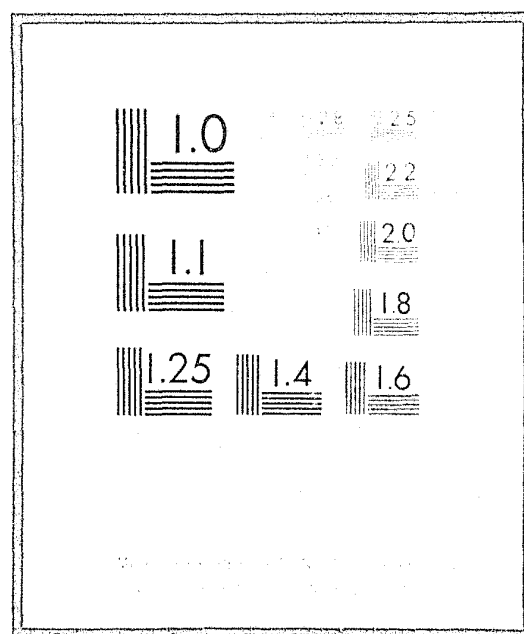


NCJRS

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

2/25/77

Date filmed



CLEVELAND IMPACT CITIES PROGRAM
DIVERSION AND REHABILITATION
OPERATING PROGRAM
COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION PROJECT
FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

June 1975

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
IMPACT CITIES
ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

RALPH J. PERK
MAYOR

DONALD P. BOGOSIAN
Acting DIRECTOR

12-ED-05 0001

36511

CLEVELAND IMPACT CITIES PROGRAM

DIVERSION AND REHABILITATION
OPERATING PROGRAM

COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION PROJECT

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

June 1975

NCJRS

SEP 17 1976

ADMINISTRATIVE

*This document is published as part of the
Cleveland IMPACT Cities Program under grant
number 74-NI-05-0004 awarded by the Law
Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice.*

SECTION I
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 OPERATING PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Cleveland IMPACT Cities Program is an intensive planning and action effort designed to reduce the incidence of stranger-to-stranger crime* and burglary in the City by five percent in two years and 20 percent in five years. Underlying the IMPACT program is the basic assumption that specific crimes and the people who commit them constitute the problem to be addressed. As a consequence, program and project development has been based upon an analysis of local crime, offender background, demographic and environmental data within specific target areas of the City. Application of this approach resulted in a program structure containing five major Operating Programs: Addiction Treatment; Employment; Diversion and Rehabilitation; Deterrence, Detection, and Apprehension; and Adjudication. Figure 1-1 displays the program structure.

The Diversion and Rehabilitation Operating Program was established to minimize the desire to commit crimes, its sublevel goal under the IMPACT Cities Program. The 18 projects under this program may be categorized as those dealing with pre-delinquent and delinquent youth problems and those dealing with the reintegration of offenders into the community. The scope of this evaluation is restricted to the Community-Based Probation Project,

*Stranger-to-stranger crimes are homicides, rapes, aggravated assaults, and robberies, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting standards when such crimes do not occur among relatives, friends, or persons well known to each other.

ULTIMATE
GOAL

SUB-LEVEL
PROGRAM
GOALS

OPERATING
PROGRAMS

PROJECTS
AND/OR
ACTIVITIES

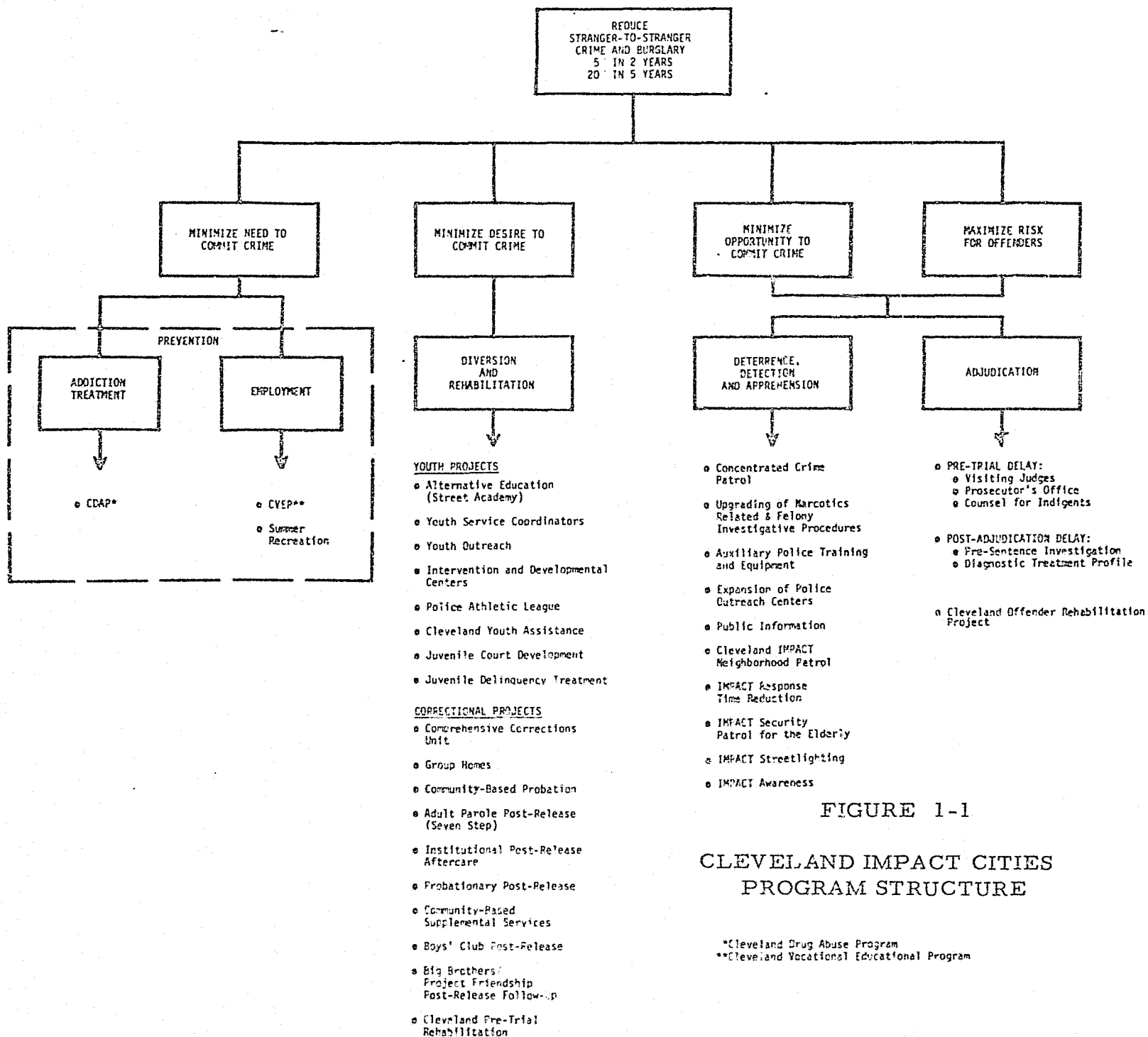


FIGURE 1-1

CLEVELAND IMPACT CITIES
PROGRAM STRUCTURE

*Cleveland Drug Abuse Program
**Cleveland Vocational Educational Program

one of the projects under this Operating Program dealing with the reintegration of offenders into the mainstream of society.

