

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING

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May 14, 1973

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NCJRS

SEP 21 1976

Dear Ruth:

ACQUISITIONS

Enclosed is the revised Portland Impact Evaluation Plan. In the preface, we have attempted to provide the reader with an overview of some of the features involved in the evaluation schema. The revised Plan also presents only one budget as opposed to three separate budgets in the earlier draft.

We will forward the project evaluation components as they are finalized. After you have had time to review the Plan, we would welcome your comments or questions.

Hopefully we will meet with you later this month.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Cooper
Administrator

ERC:ep
Encl.

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PREFACE

The Portland Impact Evaluation staff views the evaluation process as a vital component of the overall strategy to effect target crime reductions in Portland.

This plan is based on the premise that effective evaluation must be more than a passive ex post facto process; rather, evaluation must additionally constitute a diagnostic mechanism designed to facilitate decision-making based on timely information regarding crime trends, project results, and offender recidivism developments.

Included within the plan are the following key factors that are considered vital in order to maximize the benefits of evaluation efforts of the total Portland Impact program.

I. FIVE YEAR EVALUATION PLAN

The evaluation unit has prepared a plan that reflects various activities over a five-year span. There are three major reasons for presenting a five-year plan.

1. The National Impact Program was designed and implemented to accomplish specific goals within the eight cities; namely, to reduce stranger-to-stranger street crimes and burglary by 5% at the end of the second year and 20% at the end of the fifth year. Thus, it would be considered highly important not only to the evaluation unit, but also to city, county, state and federal officials, legislators, program directors, planners, and the concerned public that steps are taken to insure an adequate evaluation of projects and to assess the attainment or deviation from the overall Impact goals.

2. The Portland Impact Plan devotes a large share of its monies to correctional or rehabilitation-type projects. Various projects are proposed, both for juvenile and adult offenders, to provide a broad spectrum of services that will ameliorate the clients' problems and reduce further anti-social behavior. Therefore, to adequately assess the effectiveness of the services provided, it is necessary to "follow-up" the client for some period of time after the "correctional" service is completed to assess the project's service effects and the client's future criminal behavior. A minimum of one year follow-up would be considered essential for each client; and for those served during the early part of the Impact projects, a longer period of two to three years would be possible.
3. A five-year evaluation effort would also provide the opportunity to aggregate data relating to the various projects, "follow-up", crime trends, and supplementary social, economic, and demographic data to provide a final analysis and, hopefully, a better understanding of the total Portland Impact program, in addition to the Portland SMSA crime problem.

II. CRIME PREDICTIONS

The strategy and activities are outlined to provide area-based (homogeneous groupings of census tracts) target crime predictions within the Portland SMSA. This is considered a crucial factor in order to define the standard against which observed crime is measured. This standard is considered as an accurate reflection that would have occurred in the absence of the Impact program.

Features that will be utilized to accomplish the area crime predictions are: (1) Annual Sample Survey; (2) Geo-coding of Incident and Arrest reports; and (3) Computer Intensity Maps.

III. RECIDIVISM PREDICTIONS

Plans are to develop client-based target crime recidivism predictions for various Impact client subgroups. This will provide a standard to assess relative effectiveness of Impact client projects compared to past recidivism patterns of former clients served in the existing programs and system.

Another feature applied to client-type projects is to provide a refined assessment of client progress through the application of a "seriousness-based offense rate". This would allow both the seriousness and frequency of law violating behavior to be inspected on a comparable baseline and "follow-up" time intervals.

A unique feature of one juvenile project is the application of Goal Attainment Scaling. This process not only provides a means for evaluating service effectiveness in terms of individualized needs, but also provides a systematic framework for assessing and explicating clients' service needs.

IV. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

It is proposed to contract with an independent party to develop and implement a cost-effectiveness study for the entire Impact Program. The Impact Program offers a situation whereby various types of projects with associated costs are designed to achieve certain objectives. It is deemed highly worthwhile to assess the efficiency of allocating dollars among viable crime reducing strategies, recognizing the complexity and limitations of assigning monetary costs to benefits of social-type programs.

These four factors and their major constituent elements are summarized in Figure 1. The figure is designed to give the reader an overview of the Evaluation Plan's special features, their purpose, and means.

FIGURE 1

PORTLAND IMPACT EVALUATION PLAN
PROFILE OF SPECIAL FEATURES

<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>MEANS</u>	<u>WHO</u>
I. 5-YEAR EVALUATION DESIGN	Provides for <u>adequate</u> client follow-up and assessment of the extent to which National Impact 5-year goal is achieved	Post-service follow-up of Impact clients recidivism and analysis of 5-year deviations of observed target crime from both client-based and area-based target crime predictions	LEC Evaluation Unit
II. CRIME PREDICTIONS	Provide reliable expectations of crime in SMSA sub-areas w/o Impact	Factor analysis, regression estimates, Annual Sample Survey	Contract 1 Contract 1 Contract 2
(a) Annual Sample Survey	Update inputs for area predictions	10,000 sample household interviews stratified by homogeneous census tract groupings in Portland SMSA	Contract 2
(b) Geo-coding of incident reports	Provide observed incidents for comparison with sub-area predictions to assess progress toward overall Impact goals (5, 20) and area-based project effectiveness	Admatch program Dime file (matches addresses to census tract)	Contract 1
(c) Geo-coding of arrest reports	Provide assessments of displacement of crime for homogeneous groupings of census tracts. This is to maximize area comparability over time (i.e., annexation problem)	Admatch Dime file	Contract 1
(d) Computer intensity maps	Provides a ready visual assessment of changes in the <u>distribution</u> of crime by type, deviations from expected, displacement gradients, etc.	High speed printer intensity mapping program using geo-data file coordinatized to census tract boundaries	Contract 3
III. RECIDIVISM PREDICTIONS	Provide reliable expectations of target crime recidivism for Impact client subgroups w/o Impact services and for assessing relative effectiveness of Impact client projects	Multiple classification analysis of 3-5 years client profile data (Criminal history, Social profile, etc.)	Contract 4

FIGURE 1 Continued

<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>MEANS</u>	<u>WHO</u>
(a) Seriousness based offense rates	Provides refined assessment of case management client progress in terms of both frequency and seriousness of baseline and repeated referrals	Develop and assign weights to delinquent acts based on scaling of responses of various representative community groups (e.g., jurors)	Contract 5
(b) Goal Attainment Scaling	1. Provides systematic and dynamic framework for assessing individual client explicit service needs. 2. Means for assessing effectiveness of services in terms of client outcome relative to individualized goals and recidivism	Staffing team to determine explicit and individualized service needs and to establish individualized service outcome criteria	Contract 5
IV. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS	Assess efficiency of allocation of Impact action funds among alternative crime reducing strategies	Cost-benefit ratios of various strategies	Contract 6

LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT
WORK PLAN

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
I. Target Crime Predictions - Reported incidents by census tract					
A. Acquire 1970 2nd and 4th count census summary tapes for Portland SMSA (mo. 1)	X				
B. Collect target crime reports by address Oct. 69 to Sept. 73					
1. Admatch 100% Portland Police Bureau Incidents to Census Tract from CRISS card file (mo. 1-6)	XXXXXX				
2. Code other SMSA police/sheriff incidents by address; punch and admatch to census tract (mo. 1-6)	XXXXXX				
3. Select crime related, impact independent census variables (mos. 1-2)	XX				

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
4. Create Punch-card deck of selected variables by census tract (mo. 3)	X				
5. Factor analyze to establish significant factors and variables with highest factor loadings (mos. 3-4)	XX				
6. Group homogeneous, contiguous tracts based upon factor scores/ natural area criteria (mos. 3-4)	XX				
7. Develop regression equations for each above group, to predict target incidents from highest factor loading variables and Oct. 69-Sept. 70 incidents (mos. 3-4)	XX				

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
8. Develop seasonal %'s (quarterly) for tract groupings from above 4-year series (mo. 6)	X				
9. Collect from CRISS target incidents by census tract for SMSA (Starting mo. 4)	XX				
10. Annual sample survey (April 1) to obtain update of predictor variables (est. mo. 9, annual thereafter)	X	X	X	X	
11. Tabulation of survey results (mos. 10-11)	XX	XX	XX	XX	
12. Generate annual target crime predictions utilizing equations w/updated predictor inputs (mo. 12)		X	X	X	X
13. Analyze differences between predicted & observed target incidents by census tract/tract groupings (mo. 12)		X	X	X	X

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
14. Present Results (Yr. 2, mo. 2 etc.)		X	X	X	X
II. CSD (Juveniles) and Corrections Division (Adults) client-based target crime predictions*					
1. Select data elements (mos. 1-3)	XXX				
2. Sample selection from client subgroups 5 years historical data (mos. 1-3)	XXX				
3. Collect data elements from various sources (mos. 2-8)	XXXXXXXX				
4. Prepare data for ADP analysis (mos. 2-8)	XXXXXXXX				
5. Programming for analysis (mo. 6)	X				

*See CMCS workplan for their
predictions

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

6. Multi-variate analysis to develop regression predictions for various study groups (mos. 7-9)

XXX

7. Analyze differences between predicted and observed target incidents (Yr. 1, mo: 12, every 6 mos. thereafter)

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

III. LEC Evaluation Unit Activities

1. Staffing (mo. 1-2) XX

2. Work w/project evaluation, staff/contractors in developing reporting forms and revisions (Yr. 1, mos. 1-2; as necessary thereafter)

XX

3. Work with contractors/consultants/projects staff to develop target crime predictions (mos 1-6)

XXXXXX

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
14. Present Results (Yr. 2, mo. 2 etc.)		X	X	X	X
II. CSD (Juveniles) and Corrections Division (Adults) client-based target crime predictions*					
1. Select data elements (mos. 1-3)	XXX				
2. Sample selection from client subgroups 5 years historical data (mos. 1-3)	XXX				
3. Collect data elements from various sources (mos. 2-8)	XXXXXXX				
4. Prepare data for ADP analysis (mos. 2-8)	XXXXXXX				
5. Programming for analysis (mo. 6)	X				
*See CMCS workplan for their predictions					

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
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4. Work w/contractor/
consultants to
develop impact
street lighting
attitude survey
design
(mos. 1-2)

XX

5. Work with con-
tractors/con-
sultants to
develop cost-
effectiveness
study(s).
(mos. 1-6)

XXXXXX

6. Work with con-
tractor to
develop annual
sample survey
design
(mos. 3-6)

XXXX

7. Collect Part I
Arrest Data for
SMSA to establish
displacement
baseline
July 72-June 73
(mos. 1-6)

XXXXXX

8. Admatch to homo-
geneous groups of
census tracts
from Factor
Analysis above
(mos. 3-6)

XXXX

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
9. Collect monthly arrest data for SMSA from CRISS and admatch to groups (monthly)	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
10. Report monthly to National Institute	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
11. Monthly meetings with project evaluation staffs/contractors to assure maximum coordination of efforts	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
12. Field data audits (sample basis) to insure reliability, validity and completeness of reporting	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
13. Overall impact evaluation quarterly reports to impact staff, LEC, R.O., National Institute/MITRE (Semiannual years 4 and 5)	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	X X

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
14. In-depth interviews with project personnel to provide supplementary explanations of deviations from project milestones (quarterly semi-annual)	X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
15. Objective assessment and revision of criteria measures (Yrs. 2-3; mos. 2-3)		XX	XX		
16. Develop high speed printer computer intensity mapping system (mos. 1-3)	XXX				
17. Computer Intensity maps generated from monthly data on target crime incidents and arrests	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
18. Computer intensity maps generated from data produced by annual sample survey and target crime prediction/performance analysis (yearly survey; quarterly predictions)	X	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X
19. Present frequency histograms reflecting target incidents and deviations from quarterly milestone predictions	X	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X

LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT
BUDGET SUMMARY

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
Personnel	\$ 73,068	\$ 76,705	\$ 80,590	\$ 84,557	\$ 88,773	\$ 403,693
Professional Services	515,854	358,670	364,882	362,476	251,985	1,853,867
Travel	17,011	17,011	17,011	17,011	17,011	85,055
Equipment	9,887	---	---	---	---	9,887
Supplies and Other Expenses	<u>24,100</u>	<u>24,100</u>	<u>24,100</u>	<u>24,100</u>	<u>24,100</u>	<u>120,500</u>
TOTAL	\$639,920	\$476,486	\$486,583	\$488,144	\$381,869	\$2,473,002

LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT
PERSONNEL

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL	
<u>Step</u>								
3	Researcher G ¹	(1)	(\$ 18,660) ¹	(\$ 19,596) ¹	(\$ 20,592) ¹	(\$ 21,624) ¹	(\$22,705) ¹	(\$103,177) ¹
3	Researcher F ²	(1)	(15,360) ²	(16,128) ²	(16,944) ²	(17,784) ²	(18,660) ²	(84,876) ²
3	Researcher F	(2)	30,720	32,256	33,888	35,568	37,320	169,752
	1. Contractor Evaluation							
	2. Prevention and Judicial Administration Projects							
	3. Corrections Projects							
3	Researcher C	(2)	20,784	21,816	22,920	24,024	25,248	114,792
	1. Field Data Audits							
	2. Project Evaluation Staffs Report Monitoring							
	3. Performance Data Reduction and Analysis							
	4. Performance Chart Prepara- tion and Report Generation							
3	Secretary 3	(2)	<u>12,144</u>	<u>12,744</u>	<u>13,392</u>	<u>14,064</u>	<u>14,760</u>	<u>67,104</u>
	TOTAL SALARIES	(10)	\$ 63,648	\$ 66,816	\$ 70,200	\$ 73,656	\$ 77,328	\$351,648
	OPE @ 14.8%		<u>9,420</u>	<u>9,889</u>	<u>10,390</u>	<u>10,901</u>	<u>11,445</u>	<u>52,045</u>
	TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS		\$ 73,068	\$ 76,705	\$ 80,590	\$ 84,557	\$ 88,773	\$403,693

¹ Paid from LEAA Block - Part B

² Paid from LEAA Block - Part B

LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
1. Consultation @ \$135/day	\$ 4,050 (30 days)	\$ 2,700 (20 days)	\$ 2,700 (20 days)	\$ 5,400 (40 days)	\$ 4,050 (30 days)	\$ 18,900 (140 days)
2. Contractual Services						
A. Street Lighting Survey 400 Interviews @ \$15 Total Cost	6,000 (2,000)*	2,000*	2,000*	2,000	---	14,000*
B. Annual Sample Survey 10,000 household interviews @ \$10 Total Cost	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	400,000
C. Target Area Crime Incident Predictions						
1. Personnel	41,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	61,500
2. ADP Services	13,500	500	500	500	---	15,000
3. Other Expenses	15,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	700	19,300
D. Juvenile and Adult Client-Based Recidivism Predictions						
1. Personnel	60,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	105,000
2. ADP	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	10,500
3. Other Expenses	20,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	5,000	35,500
E. Case Management Corrections Services						
1. Personnel	40,275	43,498	46,976	62,724	41,659	235,132
2. ADP	8,867	5,260	5,260	1,871	100	21,358
3. Other Expenses	23,662	16,012	16,746	14,281	10,476	81,177

TAX

LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (Continued)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
F. Department of Human Resources Projects Evaluation						
1. Personnel	\$ 90,000	\$ 93,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 85,000	\$453,000
2. ADP	20,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	6,000	66,000
3. Other Expenses	45,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	40,000	185,000
G. Overall Impact Program Cost Effectiveness Study	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	100,000
H. Other ADP Services	<u>10,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>32,500</u>
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$515,854	\$358,670	\$364,882	\$362,476	\$251,985	\$1,853,867

* All but baseline survey conducted with Annual Sample Survey to minimize expenses.

