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Ralph Metzner

Gunther Weil

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PREDICTING RECIDIVISM: BASE-RATES FOR MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CONCORD

RALPH METZNER* AND GUNTHER WEIL*

This study is a 2½ year follow-up study of all men discharged or paroled from the Massachusetts Correctional Institution Concord during 1959. Rates of return, by time period and by background actuarial factors, were computed and are presented here as the basic material for the following purposes:

- 1) To assist in making the decision whether to parole and when to parole. These figures should enable the Parole Board to make more accurate predictions as to the probabilities for successful parole; in addition they should aid in identifying those inmates who should receive early consideration for parole.
- 2) To study the effects of a specific treatment. The outcome, in terms of return rates, of any prison treatment program (such as therapy, vocational activities, etc.) must be compared with the outcome one would have expected if nothing were done. Furthermore the base-rate expectancies can be used to match treatment and control groups in any experimental studies.

PROCEDURE

Description of Sample

During 1959, 311 men were released on certificates of discharge or parole. This relatively small sample was chosen for follow-up because (a) it permitted a 2½ year period to have elapsed since release and (b) time-pressure made it impossible to collect data from other institutions. Ideally, the figures presented here should be revised annually in order to keep the predictive efficiency up to date. The number released used in this study is smaller than the figure of 356 given in the *Statistical Report of the Commissioner of Correction* for 1959, because only men who were actually released to the community were included in the sample. Men released from one sentence only to continue incarceration

* Center for Research in Personality, Department of Social Relations, Harvard University.

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on another concurrent or consecutive sentence were not included. If a man was released from Concord more than once during 1959, we adopted the arbitrary convention of counting only the latest one. Of the 311 men in the sample 191 (61%) were paroled, 76 (24%) were released by Certificate of Discharge or expiration of sentence, and 45 (15%) were paroled and subsequently discharged from parole supervision during the follow-up period. In other words, although 1-2 years is usually considered an adequate follow-up period, a relatively small proportion of men had successfully completed their entire parole period during this time.

Follow-up Criteria

The chief criterion used was whether or not the man was returned to a prison, either for parole violation or for commission of a new offense.

A second, supplementary criterion used was the length of time out before return. If a man was returned to prison more than once during the follow-up period, only the first return was counted. Jail or House of Correction sentences of less than one month were not counted. (There were only two such cases). Two men who died during the follow-up period were included in the sample as non-violators. The data for return to state prison were obtained from the files of the Department of Correction; the data for return to jails or houses of correction were obtained from the Department of Probation. A total of 36 men were released to states other than Massachusetts. Twenty-seven of these were paroled, and 9 were discharged; the follow-up did not cover these cases after they left the state. Furthermore commitment to federal penitentiaries was not counted. These two factors possibly make the figures slightly inaccurate.

Selection of Variables and Collection of Data

The background data obtained for each man were determined by the following three criteria: (1) A search of the literature¹ for the dozen or so

¹ Wheeler, "Parole Prediction Techniques" (unpublished master's thesis, Washington State University 1954); MANNHEIM & WILKINS, PREDICTION METHODS IN RELATION TO BORSTOL TRAINING (London, 1955); Glasser, *Parole Follow-up Studies in the Federal Cor-*

TABLE I
RETURN RATES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF RELEASE

Type of Release	Return Rates			Return %
	Violation	New offense	Total	
Parole N = 236	88	48	136	58%
Discharge or Expiration N = 76	0	38	38	50%

variables previously found to be the best predictors of parole success or failure. (2) Inclusion of at least one variable from each of the following categories: prior criminal history, age, institutional conduct, future plans, social background. (3) Variables which were objective and easily coded from the department records.² Appendix A shows the variable code and a sample record sheet. The community population figures were obtained from the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census for 1960. These data were then punched on IBM cards in columns 1 through 16. Columns 75-79 contained the inmates' identification numbers.