1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

This report presents the final evaluation of the Community-Based Probation Project's performance during the two phases of IMPACT funding. The project consisted of three funding components, one each for (1) the Cleveland Municipal Court Probation Department (CMC), (2) the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas Probation Department (CCP), and (3) the State of Ohio, Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Adult Parole Authority, Cleveland Regional Office (APA).

The Community-Based Probation Project was established to reduce recidivism among IMPACT and potential IMPACT offenders who are under the legal sanction of probation or parole. The project proposed to provide rehabilitative supportive services within the community setting to aid in the positive reintegration of the offender into the mainstream of society. For this purpose, the project was to open three satellite offices in high crime areas of the City of Cleveland.* Coupled with the intent to reduce probation/parole officers' caseloads, this community-oriented approach was to permit more frequent contacts with probationers and parolees since it allowed for a closer proximity to the client's place of residence. Each satellite office was to be shared by the three funding components. Supervision of these clients from same facilities was to permit the agencies to share

*The three satellite offices were located at 10605 Chester Avenue (East Office), 16904 Harvard Avenue (Southeast Office), and 3436 Lorain Avenue (West Office).

their knowledge, experiences, and capabilities with each other and to provide for more efficient use of required facilities. Table 1-1 presents the Community-Based Probation Project's objectives and the methods by which these objectives were to be met.

The project was awarded first phase of IMPACT funding on February 15, 1973, originally for a 12-month period. Client-related operations commenced in May 1973 for the CMC and CCP components and in April 1973 for the APA component. The delay in the implementation of client-specific activities was due principally to the delay in securing appropriate staff and acquiring and renovating the three satellite office facilities. Two of the facilities, East and West, were fully operational by the end of June 1973; however, the third facility was not open for project operations until October 1973. The first phase grant period was extended to July 31, 1974 for the CMC component, to June 14, 1974 for the CCP component, and to October 31, 1974 for the APA component. These extensions were requested through Grant Adjustment Notices (GANs) and were approved by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Regional Office. The extensions allowed sufficient time for each component to expend remaining project funds.

Second phase of IMPACT funding was awarded separately to each project component. The award dates for the CMC, CCP, and APA components are respectively: August 1, 1974, June 15, 1974, and November 1, 1974. All three components were scheduled to complete their second phase

TABLE 1-1

COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION PROJECT
OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

OBJECTIVE	METHOD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve the defined target population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enroll probationers/parolees meeting eligibility criteria.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce recidivism among project probationers and parolees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide rehabilitative supportive services within a community setting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase cooperation and coordination with probation and parole agencies; increase opportunity for sharing problems, needs, solutions, and relevant information among agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open three satellite offices in the community, each office to be shared by the three agency components; • Assist in the development of a shared probationer and parolee data base.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase service delivery to project probationers and parolees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement agencies with additional probation/parole officers and associated support personnel; • Provide pre- and in-service training to probation/parole officers and support personnel providing client services; • Provide client services including individual and group counseling, home visits and family counseling within the home, service brokerage, job and educational development, psychiatric screening and examinations for probationers under the CMC component, and pre-sentence reports for probationers under the CMC and CCP components.

TABLE 1-1 (Continued)

OBJECTIVE	METHOD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase assignments of probationer/parolee caseloads to officers on the basis of offenders' rehabilitative needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a comprehensive rehabilitative needs classification system.

funding period on February 28, 1975. However, the CCP and APA components were extended for an additional month through LEAA approved GANs. In summary, two of the three components of the Community-Based Probation Project, CCP and APA, were funded through IMPACT for almost 26 months while the third component, CMC, was funded through IMPACT for almost 25 months.

The following section presents an analysis of project performance and management during IMPACT funding, from February 15, 1973 through February 28, 1975, for the CMC component and from February 15, 1973 through March 31, 1975, for the CCP and APA components.

SECTION II

EVALUATION AND DISCUSSION

2.1 EVALUATION APPROACH

The 1972 MASTER PLAN proposed implementation of the Performance Management System (PMS) approach for the overall planning and evaluation of the Cleveland IMPACT Cities Program. As a planning, evaluation, and management tool, PMS is a method designed to permit rigorous measurement of program effectiveness in terms of a hierarchy of explicitly defined goals and objectives. The initial steps in applying the PMS approach involved the definition of an ultimate program goal (which for IMPACT is the reduction of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary by five percent in two years, and 20 percent in five years) and then "unpacking" the overall goal into a series of measurable sublevel program goals, Operating Program goals, eventually down to the level of project objectives. Under PMS, emphasis was to be on the quantitative rather than the qualitative aspects of the IMPACT goal-setting concept. Above all, this concept was intended to be crime-specific. Hence, the IMPACT Planning and Evaluation staff assumed that each IMPACT Operating Program and project would contribute, however directly or indirectly, to the overall goal of IMPACT crime reduction over (initially) a two-year period.

It has become obvious that the Diversion and Rehabilitation Operating Program under which the Community-Based Probation Project is subsumed

is not fully susceptible to the rigor of the PMS crime-specific program structure. The nature of the Operating Program places serious constraints upon the kind of data collection and data processing required for the analysis of commensurable data concerning a large-scale, crime-specific program. Specifically, a measurable relationship between the Diversion and Rehabilitation projects' activities and the incidence of IMPACT crimes in Cleveland is impossible to assess, much less causally explain.

That is not to say, however, that a meaningful evaluation of any of these projects is not feasible. Federal experience in the management of large-scale social programs has demonstrated that some evaluative rigor is possible if individual projects are evaluated according to the Management by Objective (MBO) approach. MBO is less ambitious than PMS as a management tool. MBO merely insists that each implementing agency define its objectives in terms of measurable accomplishments and then monitor the project to ensure that the agency indeed is accomplishing its objectives. MBO does not demand analysis of project alternatives to determine which one might meet agency objectives most effectively and efficiently. It does, however, require rigorous monitoring of stated objectives.

By employing the MBO approach, project performance can be simply evaluated by asking, "Did Community-Based Probation achieve its project-specific objectives?" This can be easily answered by examining the collected data with respect to each objective.

Certain data elements were defined to evaluate the Community-Based Probation Project's performance in accordance with the stated objectives in the grant applications. Two data collection forms were developed to gather the identified data elements from the project, a series of Data Collection Instruments (DCIs) and a summary Performance Status Report (PSR).*

The purpose of the DCIs was to collect client-specific data concerning clients served by IMPACT funds on a quarterly basis. The DCIs were specifically designed for each project and in many instances contained data elements which related to information about offender or client socio-economic backgrounds, prior criminal or delinquent histories, and client-specific operational data (such as the treatment modality of a drug abuser or the post-release status of a probationer). Since the data elements recorded on the DCIs must be aggregated in accordance with the planned evaluative usage, the DCIs were formatted for keypunching to allow for computerized data analysis.

