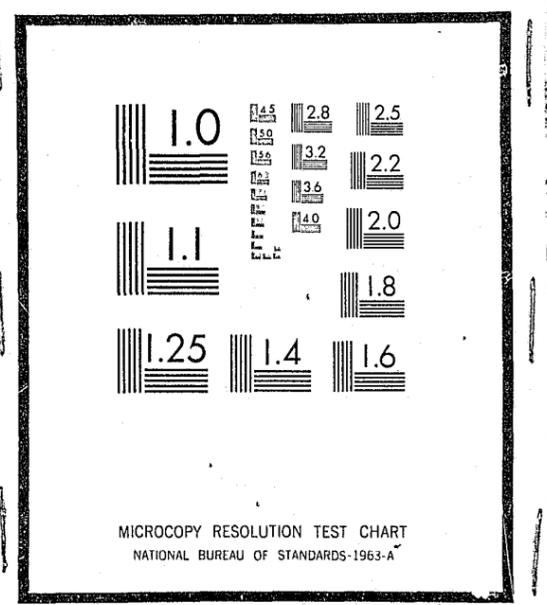


72-EP-10-001

NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

2/2/77
Date filmed

CASE MANAGEMENT CORRECTIONS SERVICES PROJECT

Evaluation Report No. 4 -
Preliminary Outcome Assessment
By CMCS Neighborhood Office

Prepared By
State Planning Agency
Impact Evaluation Unit
of the
Oregon Law Enforcement Council

Robert D. Houser
Administrator

January, 1975

Prepared under Grant number 74-NI-10-0002 from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice. "Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Department of Justice."

36504

Impact Evaluation Unit staff with responsibility for the production of this report was Diana Gray, Researcher.

Dr. Clinton Goff is the Impact Evaluation Unit Coordinator.

The Multnomah County Department of Human Services Office of Program Analysis, Research, and Design (PARD) produced the data for this report under contract with the Oregon Law Enforcement Council. We are appreciative of the efforts of the following PARD staff members:

Duane Brown, Systems Analyst
Nancy Belcher, Researcher
Jean Hill, Researcher
Maria McSwan, Researcher
Judy Root, Researcher
Carol White, Researcher

We are also appreciative of the cooperation and participation of the Case Management Project personnel and the Multnomah County Juvenile Court Administrative staff and personnel.

Preliminary Report on Offense Reduction
Data by Neighborhood Office

Tables 1 and 2 indicate that, over all, the neighborhood offices do not differ by the number of offenses their clients are committing during service.

One question is of interest here, "Did the offices differ, by the kinds of clients they started with, i.e. did some offices have clients with higher baseline offense scores than others?" The answer is no, the offices do not differ significantly in the baseline offense scores of their clients. In fact, baseline scores for the large majority of clients is low (only one or two offenses), with at least one of these being a target offense. This means that most clients have no "status" or "other" offenses in baseline. To reduce a baseline score of one requires no re-offending on the part of the client. To reduce a baseline status offense score of none is of course impossible. Since the majority of clients fell in that category, it is not surprising that status offenses increased during service.

Table 3 compares the neighborhood offices' service offense outcomes* by looking only at those clients who have the same number of baseline offenses. I picked those categories that had the largest number of clients. A simple way of interpreting Table 3 is as follows:

Of those clients with only one baseline "target" offense:

1. In Southeast Office, two out of ten of these clients will commit another target offense during service.
2. In Northeast Office, one out of ten will commit a target offense.
3. In Albina Office, five out of ten will commit another target offense.
4. And in North Office, it will be four clients out of ten.

The clients who had no "status" offense in baseline:

1. In Southeast Office, three out of ten will commit a status offense during service.
2. In Northeast, every client will commit two status offenses during service.

*

These scores are adjusted as though all clients have 12 months of service. See footnote on Table 3.

