

**INTENSIVE PAROLE MODEL
FOR HIGH RISK JUVENILE OFFENDERS:
*Interim Outcomes for the First Cohort of Youth***

Robert Barnoski

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*Washington State
Institute for
Public Policy*

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WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1997, the Washington State Legislature determined that the system for transitioning the highest-risk youth from state institutions to parole did not provide adequate rehabilitation and public safety.¹ The Legislature found the intensive parole model promoted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to be a promising strategy for reducing recidivism rates for these juvenile offenders.² Intensive parole was funded for up to 25 percent of the highest-risk youth committed to state Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) custody.³

Elements of Intensive Parole

The intensive parole model employs a *case management system* to facilitate the transition of high-risk delinquents from secure confinement to community supervision. Case management starts when the juvenile first enters an institution, spans confinement, and extends through community supervision. This model is based on the work of David Altschuler and Troy Armstrong⁴ and was adopted in 1994 by OJJDP as a "promising strategy." Outcome research supporting the program's effectiveness in reducing recidivism is still pending.

Washington is the only location in the country where the program is implemented statewide. The following are elements of intensive parole:

- Information management and program evaluation;
- Assessment and selection criteria;
- Individual case planning;
- A mixture of intensive surveillance and services;
- A balance of incentives and graduated consequences;
- Service brokerage with community resources and linkage with social networks; and
- Transition services.

Staged Evaluation

JRA contracted with the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (Institute) to evaluate the program's implementation, determine whether the program reduces recidivism, and analyze its costs and benefits to taxpayers and crime victims. To determine whether intensive parole reduces recidivism, the Institute compared intensive parole youth with a similar group of youth

¹ RCW 13.40.212

² David Altschuler and Troy Armstrong, *Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: A Community Care Model* (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 1994).

³ RCW 13.40.210

⁴ David M. Altschuler and Troy L. Armstrong, "Intensive Aftercare for the High-Risk Juvenile Parolee: Issues and Approaches in Reintegration and Community Supervision," in *Intensive Interventions with High-Risk Youths: Promising Approaches in Juvenile Probation and Parole*, ed. Troy Armstrong, (Monsey, New York: Criminal Justice Press, 1991).

who did not receive intensive parole. The Legislature specified that JRA report annually on the status of intensive parole beginning December 1, 1999. Institute reports will be completed to meet the legislative schedule. The final report will be completed by 2003. This is the second in the series of annual reports.

1999 Report. The Institute's first report described the intensive parole model and its implementation as of October 1999.⁵ The report found that JRA was implementing the OJJDP intensive parole model as specified in the 1997 legislation in a comprehensive and thorough manner.

2000 Report. This report analyzes interim outcome data for the first cohort of youth placed on intensive community supervision.

Summary of Questions Answered in This Report

The Institute is evaluating JRA's intensive parole program to determine whether it reduces recidivism. However, sufficient time has not elapsed to measure recidivism outcomes. This report takes advantage of interim outcome measures which provide initial information on how the program is changing the behavior of youth. These measures are available from JRA's administrative database for youth placed on intensive parole and a similar group of youth not given intensive parole. The interim outcomes in this report examine problem behaviors of youth. A subsequent report will describe positive behaviors available from JRA's Intensive Parole Supervision Assessment (IPSA).

Group Comparisons

Are the program and control groups similar? Yes, there are only minor differences between the intensive parole (program) and control group youth. The evaluation will statistically adjust for these differences.

Are intensive parole program youth completing their parole supervision within 24 weeks of placement on the parole? Few intensive parole youth (11 percent) were discharged from supervision after 24 weeks. Forty-six percent were on active status, and 39 percent had been placed on inactive status, where there is a new offense pending, their whereabouts is unknown, their parole is revoked, or they are confined in prison, jail, detention, or a mental health facility.

During what time period of parole are comparisons between the groups valid? The program and control groups can be compared during the first 12 weeks on parole. The two groups cannot be compared at the 24-week point because few control group youth remained on parole.

⁵ Robert Barnoski, *Evaluating the Washington State Intensive Parole Model for High Risk Juvenile Offenders* (Washington State Institute for Public Policy, November 1999).

Supervision Status Changes and Revocations

How does intensive parole affect the likelihood that youth will experience supervision difficulties during the first 12 weeks on parole? Intensive parole does not significantly influence whether youth experience supervision difficulties that place them on inactive status during the first 12 weeks of parole.

How often do intensive parole program youth have their parole revoked within the first 24 weeks on parole? Almost half (47 percent) had at least one parole revocation with youth averaging 1.1 revocations during the first 24 weeks. The average stay in a JRA facility or local detention was 28.4 days.

How does intensive parole affect parole revocations during the first 12 weeks on supervision? The program group had a slightly higher number of revocations to local detention, but not to a JRA facility, than the control group. Intensive parole youth spent slightly more days confined in local detention, but not in JRA facilities, during the first 12 weeks of supervision.

Unauthorized Leaves

How often do intensive parole program youth go on unauthorized leave within the first 24 weeks on parole? Fifty-five percent of the youth had at least one unauthorized leave within the first 24 weeks on parole. Youth averaged 1.0 unauthorized leaves lasting 35 days.

How does intensive parole affect unauthorized leaves during the first 12 weeks of parole? There are no statistically significant differences between the program and control groups regarding the number of times a youth goes on unauthorized leave or the average number of days spent on unauthorized leave—the control group averaged 17.9 days and the program group 21.7 days.

Summary

Overall, the interim outcomes of parole status, revocations, and unauthorized leaves during the first 12 weeks on parole are the same for both the intensive parole and control groups. Previous national research on intensive parole programs has found that the higher levels of supervision can increase these problem behaviors possibly as the result of increased detection. This is not the case with JRA's intensive parole program.

BACKGROUND

In 1997, the Washington State Legislature determined that the system for transitioning the highest-risk youth from state institutions to parole did not provide adequate rehabilitation and public safety.⁶ The Legislature found the intensive parole model promoted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to be a promising strategy for reducing recidivism rates for these juvenile offenders.⁷ Intensive parole was funded for up to 25 percent of the highest-risk youth committed to state Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) custody.⁸

The intensive parole model employs a *case management system* to facilitate the transition of high-risk delinquents from secure confinement to community supervision. Case management starts when the juvenile first enters an institution, spans confinement, and extends through community supervision. This model is based on the work of David Altschuler and Troy Armstrong⁹ and was adopted by OJJDP in 1994 as a "promising strategy." Research findings on the program's effectiveness in reducing recidivism are pending; studies are underway in Colorado, Nevada, Virginia, and New Jersey. Washington is the only location in the country where the program is implemented statewide.

JRA contracted with the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (Institute) to evaluate the program's implementation, determine whether the program reduces recidivism, and analyze its costs and benefits to taxpayers and crime victims.

State Policy and Funding Shifts: 1997 to 2000

The intensive parole program became operational on October 1, 1998, three months ahead of the legislatively-directed date. Each intensive parole counselor works with 12 paroled youth and 16 institutionalized youth. A community assistant supports two intensive parole caseloads. Standard parole was not funded during fiscal year 1999 but was reinstated the next fiscal year (2000) with 20 youth per counselor.

⁶ RCW 13.40.212

⁷ David Altschuler and Troy Armstrong, *Intensive Aftercare for High-Risk Juveniles: A Community Care Model* (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 1994).