The PSR was developed as a necessary supplement to the DCIs due to the three-month interval between DCI data collection and the time required for data processing. The PSR format allowed for the capture of summary information about project performance facilitating manual data reduction and summarization. These forms were also specifically designed for each project but were submitted on a monthly basis for more frequent periodic management information purposes.

*Refer to Appendices A and B, respectively, for examples of the project's DCIs and PSR.

In accordance with a management decision made by IMPACT in October 1974, the DCI was eliminated as a reporting requirement for all but five projects.* Consequently, preparation of the Community-Based Probation Project DCIs for utilization in the evaluation of project performance was not completed and not all required DCIs were obtained from the project. For the preceding reasons, usage of DCI data for this final evaluation was not practicable.

The following analyses of project performance and management are therefore supported primarily by data retrieved from the summary PSRs. However, it should be noted that PSR data are available only through February 1975 for the three components. PSRs were not completed for the last month of IMPACT funding, March 1975, for the CCP and APA components since these components were phasing out at that time and client service delivery was minimal. PSR data utilized for these analyses were supplemented by information contained in project director narratives, monitor reports, and other relevant documentation.

2.2 ANALYSES OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND MANAGEMENT

These analyses assess each project objective and/or the methods

*After an intensive review of the DCI reporting system, IMPACT management concluded that the overall difficulties encountered with the system concerning the timely submission of complete and reliable DCI data on an estimated total client population of 12,000 adults and youth did not warrant the costliness of data verification and analysis. Five projects were chosen as exceptions due to their representativeness of projects funded by the Cleveland IMPACT Cities Program and the limited difficulties involved in their submission of reliable DCI data. These projects are the Cleveland Drug Abuse Program, Cleveland Vocational/Educational Program, Juvenile Offender Screening Activity, Cleveland Youth Assistance Project, and Cleveland Offender Rehabilitation Project.

by which the objective was to be met. In many cases, quantified objectives were not presented in the grant applications. Without comparative or base-line data, it is impossible to determine whether the Community-Based Probation Project has attained these project objectives. However, some reliable judgments can still be made about project performance with respect to these objectives if taking the factors which affect the results into consideration, such as client population and services. Therefore, for unquantified objectives, a discussion concerning relevant project activities is presented. The performance of each project component is addressed in the following analyses.

Serve the defined target population.

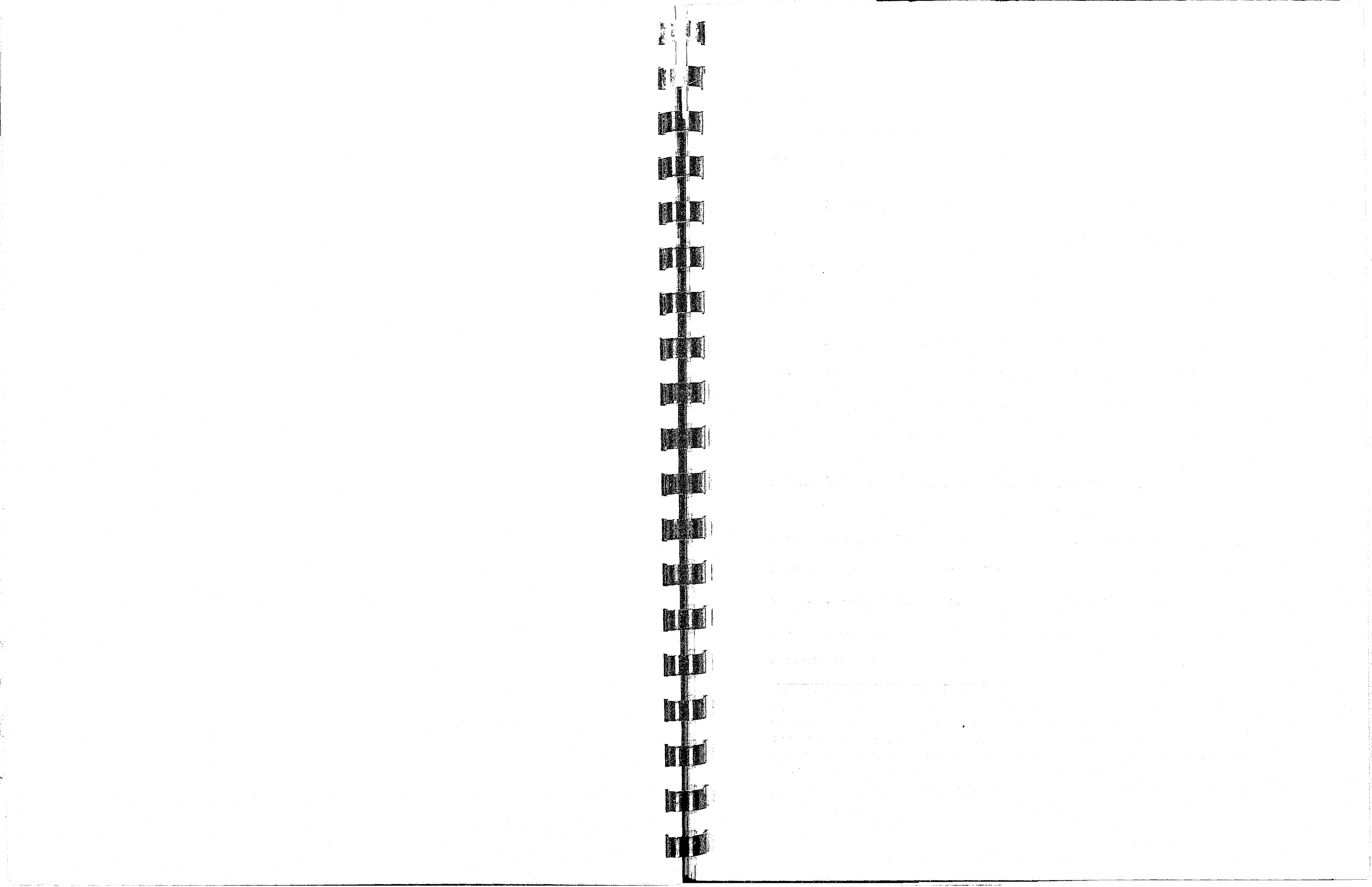
The project was to enroll probationers/parolees meeting eligibility requirements through the three funding components. Probationers were to be enrolled under the CMC and CCP components while parolees were to be enrolled under the APA component. A total of 3,956 probationers/parolees were enrolled in the Community-Based Probation Project during the two phases of funding: 967 probationers under the CMC component, 997 probationers under the CCP component, and 1,992 parolees under the APA component.