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LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT
TRAVEL

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
1. Portland, Oregon - Washington, D.C. 35 r/t airfares @ \$318 105 days per diem @ \$25	\$ 2,226 525	\$ 2,226 525	\$ 2,226 525	\$ 2,226 525	\$ 2,226 525	\$11,130 2,625
2. Portland, Oregon - Seattle, Washington 50 r/t airfares @ \$42 100 days per diem @ \$25	420 500	420 500	420 500	420 500	420 500	2,100 2,500
3. Conference/Training a. 30 airfares @ \$200 b. 30,000 mi @ \$.08 c. 350 days per diem @ \$20 avg.	1,200 420 1,400	1,200 420 1,400	1,200 420 1,400	1,200 420 1,400	1,200 420 1,400	6,000 2,100 7,000
4. Operating Mileage @ 8,000/mo. @ \$.07	6,720	6,720	6,720	6,720	6,720	33,600
5. Meals (non-overnight travel) and Parking @ \$300/mo.	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>18,000</u>
TOTAL TRAVEL	\$17,011	\$17,011	\$17,011	\$17,011	\$17,011	\$85,055

LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT BUDGET
EQUIPMENT

			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>No.</u>						
Exec. Desks	\$155	4	\$ 620	---	---	---	---	\$ 620
Exec. Chairs	120	4	480	---	---	---	---	480
Steno Desks	220	2	440	---	---	---	---	440
Steno Chairs	35	2	70	---	---	---	---	70
Credenza	110	4	440	---	---	---	---	440
Contour Conference Chairs	55	8	440	---	---	---	---	440
X Conference Table	180	1	180	---	---	---	---	180
Book Case	88	2	176	---	---	---	---	176
Costumer	28	2	56	---	---	---	---	56
File Cabinet								
5-drawer Legal with lock	288	2	576	---	---	---	---	576
4-drawer Legal	100	2	200	---	---	---	---	200
Blackboard	83	2	166	---	---	---	---	166
IBM Selectric Typewriter	550	2	1,100	---	---	---	---	1,100
Desk Computer	2,750	1	2,750	---	---	---	---	2,750
Desk Calculator	725	1	725	---	---	---	---	725

LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT BUDGET
EQUIPMENT (Continued).

			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>No.</u>						
Hand Calculator	\$ 155	2	\$ 310	---	---	---	---	\$ 310
Norelco Dict. Mach.	110	3	330	---	---	---	---	330
Transcribing Mach.	249	2	498	---	---	---	---	498
Vertical File	165	2	330	---	---	---	---	330
TOTAL			\$9,887	---	---	---	---	\$ 9,887

LEC IMPACT EVALUATION UNIT
SUPPLIES AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
1. Supplies and Services						
Postage	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000
Telephone	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	24,000
Duplication	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
Equipment Rental	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Equipment Maintenance	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Office Supplies	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	9,000
Educational Materials	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Auditing Services	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$13,600	\$13,600	\$13,600	\$13,600	\$13,600	\$68,000
2. Facilities						
Rent	<u>10,500</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>52,500</u>
TOTAL	\$24,100	\$24,100	\$24,100	24,100	24,100	\$120,500

1.0 Portland High Impact Evaluation Plan

Shortly after Portland was selected as one of the Impact Cities, the decision was made by LEAA Region X that the Oregon Law Enforcement Council staff (Oregon SPA) would have the primary responsibility for evaluation. The evaluation process can be conceptualized as having the following major components:

- 1.1. The evaluation design
- 1.2. Method of data collection
- 1.3. Method of data analysis
- 1.4. Information feedback to the Impact staff, Task Force, and applicant agency (milestone summary)
- 1.5. Reporting system - the preparation of written reports at various time intervals

Prior to the implementation of each Impact Project, the SPA will insure that the activities and roles of each organization and their function in the evaluation process is clarified and assigned.

1.1 Evaluation Design

The Impact staff, applicant agencies, and SPA are working cooperatively in the (a) development of the evaluation design, and (b) selection of the criteria measures to reflect the project's goals and objectives.

The evaluation design must provide information concerning the selection of control or comparison groups (if possible), as well as area- and client-based target crime predictions. Information concerning the appropriateness of test scales in relation to their validity and reliability is essential. It is necessary, also, to determine the time frames for data collection and analysis, in addition to specification of the analysis techniques appropriate for the data.

Development of Comprehensive Evaluation Plan

The form of the Performance Management System reflected in the Portland Impact Plan involves a series of objectives related ultimately to the reduction of crime. Each objective constitutes a sphere of activity which is seen as bearing directly upon the success of the criminal justice system in controlling and reducing crime. Particular programs contemplate specific goal-oriented activities which will contribute to the general categorical objective and to the overall objectives. Consistent with the model of the Performance Management System, each project will have a specific result-oriented objective. Evaluation will be based upon the achievement of the project milestones and will be identified in the evaluation design of the project.

A separate Plan for Evaluation has been developed by bringing together the evaluation components of each project and organizing the totality into a rational whole. While development of the Evaluation Plan has been primarily the responsibility of the LEC Evaluation Unit, participation by Project Evaluation personnel was essential in providing the specific goal-oriented framework needed for management of the Impact projects.

1.2 Data Collection

Depending on the projects that are implemented, we can expect through the combined efforts of the applicant agency, Impact staff and the LEC Evaluation Unit, the necessary data elements can be collected for most objectives. The Evaluation Unit will work closely with the Impact staff and applicant agencies to insure that sampling procedures are followed, data is complete, and possible biasing effects are minimized.

Client-based projects will require "tracking" of the subjects and a one- to three-year followup to assess the project effects.

The issue of data collection also arises in the area of baseline data. The record keeping, retrieval, and processing capabilities for many agencies are meager or non-existent.

Manpower and funds will be made available to insure that in those cases where the necessary historical data does exist the means are available to collect it. In several instances, this may entail a sampling of past records or files by hand.

Moreover, monthly reports from law enforcement agencies will be required in order to assess the incidence and type of crime occurring. This is necessary to measure the project effects, including displacement.

1.3 Data Analysis

The results of data analysis will only be meaningful depending upon the validity, reliability, and completeness of the data input.

The choice of the appropriate analysis techniques or statistics in relation to the assumption that can or cannot be made about the data is of utmost importance. Furthermore, the current issue and problems related to the measurement of change¹ will have to be carefully considered, and funds for computer time and consultants are requested.

In addition to the analysis of various types of crime data relating to the overall goals and objectives of the Impact Program,

¹ Cronbach, L. J. and Furby, Lita. How Should We Measure "Change"--Or Should We? Psych. Bulletin, 1970, V. 74, 68-80.

it is envisioned that other data relating to the clientele served by the Impact Programs--such as socio-demographic, past criminal history, test data, program characteristics, etc.--should be analyzed by the appropriate multi-variate techniques and programs that are available to gain further knowledge about the predictive capabilities related to criteria measures or "follow-up outcome". Once this information is available, it can be used as a diagnostic aid in program/service decision-making.

1.4 Information Feedback

The capability to provide timely project information to the operating agencies as well as the Impact staff, Task Force, city, county, state, and federal officials is essential. It is proposed to provide monthly or quarterly reports on each project in order that the project personnel, Impact staff, and other interested parties may utilize the information for administrative and decision-making purposes. Usually, it takes a period of time for a project to become fully functional, staff roles defined, and administrative problems resolved before the project stabilizes. Depending upon the criteria measures for a given project, it may not be feasible or meaningful to provide information regarding "effectiveness" until six to twelve months after implementation. However, a careful monitoring by the SPA and Impact staff should bring to focus any "problems" that exist in the early project stages.

1.5 Reporting System

Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports will be prepared as delineated in the work plans that follow. The quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports will be more detailed as well as summarizing the previous time intervals data.

2.0 Portland High Impact Evaluation Schema: Plan Objectives

- 2.1 Assess the contribution of Impact projects to Impact crime reduction goals of 5% in two years, 20% in five years.
- 2.2 Monitor progress of funded projects toward specified objectives and assess significance of deviations from stated milestones in terms of modification and continuance decisions.
- 2.3 Measure changes in the criminal justice system which might alter baseline assumptions against which program/project success or failure is assessed.
- 2.4 Establish area-specific interrelationships among target crime incidents (by type), offender types, and social factors to facilitate the explanation of changes in target crime incidents, recidivism, including allocation of relative contributions of specific Impact projects.
- 2.5 Develop an evaluation of the cost effectiveness of Impact projects.
Objective 2.4 must be achieved before cost effectiveness can be assessed adequately.

3.0 Evaluation in Terms of Impact Crime Reduction Goals (5,20%)

3.1 Target Crime Incident Estimates

3.1.1 Reported Target Incident Estimates for Areas Using Multivariate Procedures

Fundamental to any effort to evaluate the effectiveness of a program/project is some assessment of what would be expected to occur in the absence of that program/project.

Three basic ways to estimate expected levels of crime for a given time period are:

1. Establish a baseline for a period immediately preceding program/project implementation and assume no change from the baseline level during the course of the program/project.

2. Extrapolate a trend from a time series of crime levels preceding program/project implementation and assume that the trend defines the crime levels that would have occurred without the program/project.

3. Measure the interrelationships among crime levels and social conditions prior to program/project implementation and assume that crime levels will vary in conjunction with changes in social conditions during the course of the program/project.

There is ample empirical evidence to support this assumption (see enclosed references on page 6d).

The third alternative has been selected for the Portland Impact evaluation effort because it overcomes basic weaknesses inherent in the first two alternatives: The first two alternatives are considered unsatisfactory because they provide no information or insight into factors which may interact with or influence the levels of crimes over a period of time.

1. The first alternative assumes that all factors affecting crime levels remain constant. This assumption fails to account for changes in crime levels due to changes in non-program/project factors.

2. The second alternative assumes that all factors affecting crime levels change at a constant rate. This assumption fails to account for unexpected deviations in rates of change in social factors associated with crime levels.

In order to determine the extent to which the Portland Impact Program contributed to change in crime levels, the evaluation strategy must provide for differentiating program/project effects from non-program/project effects. This differentiation is heavily dependent upon a careful consideration of the influence of demographic factors on the amount of crime. The importance of accounting for these factors is discussed in Appendix D, "The Prediction of Crime From Demographic Variables: A Methodological Note" (pp. 207-210), in the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

It is imperative that the Portland Impact Program evaluation effort include periodic assessments of socio-demographic conditions. Underscoring this need are dramatic changes (observed and anticipated) in the socio-demographic composition of the Portland SMSA. For instance, 9,100 persons are being displaced from their homes during the period 1971 to 1974 due to the Interstate 205 and Mount Hood Freeway construction projects and the Portland Development Commission's urban renewal program. The bulk of this action involves population and residences within the

City of Portland. There is no way to anticipate the additional persons who move because of their relative proximity to the destruction/construction. Of course, both the areas from which displacement occurs and the areas which receive displaced persons are altered in their composition. Criminogenic risk factors can be substantially altered, too (e.g., less houses to burglarize, higher percentage of males under 25).

The trend toward suburbanization is not regular and further compounds the problem of assessing population composition.

In light of the above discussion, the Portland Impact Program evaluation strategy will include an area-based target crime estimating model. These estimates of specific target crimes for homogeneous groupings of census tracts will constitute expected crime levels for comparison with observed crime levels. Development and utilization of the model will be accomplished as follows:

1. Regression equations to estimate reported target crime incidents will be developed from 1970 census data and crime incident reports for the period October, 1969, to September, 1970. Figure 2 provides a list of suggested census variables which would serve as the independent variables.

- a. Factor analysis will be utilized to establish homogeneous groupings of census tracts.

- b. Equations for each tract grouping will be calibrated using the highest factor loadings and the technique of successive sub-sampling to establish optimum closeness of fit.

Distinct sets of variables will be identified for each

census tract grouping and target crime type.

2. Beginning April, 1974, Annual Sample Surveys of 10,000 households in the SMSA will be conducted to obtain current measurements of the selected independent variables. Federal Census questionnaire items will be utilized to insure comparability.

A stratified sampling technique will be utilized and also the sample size will be larger in the Portland city limits compared to the outlying SMSA areas to provide a more refined analysis for the central city area. For instance, project evaluation and displacement assessments will be required in the central city. However, larger groupings of census tracts will suffice in the outlying areas since displacement assessment is the main objective of making estimates for these areas.

3. Estimates of target crimes for the period October to September around the survey date will be derived utilizing survey results as current inputs to the estimating equations. Efforts will be made to derive quarterly allocations of these annual estimates based upon past seasonal variations in target crime incidents. These quarterly estimates will be considered interim evaluation standards.

4. The extent to which the overall Impact goal is being met as well as the displacement effects of the Impact Program will be assessed by comparisons of the estimated and observed target crime incidents. Additionally, efforts will be made to interpret differences between estimated and reported target crime incidents in terms of area-based projects (e.g., Street Lighting and Strike Force activities).

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3.1.2 Client-Based Target Crime Recidivism Predictions

In addition to the area-based target crime estimates, it is proposed that target crime recidivism predictions be developed for both adult and juvenile client sub-groups. The process of developing and applying these mathematical techniques would provide three important functions in the Impact Evaluation efforts:

1. The development of the recidivism predictions from a historical sample of juvenile and adult client sub-groups would provide a standard to compare the effectiveness of Impact client projects against the past recidivism patterns of clients with similar characteristics. Moreover, as Wilkins¹ has pointed out--particularly with juvenile clients--the probability of recidivating is highly correlated with the age of the child at first arrest; the lower the age, the greater probability of repeat referrals to the juvenile court. Based on the age factor alone, it is felt that it is essential to develop the target crime predictions by age/area levels from a historical sample of clients previously served by the Multnomah County Juvenile Court to compare the Case Management clients' outcome in terms of repeat target offenses (defined by apprehension and referral to the Juvenile Court) with the predictions based on former clients (see discussion on page D-5 of Case Management Evaluation component).

2. Another highly important purpose served would be the development of an aid to decision-making in relation to clients' placement in alternative treatment/service programs. Once an

¹ Wilkins, L.T., Evaluation of Penal Measures, New York: Random House, 1969.

adequate amount of data had been collected on an appropriate sample of clients to allow for cross-validation of predictive techniques, the regression weights; cutting scores; or probability estimates could then be utilized by program personnel as an aid in decision-making about client placement or treatment strategies. This should lead to more effective treatment of clients as well as result in a savings to taxpayers by not treating or applying the same amount of services and time to all clients but on a selective basis of client sub-groups with homogeneous characteristics. Information of this type would be a logical outgrowth from the Diagnostic Center project for the adult clients and the information would be available for judges for sentencing alternatives.

3. A third benefit resulting from applying the available multivariate techniques is to help determine the relationships between independent variables (socio-demographic characteristics; test scores from standardized behavioral instruments; program characteristics) and the dependent criteria, such as the number of repeat target crime arrests within a specified time interval. This would provide a better understanding or explanation of influential factors relating either to a positive or negative outcome. These findings could then be applied within the existing Impact projects or utilized in future program efforts.

Rather than giving a full description and explanation of some of the multivariate techniques that would be considered appropriate for the above three functions, the documents listed at the end of this discussion, which fully describe the application of these techniques, should be consulted and reviewed.

The suggested list of independent variables and the source of these data elements are discussed in Section 3.2.7--Variables for Recidivism Predictions for Client Sub-groups--that follows in this document. Many of the variables that appear in Form 6 of the Case Management Project Evaluation component would be utilized as independent variables. Similar type variables would be collected and applied to other client sub-groups within the other juvenile and adult corrections projects.

The Impact Evaluation Unit takes the position that these applications are essential to the evaluation of the Portland Impact Program and also anticipate that these results could be applied to the on-going projects or projects continuing after Impact funding.

Perhaps Piet Hein's poem can best express the reasons we foresee for the necessity of applying these techniques in an endeavor to further the scientific process in solving some of society's problems:

The road to wisdom is plain and simple to express;
err, and err, and err again;
but less, and less, and less.

3.2 Data Needs

3.2.1 Historical Offense Data

Plan to retrieve reported target incidents for October, 1969.

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3.0 Evaluation in Terms of Impact Crime Reduction Goals (5,20)

3.1 Target Crime Incident Predictions

3.1.1 Reported Target Incident Predictions for Areas Using Multi-variate Procedures

Utilizing factor analysis, relationships among hypothesized crime incident related census variables will be established on a census tract basis for Portland SMSA (urbanized portions of Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, and Clark Counties).

Reported target crime incident-specific regression equations will be developed using significant factors as independent variables. Those variables which have the highest factor loadings in the strongest crime-related factors (as established above) will be used to establish a second set of prediction equations. This phase is to establish predictor variables which can be measured economically on an annual basis in order that incident predictions may be updated.

3.1.2 Client-based Target Crime Predictions

In addition, crime incident predictions will be developed for client-based projects utilizing multi-variate techniques.² These predictions will be compared with actual recidivism. In this fashion, project effects can be assessed in terms of relative contributions to achievement of Impact crime reduction goals.

3.2 Data Needs

3.2.1 Historical Offense Data

Plan to retrieve reported target incidents for October, 1969,

² Sonquist, J.A., Multivariate Model Building: The Validation of a Search Strategy, Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1970.

to September, 1973, by census tract or address from police and sheriffs. Admatch and correspondence tables (e.g., census tract vs. grid) will be utilized where appropriate.