RESULTS

Basic Data

The overall return rate out of 311 releases was 174, or 55.9 per cent, of which approximately half (88) were technical parole violations and half (86) were commitments for new offenses. These figures are surprisingly close to previously published recidivism rates from other prisons. For example, Zuckerman, Barron and Whittier³ report that 53 per cent of the 345 men released from the Minnesota State Reformatory during 1944-1945 returned within a 5-year period; the Gluecks⁴ report a 55.3 per cent return rate for 474 men released from Concord in the late twenties; the

rectional System, in RESEARCH IN PROBATION, PAROLE AND DELINQUENCY PREDICTION (Report on Conference sponsored by the Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc. Research Center, N.Y. School of Social Work, Columbia University 1961); OHLIN, SELECTION FOR PAROLE, A MANUAL OF PAROLE PREDICTION (1951).

² In our experience, two practised scorers can collect all the data for 15 to 20 men in one hour.

³ Zuckerman, Barron & Whittier, *A Follow-up Study of Minnesota State Reformatory Inmates*, 43 J. CRIM. L., C. & P.S. 622 (1953).

⁴ S. & E. GLUECK, 500 CRIMINAL CAREERS (1930).

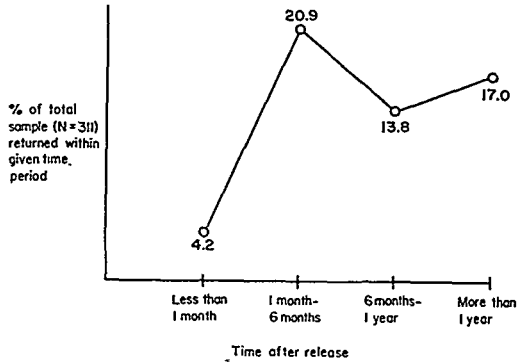


FIGURE 1
TIME COURSE OF RECIDIVISM
(New Offense and Violations Combined)

New York Parole Board⁵ reports a rate of 55.2 per cent for the Elmira Reformatory over a 4½ year follow-up period. These figures are slightly lower than the nationwide average of 66.6% reported by Mattick.⁶

Table I shows the return figures broken down by type of release, i.e., parole or certificate of discharge. It can be seen that the chances of a parolee returning are somewhat greater than those of a discharged man. This may be a function of the closer supervision which the parolee received and his susceptibility to return for "technical" violations, to which a discharged man is not subject.

Figure 1 shows the time course of recidivism, for new offenses and violations combined. It can be seen that the most critical period is between 1 month and 6 months after release. By the end of 1 year over half of those who are going to return have returned, so that 1 year may be considered a good preliminary evaluation point for any new treatment.

Table II shows the relationship between the two criteria, type of return and length of time out of prison. There is a significant tendency for most of the parole violations to take place within the first 6 months and for most of the new offenses to take place after that period.

Prediction of Return

There are several methods of deriving predictive tables for estimating parole success or failure.⁷ The

⁵ DIV'N OF PAROLE, EXEC. DEP'T. STATE OF N.Y., 19TH ANNUAL REPORT (1949).

⁶ Mattick, *Parolees in the Army During World War II*, 24 Fed. Prob. 49 (Sept. 1960).

⁷ For a review of these methods, see Wheeler, *supra* note 1.

TABLE II
INTERRELATION BETWEEN THE TWO CRITERIA:
TYPE OF RETURN AND TIME OUT OF PRISON

Type of Return	Time before Return			
	Less than 1 month	1 month-6 months	6 months-1 year	More than 1 year
Parole Violation N = 88	8	40	19	21
New Offense N = 86	5	25	24	32

χ^2 , comparing "less than 6 months" with "more than 6 months," = 6.79, 1 df, $p < .01$

most common involve the derivation of some sort of total expectancy score, either by simple arbitrary weighting of favorable and unfavorable items,⁸ or by the more sophisticated weighting techniques such as regression analysis or discriminant functions. In the present study a different technique was used, called the method of "qualitative types" by Wheeler⁹ or "prognostic configuration analysis" by Glaser.¹⁰ It involves breaking down the total sample by successively dichotomizing the best predictor variables until a series of classes is determined constituting the basic predictive categories.