Table 2-1 presents the actual and expected client loads for the two phases of funding for each component. As indicated in the Table, all three components exceeded the expected population to be served during the Phase I funding period; the three components together served more than twice the expected number of clients. During the Phase II period, deficiencies were

TABLE 2-1
COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION PROJECT
SUMMARY OF CLIENTS SERVED

COMPONENT	PROJECT PERIOD		
	PHASE I	PHASE II*	PHASES I & II
CMC			
Actual no. clients served	744	626	967
Expected no. clients served	450	550	N. A.
% difference	+ 40%	+ 14%	N. A.
CCP			
Actual no. clients served	868	691	997
Expected no. clients served	450	700	N. A.
% difference	+ 93%	- 1%	N. A.
APA			
Actual no. clients served	1,822	819	1,992
Expected no. clients served	681	900	N. A.
% difference	+168%	- 9%	N. A.
TOTAL PROJECT			
Actual no. clients served	3,434	2,136	3,956
Expected no. clients served	1,581	2,150	N. A.
% difference	+117%	- 1%	N. A.

*The number of Phase II clients served include those clients carried over from Phase I.



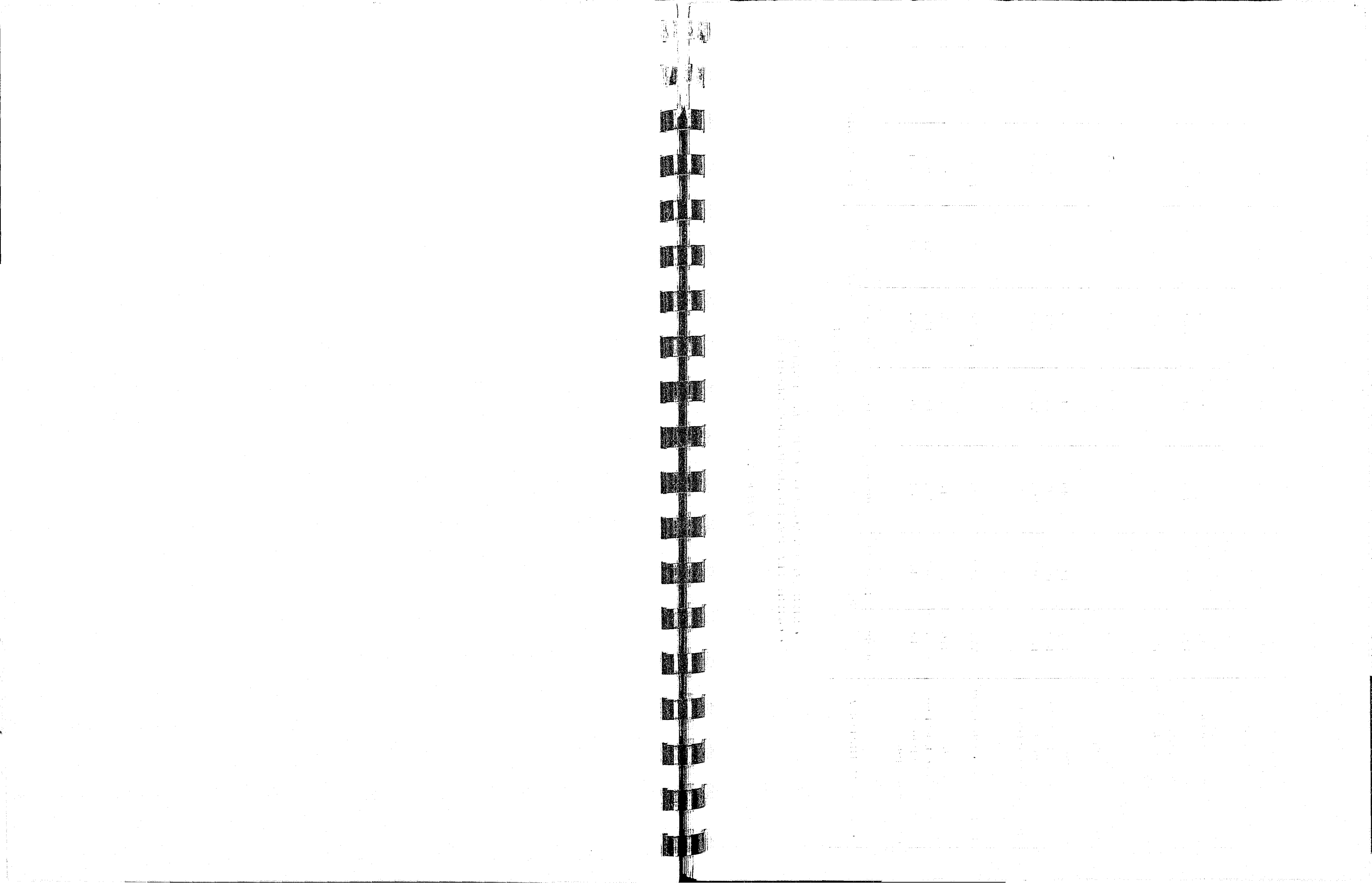
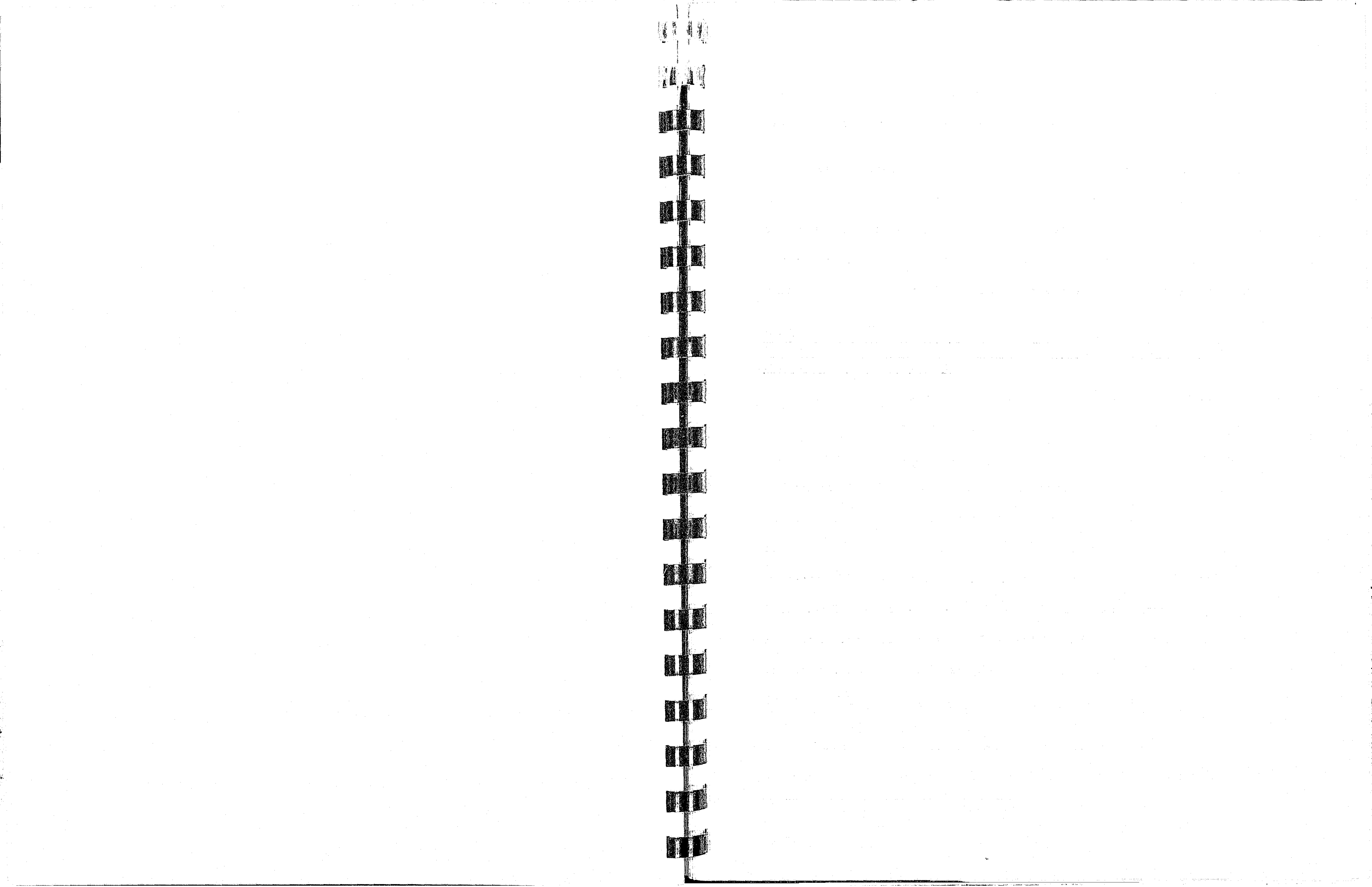