⁸ RCW 13.40.210

⁹ David M. Altschuler and Troy L. Armstrong, "Intensive Aftercare for the High-Risk Juvenile Parolee: Issues and Approaches in Reintegration and Community Supervision," in *Intensive Interventions with High-Risk Youths: Promising Approaches in Juvenile Probation and Parole*, ed. Troy Armstrong, (Monsey, New York: Criminal Justice Press, 1991).

During the implementation of this program, the state policy on juvenile parole and JRA activities has undergone changes.

<i>1997 Legislation</i>	Intensive parole authorized for 25 percent of the highest-risk JRA youth.
<i>July 1, 1998</i>	Funding for regular parole discontinued except for sex offenders.
<i>October 1, 1998</i>	Intensive parole started.
<i>1999 Legislation</i>	Funding for regular parole re-established.
<i>July 1, 1999</i>	Regular parole reinstated.
<i>February 2000</i>	Regions start research-based services for youth on parole.
<i>July 2000</i>	Maple Lane and Echo Glen institutions start research-based services.

Appendix B includes a summary of program activities and perspectives from JRA's Intensive Parole Program Manager.

EVALUATION DESIGN

The strongest research design would identify eligible youth and then randomly assign each to a control or program group. Any outcome differences between the two groups could be attributed to the treatment since it is the sole difference between the groups. This approach is not feasible with the intensive parole program because JRA cannot release a high-risk youth without supervision.

Since random assignment is not possible, a *pre-program control group method* is used to measure program effectiveness. The control group consists of youth placed on regular parole supervision between October 1, 1997, and October 1, 1998, who would have met the intensive parole criteria had the program existed at that time.

Two types of program groups are involved in the evaluation:

- Youth who were admitted to JRA before October 1, 1998, when the residential phase of intensive parole was started but who were released to intensive parole in the community after October 1, 1998.
- Youth admitted to JRA after October 1, 1998, who went through the residential phase of intensive parole before being released to intensive parole in the community.

Youth who have received *both* the residential and community service components of intensive parole will be the subjects of the 2001 report. JRA continues to adjust the program and has enhanced the services to intensive parole program youth. To evaluate the impact of these enhanced services requires tracking another cohort of youth placed on parole after October 31, 1999.

A description of the intensive parole evaluation is detailed in the Institute's March 1999 report, *Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration Intensive Parole: Program Evaluation Design*. The final outcome measure will be the comparison of recidivism rates between the control and program groups.¹⁰ Preliminary 6-month and 12-month recidivism rates will be calculated, as well as the final 18-month rate. The Washington State Office of the Administrator for the Courts' (OAC) Justice Information System will be the source for estimating recidivism rates. The Legislature specified that JRA report annually on the status of intensive parole beginning December 1, 1999. Institute reports will be completed to meet the legislative schedule. The final report will be completed by 2003.

This report focuses on the first cohort of intensive parole program youth who did not participate in the residential phase of the program. These youth were released from a JRA facility to intensive parole between October 1, 1998, and October 31, 1999.

¹⁰ Robert Barnoski, *Standards for Improving Research Effectiveness in Adult and Juvenile Justice* (Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, December 1997).

SECTION I: POPULATION DESCRIPTION

The evaluation compares youth placed on intensive parole (program group) with similar youth who met the intensive parole criteria but were placed on parole prior to the start of the program (control group). Criteria for intensive parole include the following:

- High-risk youth with an Initial Security Classification Assessment¹¹ (ISCA) score of at least 32 before July 1, 1999, and a revised ISCA score of at least 45 since July 1, 1999; or
- Basic Training Camp (BTC) graduate with at least 120 days in basic training camp; or
- Sex offender with a Level III score on the Sex Offender Screening Tool (SOST); or
- Youth committed for murder and released before July 1, 1999.

For this analysis, the intensive parole program group consists of youth placed in the community on intensive parole between October 1, 1998, and October 31, 1999. These youth did not participate in the residential phase of the intensive parole program. The control group consists of youth placed on parole supervision between October 1, 1997, and October 1, 1998, who would have met the intensive parole criteria had the program existed at that time.

This research step compares the program and control groups along demographics and risk levels and is critical in a strong evaluation. We need to ensure that the program and control groups are similar so differences can be attributed to the intervention.

Table 1 displays the percentage of youth in the program and control groups by the four eligibility criteria.¹² There are 441 youth in the control group and 454 youth in the program group. Most youth become eligible for the intensive parole program because of a high-risk score. There are few sex offenders and murderers in either the program or control group. In the control group, 8 percent are from the basic training camp. The program group has slightly more youth than the basic training camp (19 percent).

Table 1
Percentage of Youth in Program and Control Groups

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	PAROLE		BTC PAROLE		SEX OFFENDER PAROLE		TOTAL	
	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP
HIGH RISK*	85%	72%	5%	4%	1%	2%	91%	78%
BTC** GRADUATE	0%	0%	8%	19%	0%	0%	8%	19%
SOST***	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
MURDER	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
TOTAL	85%	74%	13%	23%	2%	4%	100%	100%

* High Risk = ISCA score above the cut-off

** BTC = Basic Training Camp

*** SOST = Sex Offender Screening Tool

Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

¹¹ The Initial Security Classification Assessment includes a risk level developed by JRA to predict the likelihood of a youth re-offending once released into the community. ISCA scoring was revised in July 1999.

¹² Source: JRA administrative data system, MAPPER, as of October 2000.

Appendix A, Table A-1, shows the number of youth in the program and control groups by the four eligibility criteria for each of JRA’s six regions.

The ISCA is a validated measure of the risk for re-offending that underwent a change in scoring.¹³ Eligibility for intensive parole is based on two versions of the ISCA. The older version uses a cutoff score of 32 points, and the new version uses a cutoff of 45 points. Because there is not perfect correspondence between the old and new scores, youth eligible by the 32 point cutoff now have revised scores below 45 points. Table 2 displays the percentage distribution of ISCA score categories for the program and control groups based on the revised ISCA scoring.

Table 2
ISCA Score Comparison

ISCA SCORE CATEGORY	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP
UNDER 45	24%	39%
45 TO 49	46%	31%
50 TO 54	25%	24%
OVER 54	6%	6%
TOTAL	100%	100%
AVERAGE ISCA	46.8	45.9

Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

The program group has an average ISCA score of 45.9—a statistically significantly lower risk than the control group average of 46.8. Although statistically significant, this difference is slight. Analyses of the individual items on the ISCA reveal that program group youth have significantly different scores on two items:

- **Prior Adjudications:** the program group has slightly fewer prior adjudications.
- **Age at Admission:** the program group consists of slightly younger offenders.

Because the program group has a slightly lower average risk for re-offense, comparisons between the two groups require additional statistical procedures. These procedures will statistically adjust for this difference and allow valid comparisons.

¹³ Robert Barnoski, *Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration Assessments: Validity Review and Recommendations* (Washington State Institute for Public Policy, September 1998).

Table 3 presents the types of offenses for both groups recorded in MAPPER, JRA's administrative data system, and JUVIS, OAC's juvenile court database. There is very close agreement between the JRA and OAC data concerning the types of offenses in these youths' criminal histories.

The distribution of offense types is nearly identical for the program and control groups. Five out of every ten youth in both the control and program groups has an against-person¹⁴ felony offense in their backgrounds. More than eight out of ten youth have been convicted of a property offense. Approximately 15 percent have been convicted of a drug offense, and nearly all have been convicted of a misdemeanor offense.