3.2.2 U.S. Census Data

Crime-related variables for Census Tracts from 1970 Census summary tapes will be obtained and converted to rates or other indices where appropriate. (See enclosed list of suggested indices, Figure 2).

3.2.3 Sample Survey Data

Based on the results of the above factor analysis/regression analysis, those emergent variables or indices will be updated for census tracts in the four counties from an Annual Sample Survey.

3.2.4 Sampling Universe

On the basis of CRAG building permit data, census tract housing unit inventories stratified by structure type will be updated on an annual basis for use in Annual Survey sample selection.

3.2.5 Reported Target Crime Incidents During Implementation

Reported target crime incidents by location of occurrence will be collected from sheriffs and police on a monthly basis. These will be tabulated by census tract (or larger area) and compared with expected levels on a quarterly and annual basis as discussed above. Seasonal variations will be considered in the distributing annual expected levels. The reported incidents of target offenses will be compared with the results from the U.S. Census Bureau Crime Survey (reported and unreported crime and victimization).

FIGURE 2

List of Suggested Independent Census Variables
For Area-Based Target Crime Predictions

1. Percent in same house as 5 years ago
2. Median family income
3. Percent of families with income below poverty level
4. Percent of persons with minority status
5. Percent of males, ages 25 and over, with 4 or more years of college
6. Percent of males, ages 16 to 21, who are not in school and who are unemployed or not in the labor force
7. Percent of males in labor force, ages 16 and over, who are unemployed
8. Percent of families with female head
9. Percent of households with 1.01+ persons per room
10. Percent of males, ages 14 to 24
11. Percent of males, ages 14 and over, who are divorced or separated
12. Percent of renter-occupied housing units

3.2.6 Displacement Data

Part I (UCR) offense and arrest data will be collected and reported monthly for law enforcement agencies in the Portland SMSA.

3.2.7 Variables for Recidivism Predictions for Client Sub-groups

Independent variables to develop client-based target crime predictions will be selected from the appropriate agencies' records. Variables will be selected from institutional records, social history file, criminal history file, arrest records, pre-sentence reports, etc. Suggested variables would include: number and type of prior offenses, age, education, employment history, prior incarceration, age at first conviction/arrest, juvenile delinquency history, living arrangement, marital status, ethnic group, history of alcohol/drug use, parole violations, others in family with criminal conviction, etc.

3.3 Performance Analysis

3.3.1 Histograms

Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual histograms will be prepared which reflect comparisons of projected vs. actual levels of specified target incidents during the implementation period. The frequency of report will depend upon the geographic unit of analysis.

3.3.2 Regression Estimates of Reported Target Incidents

Based on the Annual Sample Survey and the relationships established above (3.1.1), regression estimates of target incidents will be developed for census tracts (or larger areas) in the Portland SMSA. These estimates will then be compared with

with reported incidents and deviations assessed in terms of Impact criteria (5, 20), as well as displacement and project effects.

NOTE: It is assumed that the independent variables used in the regression estimates of expected levels will not be affected by Impact projects and will thus provide reliable indications of incident levels had no project(s) been implemented.

3.3.3 U.S. Census Crime Survey

Conducted in July, 1972, and again for 1975 and 1977. Results will provide supplementary estimates of changes from baseline total incident levels in conjunction with national Impact goals.

3.3.4 Cost Effectiveness Studies

Plans are to contract with third-party evaluators to develop cost effectiveness assessments of various Impact projects during and after project implementation. The design of these studies will be developed during the first six months to insure that necessary data elements will be collected.

3.4 Feedback Systems

3.4.1 Computer Intensity Maps

On a monthly basis, intensity maps will be produced on a high speed printer. These maps will reflect target incidents, rates of change, and deviations from milestones. Results will be presented for census tracts, census tract groupings, cities and counties in the Portland SMSA. Results from the Annual Sample Survey will be presented similarly.

3.4.2 Frequency Histograms

Charts reflecting target incidents and deviations from periodic milestones will be prepared as indicated in Section 3.3.1.

4.0 Evaluation in Terms of Project Objectives

4.1 Quantified Project Evaluation

The first step in evaluation is to specify the project objectives and relate those to project activities. Performance measures relating to project objectives are then established. Measurable milestones are set for each specific project objective.

4.2 Reporting Forms

Reporting forms are being developed in accordance with PMS guidelines. These forms will provide for each objective the working definitions, significance of performance measures, baseline definitions, data requirements, and evaluative questions.

In addition, a narrative input concerning the projects will be solicited from project personnel to supplement and aid in the interpretation of progress toward the project's objectives.

4.3 Graphic Aids

Histograms and trend line charts will be prepared as an aid for ready illustrations of progress in terms of deviations vs. milestones of the project's objectives. Computer intensity maps will reflect the changes in the distribution of specific crimes in the Portland SMSA.

4.4 In-Depth Interviews

The technique of in-depth interviewing to provide supplementary explanations of deviations from project milestones will be conducted by SPA evaluation staff or evaluation consultants. It is anticipated that the third party assessments will be conducted on a quarterly or semi-annual basis.

4.5 Data Quality Checks (Field Audits)

Field checks tied to project objectives reporting cycles will

be conducted by SPA evaluation staff and evaluation consultants to assess the validity, reliability, and completeness of project data. This will ensure that any deviations requiring corrective action can be detected early and rectified.

5.0 Impact Statistical and Management Information System

5.1 Objectives

The objectives for the information system are threefold: timeliness, accuracy, and relevancy.

5.1.1 Timeliness

Plans are to minimize the time involved in accomplishing data production, organization, management, and analysis.

5.1.2 Accuracy

Essential to a meaningful and valid evaluative effort are mechanisms which ensure the data utilized meet the criteria of validity, reliability, and completeness.

5.1.3 Relevance to Impact Goals and Project Objectives

Data collected must satisfy the requirements of evaluative questions, monitoring, and Impact goals achievement measurement.

5.2 Data Production, Organization, and Management

5.2.1 Data Sources

Data will be obtained from or produced by the following sources:

5.2.1.1 Criminal Justice System Agencies Data

Data will be obtained from the appropriate agencies including the police, sheriffs, courts, corrections, and district attorneys.

5.2.1.2 Census Data

The 1970 Census data will be used in conjunction with the Annual Sample Survey data.

5.2.1.3 Displacement Data

Plans are to use law enforcement agency incident

and arrest reports geo-coded to census tract, larger areas, city, and county boundaries within the Portland SMSA.

5.2.1.4 Impact Project/Program Data

Quantitative and qualitative data will be available from project data forms and third party evaluation reports.

5.2.2 Data Organization

Forms are being designed which will facilitate conversion to machine-readable records/files where this type of conversion is appropriate. In some cases, filing systems will be devised and in others trained encoders will be required to convert the data to machine-readable form.

5.2.3 Data Management

5.2.3.1 Data Quality Control

Systematic and/or field checks will be employed to ensure maximum possible accuracy within standard error tolerances from the four data sources indicated in Sections 5.2.1.1 - 5.2.1.4.

Unreported and under-reported crime will be assessed by means of the U.S. Census Crime Surveys.

Procedures will be instituted to verify the extent and kinds of incidents which are reported and personnel dispatched, but in which incident reports are not completed (part of field audits).

In addition, internal consistency of crime report narratives and offense classification will be audited

on a sample basis.

Field checks, which are described in Section 4.5, will be conducted to compare project file data with the data reported. Sampling will be utilized whenever feasible.

5.2.3.2 Data Storage and Retrieval

The SPA is currently exploring the feasibility of tying in with various alternative hardware installations within the State system. The selection(s) will be based upon the availability of statistical and scientific analysis packages and adequacy of time-sharing capabilities, as well as raw data storage capabilities. Three alternative sources are being explored currently:

- 1) State of Oregon Data Systems Division IBM System 370/155;
- 2) Oregon State Dept. of Transportation System 370/155;
- 3) Oregon State University CDC 3300;

Both the State Department of Transportation and Oregon State University have a wide array of statistical analysis packages which would be available at no cost beyond processing charges. The Department of Transportation has indicated that it would loan source programs to be compiled on the State of Oregon Data Systems Division IBM System 370/155.

It should be noted that the Department of Human Resources (DHR) data-handling system will be set up initially on a manual basis, but will be developed

along lines which are compatible with the design of the state-wide Criminal Justice Information System Master Plan.

The Justice Data Analysis Center (JDAC) grant application will seek funds to provide tracking and systems development capabilities for DHR Impact projects in order to maximize efficiency, timeliness, and coordination of the development of system prototypes. Because these capabilities are essential for evaluation of client-based projects, this opportunity to satisfy many common needs and requirements should not be lost.

Plans are to interface with the Columbia Region Information Sharing System (CRISS), although it is barely operational at this time. It has started with police applications and is now phasing in court applications (e.g., scheduling dockets, on-line status of cases). In addition, CRISS is working on the development of a law enforcement-oriented Geographic Base File (GBF) which will cover the five counties of the Columbia Region (Multnomah, Clackamas, Columbia, Washington, and Clark County, Washington).

5.3 Data Analysis

Some of the mathematical and analytical techniques that will be applied to data gathered from the Impact projects and overall Impact goal assessment are:

1. Trend analysis
2. Time series analysis (quasi-experimental design)
3. Multi-variate analysis techniques
 - Factor analysis
 - Multiple regression analysis

- Cluster analysis
- Discriminant function analysis
- 4. Bayesian analysis
- 5. Analysis of variance techniques
- 6. Other prediction models
- 7. Goal attainment scaling

Appendix A
Street Lighting

A. Street Lighting

The evaluation of the street lighting project within the proposed areas of Boise, Humboldt and Irvington districts will be conducted by the LEC evaluation unit and contractors and will focus on the following types of information.

The first will inspect the number and type of offenses reported (by time of day and month) for the past three years (Oct 1969 - Sept 1972) and after the lights have been installed in these specific patrol districts and the adjoining patrol districts utilized as a control area. Basically, this follows an interrupted time-series design. In addition, regression predictions of residential night-time burglaries will be compared with reported offenses in the four areas.

In addition, the LEC evaluation unit will inspect on a pre- and post-lighting basis the number of arrests or apprehensions occurring in the experimental and control areas. Perhaps the number of arrests will increase because the offenders may more readily be observed and identified by their victims, on-looking residents, or police patrolling in the area.

It is also planned to have a consulting firm conduct a series of home interviews in the target and control areas to establish the baseline regarding (1) use of the streets or park during night-time hours; (2) fear of being victimized; (3) occurrences of being victimized (reported and unreported crime); (4) observed incidents of crime; and (5) incidents of crime reported to the police. The National Victimization Survey items will be utilized where appropriate.

It is planned to conduct 400 interviews to establish the baseline information. These interviews will be evenly divided among the two target areas and the two comparison areas.

Changes in the above-measurements will be assessed through use of expanded questionnaire items to be administered with the Annual Sample Survey in these four areas.

Offender characteristics and displacement will be assessed from the arrest reports. Victim characteristics and the circumstances surrounding the incident will be obtained from the Portland Police Offense Incident Report. Attempts will be made to relate this information to the degree of illumination in the immediate vicinity of the incident with the objective of providing diagnostic and informational feedback aimed at improving the effectiveness of street lighting and/or other deterrence strategies. Incident reports in the four study areas will be supplemented by location maps indicating the exact place of occurrence of the incident similar to auto accident report forms.

A major factor that can influence the crime incidence in these areas apart from the lighting is the change of patrol patterns in these areas. It appears that this information is not presently available from the police department records. A major change in the patrol patterns could be expected to have considerable influence in the crime incidence or arrests.

6.1.5 Street Lighting

The evaluation of the street lighting project within the proposed areas of Boise, Humboldt and Irvington districts will be conducted by the LEC evaluation unit and contractors and will focus on the following types of information.

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STREET LIGHTING PROJECT
WORK PLAN

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
1. Retrieve 3 years baseline data from police records on reported incidents (target/non-target) and apprehensions by time of day, month and address. Location for target areas and comparison areas. Part of overall evaluation scheme. (mo. 1-6)	xxxxxxx				
2. Develop and implement admatch program for conversion of address location of incidents and apprehensions to census tract/patrol grid basis. Part of overall evaluation scheme. (mo. 1-6)	xxxxxxx				
3. Construction regression predictions of residential nighttime burglaries for target and comparison census tracts/patrol grids. (mo. 7)	x				
4. Collect data on reported incidents and apprehensions (by time of day and month) for target and comparison areas. (monthly)	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	
5. Baseline attitude survey in target and comparison areas. Change assessed from extra questions in Annual Sample Survey (part of overall evaluation scheme) (yr. 1, mo. 1, 2, and 9; yrs. 2-4, mo. 9)	xx x	x	x	x	

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
6. Analyze data to assess the difference between predicted and reported residential nighttime burglaries for target and comparison areas. (yr. 1, mo. 7; yrs. 2-4, mos. 1 & 7; yr. 5, mo. 1)	x	x x	x x	x x	x
7. Time series analysis to assess significance of deviations of offenses and apprehensions from trends. Patrol patterns and strike force activities considered also. (yr. 1, mo. 7; yrs. 2-4, mos. 1 & 7; yr. 5, mo. 1)	x	x x	x x	x x	x
8. Present results (yr. 1, mo. 8; yrs. 2-4, mos. 2 & 8; yr. 5, mos. 2 & 3)	x	x x	x x	x x	xx

Appendix A¹

Work Plan

STREET LIGHTING PROJECT
WORTHINGTON

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
1. Retrieve 3 years baseline data from police records on reported incidents (target/non-target) and apprehensions by time of day, month and address. Location for target areas and comparison areas. Part of overall evaluation scheme. (mo. 1-6)	xxxxxxx				
2. Develop and implement admatch program for conversion of address location of incidents and apprehensions to census tract/patrol grid basis. Part of overall evaluation scheme. (mo. 1-6)	xxxxxxx				
3. Construction regression predictions of residential nighttime burglaries for target and comparison census tracts/patrol grids. (mo. 7)	x				
4. Collect data on reported incidents and apprehensions (by time of day and month) for target and comparison areas. (monthly)	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	
5. Baseline attitude survey in target and comparison areas. Change assessed from extra questions in Annual Sample Survey (part of overall evaluation scheme) (yr. 1, mo. 1, 2, and 9; yrs. 2-4, mo. 9)	xx x	x	x	x	

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
6. Analyze data to assess the difference between predicted and reported residential nighttime burglaries for target and comparison areas. (yr. 1, mo. 7; yrs. 2-4, mos. 1 & 7; yr. 5, mo. 1)	x	x x	x x	x x	x
7. Time series analysis to assess significance of deviations of offenses and apprehensions from trends. Patrol patterns and strike force activities considered also. (yr. 1, mo. 7; yrs. 2-4, mos. 1 & 7; yr. 5, mo. 1)	x	x x	x x	x x	x
8. Present results (yr. 1, mo. 8; yrs. 2-4, mos. 2 & 8; yr. 5, mos. 2 & 3)	x	x x	x x	x x	xx

Appendix B

School Burglary Prevention

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B. School Burglary Prevention

A project evaluation procedure will be established and managed by the Project Director using the services of experienced School District Program evaluation specialists to assist the Oregon Law Enforcement Council personnel in evaluating the project.

A seven-month trial period of two prototype systems was conducted during 1972 and revealed that the proper balance of sound detection and motion detection was an effective control against illegal entry. Of all the alarm situations reported to the central monitor, fourteen were actual breaches of security, either persons on the roof, persons illegally in the building, or burglars. It was evident that improved communications and increased ability to respond would be essential to the expansion of this project to cover a large number of schools, and that good door hardware is essential to the efficient operation of the system.

The project evaluation will provide all relevant information concerning the installation of the proposed alarm system and the system's effectiveness in reducing school burglaries and related property loss. Thus, project evaluation will monitor, throughout the project period, all phases of the alarm system installation and operation as well as the reduction of school burglary incidents.

In accordance with the above intent, the data collection inherent to the project evaluation will be two-fold:

A. Data pertaining to the efficiency of alarm system installation and operation will consist of:

1. Specific dates when each of the identified alarm system components are installed within each of the project schools.

2. Frequency of false alarms
 3. Frequency of failures to detect.
 4. Frequency of system maintenance and repair.
- B. Data pertaining to the effectiveness of the alarm system in reducing target crimes will consist of:
1. Frequency of target crimes
 2. Apprehension rates
 3. Clearance rates
 4. Dollar loss related to each of the school burglaries.

The crime incident reporting system of the School District Office of Special Investigation is compatible with the computerized data gathering and reporting methods used by the Portland Police Department.