Since we have two criterion variables, this technique could be applied to both of them. In the present study however only the criterion of return is used. Inspection of the table in Appendix B showed that there were no appreciable differences between the categories "violation" and "new offense," so these two were combined to give a total return rate. All variables which had a return rate which differed by more than 10 per cent from the overall rate of 56 per cent were dichotomized so as to yield the maximum differentiation between the two classes. These dichotomized variables and the return rates associated with them are shown, in rank order of discrimination, in Table III. It can be seen that the variables time served prior to release, ethnic status, institutional conduct, home contacts, type of home on parole, and type of community, were excluded because they did not provide discrimination greater than the overall rate. Military record was eliminated because the

figures seemed inconsistent. Type of offense, since it involves qualitative categories, rather than a continuous variable, was dichotomized twice (# 1 and # 5 in Table III). The variable with the greatest difference in per cent return rate was "sex offenders vs. all other offenders"; however, since the sex offender sample was relatively small, it was thought wiser to use a variable which split the sample more nearly in half. Hence the variable chosen for the first split was number of prior commitments, which divided the total sample into 82 cases (26%) with a 33 per cent return rate and 229 cases (84%) with a 64 per cent return rate. Each of these two groups was then treated as a separate sample, and all return rates by predictor variables were computed again for *this* particular subsample. The variables were again dichotomized to give the maximum split.

The *first* group, offenders with no prior com-

TABLE III
RETURN RATES IN TERMS OF DICHOTOMIZED
PREDICTOR VARIABLES

	Total Number	Number Re-turned	% Re-turned
1. Type of Offense:			
Sex Offenses	25	5	20%
All Other Offenses	286	169	59%
2. Prior Penal Commitments:			
None	82	27	33%
Some	229	147	64%
3. Age at First Arrest:			
14 or less	116	78	67%
15 or more	195	96	49%
4. Number of Prior Arrests:			
5 or less	138	57	41%
More than 5	173	117	68%
5. Type of Offense:			
Theft, other and combined	130	91	70%
All other offenses	181	83	46%
6. Age at Last Commitment:			
30 or less	274	160	58%
More than 30	37	14	38%
7. Behavior Disorders:			
2 or more arrests for drunk- ness or narcotics	77	51	66%
Neither	234	123	53%

⁸ E.g., OHLIN, *op. cit.* *supra* note 1.

⁹ *Supra* note 1.

¹⁰ *Supra* note 1.

TABLE IV
PROGNOSTIC CONFIGURATION TABLE FOR 311 MEN RELEASED FROM CONCORD DURING 1959

No prior commitments N = 82 33% Return	No prior arrests N = 23 22% Return	
	Some prior arrests N = 59 37% Return	
Some prior commitments N = 229 64% Return	Offense: sex offenders or parole violators N = 71 49% Return (Group "Y")	Age at commitment 24 or less N = 44 61% Return
		Age at commitment more than 24 N = 27 30% Return
	Offense: against person, against property, combination N = 158 68% Return (Group "X")	Whites N = 137 69% Return
		Others N = 21 86% Return

TABLE V
PROGNOSTIC CATEGORIES DERIVED BY SUCCESSIVE DICHOTOMIZATION

Description	% of Sample N = 311	% Return
1. No prior commitments; no prior arrests.....	7	22
2. Some prior commitments; sex offender or parole violator whose age at last commitment was more than 24.....	9	30
3. No prior commitments but some prior arrests.....	19	37
4. Sex offenders or parole violators with prior commitments aged 24 or less at last commitment..	14	61
5. Some prior commitments; offense against person (except sex), against property or combination; whites.....	44	69
6. Some prior commitments; offense against person (except sex), against property or combination; other ethnic group.....	7	86