**Table 3
Offense History**

TYPE OF OFFENSE(S) IN HISTORY	JRA OFFENSE HISTORY ¹⁵		OAC OFFENSE HISTORY ¹⁶	
	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP
AGAINST PERSON	50%	50%	51%	51%
PROPERTY	88%	85%	85%	81%
DRUG	14%	14%	17%	20%
OTHER FELONY	18%	16%	21%	19%
MISDEMEANOR	97%	93%	96%	93%

Table 4 shows the age of the youth when placed on parole. Very few youth are under the age of 14. The majority of youth placed on parole are between 15 and 18 years old. The difference in age between the program and control groups is statistically significant. Because the program group consists of slightly older youth, future comparisons of the two groups will statistically adjust for this difference.

**Table 4
Age at Start of Parole**

AGE AT START OF PAROLE	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP
UNDER 14	3%	1%
14	10%	6%
15	20%	14%
16	20%	26%
17	24%	26%
18	18%	20%
OVER 18	6%	6%
TOTAL	100%	100%
AVERAGE AGE	16.3	16.5

¹⁴ An against-person offense includes homicide, sex offense, assault, and robbery.

¹⁵ This criminal history is based on the offense data within JRA's MAPPER.

¹⁶ This criminal history is based on the offense data within OAC's JUVIS (Juvenile Information System).

Table 5 shows that approximately nine out of ten youth in the program and control groups are males. There is no statistically significant difference in gender between the two groups.

Table 5
Gender

GENDER	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP
FEMALE	7%	11%
MALE	93%	89%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Over half of the youth in the program and control groups are European American. Approximately 20 percent are African American, and fewer than 10 percent are either Native American or Asian American. After excluding the unknown category, there is no statistically significant difference in ethnic background between the two groups.

Table 6
Ethnic Background

ETHNIC BACKGROUND	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP
EUROPEAN AMERICAN	52%	52%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	23%	19%
NATIVE AMERICAN	6%	8%
ASIAN AMERICAN	3%	6%
OTHER/UNREPORTED	16%	15%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Summary

There are no statistically significant differences between the program and control groups on the nature of offense history, gender, and ethnic background. There are minor but statistically significant differences on two ISCA items (prior adjudications and age at admission) and age at start of parole. More specifically, the program group youth have slightly fewer prior adjudications, are slightly younger at admission, and slightly older at the start of parole. The control group has a slightly higher risk of reoffending. Future comparisons of the two groups during the course of this evaluation will statistically adjust for these minor differences.

SECTION II. SUPERVISION STATUS

This section answers the following questions:

- Are intensive parole program youth completing their parole supervision within 24 weeks of placement on supervision?
- Can we compare the behavior of these program youth with that of youth in a control group?
- How does intensive parole affect the likelihood that youth will experience supervision difficulties?

Legislation directed that program youth be on parole supervision for 24 weeks. Previous to intensive parole, JRA placed youth on parole supervision for 12, 16, or 24 weeks depending on their length of confinement in an institution. Youth are on the caseload but on *inactive status* when they have a new offense pending, their whereabouts is unknown, their parole is revoked, or they are confined in prison, jail, detention, or a mental health facility. As a result, it may take more than 24 weeks for a youth to complete 24 weeks of parole supervision.

Are intensive parole program youth completing their parole supervision within 24 weeks of placement on supervision?

Table 7 shows the status of intensive parole program youth 24 weeks after being placed on supervision. At this point, 11 percent of the program group were discharged, 2 percent had been transferred out-of-state, and 2 percent were transferred to adult corrections. *This left 85 percent of the program group still on the caseload after 24 weeks. Forty-six percent were on active status, and 39 percent were placed on inactive status.*

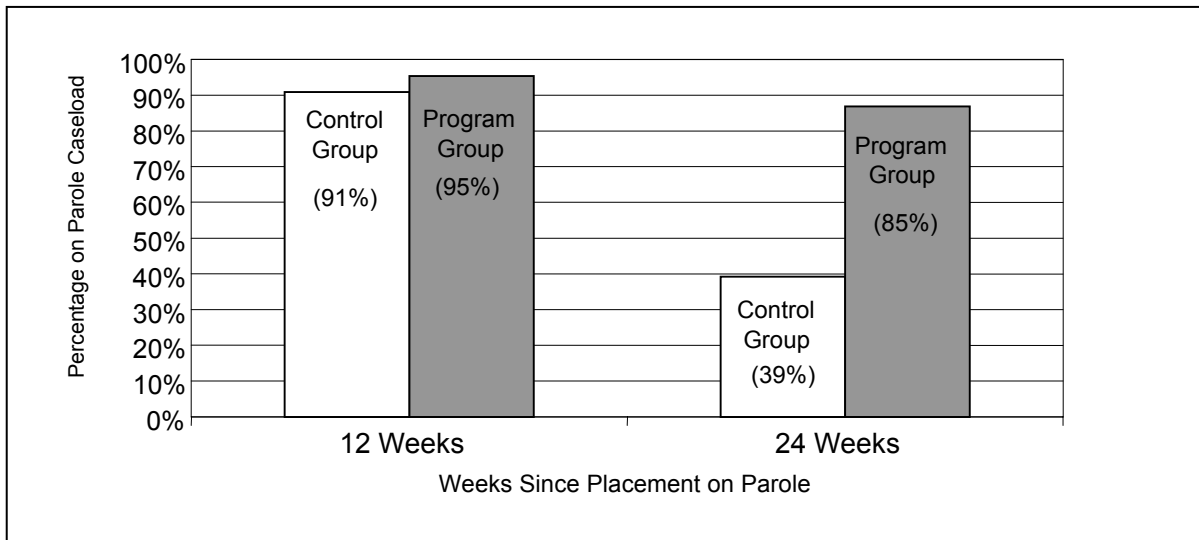
Table 7
Program Group Supervision Status
24 Weeks After Release to Parole

NUMBER OF YOUTH	454		
DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE	11%		
TRANSFERRED OUT-OF-STATE	2%		
TRANSFERRED TO ADULT CORRECTIONS	2%		
ON PAROLE CASELOAD	85%	→	ACTIVE STATUS
TOTAL	100%	→	INACTIVE STATUS
			<i>New Offense Pending</i>
			<i>Whereabouts Unknown</i>
			<i>Revoked Parole</i>
			<i>Detention/Jail</i>
			<i>Mental Health</i>

Can we compare the behavior of these program youth with that of youth in a control group?

The control group consists of similar youth¹⁷ on regular parole between October 1, 1997, and October 1, 1998. Figure 1 illustrates the differences in duration of parole for youth in the control and program groups. One day before the end of the twelfth week on supervision, 91 percent of the control and 95 percent of the program groups were still on the parole caseload. This date was used to have as many control group youth as possible on supervision for comparing the two groups. At 24 weeks, only 39 percent of the control group was on the caseload compared with 85 percent of the program group.

Figure 1
Percentage of Youth on Caseload Since Placement on Parole



The two groups cannot be meaningfully compared at the 24-week point because few control group youth remained on parole. The groups can, however, be compared before the end of 12 weeks.

¹⁷ Youth who would have met the intensive parole criteria had the program existed at that time.