In order to facilitate the collection of the above data, the project evaluation will incorporate elements of "non-equivalent control group" and "interrupted time series" designs. Specifically, the alarm system will be installed in eleven selected high-impact schools where losses due to burglary and vandalism are not nearly as high as in the high-impact schools). Data of the nature described above will be obtained for both groups of schools for three years prior to and three years after installation of the alarm system. Data for the three prior and subsequent years will serve to establish the "trends" in target crime incidence, apprehension and clearance rate, and dollar loss. Data for the year immediately preceding "system" installation will serve as primary baseline data against which resulting increases or decreases in incidence, apprehension, clearance, dollar-loss of school burglary incidents will be compared.

Characteristics of school burglary offenders and their subsequent recidivism (rearrests) will be examined by means of arrest and pre-sentence reports. The

purpose is to determine if the offenders tend (1) to shift their choice of burglary locations to other schools or non-school targets or (2) type of crime committed at the same school (e.g., vandalism).

Response times between the following functions will be collected and analyzed compared to the "control" schools:

1. Time from occurrence to report
2. Time from report to police dispatch
3. Time from police dispatch to arrival at scene.

Moreover, a cost benefit analysis will be included. Records will be available for documenting costs for system installation, system maintenance and repair costs, costs associated with false alarms, and dollar loss from incidents.

Data analysis will be conducted in accordance with the overall evaluation design. First, alarm system installation and operation data will be compared against pre-established standards. The standard for system installation is a critical path flow chart containing a specific time-line for installation of each element in the system. System operation standards are pre-established minimal levels of false alarms and maintenance and repair indicative of trouble-free operation.

Second, and of most importance, the effectiveness of the alarm system in reducing target crimes will be determined by comparing frequency and dollar loss data, currently obtained from project schools, pertaining to each target crime against previously obtained baseline data. A resulting decrease in target crimes would be indicative of system effectiveness.

In addition, a comparison of the "trend" in target crime incidence and dollar loss for the project schools and for the control schools will be

will be conducted. A decreasing "trend" for project schools in conjunction with a stable or increasing "trend" for control schools would lend further credence to the conclusion that the reduction in target crimes was due to the installation of the alarm system and not to a general reduction in target crimes throughout the entire school district.

DATA ELEMENTS

- Portland Police Incident Reports
- Portland Police Arrest Reports (Offender Characteristics)
- Clearance Rates
- Installation Costs
- Maintenance Costs
- False Alarms
- Failures to Detect
- Response Times
- Pre-Sentence Reports (Offender Characteristics)
- Frequency and types of crime - burglaries, vandalism, breaking and entering
- Recidivism of offenders
- Dollar loss from burglaries & other school property offenses
- Types of detection---sound or motion or combination
- Date and time of incidents
- Characteristics of Schools

Appendix B¹

Work Plan

SCHOOL BURGLARY PREVENTION
EVALUATION WORK PLAN

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
1. Retrieve three years baseline data by crime type of eleven schools and "control" schools by date and time.	xxxxxxx				
2. Retrieve three years baseline data on apprehensions and clearance rate by crime type; e.g., burglary, vandalism.	xxxxxxx				
3. Retrieve data reflecting dollar loss related to each of the school burglaries over the past three years.	xxxxxxx				
4. Collect data on frequency of crime type by date and time for the 11 "target" schools and "control" schools.	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	
5. Collect data on apprehension and clearance rates by crime type.	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	
6. Collect data on frequency of false alarms and failures to detect.	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	
7. Collect data on dollar loss related to each of the school burglaries.	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
8. Collect data on costs for system installation, system maintenance, and repair	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
9. Collect data on "response time" for various functions from police/schools	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
10. Collect data on type of detection --sound or motion--of crime incidents from police/schools	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
11. Establish and provide "follow-up" of offenders to determine recidivism (re-arrest) and type of crime committed.	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
12. Analyze data and report concerning comparison of "target" and "control" schools with their baseline on frequency and type of crime incidents; apprehension and clearance rates; dollar loss for each of the school burglaries (quarterly reports commencing from date of final installation).	X	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X	
13. Analyze data and report concerning frequency of false alarms; failures to detect; types of detection--sound or motion. (Quarterly reports commencing with final date of alarm installation).	X	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X	

Activities

1st Year

2nd Year

3rd Year

4th Year

5th Year

14. Report on recidivism of apprehended offenders to determine frequency and type of crime committed; location of further crime; and characteristics of offenders.

x

x

x

x

x

15. Report on cost benefit relating costs of installation, maintenance, and false alarms, with dollar loss from incidents.

x

x

x

x

x

Appendix C

Strike Force and Communications

EVALUATION DESIGN

C. Portland Police Bureau Strike Force and Communications

Introduction

The ultimate goal of the Portland Police Bureau's Impact program is the reduction (or prevention) of burglary and stranger-to-stranger street crimes. Since this goal has always been and will always be a normal goal of the Bureau, the actual concept to be tested by the Bureau's Impact proposal is whether increased resources, varied methodology, techniques, and strategies, and a crime-oriented approach will have an impact beyond that resulting from normal operations. Unfortunately for evaluation purposes, the Bureau's program is a multi-faceted "treatment" rather than the "one treatment at a time" approach of the researcher. Given the fact that the Bureau's program is also only one program among many concurrent programs, all of which are dedicated to the same ultimate goal, then the contribution of the Bureau's program becomes even more difficult, if not impossible, to determine. For the moment, it will be assumed in this particular evaluation design that the Bureau's program is the only "treatment" being given to the problem of burglary and stranger-to-stranger street crimes (henceforth referred to as "target crimes") in the City of Portland. The primary goal of this evaluation design, then, becomes the determination of a "cause and effect" relationship between Portland Police Bureau Impact program components and any changes or the absence of any changes in target crimes in Portland. A determination of the effects of Impact programs outside of the Bureau will be the responsibility of higher level evaluation described elsewhere in the evaluation plan.

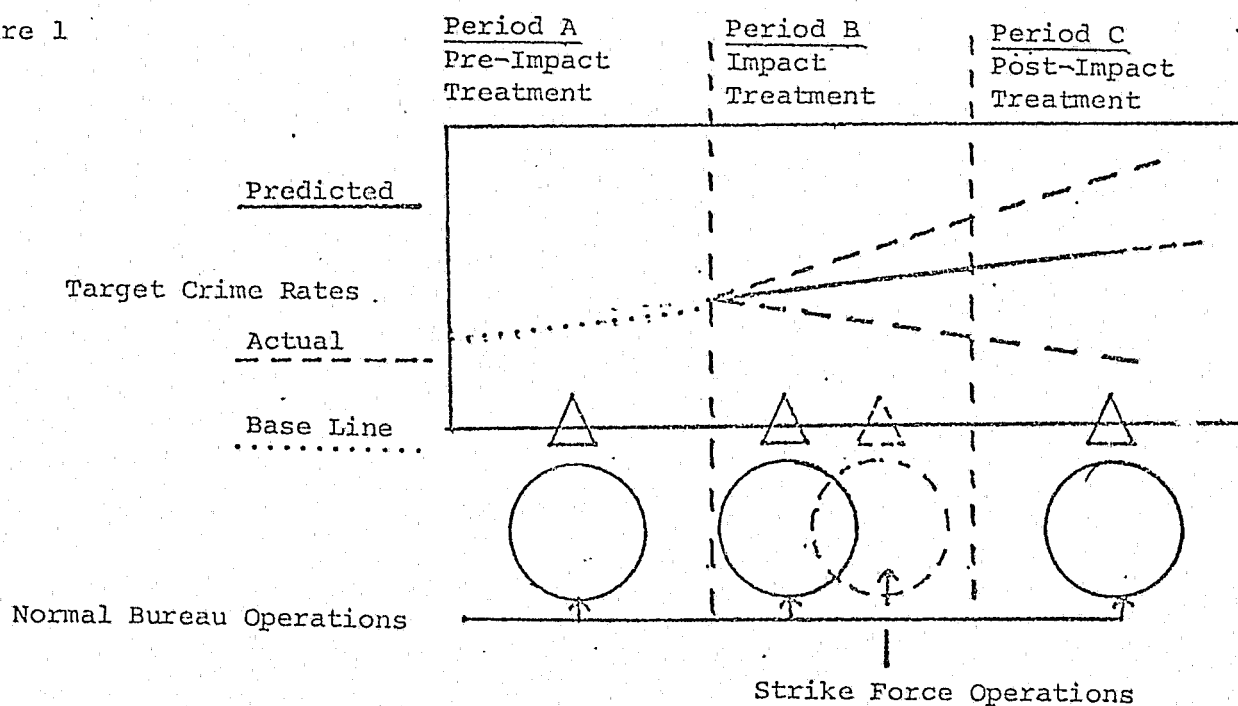
Evaluation Conceptualization

Understanding several factors (or aspects) of the Impact concept is necessary prior to beginning the evaluation design.

Chronology Factors

The overall chronology of the Impact program can be divided into the pre-treatment period (or pre-Impact period), the treatment period (the three-year Impact period), and the post-treatment period (primarily the two-year period after termination of the Impact funding). See Figure 1.

Figure 1



The principal element to be determined by this evaluation design is what change in target crime rates is caused by the introduction of the Impact "treatment"; or, stated in another manner, what changes in Periods B and C occur which would not have occurred had the Impact treatment not been introduced (see Figure 1). As indicated in Figure 1, any change could

only be an increase or a decrease in the target crime rate in comparison to the rate which would have occurred had there not been any treatment (the "normal" rate). The possibility exists, of course, that the treatment will have no effect upon the rate.

The "Normal" Rate

The difficulty in using the normal target crime rate (or rate which would theoretically have occurred in the absence of the treatment) is that it may fluctuate greatly under "normal" circumstances and is subject to variation due to the very act of measuring the rate itself.

A. Normal Fluctuation

Although trend lines and other statistical techniques will be used to "average out" such fluctuations, it will also be necessary to identify the "causes" of such rate changes (i.e., factors which contribute to periodic changes in crime rates) and determine which factors may or will be affected by the Impact activities. For example, the rate of reported street assaults may be partly a product of the number of patrolmen on the street. Knowing how many patrolmen would have been on the street in the absence of the Impact program would then become crucial. It would be necessary to show patrol deployment by the hour, day, week, month, and district so that "normal" fluctuations due to this factor could be controlled statistically.

B. Measurement Effects

In order to make any meaningful determination of the possibility that the attention to or changes in reporting methods may of itself cause changes in the rate of target crime, it will be necessary to make any changes (including increased attention) in reporting

methods sufficiently in advance of the application of treatment (fielding of the strike force or radio system installation) to establish a normal rate and then carefully audit any additional such changes during the treatment period. From an evaluation standpoint, any such changes would be discouraged.

Treatment Period Rate

Assuming that the normal rate can be accurately established, then only two possibilities may be detected during the treatment period. Either the treatment period rate will be different than the normal rate or it will be the same. If it is the same, then only two explanations will be possible. Either the treatment had no effect on the target crime rate or there was an effect, but it was neutralized by factors outside of the treatment.

Pre-treatment Period

Normal Rate

Treatment Period

1. No change possible explanations

- 1.a Treatment did not affect crime rate.
- 1.b Outside factor neutralized actual changes due to treatment.

2. Change possible explanations

- 2.a Change due to treatment.
- 2.b Change due to factors other than treatment.
- 2.c Change due to combination.

Causal Factors

If there is a change, there are three possible explanations. The change was due to the treatment, other outside factors, or a combination of treatment factors and outside factors.

Statistically, the factors that did in fact affect the target crime rate can be determined but only if all (or at least the significant) potential causal factors can be identified and measured. For that reason, it will be necessary to try to identify any such potential causal factors and also closely monitor activities within and without the Portland Police Bureau so as to record and measure any factors likely to affect the target crime rate.

Even aside from the difficult task of identifying potential causal factors, it will be especially necessary to separate factors relating to normal Bureau activities and those relating to treatment (Impact) activities. There is the additional problem of factors that are due to both normal and treatment activities (the overlapping area in Figure 1).

In order for a factor to be considered a significant causal factor for changes in the treatment period target crime rate, it is necessary to establish a relationship or linkage from the factor to the rate (or commission of a target crime itself). A number of such relationships are set forth or assumed in the Bureau's program application (e.g., the relationship between the availability of converting stolen property to dollars and the commission of burglaries).

Target Crime Rate Measurement

Since the ultimate evaluation of the entire Portland Impact program will be based upon target crime rate information compiled by the Portland Police Bureau, special consideration and attention will be devoted to this activity of the Bureau. Problems or potential problems discussed above will be taken into consideration.

In addition to the substantial effort undertaken by Impact planning staff in analyzing target crimes in Portland (refer to Shiley, J. Bradford, Burglary and Robbery, High Impact Task Force Report, December, 1972), Bureau crime records will be analyzed in reference to census information.

To prevent any effect upon target crime rates caused by changes in measurement activities, the Bureau's crime reporting process will be monitored periodically. Such monitoring will be especially focused upon four potential problem areas:

1. The extent to which target crime statistics are affected by case "creation" procedures in the radio dispatch room;
2. The possibility of changes in classification procedures in the Records Division;
3. Possible changes in stolen property valuation activities of patrol officers;
4. Possible changes in criteria leading to changing cases to "unfounded" reports.

Factor Identification and Measurement

The Portland Police Bureau's Impact program utilizes the three normal police functions intended to reduce crime: (a) the prevention of criminal acts, (b) detection of such acts once they occur, and (c) apprehension of offenders. The Bureau's Impact program seeks to increase these functions by improving several factors which regulate the effectiveness of these functions:

- a. Organization of the Bureau;
- b. Manpower and resource availability;
- c. Response time to target crimes;
- d. Radio communications capability;
- e. Target crime investigative capability;
- f. Forensic investigation of target crimes;
- g. Detection of target crimes during occurrence;
- h. Interdiction of fencing operations;
- i. Interdiction of professional target crime activities;
- j. Analysis and response to target crime information.

Each of these factors are held to have a potential effect upon target crime rates in Portland. It will be the major goals of this evaluation design to test the existence of relationships between these factors or any subset thereof to determine the strength of that relationship and to determine whether each factor did in fact affect target crimes (including how). The key to achieving these evaluation goals will be to carefully document and describe the "treatment" in terms of the familiar police data elements of who, what, when, where, why, and how. The multi-faceted nature of this treatment program (not to mention the many non-police programs ignored in this design) makes careful documentation imperative.

As indicated in the Bureau's application, many of the data elements to be analyzed and documented for evaluation purposes are also needed by the Strike

Force staff for crime analysis, manpower allocations, and internal evaluation.

Thus, much of the external evaluation will "piggy-back" upon the internal evaluation processes.

Evaluation Criteria and Related Bureau Objectives

It should be reiterated that the ultimate criteria to be used in evaluating the Bureau's Impact program are the target crime rates. Beyond these criteria, however, are additional criteria, which must be measured, that are essential to evaluating those Bureau activities funded by the Impact program. These criteria are set forth within the Bureau's major program components; namely, Communications and Strike Force. The latter component is further broken down into patrol activities, investigative activities, intelligence activities, crime analysis activities, and surveillance activities. (Criteria designated by Bureau indicated by *.)

Communications - Measures of Improved Effectiveness (Criteria are underlined)

- * (1) A reduction in police response time for all calls to service, which averaged 11 minutes per call in 1971. It is anticipated that by the end of Phase III communication upgrading, the response time for all calls will be reduced by 25%. Response time for emergency calls will be reduced to two minutes.
- * (2) Increased record and property checks by mobile street units. As measured by radio call cards, the level of this activity can be established over the past year (base line CY 1971). With the employment of new communications equipment, a comparison may be made between the implementation year and the previous year, with the measure to be predicted at an increase of 25% in activity. The first year the increase will be 5%, the second 10%, and the third year 10%, as measured against the CY 71 base data.
- * (3) A reduction of F-1, F-2 channel congestion experienced during peak usage hours. The peak congestion on these two channels at the end of the three-year period will be reduced by 50%. First year reduction

will be 10%. The third year will be the next incremental point and that will be a 40% reduction over CY 71 data.