TABLE 2-3
COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION PROJECT
SUMMARY OF CLIENTS SERVED *

COMPONENT	PROJECT PERIOD		
	PHASE I	PHASE II **	PHASES I & II
CMC			
Actual No. of Rearrests	210	68	278
% IMPACT felony	11%	7%	11%
% Non-IMPACT felony	21%	28%	22%
% Misdemeanor	68%	65%	67%
Actual rearrest rate	28%	11%	29%
Expected rearrest rate	N. A.	18%	N. A.
% difference-no. of rearrests	N. A.	-38%	N. A.
CCP			
Actual no. of rearrests	190	117	307
% IMPACT felony	19%	33%	24%
% Non-IMPACT felony	36%	34%	36%
% Misdemeanor	45%	33%	40%
Actual rearrest rate	22%	17%	31%
Expected rearrest rate	N. A.	15%	N. A.
% difference-no. of rearrests	N. A.	+13%	N. A.
APA			
Actual no. of rearrests	421	86	507
% IMPACT felony	37%	54%	40%
% Non-IMPACT felony	36%	22%	33%
% Misdemeanor	27%	24%	27%
Actual rearrest rate	23%	11%	25%
Expected rearrest rate	N. A.	15%	N. A.
% difference-no. of rearrests	N. A.	-30%	N. A.
TOTAL PROJECT			
Actual no. of rearrests	821	271	1,092
% IMPACT felony	26%	33%	28%
% Non-IMPACT felony	32%	29%	31%
% Misdemeanor	42%	38%	41%
Actual rearrest rate	24%	13%	28%
Expected rearrest rate	N. A.	16%	N. A.
% difference-no. of rearrests	N. A.	-20%	N. A.

*A positive percent difference in number of rearrests indicates a deficiency in that more rearrests occurred than expected.

**Phase II rearrest rates were based on the total population served during the period, i. e. Phase II new clients plus carried over clients from Phase I.



been hired, the three funding components commenced enrollment of clients and assigned them to the Office in closest proximity to their residence. Client services were being delivered at the agencies' central offices until the satellite offices became operational. The CMC and CCP components began client-related services in May 1973 and the APA component began such services in April 1973.

The data base, the second method, represented a joint effort of the Social Service Clearinghouse of the Federation for Community Planning and the three Community-Based Probation Project agencies.* The three components commenced the input of client data into the data base in October 1973 for the CCP component, in December 1973 for the CMC component, and in March 1974 for the APA component. The project data base service implemented under Phase I, however, was terminated during Phase II funding due to its costliness and project budget constraints.

The data base service was implemented and operating on a trial basis during first phase funding with monies allocated from the CMC component's budget although all three components were utilizing the service. Consequently, the total cost of the service could not be determined until the CMC component completed its final fiscal report for Phase I. By that time, sufficient federal funds were not available to continue the data base service during second phase funding. On August 31, 1974, the project

*An agreement was executed between IMPACT and the Federation for Community Planning to develop the data base. The Social Service Clearinghouse established an index between the summary records of the CMC, CCP, and APA, and the existing Clearinghouse data base.

received IMPACT in-house approval for the termination of the service.*

While the data base was operational, the CMC, CCP, and APA components entered or updated 320, 983, and 235 client records, respectively.

Insofar as the data base service and the occupancy of the three satellite offices by the three agencies constitute cooperation and coordination among the three funding components, this objective was met by the Community-Based Probation Project during the IMPACT funding period.

Increase service delivery to project probationers and parolees.

This objective was not quantified in the project's grant applications. The following presents a discussion with respect to the principal methods to be implemented to achieve this objective, i. e. project staffing, staff training, and client service delivery.

Project Staffing. Table 2-4 presents the project's proposed staffing during Phases I and II. Certain changes were noted for Phase II funding. Including all three components, the project's staff was reduced by a full-time equivalent of five persons. Personnel reductions for second phase resulted principally from federal funding constraints and first phase experience in allocation of component staff. In addition, for each component, one staff member was assigned as a coordinator between the IMPACT office and project component to facilitate IMPACT project functions.**

*The termination of the data base did not present programmatic modifications since the components' Phase II grant applications did not address this service.

**Each component had an IMPACT coordinator assigned prior to the termination of first phase funding. Official inclusion of this position was not effected until second phase funding.