How does intensive parole affect the likelihood that youth will experience supervision difficulties?

Table 8 displays the status of both the program and control group youth one day before the end of their twelfth week on parole. At that time, 32 percent of the control group and 37 percent of the program group experienced supervision difficulties that placed them on inactive status.

**Table 8
Comparison of Supervision Status
One Day Before 12 Weeks on Parole**

	12 Week Status	
	CONTROL	PROGRAM
NUMBER OF YOUTH	441	454
DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE	7%	2%
TRANSFERRED OUT-OF-STATE	2%	3%
ON PAROLE CASELOAD	91%	95%
TOTAL	100%	100%

	CONTROL	PROGRAM
ACTIVE STATUS	59%	58%
INACTIVE STATUS	32%	37%
<i>New Offense Pending</i>	3%	4%
<i>Whereabouts Unknown</i>	13%	16%
<i>Revoked Parole</i>	9%	9%
<i>Detention/Jail</i>	8%	8%
<i>Mental Health</i>	0%	0%

As reported in the first section, the program and control groups differ significantly on three variables (ISCA, time on parole, and age at placement on parole). After statistically controlling for these three variables, analyses¹⁸ revealed that both groups were equally likely to have parole difficulties that would place them on inactive status 12 weeks after release from a JRA facility. *That is, intensive parole did not significantly influence whether a youth was on inactive status just before the end of the twelfth week of parole.*

As a side note, the chances that a youth's status was inactive at 12 weeks increased by 5 percent for every one point increase in the ISCA score and 3 percent for every week under supervision. This finding validates the accuracy of the ISCA score in accessing risk for supervision difficulties as well as re-offending. Age when placed on parole was not significantly related to having an inactive status 12 weeks after placement on supervision.

Appendix A, Tables A-2 and A-3, contain parole status data for each of the six JRA regions.

¹⁸ In the logistic regression model, being on inactive status is a function of the intensive parole group, ISCA score, length of time on supervision, and age at parole placement.

SECTION III. PAROLE REVOCATIONS

This section answers the following questions about parole revocations:

- How often do program youth have their parole revoked?
- How does intensive parole affect parole revocations?

Washington State statute defines the conditions of parole. The intensive parole legislation added three new parole conditions:

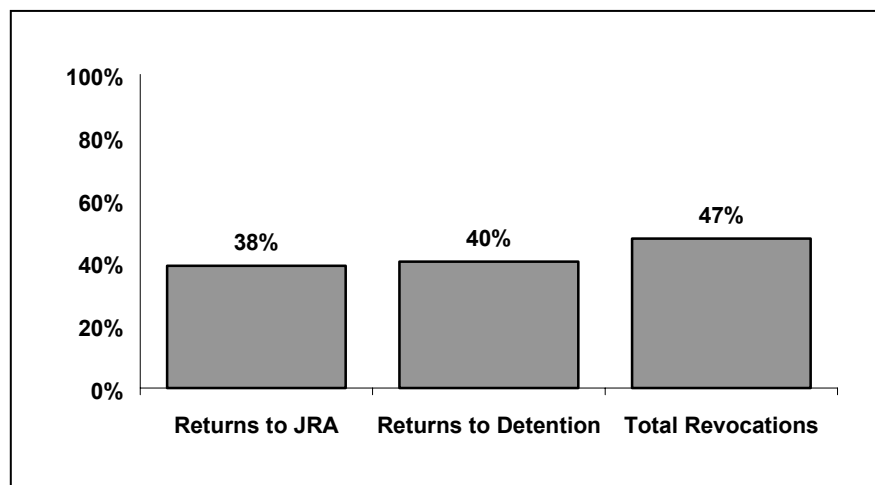
- (1) Obey all laws and refrain from any conduct that threatens public safety;
- (2) Report at least once a week to an assigned community case manager; and
- (3) Meet all other requirements imposed by the community case manager related to participating in the intensive supervision program.

Intensive parole uses a system of graduated sanctions for violations of parole conditions tied to the seriousness of the violation.¹⁹ More serious violations can result in a revocation of parole. JRA has two options of confinement for parole revocations: revocations resulting in a return to a JRA facility for up to 30 days, and those resulting in a stay in a county detention facility. In this section, both options of confinement for revocations are examined for program youth during the first 24 weeks after placement on supervision.

How often do intensive parole program youth have their parole revoked?

Figure 2 illustrates the percentage of program youth with at least one revocation within the first 24 weeks on supervision. Overall, 47 percent had at least one parole revocation. Thirty-eight percent of the youth had at least one parole violation that resulted in a return to a JRA institution, and 40 percent had a revocation resulting in a stay in detention.

Figure 2
Intensive Parole Program Youth
With at Least One Revocation Within First 24 Weeks



¹⁹ Robert Barnoski, *Evaluating the Washington State Intensive Parole Model for High Risk Juvenile Offenders* (Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Olympia, WA, November 1999).

Table 9 displays the distribution of parole revocations for the program group during the first 24 weeks on parole. Of these youth, 26 percent had one parole violation that resulted in a return to a JRA institution, and 27 percent had a single revocation resulting in a stay in detention. Because some youth had revocations resulting in both confinement options, total revocations do not equal the sum of revocations to JRA and detention. As a result, only 12 percent had one revocation that resulted in either JRA or detention confinement, but 20 percent had two revocations, and 14 percent had three or more total revocations.

Table 9
Parole Revocations During First 24 Weeks

NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS	RETURNS TO JRA FACILITY	RETURNS TO DETENTION FACILITY	TOTAL REVOCATIONS (JRA AND DETENTION)
0	62%	60%	53%
1	26%	27%	12%
2	8%	8%	20%
3 OR MORE	3%	4%	14%
AVERAGE NUMBER*	0.5	0.6	1.1
AVERAGE DAYS**	25.9	8.7	28.4

* The number of revocations per youth.

** The average number of days confined in a JRA facility or detention as the result of a revocation.

During the first 24 weeks from placement on parole, program youth averaged 0.5 revocations resulting in a return to a JRA facility and 0.6 revocations resulting in detention for a total of 1.1 revocations of either type. For those who had a revocation, the average stay in a JRA facility was 25.9 days, and the average stay in local detention was 8.7 days. Youth averaged 28.4 days in JRA and/or local detention during the first 24 weeks when they had their parole revoked.

How does intensive parole affect parole revocations?