- * (4) The proper placement of communications equipment will result in a 98% reliability propagation pattern for both alarm signals and personal portable signals.
- * (5) A decrease of emergency maintenance costs on alarms by 20% by the end of three years, as measured against CY 1971 Bureau of Communications costs.
- * (6) Officers "out-of-car" time will be measured indirectly by an increase of 20% in field contact reporting activity. This will rise 2% the first six months after the provision of personal portables and 18% in the first year after a digital system is implemented. Base year is CY 71 and data source is the periodic FCR Log.
- * (7) The positive viewing of the program by the public as measured by the change in before-and-after attitudinal surveys conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning Coordinator.
- * (8) A 10% increase in detection by police of crime hazards and crimes-in-progress over the full three years. The first year will show a 2% increase, the second and third a 4% increase each year. To establish this base, a count must be taken of target crimes detected in progress by the police and the number of "open-doors, open windows", etc., reported by the police for CY 1971. Source documents are police reports located in the records Division.
- * (9) A subjective evaluation of equipment-user feelings toward communications capabilities projecting a change in current negative reactions to a general positive feeling with a resulting improvement in morale.

- * (10) Communications project planning and implementation measured, in part, by 99% utilization of newly acquired equipment in the final Phase III program design.
- * (11) A lowering of the injury rate of police by 5% using either the number or severity of police injuries due to personal attack or resistance of prisoners. This lowering will occur at 1% the first year and 2% each proceeding year. Source document is the "Assaulted Officer" reports, CY 71-72.

Strike Force - Measures of Improved Effectiveness

A. Criteria - Patrol Activities

1. Number of burglaries detected by patrol units.
 - a. Detection by visible-to-patrol entries
 - b. Detection by observed entry
2. Number of burglaries where apprehension occurred
 - a. On-the-scene apprehension
 - b. Fleeing-the-scene apprehension
3. Number of burglary-related field contacts

B. Criteria - Investigative Activities (with Bureau objectives where indicated)

- *1. Clearance rate for target crimes (also, see Clearance Section below)

An increase in the annual clearance rate for burglaries from 23% (CY 71) to 35%. The figure will be reached in the third year. First and second year experience will reflect a 25% and 30% clearance rate, respectively, (as defined by UCR standards) as reported in the UCR Annual Summary of Crimes and Clearances.

- *2. Number of on-scene investigations by detectives

An increase in the number of initial, on-the-scene investigations of burglaries by detectives from a level estimated to be 1% of the crime

detected to 3% of the crimes detected. Data will be retained in the Detective Division on this activity. This is an annual increase compared to the 1% base figure.

*3. Number of scientific field investigations

A 20% increase of scientific investigations of target crimes carried on in the field by identification personnel. This will be an annual figure measured against the Activity Log for CY 72, located in the Identification Division.

*4. Number of target crimes investigated by the Detective Division

A 10% increase in the number of burglary and robbery cases investigated by the Detective Division. Each year there will be a 10% increase over the crimes investigated in CY 1971. This data is reported in the Annual Summary of Detective Activity.

5. Number of arrests by warrant by individual detectives (on a periodic basis)

6. Number of complaint filings by individual detective (on a periodic basis)

Nos. 5 and 6 will be reported on Strike Force activity reports.

C. Criteria - Intelligence Activities

1. Amount of property recovered.

- a. by percentage of original case property stolen;
- b. by arrest for possession;
- c. by confidential expenditure purchase;
- d. property not "ID'd";
- e. property "ID'd"

2. Number of arrests for possession

D. Criteria - Crime Analysis Activities

1. Subjective evaluations by Detective Division personnel

It is anticipated that additional criteria will be designated, such as

the number of successful correlation attempts, as the crime analysis unit further defines its activities.

E. Criteria - Surveillance Activities

1. Number of target crimes detected in progress by surveillance teams

Additional Evaluation Considerations

In addition to the evaluation components as outlined above, the following factors need to be taken into consideration.

1. Means of Detection of Target Crime Occurrence

At the present time, there are no statistical records on the means of detection other than that contained in the Shiley report. It is essential that a statistical record be kept which contains this information.

2. Clearances

It is essential that clearances be related to:

- a. Regular or Strike Force activity
- b. Contributing factors

Alarm

Patrol

Investigation

Informant

Paid

Unpaid

Crime Analysis Unit

Witnesses

- c. Multiple clearance situations

3. Configuration of Strike Force Activities

Activity reports submitted by officers on strike force activity should indicate the particular configuration of strike force personnel related to that particular officer's activity.

4. Offender Residence and Location of Offense

Arrest reports should indicate offender's residence and location of offense.

APPENDIX D

Evaluation of Case Management Corrections Services

D. Evaluation of Case Management Corrections Services

The purpose of the following is to explicate the design, procedures and resources for assessing process and outcome objective attainment in the Case Management Corrections Services (CMCS) Project. Format for the above will include (1) an overview of the CMCS Project;¹ (2) exposition of the evaluation design and methods; (3) an evaluation workplan; and (4) a budget for performing the evaluation.

CMCS--An Overview

Problem. Target crime referrals--burglary, robbery, and assault--to the Multnomah County Juvenile Court increased 160%--from 438 to 1,121--while all other delinquency referrals increased 86%--from 3,830 to 7,120--from 1965 through 1972.

Objectives. The primary outcome objective is to reduce the number of repeat target offenses among clients served by two percent at the end of the first action year (commencing on the award date); by five percent at the end of the second action year; and by nine percent at the end of the third action year; in comparison to a control group of 100 clients per year randomly selected from the same service areas as the Project client group. Primary process objectives include but are not limited to (1) to initiate delivery of corrections services to 1,500 juvenile clients at the rate of 125 clients per quarter in accordance with client service needs as indicated at case staffings; (2) to effect case staffings within three calendar weeks from date each case is assigned to Case Manager; (3) to maintain service caseloads at a level not to exceed 20 clients per Case Manager; and (4) to establish and operate four neighborhood-based juvenile service centers.

¹Department of Judicial Administration, Multnomah County, Case Management Corrections Services: A proposal for model probation services to youth.
Portland, November, 1972

Case Managers will serve juvenile client needs directly and the provision of existing and Impact-funded correctional support services to meet such need. Where the former correctional support services lack capacity to respond to such need, Case Managers will back the delivery of correctional support services in fulfilling unmet needs by contracting on an individual fee-for-service basis. As categories of unmet correctional service needs are identified, Project-level contracts will be negotiated to develop resources for fulfilling such correctional service needs. Categories for contract services are (1) diagnostic services; (2) health/social services; (3) education/training/job placement; and (4) general emergency services.

Four neighborhood service centers will be located to serve selected areas of Portland which exhibited an aggregate target-offense-delinquency-disposition-rate of 23 per 1,000 risk population (1970 U.S. Census, ages 10-19) in contrast to the remainder of Portland which exhibited a target-offense-delinquency-disposition-rate of 11 per 1,000 risk population during 1971.²

Evaluation

Objectives of the evaluation. The primary objectives of the evaluation are (1) to establish a clear relationship between independent and dependent variables; and (2) to establish differential cost-effectiveness between the CMCS and traditional system for correctional service delivery. Thus, the primary evaluation objectives may be stated quite briefly, but describing the evaluation design and methods will be involved.

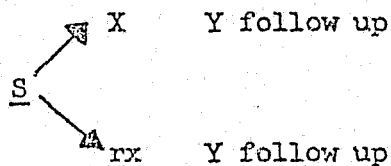
²Ibid., p. 16 for within-area rates.

Design of the evaluation. A few key definitions are essential to describing the evaluation design:

1. X = independent variable = CMCS
2. rx = traditional corrections services, i.e., prior to and concurrent with Impact, but neither funded by nor initiated by Impact.
3. Y = dependent variable = the presumed effect, consequence, or outcome of X.
4. S = individual client.
5. N = aggregate number for two or more study groups.
6. n = number for any given study group.

Schematically, the initial evaluation design may be represented as follows:

I.



where S's will be randomly assigned to X and rx after eligibility for service by the Project has been determined. Thus, all eligible clients will receive correctional services. Approximately 17% of 600 estimated annual target referrals from the CMCS service area--100 clients per year--will be assigned to rx. If tests for randomization indicate that groups X and rx are comparable on relevant variables such as age, sex, age at first offense, and number of prior offenses; post-service criterion measures will be sufficient to assess the relative effectiveness of X and rx.

Thus, measures on Y will be acquired on all S's for a twelve-month-follow-up period (N = 1,800).

Design I is the strongest design of the evaluation and any restrictions on the sampling technique will be seriously dilute, if not destroy, the strength of the evaluation. Services to the 1,500 projected target clients will be assured via expanding the service area if the projected number of potential target clients is too low.

The limitations of Designs II and III below auger further for maintaining the random assignment of S's to the control condition--rx. Briefly, the limitation of Designs II and III result from (1) problems in reliability of difference scores in measuring change; and (2) the quasi nature of the control groups.

Design I will be extended to accomodate evaluation requirements under conditions where rx, instead of constituting a control group as in Design I, constitutes a quasi-control or contrast group. Extension of the initial design is represented below:

II.

Y before	X	Y follow up
<u>S</u>		
Y before	<u>rx</u>	Y follow up

where S's are not randomly assigned to X and rx, measures on Y will be obtained for each of two 12-month periods--one before X and rx are administered, and one after X and rx.

Since CMQS is a community-based project, Y-variable data on S's remaining in the community relevant during the service period.

Thus, design number II will be extended to obtain Y measures as indicated below:

III.

	Y before	X	Y during	Y after
<u>S</u>				
	Y before	<u>rx</u>	Y during	Y after

Criterion measures. Three criterion measures will be employed to define Y as follows:

1. S's target offenses as evidenced by law enforcement crime report, of arrest (recidivism is defined as re-arrest);
2. S's offense rate; and
3. S's goal attainment score.

Target crime predictions. One problem which is inherent in developing measures affecting changes in low-rate behavior, aside from the usual problems associated with repeated-measure change scores,³ is effect of "maturation." This problem is acute in the CMCS evaluation because there is ample documentation that "recidivism" is in part a function of age.⁴ The above problem could potentially affect all three of the evaluation designs described foregoing. To avert such effects, a profile of program-independent variables will be developed for a five-year historical sample of predictor study groups (N=1200) comprised of 50 youngsters at each single year of age from ages 12-17. These samples will be developed for each of four areas--(1) North Portland; (2) Albina; (3) Near-Southeast Portland; and (4) the rest of Multnomah County.

³Chronbach, L.J. & Furby, L., How should we measure "change"--or should we? Psychol. Bulletin, 1970, 74, 68-80.

⁴Wilkins, L.T., Evaluation of penal measures. New York: Random House, 1969.

Multi-variate analysis will be employed to develop regression predictors of target incidents by age/area study groups. Analysis of differences between predicted and observed target incidents among clients served by CMCS will be employed in assessing outcome.

Appropriate data elements to select a historical sample from which target-crime predictions will be made are available from existing Multnomah County Juvenile Court ledgers for the years 1968 through 1972. Four data from the ledger will be keypunched. The sample will be drawn from the resulting punched cards. Data elements for the sample selected are available on (1) Children's Bureau Form CB-203-S Revised for calendar years 1969 and 1970; (2) Multnomah County Juvenile Court and Donald E. Long Home Statistical Data Form 1, Temporary dated 1/1/71 and Revision 1 of the same form for calendar year 1971; and (3) Multnomah County Juvenile Court and Donald E. Long Home Statistical Data Form Revision 1, 1/1/72 and Revision 2, 1/1/72 for calendar year 1972. Data from the above forms is available on punched cards for years 1969-72. Additional client data is available for all years on the Multnomah County Juvenile Court face sheet, the case history, and the law enforcement crime report--both of which are contained in all social files (see data source documents in Appendix D²).

Client-based target crime predictions, developed from multi-variate analysis techniques, will be made available to staffing-team members to aid in the selection of service alternatives on an individual client basis. In addition, plans are to analyze project data from CMCS Form 6, (see Appendix D³ CMCS Form 6 and also Forms 1-4 for data elements) in addition to behavioral scales, in order that risk assessments can be made for Case Management clients on an ongoing basis. Multiple Classification Analysis involving successive dichotomization would be appropriate for this assessment.

Bayesian analysis could be another appropriate technique. This technique was utilized in the selection of clients for work release as reported in the Development of a Scoring System to Predict Success on Work Release, 1971 (contract J-LEAA-016-70).

Offense rate. The offense rate criterion measure is more sensitive to change in that it expresses the number and seriousness of all recorded offenses for each S as an offense rate. Community sentiment of the seriousness of offenses will be acquired from jurors via a Likert-type procedure, e.g., weighting the seriousness of a given offense on a scale from one to nine. Other sources for acquiring seriousness weights include law enforcement officers, judges, and corrections personnel.

Questions may be brought to bear regarding the reliability and validity of any method for developing indices to reflect the seriousness of law violating behavior. Such questions will be addressed, e.g., by (1) determining the level of consensus within groups of raters⁵ and (2) correlating rater-assigned seriousness weights with judicial response--defined as the proportion of delinquency cases, by offense, handled with an official court hearing--seriousness weights. Scaling behavioral events and consequences described in referral incident/crime reports⁶ is likely not feasible.

Seriousness indices will be employed to express an S's offense rate as:

$$OR_{ij} = \frac{\sum(ST)}{T} ;$$

where OR_{ij} = offense rate for an S;

\sum = sum;

SI= seriousness index; and

T = time

⁵The W coefficient of concordance will be accepted at the .05 level of significance to indicate inter-rater agreement.

⁶Sellin, T. & Wolfgang, M.E., The measurement of delinquency. New York: John Wiley, 1964.

Goal Attainment Scaling.

Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS) is proposed to serve a twofold purpose within the CMCS Project. First, it will make case planning and management more explicit; and second, it will provide a strong link between client-level case management and assessment of outcome. Further, GAS will avoid the plague of evaluating services by using a battery of assessment instruments that result in using criterion measures which are totally irrelevant to the life problems of some S's.⁷ GAS will express treatment outcome for individual S's on a scale of weighted raw scores which ranges from minus two for "most unfavorable outcome" to plus two for "most favorable outcome." The weighted sum of the raw scores will be transformed to a distribution with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10 (see appendix D⁴ for detail).

Idiosyncratic outcome indicators will be developed for CMCS-service-only clients and for contracted services to clients. Follow-up interviews with a 33% randomly selected sample will determine the extent to which individual client's treatment outcome deviated from their expected outcome. Follow up may include several information sources, e.g., client, client's family, school or police records, etc.

Service/Control/Contrast study groups. The two study groups for Design I are defined by the following criteria:

1. Age 10-17 inclusive.
2. Substantiated charge resulting from a target incident, i.e., juveniles involved in a referral incident which would warrant a petition/charge for a target offense, regardless of the ultimate substantiation.
3. Residence within the CMCS service area.

⁷ See e.g., Schulberg, H.C., Sheldon, A. and Baker, F., Program evaluation in the health fields, Boston: Harvard Medical School, 1970. Kiresuk, T.J. and Sherman, R.E., Goal attainment scaling, Community Mental Health Journal, Vol. 4, No. 6, 1968. Schontz, F.C., Individuality in evaluation of treatment effectiveness, Journal of Counseling Psychology, Vol. 19, No. 1, 1972.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Designs II and III include the following three contrast groups:

1. The first contrast group will be randomly selected with the same criteria as in 1 and 2 above but individuals in this group will reside outside of the CMCS service area. This contrast group will be comprised of 300 target offenders selected at the rate of 100 per year during 1973-75.
2. The second contrast group for Designs II and III be selected from a prior period in time--300 individuals at the rate of 100 per year for each of the three years, 1969, 1970, and 1971. The age, target offense, and residence criteria for the control group in Design I will also apply.
3. The third contrast group will be selected as 2 above for Designs II and III, except the residence will be outside of the CMCS service area.

In summary, there will be five study groups:

1. 1,500 CMCS clients;
2. 300 control clients;
3. 300 current contrast clients residing outside of CMCS service area;
4. 300 contrast clients who resided within CMCS service area but received service at a prior period of time; and
5. 300 contrast clients who resided outside of CMCS service area, but received service at a prior period of time.

The total number of clients in all service/control/contrast study groups is 2,700.

Data Collection. Data collection will be contracted by the Multnomah County Juvenile Court.

development of data to collect will proceed with a desire to
useful data per dollar invested as possible. Criteria for
(1) selection of data elements will be (1) to contribute to assessment of a
process or outcome objectives and (2) expectation of obtaining valid
reliable data. Thus, for example, to assess the results objective which
pertains to reducing the number of repeat target offenses, data will be
collected via CMCS Form #6 items 72-74 (see Appendix D³). Data pursuant to
assessing the process objective to deliver correctional services in accordance
with client needs will be acquired via items 43-60 (ibid).