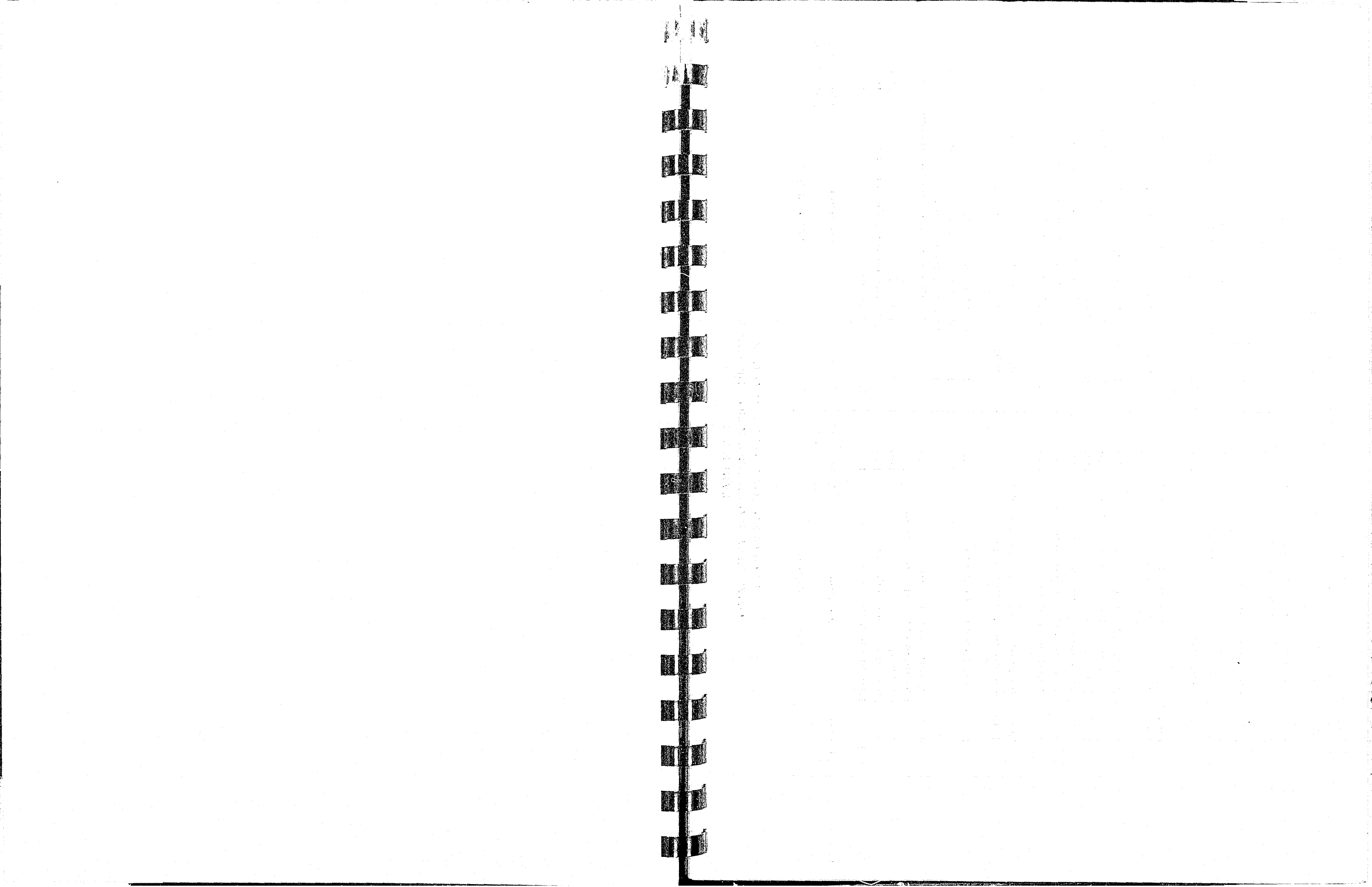


Table 2-5 shows the actual component staffing as compared to the expected component staffing for caseworkers, i. e. probation/parole officers and paraprofessional case-aides. As demonstrated by this Table, all three components were affected by staff shortages during Phase I; however, these staff shortages affected only the CCP and APA components in increasing the proposed caseload per worker. Increased caseloads were indicated for Phase II also for these two components. No documentation is available concerning the causal factors for the CCP and APA components not acquiring adequate staffing during IMPACT funding. Based on PSR data, no significant differences in service delivery were indicated between Phase I and Phase II with the exception of a decrease in the percent of the client load served per month by APA for individual counseling and home visits.

Staff Training. Staff training was an ongoing function for supervisors, probation/parole officers, and paraprofessional case-aides. An average of 83 sessions per month was held for pre-service and in-service training of the three component staff: 35 each per month for the CMC and CCP components and 13 per month for the APA component. These training sessions were in accordance with grant application specifications.

Client Service Delivery. Table 2-6 summarizes all client services except psychiatric screening and examinations which were to be provided through the CMC component and pre-sentence investigation reports which were to be completed by the CMC and CCP components. The data indicate that all three components were providing appropriate services considering their

TABLE 2-5
COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION PROJECT
ACTUAL COMPONENT STAFFING*

COMPONENT	Phase I			Phase II			Phases I & II		
	Actual	Expected	% Difference	Actual	Expected	% Difference	Actual	Expected	% Difference
CMC									
Caseworkers/mo.**	14	19	-26%	15	14	+ 7%	14	17	-18%
Caseload/worker	24	30	-20%	28	35	-20%	25	32	-20%
CCP									
Caseworkers/mo.	16	19	-16%	13	18	-28%	15	19	-21%
Caseload/worker	40	30	+33%	46	44	+ 5%	42	36	+17%
APA									
Caseworkers/mo.	13	15	-13%	11	12	- 8%	13	15	-13%
Caseload/mo.	50	45	+11%	81	55	+47%	56	47	+19%
TOTAL PROJECT									
Caseworkers/mo.	43	53	-19%	39	44	-11%	42	51	-18%
Caseload/worker	38	35	+ 9%	52	45	+16%	41	38	+ 8%

* A negative percent difference for caseworkers/month or a positive percent difference for caseload/worker indicates a deficiency in the number of available workers for client services.

** Caseworkers include probation/parole officers and paraprofessional case-aides.

TABLE 2-6

COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION PROJECT
PERFORMANCE DATA SUMMARY

CLIENT SERVICES	PROJECT COMPONENT			
	CMC	CCP	APA*	TOTAL PROJECT
Individual Counseling:				
No. served/mo.	217	537	797	1,551
% served/mo.	84%	70%	100%	86%
Hours/client served	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7
Hours/session	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Group Counseling:				
No. served/mo.	2	12	0	14
% served/mo.	1%	1%	-	1%
Hours/client served	2	14	-	16
Hours/session	1.3	1.2	-	1.2
Family Counseling:				
No. served/mo.	11	43	0	54
% served/mo.	4%	9%	-	5%
Hours/client served	0.8	1.0	-	0.9
Hours/session	0.7	0.9	-	0.9
Home Visits:				
No. served/mo.	170	486	777	1,433
% served/mo.	45%	84%	100%	82%
Hours/client served	1.1	0.8	0.5	
Hours/visit	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
% visits for family counseling	18%	9%	40%	26%

*Group Counseling was not defined as a component function in the grant application for the APA Component.

TABLE 2-6 (Continued)

CLIENT SERVICES	PROJECT COMPONENT			
	CMC	CCP	APA	TOTAL PROJECT
Service Brokerage:*				
No. served/mo. by other agencies	86	92	50	228
% served/mo. by other agencies	18%	14%	6%	11%
Job Development:				
No. served/mo.	30	99	76	205
% served/mo.	10%	13%	9%	8%
Referrals made/client served	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0
Educational Development:				
No. served/mo.	13	62	9	84
% served/mo.	4%	7%	1%	4%
Referrals made/client served	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4
Hours/client served	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.5

*The number served by other agencies may represent some double-count, i. e. some clients may have been using the resources of more than one agency per month.

scope and staffing capabilities. One of the components, CCP, ranked the highest for percent of the monthly population served; the CCP component also ranked the highest for the number of hours of service provided to clients per month; and the CMC component ranked the highest in service intensity, i. e. the hours per session of service. The APA concentrated its efforts on individual and family counseling. Family counseling was done exclusively within the home setting for the APA component as compared to the CMC and CCP components which provided family counseling at the satellite office in addition to the client's place of residence. Counseling within the home setting allowed for treatment of clients together with other family members to gain their support in the offender's rehabilitation.