TABLE VI
FREQUENCY OF RETURNS WITHIN DIFFERENT TIME PERIODS IN THE SIX PROGNOSTIC GROUPS

Group	% Return	Time of Return				% Returning in First 6 Months
		Less than 1 month	1 month-6 months	6 months-1 year	More than 1 year	
1 (N = 23)	22		3	1	1	13
2 (N = 27)	30	1	2	3	2	11
3 (N = 59)	37	2	4	2	14	10
4 (N = 44)	61	3	9	9	6	27
5 (N = 137)	69	6	42	20	26	35
6 (N = 21)	86	1	5	8	4	27

mitments, was divided into 23 cases with no prior arrests and a 22 per cent return rate, and 59 cases with one or more prior arrests and a 37 per cent return rate. The second group, offenders with prior commitments, was divided by type of offense: one class (group "X" for convenience) included offenses against a person, against property, combination,

and other offenses—in these 158 cases the return rate was 68 per cent; the second class (group "Y") included only sex offenders and technical parole violators¹¹—in these 71 cases the return rate was 49 per cent.

The whole process was then repeated a third time for groups X and Y. Group X was subdivided into 137 whites with a 69 per cent return rate and 21 "others" with an 86 per cent return rate. Group Y was subdivided into 44 cases whose age at last commitment was greater than 24 years, with a return rate of 61 per cent, and 27 cases whose age at last commitment was 24 or less, with a 30 per

¹¹ Type of offense always refers to the offense for which the inmate was committed prior to release in 1959.

cent return rate. By this process we have arrived at a "prognostic configuration table" with six classes using five variables. The whole table is shown in Table IV. Table V shows the six categories described and ranked. These six classes have return rates ranging from 22 to 86 per cent, and the distribution of cases is approximately bimodal with 28 per cent of the sample having a rate between 30 and 40 per cent, and 44 per cent having a rate around 70 per cent.

In order to examine the relationship between the two criteria more closely, the number returning at different time periods in the six groups was computed, and the results are shown in Table VI. From this table it can be seen that the time course of recidivism is approximately the same for these six groups, with a maximum around the 6 months period.

DISCUSSION

The prognostic configuration table presented above enables one to predict the probability of return on the basis of a five-variable classification. The exact figures would of course have to be cross-validated on a new sample before they could be accepted as reliable. Furthermore, it would be desirable to add the information for men released subsequent to 1959, so as to keep the figures continuously up to date and abreast of any changes in commitment or parole policies which might occur.¹²

By classifying an inmate in one of the six categories shown in Table V, parole agencies can predict the probability of return with greater accuracy than they could on the basis of the overall expectancy alone. For example a 20 year old sex offender with some previous record would have a 61 per cent chance of returning; if he were older than 24 he would be classified in class (2) with a 30 per cent chance of returning. Glaser¹³ has pointed out the advantages of this kind of table over numerical score tables (based for example on regression analysis): "First of all, it seems likely that a judge or a parole board will more readily accept a configuration table because it indicates exactly what went into the prognosis which it yields by showing the combination of factors

¹² The data for the approximately 300 men released from Concord every year could be collected once a year and punched on cards. New frequencies could then be obtained from the IBM 101. As previously mentioned, two experienced scorers can code the data for 15 to 20 men in about an hour.

¹³ *Supra* note 1.

involved. The numerical score tables blur their sources of information by presenting the official only with a score. In addition, the configuration table promotes testing of criminological theory by generating and testing hypotheses as to which combination of factors will be of most prognostic significance." For example in the present study the three most discriminating variables—prior penal commitments, prior arrests, and type of offense—are all indices of past criminal record which turn out to be more predictive than present behavior, at least in those variables which we were able to collect from the files.