CMCS Forms 1 through 4 (see Appendix D³) are being developed and tested for
reporting case information and assessing process objective attainment. Form 1
will be used by case managers to assist the management of their caseloads
and to report service activities and objectives. Forms 3 and 4 summarize case
reports from the case manager--Form 3 at the Neighborhood Service Center level,
and Form 4 at the CMCS Project level. The foregoing will be used internally
within the Project--Form 3 for supervisory review and Form 4 for administrative
review. CMCS Form 5 (not included in the Appendices) is being developed for
reporting project case activity. Currently, Forms 3 and 4 are completed
clerically. Programs will be written to produce reports on Forms 3 through 5
via automated data processing directly from Form 2.

CMCS Form #6 (see Appendix D³) will be used to acquire data regarding (1) the
client, (2) current referral, case processing, and offense, (3) client's referral
record, (4) client's education, (5) case manager, and (6) the client's household
and family. Form #6 will be pre-tested and all data collected will be pre-
checked for completeness and accuracy. Error listing will be corrected prior
to data analysis.

Data collection sources for Form #6 are also indicated in Appendix D³.

All of the items in CMCS Form #6 will be identified in relation to assessing objective attainment and to describing the client population. Items not meeting the above criteria will be eliminated.

One to two consultants (80% funded by CMCS Project and 20% funded by CMCS evaluation) will lead the case staffing process which will include construction of goal attainment follow-up guides. The program staff will be trained in using the Goal Attainment Scaling technique. Goal attainment follow-up interviews will be conducted at three to six months after the completion of service. Interviewers, not connected with service delivery, will be trained in conducting the follow-up interviews.

A brief battery of standard tests will be selected and administered to CMCS clients. Tests will be selected from broad categories including behavior checklists, self report instruments, and community adjustment scales.

Effort will be made to keep data collectors naive of the study groups placement in the evaluation designs to minimize bias. Interviewing experience will be required and preference will be given to selecting individuals with some research experience. Training will be provided as needed.

Multivariate Analysis Techniques for Development of Predictive/Explanatory Models. Plans are to apply appropriate multivariate techniques relating independent variables to selected dependent or criteria measures. Some of the techniques considered appropriate at this time are the Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA and AID) programs, step-wise regression, discriminant function analysis, or Bayesian analysis. Form #6 will comprise the source of the majority of the independent variables, in addition to scores obtained from the standardized behavioral instruments. Criteria measures considered appropriate would be clients' offense rates; Goal Attainment scores relating to service:

outcome; or perhaps, a dichotomy on groups of clients who commit no further target offenses compared to clients who commit two or more target offenses.

The intent of this analysis is to provide more information in relation to decision-making for more effective services in current and future planning efforts.

Data processing. Automated data processing will be employed to transfer the data to tapes. The programming notes which pertain to CMCS Form #6 (Appendix D³) indicate the character of some of the summary statistics. Offense rates and target offenses rates will be reported and analyzed for differences quarterly.

The t test for difference between means will be used for Design I.

Data for Design II will be analyzed in a two factor repeated measures analysis of variance design as follows:

	<u>Baseline--</u> Before <u>Treatment</u>		<u>Follow up--</u> After <u>Treatment</u>
<u>Study Group</u>	b_1		b_2
CMCS	a_1	G_1	G_1
Control	a_2	G_2	G_2
<u>Contrast</u>			
Current, o/s Service area	a_3	G_3	G_3
Prior, w/in service area	a_4	G_4	G_4
Prior, o/s service area	a_5	G_5	G_5

Where the symbol b designates time factor and the subscripts 1 and 2 designate baseline and follow-up respectively. The symbol a designates the study groups. The symbol G represents the criterion measures for each of the study groups.

Design III will be analyzed in the same format as above, with the addition of the "during service" time element.

The Oregon Research Institute is developing a proposal to design a cost-effectiveness analysis, including data elements, such as tracking costs associated with treatment alternatives. A letter indicating some of the preliminary ideas is attached. A more detailed proposal will be developed and submitted by the Oregon Research Institute within the near future (see Appendix D⁵).

Appendix D¹

Case Management Corrections Services Evaluation
Work Plan

CASE MANAGEMENT CORRECTIONS SERVICES EVALUATION WORK PLAN

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
<u>I. PROCESS OBJECTIVES ASSESSMENT</u>					
1. Review & Finalize Process Objective Statements (mo. 2)	x	x	x		
2. Review & Finalize Data Forms 1-6 (mo. 3)	x	x	x		
3. Data Collection Forms 1-6 (monthly)	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
4. Data Reduction & Summary Report Forms 1-5 (monthly)	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX		
5. Present Progress Reports (quarterly)	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x		
6. Create Punch Card File Forms 4 & 5 (mo. 4)	x				
7. Programming for Report Generation, Forms 4 & 5 (mo. 5)	x				
<u>II. OUTCOME OBJECTIVES ASSESSMENT</u>					
<u>A. Client-Based Target Crimes Predictions.</u>					
1. Select Data Elements (mo. 1)	x				
2. Select Area Samples (4 areas) from Juvenile Court Referral Ledger (mo. 3)	x				
3. Collect Data-Elements Available on Punched Card Files & Create New Card Deck (mo. 3)	x				
4. Complete Data Collection from Sample Case Files Code & Punch into Above Decks (mo. 3-8)	XXXXXX				

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
5. Programming for Analysis (mo. 6)	x				
6. Mult.-Var. Analysis to Develop Regression Predictors of Target Incidents by Age/Area Study Groups (mo. 9)	x				
7. Analyze Differences between Predict. & Observed Target Incidents (Yr. 2, mo. 2 & 12; Yr. 3, mo. 1; Yr. 4, mo. 1; Yr. 5, mo. 1)		x	x	x	x
8. Present Results (Yr. 2, mo. 3; Yr. 3, mo. 1; Yr. 4, mo. 1; Yr. 5, mo. 1)		x	x	x	x
B. Offense Rate					
1. Finalize Seriousness Indices (mo. 3)	x				
2. Collect Contrast Data from Historical Sample Files (mo. 3-8)	xxxxxxx				
3. Collect 12 months Baseline Data for 3 <u>Current</u> Study Groups (mo. 1)	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx		
4. Collect Service-Period Data for 3 Current Study Groups (mo. 3)	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xx	
5. Collect Follow-up Data for 3 Current Study Groups (mo. 6)	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	
6. Compute Offense Rates for Above Groups (mo. 3)	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	
7. Collect Client-Based Profile Date (From 6) (mo. 1)	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx		

Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
8. Administer Standardized Behavioral Instruments (mo. 1)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx		
9. Score Above Instruments	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx		
10. Analysis of Offense Rates, Profile Data, and Beh. Scores within & among Comparison Groups (mo. 7 and every 3 mos. thereafter)	x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
11. Presentation of Results (mo. 8 and every 3 mos. thereafter)	x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	
C. Goal Attainment Assessment					
1. Training (mo. 1)	x				
2. Design or Adapt Forms (mo. 1)	x				
3. 300 Follow-up Interviews to Assess Goal Attainment (to begin 3-6 mo. after close of service) (mo. 7)	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx	
4. Data Analysis (Yr. 1, mo. 11 and every 3 mos. thereafter)	x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x	
5. Present Results (Yr. 1, mo. 12 and every 3 mos. thereafter)	x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x	
D. Multivariate Analysis for Development of Predictive/Explanatory Models Using CMCS Client Data Files Generated Above (Yrs. 2,3,4; mo. 11, 12)		xx	xx		xx

Appendix D²

Data Source Documents

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962 O 161501

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962 O 161501

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICAL CARD

A. COURT Montgomery County Juvenile Court

D. DATE OF BIRTH 01/09/48

B. CHILD'S NAME OR NUMBER Doc, John D.

E. AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL 15

C. ADDRESS 327 Lincoln St. - Stanton

F. SEX: 1 Male 2 Female 1

G. RACE: 1 White 2 Negro 3 Indian 4 Other 1

Enter only one code in the designated code box for each major category from "1" to "9"

H. DATE OF REFERRAL 02/08/63

I. REASON REFERRED 12

M. MANNER OF HANDLING 2

I. REFERRED BY
1 Law enforcement agency
2 School department
3 Social agency
4 Probation officer
5 Parents or relatives
6 Court
7 Other (specify)

Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic)
01 Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
02 Murder by negligence
03 forcible rape
04 Robbery: Purse snatching by force
05 Robbery: All except purse snatching
06 Assault: Aggravated
07 Assault: All except aggravated
08 Burglary—breaking or entering
09 Auto theft: Unauthorized use
10 Auto theft: All except unauthorized use
11 Larceny: Shoplifting
12 Larceny: All except shoplifting
13 Weapons—carrying, possessing, etc.
14 Sex offenses (except forcible rape)
15 Violation of drug laws: Narcotic
16 Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic
17 Drunkenness
18 Disorderly conduct
19 Vandalism
20 Other (specify)

N. DATE OF DISPOSITION 03/02/63

J. PRIOR DELINQUENCY (excluding traffic) REFERRALS
a. This calendar year — 0
b. In prior years — 1

Offenses applicable to juveniles only (excluding traffic)
21 Running away
22 Truancy
23 Violation of curfew
31 Driving while intoxicated
32 Hit and run
33 Reckless driving
34 Ungovernable behavior
35 Possessing or drinking of liquor
36 Other (specify)

O. DISPOSITION 13
00 Waived to criminal court
01 Complaint not substantiated
02 Dismissed: Not proved or found not involved
03 Complaint substantiated
04 No transfer of legal custody
05 Transferred: Warned, adjusted, counseled
06 Held open without further action
07 Probation officer to supervise
08 Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service
09 Runaway returned to
10 Other (specify)

K. CASE PENDING DISPOSITION 03
00 No detention or shelter care overnight
01 Detention or shelter care overnight or longer
02 Detention home
03 Foster family home
04 Other place (specify)

Traffic offenses
31 Driving while intoxicated
32 Hit and run
33 Reckless driving
34 Ungovernable behavior
35 Possessing or drinking of liquor
36 Other (specify)
Neglect (abuse, desertion, inadequate care, etc.)
51 Specify
Special proceedings (adoption, consent to marry, etc.)
61 Specify

Transfer of legal custody to:
21 Public institution for delinquents
22 Other public institution
23 Public agency or department (including court)
24 Private agency or institution
25 Individual
26 Other (specify)
99 Inapplicable—Special Proceeding

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA (for court's use)

P. PRIOR TRAFFIC AND NEGLECT REFERRALS
a. Total No. of prior traffic referrals 0
b. Total No. of prior neglect referrals 1

V. LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF CHILD
In own home:
01 With both parents 01
02 With mother and stepfather
03 With father and stepmother
04 With mother only
05 With father only
06 In home of relatives
07 In foster family home
08 In institution
09 In independent living arrangements
10 In other place (specify)

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR USE OF COURT

Q. DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES
Need for Diagnostic Services
Indicated (to be indicated) Not indicated (to be indicated)
a. Psychological 1 2 3 1
b. Psychiatric 1 2 3 2
c. Medical 1 2 3 3
d. Social 1 2 3 1

W. MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS
01 Parents married and living together
One or both parents dead:
02 Both dead 01
03 Father dead
04 Mother dead
Parents separated:
05 Divorced or legally separated
06 Father deserted mother
07 Mother deserted father
08 Other reason (specify)
09 Parents not married to each other
In other status (specify)

R. ESTIMATED MENTAL CAPACITY
1 Below average 2 Above average 2
3 Average 4 Not determined

X. FAMILY INCOME (Annual)
1 Receiving public assistance at time of referral
Not receiving public assistance at time of referral
2 Under \$3,000 3
3 \$3,000 to \$4,999
4 \$5,000 to \$9,999
5 \$10,000 and over
6 Unknown

S. SCHOOL ATTAINMENT & ADJUSTMENT
a. Years of schooling completed: 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 or more 08
b. Grade placement in relation to age:
1 Retarded 2 Advanced 1
3 At expected level 4 Inapplicable (not in school)
c. Serious or persistent school adjustment:
1 Yes 2 No 3 Inapplicable (not in school) 1

T. EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL STATUS
Out of School In School
Not employed 1 5
Employed:
Full time 2 6 5
Part time 3 7
Noted due to school 4 1

Y. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE 2
1 Rural
2 Urban - predominantly residential
3 Urban - predominantly business or industrial area
4 Suburban

U. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (of child) IN COUNTY 2
0 Not currently resident of County
1 Less than one year
2 One but less than five years
3 Five years or more

K.P

MONTH

September

AGE

CASE NUMBER

COUNSELOR

DETENTION

REASON REFERRED

Code #

15	38,887	Wollenweber	✓	dependency	c
16	38,892	Lacfield	✓	runaway	
17	38,893	✓	✓	✓	
15	38,894	✓	✓	✓	
17	38,895	Grigg	✓	del. behavior	c
12	38,896	Hoppe	✓	mischievous	i
16	38,897	Lacfield	✓	runaway	
16	32,107	Wahlstrom		del. behavior	c
14	35,219-A	Grigg	✓	theft	v
13	37,334-C	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	38,899	Taylor		dependency	j
	9476-B				
15	38,900	Wahlstrom		del. behavior	c
1 mov.	38,901	Buyer		dep. service	e
14	21,316-13	Quake	✓	unmanageable	h
17	28,664	Nicks	✓	runaway	
13	21,248-A	Conrad		mischievous	a
13	21,248-A	✓	✓	theft	v
16	38,905	Helson	✓	dependency service	a
17	38,904	Hoppe	✓	del. behavior	c

1-1
Form 1
Temp

MULTNTRN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
AND RONALD E. LONG HOME
STATISTICAL DATA

IDENTIFICATION

CHILD'S ID# ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ NAME _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)
COUNSELOR ID# _____ ADD. _____
(Street) (City)
TRANSACTION 1=NEW 2=UPDATE 9=DELETE
CENSUS TRACT _____
SCHOOL CODE _____
AGE AT REFERRAL _____ (yrs)
SEX 1=MALE 2=FEMALE ETHNIC GROUP^a _____
NUMBER CHILDREN IN FAMILY _____

CASE ACTIVITY

1. REFERRAL DATE (mo) (yr)
2. REFERRED BY^b _____
3. NUMBER DEL. REFERRALS THIS YR _____
(INCLUDE CURRENT REFERRAL)
4. CARE PENDING DISPOSITION^c _____
5. REASON REFERRED^d _____
6. COURT HEARING 1=YES 2=NO
7. IF YES, ALLEGATION 1=CONTEST 2=NOT CONTEST
8. DISPOSITION DATE (mo) (yr)
9. DISPOSITION^e _____
10. PLACEMENT^f _____ (complete only if item #9,
DISPOSITION, was coded 03, 16, 17).

NOTE: Footnotes a thru f below denote code numbers for item footnotes.