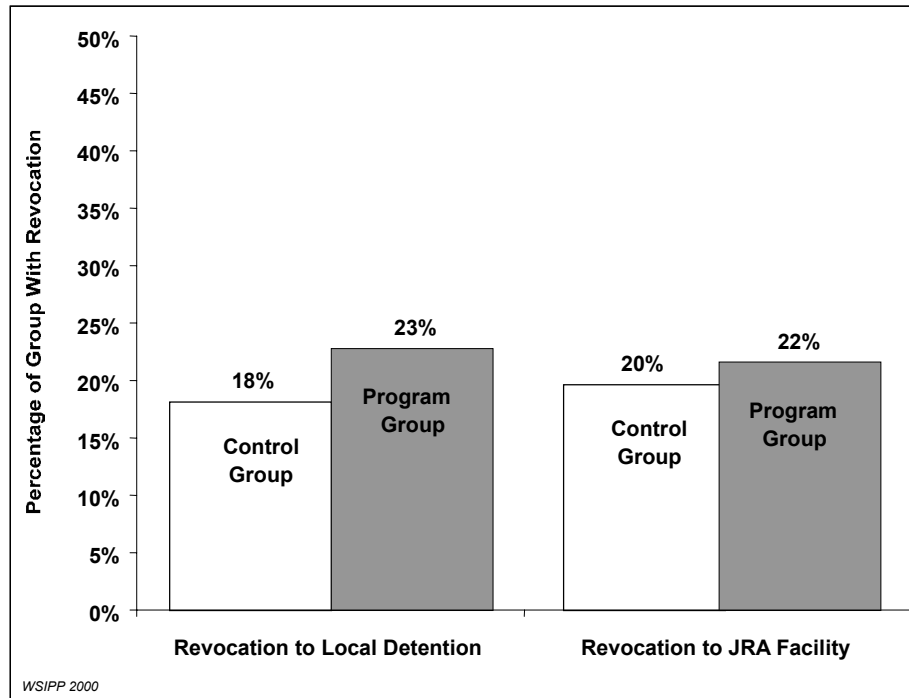
As reported in the first section, the program and control groups differ slightly, yet significantly, on three variables—ISCA, time on parole, and age at placement on parole. The control group is of slightly higher risk. The second section found that nearly all members of both groups were still under supervision up to one day before the end of their twelfth week on parole. As a result, the behavior of the two groups can be compared during the first 12 weeks of parole as long as the appropriate statistical adjustments are made to allow for the slight differences.

After statistically controlling for the three variables, analyses²⁰ revealed that the program group had a significantly higher number of revocations resulting in local detention but not JRA facility confinement than the control group during the first 12 weeks after placement on parole. *Program group participation increased the average number of revocations to local detention within the first 12 weeks by 40 percent, from 0.20 to 0.28 relative to the control group. Prior national research on intensive supervision shows increases in revocations can be the result of heightened detection of problem behaviors.*

²⁰ Negative Binomial Regression: Number of revocations is a function of Program Group, ISCA score, length of time under supervision, and age at parole placement for youth with at least 83 days since program placement.

Figure 3 illustrates how the two groups' parole revocations differ within the first 12 weeks of supervision. Twenty-three percent of the program group had at least one revocation to local detention compared with 18 percent of the control group. Although statistically significant, this difference is not large. The percentage of youth with at least one revocation to a JRA facility was 20 and 22 percent, respectively, for the control and program groups. That is, *intensive parole slightly increased the number of youth with at least one revocation to local detention but did not affect the number of youth with revocations to a JRA facility during the first 12 weeks of parole.*

Figure 3
Youth With at Least One Revocation
Within First 12 Weeks of Parole



Next we examined the number of days spent in confinement as a result of a revocation. Within the first 12 weeks, the average number of days in detention was 4.3 for the control group and 6.2 for the program group. This is a statistically significant difference. For revocations to a JRA facility, the control and program groups were confined an average of 15.9 and 17.5 days, respectively. This is not statistically significant. *Intensive parole slightly increased days spent in local detention but did not affect days spent in JRA facilities during the first 12 weeks of supervision*

Appendix A, Figures A-4, A-5, and A-6, shows parole revocation data in each of JRA's six regions.

SECTION IV: UNAUTHORIZED LEAVES

This section answers the following questions about unauthorized leaves:

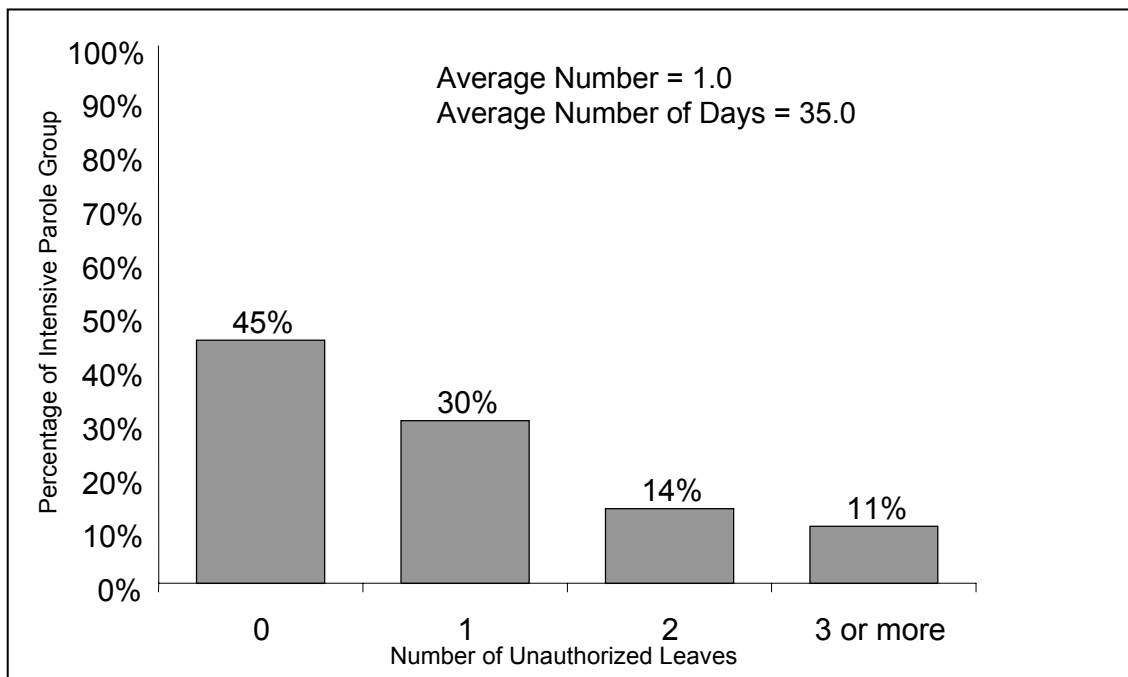
- How often do intensive parole program youth go on unauthorized leave?
- How does intensive parole affect unauthorized leaves?

The parole conditions defined in Washington State statute require parole counselors to monitor each youth's whereabouts. Intensive parole supervision added the requirement that youth meet at least once a week with their parole counselors. When a youth's whereabouts becomes unknown, the youth is on unauthorized leave.

How often do intensive parole program youth go on unauthorized leave?

Figure 4 illustrates the percentage of unauthorized leaves within the first 24 weeks on supervision. Forty-five percent of the youth had no unauthorized leaves. Thirty percent of the program group had one unauthorized leave, 14 percent had two, and 11 percent had at least three unauthorized leaves.