The table might also be used in another way for prediction of optimum time of release. This could be made by computing the return rates for each category after specific amounts of time served (e.g., 12 months, 2 years, etc.) and determining at what time they are lowest.

Finally, the table can be used to assess the effectiveness of a correctional treatment program by showing to what extent the prognosis is altered by a specific type of therapeutic or correctional experience. Again, one would classify the participants in the particular treatment programs to be evaluated into the six classes, compute the return rate for each, and see to what extent it differs from the overall rate for that class. Unless the percentage is *significantly lower* in the treatment subsample, the treatment program cannot be said to make any difference in the probability of return.

Also in an experimental design involving treatment and control groups, the classification presented here can be used as a basis for matching the groups.

SUMMARY

A follow-up study over a 2½ year period was conducted for a sample of 311 men released from a Massachusetts state prison during 1959. The overall return rate was 56 per cent, with half being returned on technical parole violation and half for new offenses. The time course of returns was also estimated: most returns occur between 6 months and 1 year. Background information on 12 variables was collected from correctional files; the best predictor variables were dichotomized and used successively to halve the sample until six classes were obtained. These had return rates of 22, 30, 37, 61, 69, and 86 per cent. The five variables involved in the classification are prior commitments, prior arrests, type of offense, age

at last commitment, and ethnic status. These tables are presented as (1) aids in making parole decisions and (2) baselines for estimating the effectiveness of treatment programs.

APPENDIX A

BASE RATE STUDY VARIABLE CODE AND SAMPLE RECORD SHEET

Base Rate Study Variable Code

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Criterion | 2 undesirable discharge |
| 0 on parole or discharged | 3 medical discharge |
| 1 violated rules—revocation | 4 honorable discharge |
| 2 new offense | |
| 2. Length of time before return | 8. Institutional conduct (good time withheld) |
| 0 violated within 1 month | 0 none withheld |
| 1 1 month—6 months | *[1] withheld on 1-2 occasions |
| 2 6 months—1 year | [2] withheld on more than 2 occasions |
| 3 1 year—2 years | |
| 3. Time served in institution prior to parole (from commitment to release) | 9. Number of prior arrests |
| 0 one year | 0 none |
| 1 1-2 years | 1 1-5 |
| 2 2-3 years | 2 5-10 |
| 3 3-5 years | 3 10-20 |
| 4 more than 5 years | 4 more than 20 |
| 4. Type of present offense (if parole violator, on new offense, classify new offense; if violator for technical —5) | 10. Age at first arrest |
| 0 offense against person | 0 0-14 |
| 1 sex against minor | 1 15-19 |
| 2 sex against major | 2 20-24 |
| 3 offense against property except forgery or auto-theft | 3 25-29 |
| 4 other offenses | 4 30-39 |
| 5 technical parole violation | 5 40 or over |
| 6 combination | |
| 7 forgery | 11. Behavior disorders |
| 8 auto-theft | 0 none |
| | 1 2 or more arrests for drunkenness |
| | 2 narcotics (arrests) |
| | 3 others (homosexuality, gambling, pimping) |
| 5. Age at last arrest | 12. Prior penal commitments |
| 0 0-14 | 0 none |
| 1 15-19 | 1 juvenile |
| 2 20-24 | 2 jail or house of correction—one or more |
| 3 25-29 | 3 camps or farms (Monroe, Plymouth)—one or more |
| 4 30-39 | 4 state prisons—1 or more |
| 5 40 or over | 5 any combination |
| 6. Ethnic status | 13. Home contacts (letters or visits) |
| 0 White | 0 no letters or visits |
| 1 Negro | *[1] occasional letters or visits |
| 2 other | [2] frequent from friends or occasional from family |
| | 3 frequent or regular from family |
| 7. Military record | |
| 0 none | |
| 1 dishonorable discharge | |

* These subcategories were later combined.