^a ETHNIC GROUP CODES:

- 1 white 4 Mexican
2 black 5 Other
3 Am Indian

^b REFERRAL SOURCE CODES:

- 01 Portland Police
02 Mult Co Sheriff
03 Other pol or sher
04 School
05 Social Agency
06 Juv Ct Enslr
07 Parent or relative
08 Other court
09 Self
10 Other

^c CARE PENDING CODES:

(IF MORE THAN 1 CODE

APPLIES ADD APPROP

CODES & ENTER SUM)

- 00 None overnight
01 Rocky Butte Jail
02 D.E. Long Home
04 Foster Care
08 Shelter care
16 Hospital
32 Other

^d REASON REFERRED:

(OFFENSES APPLY JUV
& ADULTS)

- 01 Motor veh theft
02 Hrs. motor veh
03 Take & use motor veh
04 Burg in dwelling
05 Burg not in dwelling
06 Unlawful entry dwell
07 Trespass
08 Loiter at a school
09 Ent veh with int steal
10 Asslt & rob unarmed by
force or threat
11 Asslt & rob-armed
12 Larceny from person
13 Larceny from store
"shoplift"
14 Larceny, generally
15 Rec & conceal stln prop
16 Obt money or prop false
pretns
17 Forgery
18 Dabazzlement

- 19 Asslt intent to rape
20 Rape
21 Prostitution
22 Indecent exposure
23 Sex abuse/child "molest"
24 Sex, other
25 Assault
26 Assault & battery
27 Assault with weapon
28 Assault intent to kill
29 Homicide
30 Extortion
31 Damaging veh
32 Deface bldg "vandalism"
33 Dstrctn persnl/real prop
34 Arson
35 Disorderly conduct
36 Resist/intfr with arrest
37 Riot
38 Unlawful poss firearms
39 Carry concealed weapon
40 Harass/obscene phone call
41 Cruelty to animals
42 Fish & game offenses
43 Poss narc/dangerous drug
44 Sale narc/dangerous drug
(OFFENSES APPLY JUV ONLY)

- 45 Truancy
46 Runaway
47 Beyond parental control
48 MIP alcohol
49 MIP tobacco
50 Use of drugs
51 Other

(DEPENDENCY)

- 52 Abandoned
53 Fail pro care, guid, prot
54 Cruel by par(crotnl/plscl)
(SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS)
55 Housing-del-dep-AWOL
& material witness
56 Investigative-del-dep
57 Other, reviews, etc

^e DISPOSITION CODES:

- 01 Remand
(CHGE NOT SUBSTNTD)
02 Found not inv by enslr
03 Dismissed at ct hearing
(CHARGE SUBSTNTD NO HEARING)
04 Handled concurrently with
other referral

- 05 Warn & close
06 Place on informl superv
07 Cont on informl superv
08 Ret to (specify via item 10)
09 Ret to other jrsdn
10 Rfrd to other agency/indiv
(CHARGE SUBSTNTD AT HEARING)
11 Handled concurrently with
other referral
12 Dismissed
13 Place on forml probn
14 Contd on forml probn
15 Suspend commt
16 Commtd to (specify via item 10)
17 Rfrd to (specify via item 10)
18 Rfrd to other jrsdn
(SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS)
19 Rfrd probt ct/com St Hcs
20 Form commt/prntl rights
21 Other

^f PLACEMENT CODES:
(FOSTER CARE)

- 01 Court
02 Welfare
03 Other
(YOUTH CARE)
04 Acheson House
05 B & G Aid
06 Carol Hse
07 Inn, The
08 Mult Co YCC
09 Youth Adv B/G
10 Youth Chr st
11 Yeon, Alfred
12 Mod Cit 1
13 Mod Cit 2
14 Other

(INSTITUTIONS)

- 15 Childs Pm Hm
16 Christie
17 Dumasch
18 Elgefild
19 Fairview
20 Hillcrest
21 Louise
22 Mac Laren
23 Perry Cen.
24 St. Marys
25 V. St. Rose
26 Individual
27 Other

IDENTIFICATION		NAME		
TRANS 1=new 2=update 9=delete		(Last)	(First)	(Middle)
CO. HON ID#		ADD. (Street)		
CHILD ID#		(City) (State)		
NUMBER DEL. REFRLS PRIOR YRS				
DATE OF BIRTH	(mo) (day) (yr)			
AGE AT REFRL	(yrs)	CENSUS TRACT		
SEX 1=male 2=female		SCHOOL CODE		
		ETHNIC GROUP ^a		
CASE ACTIVITY		6. COURT HEARING 1=yes 2=no		
1. REFERRAL DATE	(mo) (yr)	7. IF YES, ALLEGATION 0=not appl, 1=contested 2=not contested		
2. REFERRED BY ^b		8. DISPOSITION DATE (mo) (yr)		
3. TOTAL # DEL. REFRLS DURING CAL YR OF CURRENT REFERRAL		9. DISPOSITION ^c		
4. CARE PLACING DISPOSITION ^c		10. PLACEMENT ^d (complete only if item #9, DISPOSITION, was coded 09,20,21,22,28)		
5. REASON REFERRED		11. PLACEMENT OF CHOICE ^e (Designate type of care child needs, even if placement was not made)		
NOTE: Footnotes a thru f below denote coded responses to item footnoted.				
ETHNIC GRP CODES: 1 white 4 Mexican 2 black 5 Oriental 3 Am Indian 6 Other				
SOURCE CODES: 01 Port Police 02 Milt Co Sheriff 03 Other police or sheriff 04 School 05 Social agency 06 Juv Ct Sheriff 07 Parent or relative 08 Other court 09 Self 10 Other				
CARE PLACING CODES: (IF MORE THAN 1 CODE APPLIES ADD APPROP CODES & ENTER SUM) 00 None overnight 01 Rocky Hill Jail 02 D.E. Long Home 03 Foster care 04 Shelter care 05 Hospital 06 Other				
REASON REFERRED: (OFFENSES APPLY JUV & ADULTS) 01 Motor veh theft 02 Poss motor veh 03 Take/use motor veh 04 Burg in dwell 05 Burg not in dwell 06 Unlawful entry dwell 07 Trespass 08 Enter at a school 09 Ent veh/int steal 10 Assault & rob, unarmed 11 Assault & rob, armed 12 Larceny from person 13 Larceny from store "shoplift" 14 Larceny, generally 15 Rec/conceal stolen prop 16 Obt money/prop false pretense 17 Forgery 18 Embezzlement				
19 Assault/intent to rape 20 Rape 21 Prostitution 22 Indecent exposure 23 Sex abuse, "child molest" 24 Sex, other, "voyeurism" 25 Assault 26 Assault & Battery 27 Assault with weapon 28 Assault/intent to kill 29 Homicide 30 Extortion 31 Damaging veh 32 Deface bldg "vandalism" 33 Destroy personal/real prop 34 Arson 35 Disorderly conduct 36 Resist, infr/arrest 37 Riot 38 Unlawful poss firearm 39 Carry concealed weapon 40 Harass/obscene phone call 41 Cruelty to animals 42 Fish/game offenses 43 Poss narc/dangerous drug 44 Sale narc/dangerous drug (OFFENSES APPLY JUV ONLY) 45 Truancy 46 Runaway 47 Beyond parental control 48 MIP alcohol 49 Curfew 50 Use of drugs 51 Use of inhalants 52 Other (DEPENDENCY) 53 Abandoned 54 Fail provd care, guid, prot 55 Eval by par, cntnl/phocel (SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS) 56 Housing del, dep, military 57 Investigative del/dep 58 Other, reviews, etc.				
DISPOSITION CODES: 01 Remand 02 Found not inv by ansr or child disappeared 03 Dismissed at ct hearing				
(CHARGE SUBMITTED NO HEARING) 04 Handled concitly/other refrrl 05 Warn/close 06 Place on informal supervision 07 Cont on informal superv 08 Cont on formal probn 09 Ret to (specify via item 10) 10 Ret to other jrsdn 11 Rfrd to other court, agency/indiv 12 Superv, et, dep 13 Superv, wlftr, dep 14 Superv, other, dep (CHARGE SUBMITTED AT HEARING) 15 Handled concitly/other referral 16 Reprimand 17 Place on formal probn 18 Cont on formal probn 19 Suspnd cmnt 20 Revoke suspnd cmnt (specify via item 10) 21 Comtd to (specify via item 10) 22 Rfrd to (specify via item 10) 23 Rfrd to other jrsdn 24 Superv, et, dep 25 Superv, wlftr, dep 26 Superv, other, dep (SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS) 27 Term/prntl rights 28 Perm comt/prntl rights (specify via item 10) 29 Other				
PLACEMENT CODES: (INSTITUTIONS) 00 Not appl (POSTER CARE) 01 Court 02 Welfare 03 Relative 04 Other YOUTH CARE 05 Acheson Hse 06 B & O Aid 07 Carroll Hse 08 Inn, The 09 Exd Cit 1 10 Exd Cit 2 11 Milt Co YCC 12 Seghara 13 Yawn 14 Youth Adv R/O 15 Youth Christ 16 Other 55 Childs Fm Hm 56 Christie 57 Darnasch 58 Edgfield 59 Fairview 60 Hillcrest 61 Louis 62 McLaren 63 Farry Cen 64 St. Marys 65 V. St. Rose 66 Waverly 67 OSCp. parole status 68 Other (ADDITIONAL PLACEMENT NEEDED for item 11 only) 90 Home security dx/urgent cntr 91 other				

Revision 1--1-1-72

STATISTICAL DATA FORM

IDENTIFICATION

TRANS: new 2=update 9=delete
 JUVENILE ID#
 CHILD ID#
 NUMBER DEL. REFRLS PRIOR YRS
 DATE OF BIRTH
 (mo) (day) (yr)
 AGE AT REFRL
 SEX 1=male 2=female

NAME
 (Last) (First) (Middle)
 ADD.
 (Street)
 (City) (State)
 CENSUS TRACT
 SCHOOL CODE
 ETHNIC GROUP^a

CASE ACTIVITY

1. REFERRAL DATE
 (mo) (yr)
 2. REFERRED BY^b
 3. TOTAL # DEL. REFRLS DURING CAL YR
 OF CURRENT REFERRAL
 4. CARE PENDING DISPOSITION^c
 5. REASON REFERRED^d

6. FORECAL COURT HEARING? 1=yes 2=no
 7. IF YES, WAS CHRG CONFSTD? 1=yes 2=no
 IF NO, CODE 0=not appl
 8. DISPOSITION DATE
 (mo) (yr)
 9. DISPOSITION^e
 10. PLACEMENT^f
 11. PLACEMENT OF CHOICE^f (Code same or
 diff. from actual placement)

NOTE: Footnotes a thru f below denote
 coded responses to item footnoted.

^a ETHNIC GRP CODES:

1 white 4 Mexican
 2 black 5 Oriental
 3 Am Indian 6 Other

^b REFERRAL SOURCE CODES:

01 Port Police
 02 Milt Co Shrf
 03 Other police or shrf
 04 School
 05 Social agency
 06 Juv Ct Chnlr
 07 Parent or relative
 08 Other court
 09 Self
 10 Other

^c CARE PENDING CODES:

(IF MORE THAN 1 CODE
 APPLIES, ADD APPROP
 CODES & ENTER SUM)

00 None overnight
 01 Rocky Mtn Jail
 02 D.E. Long Home
 04 Foster care
 05 Shelter care
 16 Hospital
 32 Other

^d REASON REFERRED:

(OFFENSES APPLY JUV
 & ADULTS)

01 Motor veh theft
 02 Poss motor veh
 03 Take/use motor veh
 04 Burg in dwell
 05 Burg not in dwell
 06 Unlawful entry dwell
 07 Trespass
 08 Loiter at a school
 09 Ent veh/int steal
 10 Asslt & rib, unarmed
 by force or threat
 11 Asslt & rob, armed
 12 Larceny from person
 13 Larceny from store
 "shoplift"
 14 Larceny, generally
 15 Rec/prop stln prop
 16 Ch. money/prop
 false pretns
 17 Forgery

1) Asslt/intent to rape
 20 Rape
 21 Prostitution
 22 Indecent exposure
 23 Sex abuse, "child molest"
 24 Sex, other, "voyeurism"
 25 Assault
 26 Assault & Battery
 27 Assault with weapon
 28 Assault/intent to kill
 29 Homicide
 30 Extortion
 31 Damaging veh
 32 Deface bldg "vandalism"
 33 Distrctn person/real prop
 34 Arson
 35 Disorderly conduct
 36 Resist, intrfr/arrest
 37 Riot
 38 Unlawful poss firearm
 39 Carry concealed weapon
 40 Harass/obscn phone call
 41 Cruelty to animals
 42 Fish/game offenses
 43 Poss narc/dangerous drug
 44 Sale narc/dangerous drug
 (OFFENSES APPLY JUV ONLY)

45 Truancy
 46 Runaway
 47 Beyond parental control
 48 MIP alcohol
 49 Curfew
 50 Use of drugs
 51 Use of inhalants
 52 Other
 (DEPENDENCY)

53 Abandoned
 54 Fail privd care, guid, prot
 55 Cruel by par, emtl/physcl
 (SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS)
 56 Housing del, dep, militry
 AWOL & matrl witness
 57 Investigative del/dep
 58 Other, reviews, etc.

^e DISPOSITION CODES:

01 Remand
 02 Found not inv by cnslr
 or child disappeared
 03 Dismissed at ct hearing

(CHARGE SUBSTND NO HEARING)

04 Handled concnctly/other refrl
 05 Warn/clone
 06 Place on informl suprvision
 07 Cont on informl suprv
 08 Cont on forml probn
 09 Ret to (specfy via item 10)
 10 Ret to other jrsdn
 11 Rfrd to other court, agency/indiv
 12 Suprvn, ct, dep
 13 Suprvn, wlf, dep
 14 Suprvn, other, dep

(CHARGE SUBSTND AT HEARING)

15 Handled concnctly/other referral
 16 Reprimand
 17 Place on forml probn
 18 Cont on forml probn
 19 Suspnd cmmt
 20 Revoke suspnd cmmt (specfy via it. 10)
 21 Comtd to (specfy via item 10)
 22 Rtrnd to (specfy via item 10)
 23 Rtrnd to other jrsdn
 24 Suprvn, ct, dep
 25 Suprvn, wlf, dep
 26 Suprvn, other, dep

(SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS)

27 Term/prntl rights
 28 Perm count/prntl rights
 (specfy via item 10)

^f PLACEMENT CODES:

(INSTITUTIONS)
 00 Own home or
 no change
 (FOSTER CARE)
 02 Welfare- CSD
 03 Relative
 04 Other
 (YOUTH CARE)
 05 Achenon Hse
 06 B & G Aid
 07 Carroll Hse
 08 Inv, The
 11 Milt. Co. Boys
 Center
 12 Seghers Hse
 13 Yawn B/G
 14 Youth Adv B/G
 15 Youth Christ
 16 Other
 55 Chldns Fm Hm
 56 Christie
 57 Dammasch
 58 Edgefield
 59 Fairview
 60 Hillcrest
 61 Louise
 62 McLaren
 63 Larry Cn
 64 St. Marys
 65 V. St. Rose
 66 Waverly
 67 CSD
 parole status
 68 Other
 (ADDITIONAL PLCMNT NEEDED
 for item 11 only)
 90 Media security
 dx/trmnt entr

MULTNOMAH COUNTY JUVENILE COURT & DONALD E. LONG HOME

STATISTICAL DATA FORM

Revision 2--1-1-72

IDENTIFICATION

TRANS 1=new 2=update 9=delete
 COUNSELOR ID#
 CHILD ID#
 NUMBER DEL REFRLS PRIOR YRS
 DATE OF BIRTH.
 (mo) (day) (yr)
 AGE AT REFRL
 SEX 1=male 2=female

NAME
 (last) (First) (Middle)
 ADD.
 (Street)
 (City) (State)
 CENSUS TRACT
 SCHOOL CODE
 ETHNIC GROUPa

CASE ACTIVITY

1. REFERRAL DATE
 (mo) (yr)
 2. REFERRED BYb
 3. TOTAL # DEL. REFRLS DUR. CAL
 YR OF CURRENT REFERRAL
 4. CARE PENDING DISPOSITIONc
 5. REASON REFERREDd
 6. FORMAL COURT HEARING? 1=yes 2=no
 7. IF YES, WAS CHRG CONTSTD? 1=yes 2=no
 IF NO, CODE 0=not appl
 8. DISPOSITION DATE
 (mo) (yr)
 9. DISPOSITIONe
 10. PLACEMENTf
 11. PLACEMENT OF CHOICEf (Code same or
 diff. from actual placement.)

NOTE: Superscript letters a thru f above, refer to response categories
 and codes on the Statistical Data Form Code Sheet, Revision 2, 1-1-72.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND DONALD E. LONG HOME

Statistical Data Form Code Sheet

ETHNIC ORP CODES:

- 1 white 4 Mexican
2 black 5 Oriental
3 Am Indian 6 Other

REFERRAL SOURCE CODES:

- 01 Port Police
02 Mult Co Sheriff
03 Other police or sheriff
04 School
05 Social agency
06 Juv Ct. Counselor
07 Parent or relative
08 Other court
09 Self
10 Other

CARE PLACEMENT CODES:

(IF MORE THAN 1 CODE APPLIES, ADD APPROP CODES & ENTER SUM)

- 00 None overnight
01 Rocky Butte Jail
02 D. E. Long Home
04 Foster care
08 Shelter care
16 Hospital
32 Other

REASON RETURNED:

(OFFENSES APPLY JUV & ADULTS)

- 01 Motor veh theft
02 Poss stolen m vehicle
03 Unauth use vehicle
04 Burg 1st degree (BID)
05 Burg 2nd degree (BID)
06 Crim trespass-dwell
07 Crim trespass-premis
08 Loitering-school
10 Robbery 2nd-3rd deg
11 Robbery 1st degree
13 Theft 2nd degree, shoplift only
14 Theft 1st & 2nd deg.
15 Theft by rec & conceal
16 Theft by deception
17 Forgery
19 Rape, non-forcible
20 Rape, forcible

- 21 Prostitution
22 Public indecency
23 Sex abuse, child molest
25 Menacing
26 Assault 3rd degree
27 Assault 2nd degree
28 Assault 1st degree
29 Homicide
30 Theft by extortion
31 Criminal mischief-vehicle
32 Criminal mischief-bldg.
33 Criminal mischief-pers prop
34 Arson
35 Disorderly conduct
36 Resist arrest-interfere arrest
37 Riot
38 Unlawful poss firearm
39 Carry concealed weapon
40 Harassment-obscene calls
41 Cruelty to animals
42 Fish & game violations
43 Poss narc-dangerous drug
44 Sale narc-dangerous drug
(OFFENSES APPLY JUVENILE ONLY)
45 Truancy
46 Runaway
47 Beyond parental control
48 MIP alcohol
49 Curfew

- 50 Use of drugs
51 Use of inhalants
52 Other
(EMERGENCY)
53 Abandoned
54 Fail provd care, guid, prot
55 Cruel by par, cruel/physic
(SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS)
56 Housing del, dep, military
AWOL & material witness
57 Investigative del/dep
58 Other, reviews, etc.