Figure 4
Intensive Parole Program Youth With
Unauthorized Leaves Within First 24 Weeks



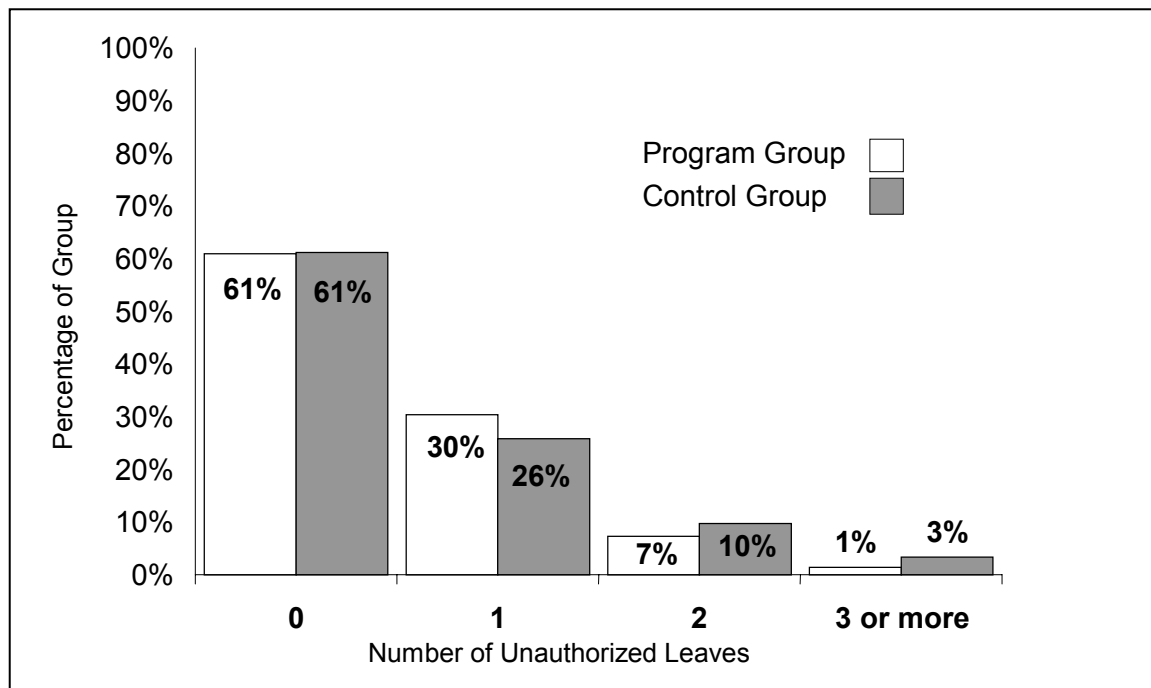
Over 50 percent of the program youth had at least one unauthorized leave. The youth averaged 1 unauthorized leave lasting 35 days during the first 24 weeks on parole.

How does intensive parole affect unauthorized leaves?

As previously mentioned, the behavior of youth in the program and control groups can be compared during the first 12 weeks of parole as long as the appropriate statistical adjustments are made to allow for the slight differences on three ISCA variables (ISCA, time on parole, and age at placement on parole). After statistically controlling for these variables, analyses revealed there are no statistically significant differences between the program and control groups regarding the number of times a youth goes on unauthorized leave. Within the first 12 weeks, the average number of times on unauthorized leave was 0.5 for both the program and control groups. *That is, intensive parole does not significantly influence the number of times a youth is on unauthorized leave just before the end of the twelfth week of parole.*

Figure 5 illustrates how similar the two groups are with regard to unauthorized leaves within the first 12 weeks of supervision.

Figure 5
Percentage of Youth With At Least One Unauthorized Leave
Within First 12 Weeks of Parole



Next we examined the number of days spent on unauthorized leave. Within the first 12 weeks, the average number of days on unauthorized leave was 17.3 for the control group and 21.1 for the program group. Multivariate analysis indicates this is not a statistically significant difference. *Intensive parole increased slightly, but not significantly, the days spent on unauthorized leave during the first 12 weeks of supervision for those who went on unauthorized leave at least once.*

Appendix A, Figures A-7 and A-8, shows unauthorized leave data in each of JRA's six regions.

SECTION V: CONCLUSION

This report finds it is possible to compare youth participating in the intensive parole program with a group of similar youth not participating in the program. As a result, differences between the two groups can be attributed to the intensive parole program, especially when statistically controlling for minor differences using the Initial Screening Classification Assessment (ISCA).

The analyses also indicate that problem behaviors during the first 12 weeks on parole can be compared between the two groups. After 12 weeks, too many of the control group youth are discharged and no longer under supervision to allow comparisons.

Three behaviors on parole are examined: parole status at the end of the twelfth week, revocations, and unauthorized leaves during the first 12 weeks on parole. We find that there are no major differences in these behaviors between the intensive parole program and control groups. Previous national research on intensive parole programs has found that the higher levels of supervision can increase detection of these problem behaviors. This is not the case with JRA's intensive parole program.

The next report will include an examination of data from the Intensive Parole Supervision Assessment for this cohort. Since these assessment data are available only for the program group, no comparisons with the control group are possible. Rather, changes between the initial and final assessment data will be examined.

APPENDIX A: REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Table A-1
**Youth in Program and Control Groups
 Within Each of the Six JRA Regions**

REGION	PAROLE		BTC PAROLE		SEX OFFENDER PAROLE		TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH	
	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP	CONTROL GROUP	PROGRAM GROUP
Region 1 Spokane	79%	66%	19%	27%	1%	7%	73	70
Region 2 Yakima	87%	80%	13%	19%	0%	1%	62	74
Region 3 Everett	89%	85%	9%	12%	2%	2%	65	81
Region 4 Seattle	86%	83%	12%	14%	3%	3%	104	122
Region 5 Tacoma	92%	74%	8%	23%	0%	3%	85	108
Region 6 Olympia	75%	73%	19%	22%	6%	5%	48	101

Table A-2
Program Youth in Each Status Category
24 Weeks After Release: Regional Variation

STATUS	REGIONS (BY PERCENTAGES)					
	1 - SPOKANE	2 - YAKIMA	3 - EVERETT	4 - SEATTLE	5 - TACOMA	6 - OLYMPIA
Discharged From Parole	16%	3%	10%	9%	16%	8%
Transferred Out-of-state	0%	1%	2%	2%	0%	5%
Transferred Adult Corrections	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%
On Parole Caseload	83%	96%	89%	85%	84%	84%
Active Supervision	36%	48%	49%	39%	43%	48%
Inactive Supervision	47%	48%	39%	46%	41%	36%
<i>New Offense Pending</i>	7%	4%	16%	8%	6%	5%
<i>Whereabouts Unknown</i>	7%	13%	10%	15%	12%	5%
<i>Revoked Parole</i>	10%	7%	2%	8%	5%	9%
<i>Detention/Jail</i>	13%	16%	8%	7%	13%	9%
<i>Mental Health</i>	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A-3
Program and Control Group Youth in Each Status Category
One Day Before 12 Weeks on Parole: Regional Variation

STATUS	REGIONS (BY PERCENTAGES)											
	1 - SPOKANE		2 - YAKIMA		3 - EVERETT		4 - SEATTLE		5 - TACOMA		6 - OLYMPIA	
	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program
Discharged From Parole	4%	2%	5%	2%	14%	3%	2%	1%	7%	2%	10%	1%
Transferred Out-of-state	4%	3%	2%	3%	0%	3%	1%	2%	4%	0%	6%	7%
Transferred Adult Corrections	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%	0%	1%
On Parole Caseload	90%	95%	93%	95%	86%	93%	97%	93%	88%	98%	83%	90%
Active Supervision	66%	65%	53%	58%	54%	48%	59%	50%	60%	60%	60%	71%
Inactive Supervision	25%	30%	40%	38%	32%	45%	38%	44%	28%	37%	23%	19%
<i>New Offense Pending</i>	1%	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%	1%	4%	2%	3%	2%	1%
<i>Whereabouts Unknown</i>	11%	13%	12%	19%	11%	13%	18%	26%	9%	13%	8%	8%
<i>Revoked Parole</i>	4%	10%	12%	9%	9%	15%	12%	8%	6%	11%	13%	5%
<i>Detention/Jail</i>	8%	3%	12%	5%	8%	12%	7%	6%	11%	10%	0%	4%
<i>Mental Health</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A-4
Revocations During First 24 Weeks of Supervision:
Program Youth in Each Region

