%	22%	12%	2%***
98. How many of your friends have damaged other people's property on purpose?					
Admission	34%	36%	19%	10%	1%
Parole	50%	29%	16%	4%	1%***
99. How many of your friends have ever been stopped or picked up by the police?					
Admission	5%	32%	26%	28%	9%
Parole	21%	41%	22%	12%	4%***
100. How many of your friends do things that might get them into trouble at work?					
Admission	37%	37%	18%	6%	2%
Parole	58%	27%	10%	5%	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)

Opportunities for the Future

N=353

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
78. My chances for going to college are low.					
Admission	29%	31%	17%	18%	7%
Graduation	41%	32%	13%	11%	2%***
Parole	38%	26%	19%	13%	4%**
79. Someday I would like to have a college education.					
Admission	2%	2%	12%	33%	52%
Graduation	1%	4%	12%	32%	51%
Parole	2%	6%	16%	31%	46%**
80. My chances for getting a job are good.					
Admission	2%	6%	14%	30%	48%
Graduation	1%	2%	6%	28%	63%***
Parole	2%	5%	11%	32%	51%
81. My chances for holding a steady job are good.					
Admission	1%	3%	6%	36%	55%
Graduation	0%	2%	3%	30%	65%***
Parole	1%	2%	8%	31%	58%
82. I would be disappointed if I ended up in prison again.					
Admission	2%	1%	1%	5%	91%
Graduation	1%	1%	2%	9%	86%
Parole	3%	2%	4%	11%	80%***
83. I am excited about 'starting over' when I leave here.					
Admission	0%	1%	3%	9%	88%
Graduation	1%	2%	5%	16%	76%***
Parole	2%	2%	11%	31%	53%***

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)

The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing
P.O. Box 1200
State College, PA 16804-1200
Phone: 814-863-2797
Fax: 814-863-2129
<http://pcs.la.psu.edu/>

The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing is an agency of the General Assembly located on the University Park campus of the Pennsylvania State University. The Commission was created in 1978 for the primary purpose of creating a consistent and rational statewide sentencing policy to promote fairer and more uniform sentencing practices.