- 14. Type of home to which paroled
 - 0 live with parents or wife
 - 1 live with wife and children
 - 2 other relatives
 - 3 no family (alone or friends)
- 15. Community to which paroled
 - 0 rural (0-2500)
- 1 town (2500-10,000)
- 2 urban (10,000-over)
- 16. Release record
 - 1 paroled
 - 2 discharged
 - 3 paroled, then discharged

Sample Record Sheet

Name: _____ Number: _____
 Date of commitment:¹ _____ Date of birth: _____
 RELEASE DATE Paroled: _____ 1. Criterion _____
 Discharged: _____ 2. Length of time before return² _____
 RETURN DATE Violation: _____ 3. Time served before release _____
 New Offense: _____ 4. Type of offense _____
 5. Age at last commitment _____ 10. Age at first arrest _____
 6. Ethnic status _____ 11. Behavior disorders _____
 7. Military record _____ 12. Prior penal commitments _____
 8. Institutional conduct _____ 13. Home contacts _____
 9. Number of prior arrests _____ 14. Type of home on parole _____
 15. Community to which paroled _____ Code _____

¹ Take earliest date from which institutionalized without a break

² Difference between release and return; always count from *earlier* occasion

Notes:

APPENDIX B

FAVORABLE OUTCOME AND TYPE OF RETURN BY VARIOUS BACKGROUND VARIABLES

	OUTCOME				
	Favorable	Violation	New Offense	Total Return	Total
TYPE OF OFFENSE					
Against person.....	44	30	13	43	87
Sex against minor.....	14	1	1	2	16
Sex against major.....	6	2	1	3	9
Against property.....	19	19	22	41	60
Other offenses.....	8	9	11	20	28
Parole violation.....	34	12	23	35	69
Combination.....	7	10	13	23	30
Forgery.....	2	1	1	2	4
Auto-theft.....	3	4	1	5	8
TIME SERVED					
One year.....	79	56	38	94	173
1-2 years.....	38	20	23	43	81
2-3 years.....	6	9	12	21	27
3-5 years.....	14	3	12	15	29
More than 5 years.....	0	0	1	1	1

APPENDIX B—Continued

	OUTCOME				
	Favorable	Violation	New Offense	Total Return	Total
AGE AT COMMITMENT					
0-14.....	0	0	1	1	1
15-29.....	30	21	24	45	75
20-24.....	52	32	37	69	121
25-29.....	32	23	22	45	77
30-39.....	17	12	2	14	31
Older than 40.....	6	0	0	0	6
ETHNIC STATUS					
White.....	116	72	64	136	252
Negro.....	21	15	20	35	56
Other.....	0	1	2	3	3
MILITARY RECORD					
None.....	83	46	62	108	191
Dishonorable.....	14	4	4	8	22
Undesirable.....	14	14	6	20	34
Medical.....	0	1	0	1	1
Honorable.....	26	23	14	37	63
INSTITUTIONAL CONDUCT					
No good time withheld.....	104	68	63	131	235
Withheld once.....	30	18	21	39	69
Withheld more than once.....	2	0	2	2	4
Isolation.....	1	2	0	2	3
NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS					
None.....	18	5	0	5	23
1-5.....	63	23	29	52	115
6-10.....	40	38	31	69	109
10-20.....	12	19	26	45	57
More than 20.....	4	3	0	3	7
AGE AT FIRST ARREST					
0-14.....	38	29	49	78	116
15-29.....	71	42	28	70	141
20-24.....	18	14	9	23	41
25-29.....	7	2	0	2	9
30-39.....	2	1	0	1	3
Over 40.....	1	0	0	0	1
BEHAVIOR DISORDERS					
None.....	109	58	62	120	229
Drunkenness.....	23	25	17	42	65
Narcotics.....	3	3	6	9	12
Others.....	2	2	1	3	5
PRIOR PENAL COMMITMENTS					
None.....	55	18	9	27	82
Juvenile.....	8	8	8	16	24
Jail or house of correction.....	20	22	13	35	55
Camp or farm.....	1	0	0	0	1
State prison.....	10	4	5	9	19
Combination.....	43	36	51	87	130