PAROLE REVOCATIONS DURING FIRST 24 WEEKS	YOUTH REVOKED WITHIN EACH REGION											
	1 – SPOKANE		2 – YAKIMA		3 – EVERETT		4 – SEATTLE		5 – TACOMA		6 – OLYMPIA	
	JRA	Detention	JRA	Detention	JRA	Detention	JRA	Detention	JRA	Detention	JRA	Detention
0	73.4	51.6	75.0	70.3	66.7	53.3	60.4	61.4	48.4	51.6	57.5	72.6
1	20.3	28.1	20.3	21.9	23.3	30.0	27.7	28.7	33.0	29.7	27.4	23.3
2	6.3	14.1	4.7	4.7	6.7	11.7	9.9	6.9	12.1	11.0	8.2	2.7
3 OR MORE	0.0	6.3	0.0	3.1	3.3	5.0	2.0	3.0	6.6	7.7	6.8	1.4
AT LEAST ONE	26.6	48.4	25.0	29.7	33.3	46.7	39.6	38.6	51.6	48.4	42.5	27.4
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AVERAGE NUMBER*	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3
AVERAGE DAYS**	23.0	11.4	22.2	18.7	21.7	12.9	23.3	5.9	32.8	4.4	25.2	4.4
NUMBER OF YOUTH	64		64		60		101		91		73	

Table A-5
Revocations During First 12 Weeks of Supervision:
Youth Placed in Detention

PAROLE REVOCATIONS DURING FIRST 12 WEEKS	YOUTH REVOKED AND PLACED IN DETENTION WITHIN EACH REGION											
	1 – SPOKANE		2 – YAKIMA		3 – EVERETT		4 – SEATTLE		5 – TACOMA		6 – OLYMPIA	
	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program
0	88%	75%	83%	83%	68%	70%	83%	81%	82%	66%	83%	88%
1	11%	14%	13%	13%	28%	25%	16%	17%	15%	27%	17%	12%
2	1%	11%	3%	5%	5%	5%	1%	1%	2%	7%	0%	0%
3 OR MORE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
AT LEAST ONE	12%	25%	17%	17%	32%	30%	17%	19%	18%	34%	17%	12%
AVERAGE NUMBER*	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
AVERAGE DAYS**	6.2	9.6	7.3	13	4.8	9.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3	1.1	1.6

Table A-6
Revocations During First 12 Weeks of Supervision:
Youth Returned to JRA

PAROLE REVOCATIONS DURING FIRST 12 WEEKS	YOUTH REVOKED AND RETURNED TO JRA WITHIN EACH REGION											
	1 - SPOKANE		2 - YAKIMA		3 - EVERETT		4 - SEATTLE		5 - TACOMA		6 - OLYMPIA	
	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program
0	95%	89%	83%	89%	69%	82%	81%	80%	79%	64%	73%	74%
1	5%	11%	17%	11%	29%	15%	19%	18%	18%	31%	21%	23%
2	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	1%	4%	5%	4%	1%
3 OR MORE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
AT LEAST ONE	5%	11%	17%	11%	31%	18%	19%	20%	21%	36%	27%	26%
AVERAGE NUMBER*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
AVERAGE DAYS**	18.8	13.3	16.2	19.9	16.8	13.9	13.3	14.4	18.4	21.8	16.3	15.9

* The number of revocations per youth.

** The average number of days spent confined in a JRA facility or detention as the result of a revocation.

Table A-7
Unauthorized Leaves During First 24 Weeks of Supervision:
Intensive Parole Program Youth in Each Region

UNAUTHORIZED LEAVES DURING FIRST 24 WEEKS	YOUTH WITH UNAUTHORIZED LEAVES WITHIN EACH REGION					
	1 - SPOKANE	2 - YAKIMA	3 - EVERETT	4 - SEATTLE	5 - TACOMA	6 - OLYMPIA
0	52%	38%	38%	37%	51%	58%
1	34%	39%	38%	29%	21%	26%
2	9%	11%	13%	18%	16%	12%
3	3%	6%	8%	11%	5%	1%
4	2%	3%	2%	5%	4%	3%
5	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%
6	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AT LEAST ONE	48%	63%	62%	63%	49%	42%
AVERAGE NUMBER*	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7
AVERAGE DAYS**	33.4	37.5	28.2	41.3	33.1	31.0
NUMBER OF YOUTH	64	64	60	101	91	73

Table A-8
Unauthorized Leaves During First 12 Weeks of Supervision
Program and Control Group Youth in Each Region

UNAUTHORIZED LEAVES DURING FIRST 24 WEEKS	YOUTH WITH UNAUTHORIZED LEAVES WITHIN EACH REGION											
	1 - SPOKANE		2 - YAKIMA		3 - EVERETT		4 - SEATTLE		5 - TACOMA		6 - OLYMPIA	
	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program	Control	Program
0	71%	63%	62%	63%	60%	53%	45%	52%	68%	65%	69%	73%
1	23%	33%	28%	23%	32%	33%	42%	30%	26%	20%	23%	18%
2	5%	5%	7%	11%	8%	12%	12%	13%	5%	10%	6%	7%
3	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	1%	4%	1%	5%	2%	3%
4	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AT LEAST ONE	29%	38%	38%	38%	40%	47%	55%	48%	32%	35%	31%	27%
AVERAGE NUMBER*	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
AVERAGE DAYS**	17.1	16.9	15.4	26.8	12.1	17.1	18.6	25.5	19.6	17.7	19.3	20.3

* The number of unauthorized leaves per youth.

** The average number of days spent on unauthorized leave.

APPENDIX B: JRA IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY

by Bob Salsbury, Intensive Parole Program Manager

The Intensive Aftercare Program Model

Two bulletins from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in the past year cover implementation issues regarding intensive aftercare programs (Altschuler, Armstrong, and MacKenzie, 1999²¹) and the OJJDP-funded multi-site Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) demonstration project (Wiebush, McNulty, and Le, 2000²²).

As the Washington State JRA intensive parole (IP) program is the first full-scale attempt to replicate the IAP model, it is important to note some key issues and findings discussed in these bulletins and compare them with the ongoing JRA implementation.

Armstrong and Altschuler identify three desired components of juvenile aftercare initiatives:

- Institutional services that are reintegrative and designed for application and reinforcement in the community.
- Highly structured, smooth transitional experiences at the point of community re-entry.
- Intensive multimodal and multiphased programming during community aftercare.

These components, while linked and interdependent, can be a useful way to separate the primary areas and phases of JRA implementation. Subsequent descriptions in this document will describe the phased implementation of the JRA intensive parole program across (a) institutional programming, (b) transitional programming, and (c) community programming.

In the same bulletin, Armstrong and Altschuler hold that intensive aftercare programs must be critically examined across three dimensions:

- A program model and philosophy that makes sense and specifies how the program design and strategy induces change.
- A program that actually implements its model and philosophy per the requirements.
- The program's impact.

They also note: "stated simply, when requirements for implementing the basic program design are not met, success is unlikely." The strengths and challenges of JRA's implementation of the IAP model will be described in further detail in the next sub-section.