Psychiatric screening and examinations were to be completed on CMC clients during both phases of funding. During Phase I, 25 screenings and examinations were to be provided, and during Phase II, 50 screenings and 25 examinations were to be provided. Data concerning this activity are available only for the Phase I period. These data indicate that the Phase I service objective was met: 58 clients were screened and 52 had examinations completed.

Pre-sentence investigation reports were to be prepared for probationers under the CMC and CCP components. This activity was completed by each component. All clients coming under the jurisdiction of CMC or CCP had pre-sentence investigation reports prepared or updated by probation officers.

To the extent that increased service delivery was effected by the

additional personnel secured and trained by the three funding components, it can be stated that the project achieved this objective during the two phases of the IMPACT funding period.

Increase assignments of probationer/parolee caseloads to officers on the basis of offenders' rehabilitative needs.

In order to achieve this objective, the Community-Based Probation Project was to implement a comprehensive rehabilitative needs classification system for supervision and/or treatment. Since the APA had a previously established classification system which the agency had been utilizing successfully, the other two components decided to incorporate the same system into their operations. The CMC and CCP components commenced classification of clients in December 1973. By implementing the system, the three components were able to classify each case upon assignment to a satellite office, and to assign the case to an officer based upon the client's rehabilitative needs. Through the system, clients were classified into one of three supervision categories, from maximum (the most intensive supervision), to medium, and finally to minimum (the least intensive supervision). When the client's case was included in this classification system, it was to be routinely reviewed on a monthly basis in order to ascertain the need for reclassification in light of recent performance, adjustment, or rehabilitation. In accordance with data reported on the PSRs, the APA was the only component performing classification on all clients enrolled each month. The CCP and CMC components were classifying 69 and 46 percent of their monthly

client loads, respectively, after implementation of the system. No documentation is available concerning the causal factors for not performing classification on all clients each month by the CMC and CCP components. The projects, in whole, classified 81 percent of its client load per month.

Social adjustment may be used as a measure to assess the effectiveness of project service delivery insofar as social adjustment is an indicator of the level of rehabilitation of clients. In this case, the number of clients employed, in school, or in vocational training is utilized as a gauge for social adjustment. Table 2-7 presents a summary of clients in these constructive activities during the funding period. As indicated in the Table, a high percent of clients were employed or enrolled in educational or vocational training. Data were available concerning client's performance in these activities for employment and educational training only. For these two activities, an average of over 97 percent of the clients were demonstrating satisfactory performance. The preceding data indicate a substantial level of social adjustment by clients. To this extent, it can be said that the project demonstrated effective delivery of services.

The following section presents a summary of the preceding analyses concerning project objectives and activities and addresses the Community-Based Probation Project's general performance during IMPACT funding.

TABLE 2-7

COMMUNITY-BASED PROBATION PROJECT
SUMMARY OF CLIENTS IN CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	CMC	CCP	APA	TOTAL PROJECT
Employment: % clients employed/mo. % employed satisfactorily	52% 98%	66% 99%	66% 99%	63% 99%
Educational Training: % clients enrolled/mo. % enrolled satisfactorily	3% 97%	4% 98%	1% 95%	2% 97%
Vocational Training: * % clients enrolled/mo.	2%	3%	1%	2%
TOTAL Constructive Activities:** % clients involved/mo.	57%	72%	69%	67%

*No data were gathered on satisfactory/unsatisfactory enrollment of clients in vocational training.

**The total percent in constructive activities may present some double-count insofar as some clients may have been involved in more than one of these activities per month.



capabilities of the project. Results of client services were impressive: approximately 67 percent of the clients enrolled in the project were employed, in school, or in vocational training, and a maximum of 28 percent of the clients recidivated.

Cooperation and coordination among the three funding components was also effected. The location of the three agencies in the three satellite offices allowed the three components to share ideas and the resolution of problems. A data base service was implemented for utilization by the three agencies. Furthermore, the classification system previously developed by one of the agencies, APA, was incorporated into the operations of the other two agencies.

As a result of the success demonstrated in providing supervision and services to probationers/parolees within a community setting, i. e. through satellite offices, the three agencies have decided to continue such operations subsequent to the termination of IMPACT funding and contingent on the obtainment of needed funds. The following presents the current status of the community-based concept for the three agencies with respect to continued funding of such operations.

- 1) CMC. Due to budgetary constraints within the City of Cleveland, the CMC has been unable to continue operations on a community-based concept. The possibility of rehiring laid off probation officers under Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) funds in conjunction with obtaining supplemental funds through the Greater Cleveland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) for the continuation of satellite offices is currently

being reviewed. However, it is uncertain whether this component of the project will obtain all monies necessary to continue full-scale operations.

- 2) CCP. With the termination of IMPACT funding, the agency approached the Cuyahoga County Commissioners for continued funding. Although no decision has been made as of yet, it appears likely that the agency will be able to continue full-scale operations in the satellite concept through this funding source. The integration of previous IMPACT probation officers into the High-Intensity Probation Supervision (HIPS) Project, funded through the CJCC, was done as a means of institutionalization and expansion of probation services Countywide.
- 3) APA. The satellite office concept will be continued through the State of Ohio, Bureau of Rehabilitation. However, operations will be expanded to include all of Cuyahoga County.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

SECTION I

IPES DESCRIPTIVE INSTRUMENT

NOTE: All blocks must be completed. If any section is not applicable, complete blocks with zeros. Right justify all numbers; left justify all alphabetic and alphanumeric entries.

1-1 Project Sequence Number - (1-7)

Card Number (8-9)

1-2 Client's Name

Last: (10-19)

First: (20-27)

Middle: (28-35)

Maiden: (36-45)

Title (enter appropriate code) (46)

1 - Mr.

2 - Mrs.

3 - Miss

4 - Jr.

5 - Sr.

6 - Other title

1-3 Client's Date of Birth Month

Day

Year

(47-52)

1-4 Client's Sex (enter appropriate code) (53)

1 - Male

2 - Female

1-5 Client's Race (enter appropriate code) (54)

- 1 - Caucasian
- 2 - Negro
- 3 - Oriental
- 4 - American Indian
- 5 - Puerto Rican
- 6 - Mexican American
- 7 - Other

1-6 Client's Current Marital Status (enter appropriate code) (55)

- 1 - Single
- 2 - Married, Formally
- 3 - Married, Common Law
- 4 - Divorced
- 5 - Separated
- 6 - Widowed

1-7 Client's Project Enrollment Date
Month
Day
Year (56-61)

1-8 Project Sequence Number - (1-7)

Card Number (8-9)

1-9 Client's Current Residence (or residence prior to institutionalization)
Street Number: (10-15)

Street Name: (16-27)

1-2

1000

(23)

- 1 - Avenue
2 - Boulevard
3 - Street
4 - Drive
5 - Road
6 - Place
7 - Circle
8 - Terrace
9 - Lane
0 - Other, specify: _____

[illegible]

(29-40)

[illegible]

(41-52)

-1-

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss	<input type="checkbox"/> Ms.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------

(53-59)

-1-

Length of time at above address, in months

☐ Confidential
 ☐ Internal Use Only
 ☐ Public Release

(60-62)

1-1

Client's employment status at time of enrollment (enter appropriate code)



(63)

- 1 - Unemployed
2 - Employed full-time by other
3 - Employed part-time by other
4 - Self-employed

1-1

Client's educational status at time of enrollment (enter appropriate code)



(64).