APPENDIX B—Continued

	OUTCOME				
	Favorable	Violation	New Offense	Total Return	Total
HOME CONTACTS					
No letters or visits.....	5	3	7	10	15
Occasional.....	67	45	48	93	160
Frequent or regular.....	65	40	31	71	136
TYPE OF HOME ON PAROLE					
With parents or wife.....	90	57	56	113	203
Wife & children.....	9	5	4	9	18
Other relatives.....	19	15	8	23	42
No family.....	19	11	18	29	48
TYPE OF COMMUNITY					
Rural.....	16	8	7	15	31
Town.....	8	2	7	9	17
Urban.....	110	77	70	147	257
Unknown.....	3	1	2	3	6

APPENDIX C

LENGTH OF TIME BEFORE RETURN BY VARIOUS BACKGROUND VARIABLES

	TIME OUT BEFORE RETURN		
	Less Than 6 Months	More Than 6 Months	Total Return
TYPE OF OFFENSE			
Offense against person.....	16	27	43
Sex against major.....	0	2	2
Sex against minor.....	1	2	3
Offense against property.....	22	19	41
Other offenses.....	8	12	20
Technical parole violation.....	15	20	35
Combination.....	12	11	23
Forgery.....	2	0	2
Auto-theft.....	2	3	5
TIME SERVED			
1 year.....	40	54	94
1-2 years.....	24	19	43
2-3 years.....	9	12	21
3-5 years.....	5	10	15
More than 5 years.....	0	1	1
AGE AT LAST COMMITMENT			
0-14.....	1	0	1
15-19.....	22	23	45
20-24.....	31	38	69
25-29.....	17	28	45
30-39.....	7	7	14
40 or over.....	0	0	0
ETHNIC STATUS			
White.....	67	69	136
Negro.....	10	25	35
Other.....	1	2	3

APPENDIX C—Continued

	TIME OUT BEFORE RETURN		
	Less Than 6 Months	More Than 6 Months	Total Return
MILITARY RECORD			
None.....	48	60	108
Dishonorable discharge.....	2	6	8
Undesirable discharge.....	11	9	20
Medical discharge.....	1	0	1
Honorable discharge.....	16	21	37
INSTITUTIONAL CONDUCT			
No good time withheld.....	59	72	131
Good time withheld once.....	17	22	39
Good time withheld more than once.....	1	1	2
Isolation.....	1	1	2
NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS			
None.....	3	2	5
1-5.....	18	34	52
5-10.....	36	33	69
11-20.....	19	26	45
More than 20.....	2	1	3
AGE AT FIRST ARREST			
0-14.....	35	43	78
15-19.....	29	41	70
20-24.....	11	12	23
25-29.....	2	0	2
30-39.....	1	0	1
40 or over.....	0	0	0
BEHAVIOR DISORDERS			
None.....	55	65	120
Drunkenness.....	18	24	42
Narcotics.....	4	5	9
Others.....	1	2	3
PRIOR PENAL COMMITMENTS			
None.....	9	18	27
Juvenile.....	10	6	16
Jail or house of correction.....	15	20	35
Camp or farm.....	0	0	0
State prison.....	3	6	9
Any combination.....	41	46	87
HOME CONTACTS			
None.....	2	8	10
Occasional letters or visits.....	39	54	93
Frequent or regular letters or visits.....	37	34	71
TYPE OF HOME TO WHICH PAROLED			
Live with parents or wife.....	53	60	113
Live with wife or children.....	3	6	9
Live with other relatives.....	10	13	23
No family (alone or with friends).....	12	17	29
TYPE OF COMMUNITY TO WHICH PAROLED			
Rural (0-2500).....	8	7	15
Town (2500-10000).....	4	5	9
Urban (10000-over).....	65	82	147
Not known.....	1	2	3