A critical dimension to consider when change occurs in a major systemic manner, as with the re-configuration of JRA parole to the IAP model, is the length of time necessary to fully implement all components of the model. According to Wiebush et al. (2000), the OJJDP-funded IAP

²¹ D.M. Altschuler, T.L. Armstrong, and D.L. MacKenzie (1999). "Reintegration, Supervised Release, and Intensive Aftercare." *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

²² R.G. Wiebush, B. McNulty, and Thao Le (2000). "Implementation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program." *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

demonstration projects underwent a 6- to 18-month planning period prior to implementation. Then, the first two to three years of each project involved "an ongoing process of incremental steps and a series of refinements to program components, policies, and procedures." They also elaborate on "lessons learned" from the IAP implementation, including key sets of factors that facilitate implementation as well as factors that can impede facilitation. These are mentioned below, as issues JRA should be aware of, although not all necessarily apply to JRA's implementation efforts to date.

FACILITATING FACTORS	IMPEDING FACTORS
<p>A belief that the IAP addressed a real need</p> <p>A model that promoted design flexibility</p> <p>Long-term view and multiyear funding by OJJDP to allow sites to implement a complex project</p> <p>Expert technical assistance</p> <p>Internal and external support</p> <p>Committed leadership</p> <p>Sufficient staff resources</p> <p>Access to specialized grant funds</p> <p>Pre-existing agency relationships</p>	<p>Unstable operating environments</p> <p>Competing agency priorities</p> <p>Crowding and aggressive diversion practices</p> <p>Staff selection and training</p> <p>Staff turnover and vacancies</p> <p>Distance between the community and the institution</p>

JRA Implementation

JRA had a planning and design period of approximately nine months prior to the actual start of intensive parole implementation efforts on October 1, 1998. With the second year of the implementation now complete, a clearer picture can be drawn of the primary implementation phases, tasks completed, tasks in process, and tasks pending.

Institutional Programming

Implementing a comprehensive residential-based program for the high-risk intensive parole population has been a significant challenge for the JRA program.

On any given day, confined intensive parole youth are residing in placements across the JRA continuum of care with approximately 80 percent at the three major institutions (Echo Glen Children's Center, Green Hill Training School, and Maple Lane School).

The intensive parole youth are distributed throughout the residential programs in the general populations as opposed to specialized units. Although the OJJDP-funded IAP projects used specialized units with specialized programming, JRA was unable to configure its institutional system at the time of IP implementation start-up in this manner. Certain barriers to specialized housing and programming existed, including the logistical difficulty and disruption of existing

programs that would be created by trying to locate so many youth (August 2000 IP residential census = 471); and the co-occurrence at the time of IP start-up of residential programs creating specialized mental health units and programming. By not being able to concentrate IP youth in specialized units, much planning and effort occurred to deal with the barriers to communication, case planning, and specialized programming.

During the past three months, there have been positive developments in the area of specialized residential programming. Maple Lane School and Echo Glen Children's Center are beginning to implement the Aggression Replacement Training (ART) program with high-risk youth. Green Hill Training School has declined at this point to employ the ART program. Since August 1999, JRA has had three intensive parole transition counselors assigned to the three major institutions. These positions provide intensive parole trainings to institutional staff, parole readiness training to intensive parole youth, and function as liaisons between residential and community staff around issues related to intensive parole. Two of the three transition specialists are also trained as ART providers and help facilitate the implementation of ART at their respective institutions.

Clearly, a major ongoing implementation challenge is to create better penetration of the model in residential settings around a variety of key issues, including case planning which consistently includes a community perspective, interventions that target identified risk factors, and a system of structured transitions to step-down placements. In regards to the last point of transitional placements, only 19.1 percent of IP youth served any part of their sentence in a community facility during 1999. As transitional step down placement is a central process component of the IAP model, this low eligibility/utilization for community facilities is a clear shortcoming. Under the current system of JRA's Community Risk Assessment (CRA) eligibility scores, few IP youth become eligible.

Transitional Programming

Transitional programming begins shortly prior to release and continues for a period after release. Transitional programming should be configured and delivered so that it is the most intensive phase of the residential/community IP experience. The JRA model requires youth to transition immediately into community based services after release to maintain adequate structure in a youth's life following release from secure confinement and to continue to meet treatment needs.

The intensive parole transition counselors play a critical role in the support of the release preparation process, including the delivery of a competency-based curriculum (Parole Readiness Training), facilitation of community counselor visits with youth in residence, and quality assurance. JRA has used committees and work groups in the past year to identify weaknesses in the area of transition communication, plan solutions, and to begin implementing procedures and practices to improve the quality of the transition process. Included as a proposed improvement is a suggestion to develop a 64-bed intensive parole-specific unit at one of the major institutions to step-down youth, receive specialized and intensive programming followed by another step-down placement to a specialized intensive parole community facility. While barriers may exist to implementing this improvement, it could hold great promise for filling an obvious implementation gap that exists at this time.

Community Programming

Most focus and effort during the start-up and first year of IP implementation was in building a comprehensive community system of services and supervision. Creating a supervision program with clear expectations and a supportive staffing model was the initial thrust of the JRA intensive parole model coupled with an emphasis on service brokerage with traditional community service agencies (e.g., mental health, substance abuse, family therapy). JRA also created day reporting centers and restorative justice work crews to have more structured transitional experiences for youth following release and before entering schools or work programs.

Since the last IP report to the legislature, JRA has focused on building an intensive research-based service model to complement and integrate with the intensive supervision component. Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST), and Functional Family Therapy (FFT) have been introduced in community programs. It should be noted that positive reinforcement incentive programming, also research-based, has been in place since the beginning of JRA IP.

The table below shows implementation start dates and utilization data for specialized programs.

**Table B-1
Program Dates and Participation**

REGION	AGGRESSION REPLACEMENT TRAINING		FUNCTIONAL FAMILY THERAPY		MULTI-SYSTEMIC THERAPY	
	Date First Started	Number of Participants	Date First Started	Number of Participants	Date First Started	Number of Participants
1-SPOKANE	June 2000	2	July 2000	11		0
2-YAKIMA	April 2000	17		0		0
3-EVERETT	February 2000	10	May 2000	26		0
4-SEATTLE	April 2000	4	May 2000	4		0
5-TACOMA	June 2000	10		0	April 2000	22
6-OLYMPIA	May 2000	14		0		0

Mackenzie (1999) in her commentary on the effectiveness of aftercare programs makes the cautionary point that "[i]t is also impossible to draw any conclusions about the effectiveness of many of the programs, because they were not implemented as they were designed." It will be important for future briefing papers and reports to measure how closely JRA implements supervision, reintegrative, and treatment services per their standards and guidelines. For example, it should be relatively simple to compare actual rates of contacts by type with the standard requirements to determine level of implementation of supervision standards.

Proposed Program Groups

Referenced earlier were the findings that it took two to three years to fully implement the IAP demonstration projects. Noting that these projects occurred on much smaller scales, with many fewer participants than JRA's statewide program, it is important that final outcome studies are based on youths receiving fully implemented intensive parole experiences. It is proposed that separate program groups be delineated for the IP recidivism and interim outcome analyses, based on the assumption that a youth released in the first year of IP did not receive the identical program interventions as a youth released the second year or a youth released the third year.