- 1 - Not a student at any educational facility, not receiving any educational training
- 2 - Full-time student at educational facility
- 3 - Part-time student at educational facility
- 4 - Receiving educational training, not enrolled in educational facility

1-14 Client's vocational training status at time of enrollment (enter appropriate code)

☐

(65)

- 1 - Not receiving any vocational training
- 2 - Receiving vocational training full-time
- 3 - Receiving vocational training part-time

1-15 Project component in which client became enrolled (enter appropriate code)

☐

(66)

- 1 - Adult Parole Authority - East Side Office
- 2 - Adult Parole Authority - Southeast Office
- 3 - Adult Parole Authority - West Side Office
- 4 - Common Pleas Court - East Side Office
- 5 - Common Pleas Court - Southeast Office
- 6 - Common Pleas Court - West Side Office
- 7 - Municipal Court - East Side Office
- 8 - Municipal Court - Southeast Office
- 9 - Municipal Court - West Side Office

SECTION II - EXIT FORM

PROJECT DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

NOTE: All blocks must be completed. If any section is not applicable, complete with zeros. Right justify all numbers, left justify all alphabetic and alphanumeric entries.

2-1 Project Sequence Number - (1-3)

Card Number (3-9)

2-2 Client's Name

Last: (10-19)

First Initial (20)

Middle Initial (21)

2-3 Reporting Period Ending Date

Month

Year (22-25)

2-4 Project Exit Date

Month

Day (26-31)

Year

2-5 Reason for client exit (enter appropriate code)

(32-33)

00 - Not exited

01 - Satisfactory completion

02 - Dropped out

03 - Probation violation

04 - Parole violation

05 - Other unsatisfactory performance

06 - Referred to another IMPACT project

07 - Referred to community agency/project

08 - Moved out of area, no further contact, or project closed

09 - Death of client

10 - Other, specify: _____

2-6

Services received by client (enter 1 - YES, 2 - NO after each service listed below; if none appears after service, the service is not applicable to this project)

Individual Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>	(34)
Group Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>	(35)
Family Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>	(36)
Pre-Release Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	(37)
Post-Release Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	(38)
Job/Vocational Development or Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	(39)
Job Referrals	<input type="checkbox"/>	(40)
Vocational Referrals	<input type="checkbox"/>	(41)
Educational Development or Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>	(42)
Educational Referrals	<input type="checkbox"/>	(43)
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/>	(44)
Home Visits (Non-collateral)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(45)
Recreational Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	(46)
Interim Housing Aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	(47)
Service Brokerage	<input type="checkbox"/>	(48)
One-to-One Relationship (Probation Friends)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(49)
Profile Testing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(50)

2-7

Client's employment status at time of project exit (enter appropriate code)

<input type="checkbox"/>	(51)
1 - Unemployed	
2 - Employed full-time by other	
3 - Employed part-time by other	
4 - Self-employed	

2-8

Client's educational status at time of project exit (enter appropriate code)

- 1 - Not enrolled in any educational facility, and not receiving any educational training
- 2 - Full-time student at educational facility
- 3 - Part-time student at educational facility
- 4 - Receiving educational training, not enrolled in educational facility

2-9

Client's vocational training status at time of project exit (enter appropriate code)

- 1 - Not receiving any vocational training
- 2 - Receiving vocational training full-time
- 3 - Receiving vocational training part-time

2-10

Did client obtain employment while enrolled in project? (enter appropriate code)

- 1 - YES, through client's own effort
- 2 - YES, through project's effort
- 3 - YES, through both client's and project's effort
- 4 - NO

2-11

Did client enroll in educational facility while under project?

- 1 - YES, 2 - NO

2-12

Was client involved in vocational training while enrolled in the project?

- 1 - YES, 2 - NO

2-13

Project component in which client is enrolled

- 1 - Adult Parole Authority - East Side Office
- 2 - Adult Parole Authority - Southeast Office
- 3 - Adult Parole Authority - West Side Office
- 4 - Common Pleas Court - East Side Office
- 5 - Common Pleas Court - Southeast Office
- 6 - Common Pleas Court - West Side Office
- 7 - Municipal Court - East Side Office
- 8 - Municipal Court - Southeast Office
- 9 - Municipal Court - West Side Office

2-14

Was collateral visit provided for client? (enter appropriate code)

(Revised 7/78)

APPENDIX B

PROJECT PERFORMANCE STATUS REPORT

- 2) Number of additional project staff hired during this period:
 Probation/Parole Officers _____ Supervisors _____ Other _____
 Para-Professional (ex-offender) Case-Aides _____
- 3) Number of community volunteer workers at end of period: _____
- 4) Number of additional community volunteers during this period: _____
- 5) Service training during this period:

	No. of Workers	No. of Sessions	No. of Hours
Supervisors			
Pre-Service	_____	_____	_____
In-Service	_____	_____	_____
Probation/Parole Officers			
Pre-Service	_____	_____	_____
In-Service	_____	_____	_____
Para-professionals			
Pre-Service	_____	_____	_____
In-Service	_____	_____	_____
Community Volunteers			
Pre-Service	_____	_____	_____
In-Service	_____	_____	_____

C. Fiscal Information

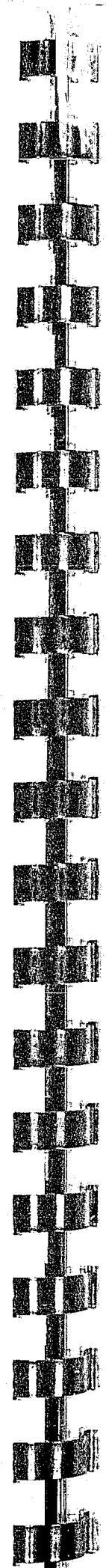
- 1) Project funds expended during this period: (to be completed on Total Sheet)
 LEAA Funds _____ In-Kind Funds _____

D. Activity Information

- 1) Counseling services rendered during this period:

	Individual	Group	Family
Number of clients	_____	_____	_____
Number of officers	_____	_____	_____
Number of para-professionals (ex-offenders)	_____	_____	_____
Number of community volunteers	_____	_____	_____
Number of sessions	_____	_____	_____
Number of hours	_____	_____	_____
- 2) Home visits during this period:

Number of clients	_____
Number of officers	_____
Number of para-professional (ex-offender) case-aides	_____
Number of community volunteers	_____
Total number of visits	_____
Total number of hours	_____
Number of visits made for family conflict	_____
Number of hours spent for family conflict	_____



END

7. 11/15/1944