3. In Albina, it will be four clients out of ten offending.
4. And for North, it will be eight clients out of ten.

For clients with no "other" offenses during baseline:

1. In Southeast, there will be four clients out of ten who will commit an "other" offense during service.
2. For Northeast, there will be two clients out of ten.
3. For Albina it will be seven out of ten.
4. And for North, three clients out of ten will commit an "other" offense during service.

For those clients whose total baseline offenses are only one, their total service offenses will be estimated to be for:

1. Southeast Office, nine out of ten clients will commit some sort of new offense during service.
2. In Northeast Office, five out of ten clients will reoffend.
3. For Albina all clients will commit at least one new offense and seven out of ten will commit two offenses.
4. In the North Office, all clients will commit one new offense and three out of ten will commit two offenses.

Discussion - These data indicate then that all offices show a reduction in "target" offenses for one time target offenders and an increase in "status" and "other" offenses for clients who had not previously offended in these categories. These generalizations are based on average or "mean" scores. A question was raised as to whether or not a few clients with abnormally high service period offense scores could be abnormally inflating every one else's scores. A check of this on these preliminary data, based on the first 146 clients served by the project, indicate that this is not the case. Only five clients had service period offense scores which exceeded four, and the maximum number of offenses was nine for only one client.

An attempt was made to determine if some offices do better or worse with clients who have high baseline offense scores. So few clients fall in these categories that no attempt to assess this impact will be made until the next report when we increase the number of clients under examination.

Table 1

CASE MANAGEMENT CORRECTIONS SERVICES
OFFENSE BEHAVIOR BY NEIGHBORHOOD OFFICE

RAW SCORES

| Office | Average Months of Service Per Case | Average Number Target Offenses Per Client | Average Number Status Offenses Per Client | Average Number Other Offenses Per Client | Number of Clients |
|-----------|--|---|---|--|----------------------|
| Southeast | 8 | .43 | .50 | .59 | 46 |
| Northeast | 10 | .27 | .07 | .23 | 30 |
| Albina | 11 | .74 | .55 | .82 | 30 |
| North | 9 | .39 | .84 | .45 | 31 |

Table 2

SCORES STANDARDIZED TO A
NINE MONTH SERVICE BASE

| Office | Average Months of Service | Average Number Target Offenses Per Client | Average Number Status Offenses | Average Number Other Offenses | Number of Clients |
|-----------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Southeast | 9 | .48 | .55 | .64 | 46 |
| Northeast | 9 | .24 | .06 | .21 | 30 |
| Albina | 9 | .61 | .46 | .67 | 30 |
| North | 9 | .38 | .82 | .44 | 31 |

None of the differences in either of the above tables are statistically significant when subjected to an analysis of variance. Which means that, over all, each office is doing about the same with their clients.

Table 3

CASE MANAGMENT CORRECTIONS SERVICE -
 OFFENSES DURING SERVICE BY NEIGHBORHOOD OFFICE
 (*taking into account clients' baseline scores)

| Office | Average No. of Target Offenses (clients with <u>one</u> baseline target offense) | Average No. of Status Offenses (clients with <u>no</u> baseline status offenses) | Average No. of Other Offenses (clients with <u>no</u> baseline "other" offenses) | Average No. of Total Offenses (clients with <u>one</u> baseline offense) |
|----------------|--|--|--|---|
| Southeast | .24 | .34 | .43 | .96 |
| No. of Clients | 42 | 35 | 35 | 26 |
| Northeast | .13 | 2.00 | .25 | .53 |
| No. of Clients | 23 | 28 | 24 | 17 |
| Albina | .57 | .42 | .72 | 1.70 |
| No. of Clients | 28 | 36 | 29 | 23 |
| North | .39 | .80 | .32 | 1.38 |
| No. of Clients | 26 | 25 | 22 | 16 |

*The scores are adjusted for each client to a 12 month service base. For example, a client with one target offense and six months of service would have an adjusted score of two target offenses in 12 months of service.

END

7/10/50