DISPOSITION CODES:

- 01 Remand
02 Found not inv by counsel or child disappeared
03 Dismissed at ct hearing

(CHARGE SUBSTITUTED NO HEARING)

- 04 Handled concurrently/other referral
05 Warn/close
06 Place on informal supervision
07 Cont on informal supervision
08 Cont on formal probation
09 Ret to (specify via item 10)
10 Ret to other jurisdiction
11 Rfrd to other court, agency/indiv
12 Supervision, et., dep.
13 Supervision, CSD, dep.
14 Supervision, other, dep.

(CHARGE SUBSTITUTED AT HEARING)

- 15 Handled concurrently/other referral
16 Reprimand
17 Place on formal probation
18 Continued on formal probation
19 Suspended commitment
20 Revoke susp court (specify via it.10)
21 Commit to (specify via item 10)
22 Returned to (specify via item 10)
23 Returned to other jurisdiction
24 Supervision, et. dep.
25 Supervision, CSD, dep.
26 Supervision, other, dep.
(SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS)
27 Termination parental rights
28 Perm court/parental rights (specify via item 10)
29 Other

PLACEMENT CODES

- 00 Own home or no change

(FOSTER CARE)

- 02 CSD
03 Relative
04 Other
(YOUTH CARE)
05 Adoption Hse
06 B & G Aid
07 Carroll Hse
08 Inn, The
11 Mult County Boys Center
12 Baghers Hse
13 Yaum B/G
14 Youth Adv B/G
15 Youth Christ
16 Other

(RESIDENTIAL)

- 55 Childs Pm Hm
56 Christie
57 Damach
58 Edgefield
59 Fairview
60 Hillcrest
61 Louise
62 McLaren
63 Parry Center
64 St. Mary's
65 Villa St. Rose
66 Waverly
67 CSD parole status
68 Other
(ADDITIONAL PLACEMENT NEED for item 11 only)
90 Medm security dx/trtmt cntr
91 Other

HIGH SCHOOL CODES*

Portland High School Code

- Adams 02
Cleveland 04
Franklin 06
Grant 08
Jackson 10
Jefferson 12
Lincoln 14
Madison 16
Marshall 18
Roosevelt 20
Washington 22
Wilson 24

Multnomah County High School Code

- Karlov 26
Centennial 28
Corbett 30
David Douglas 32
Graham 34
Parkrose 36
Reynolds 38
Out of county 00
Foster care 00
Youth care 00
Unknown 00

* See SDF Manual for grade schools located in each high school attendance area.

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
FACE SHEET**

LAST NAME		X-Reference: Div. File _____ Welfare File: _____		RACE	RELIGION
(Indicate if delinquent with *) CHILDREN'S FIRST NAMES	ADDRESS	BIRTH DATE	BIRTHPLACE	SCHOOL OR OCCUPATION	LEGAL CUSTODIA
PARENT'S NAMES	ADDRESS	BIRTH DATE	HOME & BUSINESS PHONE	OCCUPATION EMPLOYER	SOCIAL SECURITY
FA					
MO					
S.FA					
S.MO					
OTHER					

ADDRESS CHANGE

PHYSICIAN &
MEDICAL PLAN

INTERESTED AGENCIES,
RELATIVES, ETC.

MOTHER'S FORMER
POUSES, DATES OF MARRIAGE

FATHER'S FORMER
POUSES, DATES OF MARRIAGE

COURT CONTACTS

DATE	REASON FOR REFERRAL	NO. DAYS DETEN- TION	FORMAL HEARING DATE	DISPO- SITION DATE	DISPOSITION

[illegible][illegible]

Appendix D³

CMCS Forms 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6
CMCS Form #6 Items by Collection Source
Programming Notes for CMCS Form #6

Name		Birthdate		School		Case Manager	
Address		Phone		CDR#			
Father		Add.		Phone		Siblings	
Mother		Add.		Phone		Ref.	
Stepfather		Add.		Phone		Age	
Stepmother		Add.		Phone			
Date Opened		Reason		Date to Case Mngr.		Date First Contact	
Date Closed		Reason		Date Transferred Out		Reason	
Case Status							

Referrals During Service		Petition Date	Other Agencies Involved
Date	Reason	Hearing Date	1.
1.		Date Last Dictation	2.
2.		Employer	3.
3.		Address	4.
4.		Phone	5.
5.		Volunteer	
6.		Phone	

Staffing Date	Persons Involved											
Service Objectives	Contacts											
Month												
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												

197

CASE COURT

REFERENCES AND CITATIONS

21. Percent Total Referrals (20/07) x 100.....

REASON: CASE A CLOSED

33 SERVICE OF PROCESS.....
REGIONAL IMPORT/EXPORT CASES

38-00000-07

58 U. S. Military.....

CASE MANAGEMENT CORRECTIONS SERVICE
CASE REPORT FOR THE MONTH
ENDED _____, 197
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTER

SOUTHEAST SOUTH ALBINA NORTH ALBINA NORTH

	SOUTHEAST	SOUTH ALBINA	NORTH ALBINA	NORTH	TOTAL		
01. Number of Case Managers							
CASE COUNT							
02 Carried Forward from Last Month							
03 New Assignments (includes CRAM transfers)							
04 Transferred in from Field Counselors							
05 Total Assignments (03+04)							
06 Ave. Caseload per Case Manager (05/01)							
07 TOTAL CASES CARRIED = (02+03+04)							
08 Ave. Caseload per Case Manager (07/01)							
09 Transferred Out							
10 Closed = (28+29+30+31+32+33)							
11 Carried Forward to Next Month 07-(0)+10							
12 Transferred in from Case Manager							
13 Transferred out to Case Manager							
REFERRALS DURING SERVICE							
14 Target Offense							
15 Percent Target Offenses (14/07) x 100							
16 Status Offense							
17 Percent Status Offenses (16/07) x 100							
18 Other Offenses							
19 Percent Other Offenses (18/07) x 100							
20 TOTAL REFERRALS DURING SERV. (14+16+18)							
21 Percent Total Referrals (20/07) x 100							
CASE STATUS							
22 Informal, own home							
23 Informal, other living arrangement							
24 Formal, own home							
25 Formal, other living arrangement							
26 Formal, CSD							
27 Pending							
REASONS CASES CLOSED							
28 Age 18							
29 Moved to Other Jurisdiction							
30 Placed out of Service Area							
31 Training School Placement							
32 Recall							
33 Service Completed							
RESIDUAL MONTH-END CASES							
34 Carried Forward from Last Month							
35 Transferred Out							
36 Closed							
37 Carried Forward to Next Month 34-(35+36)							
ADJUSTED CASE COUNT--INCLUDING RESIDUAL							
38 CARRIED = (07+37)							
39 Carried Forward = (11+37)							
SERVICE COMPONENTS (Specify)							
	Stated	Attained	Attent	%	Case Existing	Other	CIDS
40 Psychological Eval					Resource	Volunteer	Impact Contract
41 Psychiatric Eval							
42 Counseling, Indiv							
43 Counseling, Group							
44 Counseling, Family							
45 Counseling, Multi-Fam							
46 Medical							
47 Dental							
48 Formal Schooling							
49 Tutor							
50 Alternative Educ./Trng							
51 Vocational Training							
52 Job Placement							
53 Recreation Program							
54 Big Brother/Sister							
55 Alternative Living							
56 Residential Care							
57 Improved School Perform							
58 U. S. Military							

CASE MANAGEMENT CORRECTIONS SERVICE
CASE REPORT FOR THE MONTH
ENDED _____, 197

	SOUTH- EAST	SOUTH ALBAMA	NORTH ALBAMA	NORTH	ALL CENTERS
01 Number of Case Managers.....					
<u>CASE COURT</u>					
02 Carried Forward from Last Month.....					
03 New Assignments (includes CRAM transfers)					
04 Transferred in from Field Counselors....					
05 Total Assignments (03+04).....					
06 Ave. Assignment per Case Manager (05/01).					
07 TOTAL CASES CARRIED = (02+03+04).....					
08 Ave. Caseload per Case Manager = (07/01)					
09 Transferred Out.....					
10 Closed = (23+29+30+31+32+33).....					
11 Carried Forward to Next Month 07-(09+10)					
12 Transferred in From Case Manager.....					
13 Transferred Out to Case Manager.....					
<u>REFERRALS DURING SERVICE</u>					
14 Target Offense.....					
15 Percent Target Offenses (14/07) x 100...					
16 Status Offense.....					
17 Percent Status Offenses (16/07) x 100...					
18 Other Offenses.....					
19 Percent Other Offenses (18/07) x 100....					
20 TOTAL REFERRALS DURING SERV. (14+16+18).					
21 Percent Total Referrals (20/07) x 100...					
<u>CASE STATUS</u>					
22 Informal, can here.....					
23 Informal, other living arrangement.....					
24 Formal, can here.....					
25 Formal, other living arrangement.....					
26 Formal, CSD.....					
27 Pending.....					
<u>PERSONS CASES CLOSED</u>					
28 Age 18					
29 Moved to Other Jurisdiction.....					
30 Placed Out of Service Area.....					
31 Training School Placement.....					
32 Remand.....					
33 Service Completed.....					
<u>RESIDUAL PAYMENT CASES</u>					
34 Carried Forward from Last Month.....					
35 Transferred Out.....					
36 Closed.....					
37 Carried Forward to Next Month 34-(35+36)					
<u>ADJUSTED CASE COUNT--INCLUDING RESIDUAL</u>					
38 CARRIED = (07+37).....					
39 Carried Forward = (11+37).....					
<u>SERVICE CASES (Specify)</u>					
	Stated	Attained	Attent	Case Existing	Other CIES
				Resource Volunteer	Project Contract
40 Psychological Eval.....					
41 Psychiatric Eval.....					
42 Counseling, Indiv.....					
43 Counseling, Group.....					
44 Counseling, Family.....					
45 Counseling, Multi-Fam.....					
46 Medical.....					
47 Dental.....					
48 Formal Schooling.....					
49 Tutor.....					
50 Alternative Educ./Trng..					
51 Vocational Training.....					
52 Job Placement.....					
53 Recreation Program.....					
54 Big Brother/Sister.....					
55 Alternate Living.....					
56 Residential Care.....					
57 Improved School Perform.					
58 U. S. Military.....					

Case Management Corrections Service

Case Information

Date / /
Mo Day Yr

ITEM #

I. Client

Name _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Address _____

Phone Number _____

- 1) / _ _ _ _ _ / _ ID Number
- 2) _ _ _ _ _ Census Tract of Address
- 3) _ _ / _ / _ Date of Birth
- 4) _ _ Age
- 5) Sex

1 = male
2 = female

- 6) Ethnic Group

1 = White
2 = Black
3 = American Indian
4 = Mexican American
5 = Oriental
6 = Other, specify, _____

- 7) - Treatment by a physician during past 12 months?
- 1 = yes, specify reason(s) or illness(es) (1) _____
- (2) _____
- 2 = no.
- 8) - Physical disabilities or chronic medical problems?
- 1 = yes, specify (1) _____
- (2) _____
- 2 = no

ITEM #

9) - Are drugs/alcohol a problem for the client at time of staffing?

1 = yes 2 = no 3 = Don't know.

If yes, estimate number of days used during last month by placing a check in the appropriate square.

	<u>Primary drug used</u>	<u>30 days</u>	<u>15-29 days</u>	<u>7-14 days</u>	<u>2-6 days</u>	<u>1-day</u>
Marijuana						
Amphetamines & similar agents						
Barbiturates & Other Sedatives						
Hallucinogens						
Cocaine						
Codine						
Heroin						
Alcohol						
Other, specify						

0) - Client employment status: When case opened:

Hours per week

- 1 = working for money _____
- 2 = Working without pay _____
- 3 = Not working 00

II. Current Referral, Case Processing, and Offense

- 11) - - - -Referral offense I.D.
 12) - - - - -Police Case No.
 13) - - - - -Sheriff Case No.
 14) - - - -Case status at referral incident
 1 = Opened this offense
 2 = Open - prior offense
 3 = Closed - prior offense

Salient dates:

date //

- 15) (1) / / Offense
 mo. day yr.
- 16) (2) / / Law enforcement Custody Report
 mo. day yr.
- 17) (3) / / Referral document, i.e., Custody/Crime Report,
 mo. day yr. received by Court
- 18) (4) / / Assigned to Case Review and Assignment to
 mo. day yr. Manager (CRAM)
- 19) (5) / / First client-CRAM contact
 mo. day yr.
- 20) (6) / / Case Manager's (CM), first contact with
 mo. day yr. client or parent
- 21) (7) / / Court hearing (code 00/00/00 when no Court hearing)
 mo. day yr.
- 22) (8) / / Assigned to Record Room by CRAM.
 mo. day yr.
- 23) (9) / / Assigned to Case Manager by Record Room.
 mo. day yr.
- 24) (10) / / Goal Attainment Staffing
 mo. day yr.
- 25) (11) / / Date CM service completed
 mo. day yr.

26) -- Referred by

- 1 = Police, Portland
- 2 = Sheriff, Multnomah County
- 3 = Other police or sheriff
- 4 = School
- 5 = Social agency
- 6 = Juvenile Court Counselor or Case Manager
- 7 = Probation officer
- 8 = Parent or relative
- 9 = Youth Service Bureau
- 10 = Other, specify _____

27) -- Reason for Referral

Target offenses:

- 04 Burglary First Degree (BFD)
- 05 Burglary Second Degree (B2D)
- 10 Robbery Second-Third Degree
- 11 Robbery First Degree
- 20 Rape, First Degree, Forceful
- 25 Menacing with a weapon
- 26 Assault, Third Degree
- 27 Assault, Second Degree
- 28 Assault, First Degree
- 29 Homicide

Other offenses:

- 01 Motor vehicle theft
- 02 Possession stolen motor vehicle
- 03 Unauthorized use of vehicle
- 06 Criminal trespass, dwelling
- 07 Criminal trespass, premises
- 08 Loitering, school
- 13 Theft Second Degree, Shoplift only
- 14 Theft First and Second Degree
- 15 Theft by receiving and concealing
- 16 Theft by deception
- 17 Forgery
- 19 Rape, non-forceful
- 21 Prostitution
- 22 Public indecency
- 23 Sex abuse, child molest
- 30 Theft by extortion
- 31 Criminal mischief, Third Degree
- 32 Criminal mischief, Second Degree
- 33 Criminal mischief, First Degree
- 34 Arson
- 35 Disorderly conduct
- 36 Resist arrest, interfere with arrest
- 37 Riot
- 38 Unlawful possession firearm
- 39 Carry concealed weapon
- 40 Harassment, obscene calls
- 41 Cruelty to animals

ITEM //

- 42 Fish and game violations
- 43 Criminal activity/use drugs, Marijuana
- 44 Criminal activity/use drugs, other

(OFFENSES APPLY JUVENILE ONLY)

- 45 Truancy
- 46 Runaway
- 47 Beyond parental control
- 48 MIP alcohol
- 49 Curfew
- 51 Use of inhalants

(OFFENSES APPLY JUVENILE & ADULTS)

- 52 All other

28)

Specify weapon for codes 25-29 above

- 0 = not applicable (response codes other than 25-29 above)
- 1 = gun
- 2 = knife
- 3 = blunt instrument
- 4 = specify other _____

29)

Value of property loss (to nearest dollar)

30)

Census Tract of Offense

31)

Time of Offense

- 1 = Midnight to 3 a.m.
- 2 = 3+ a.m. to 6 a.m.
- 3 = 6+ a.m. to 9 a.m.
- 4 = 9+ a.m. to Noon
- 5 = Noon+ to 3 p.m.
- 6 = 3+ p.m. to 6 p.m.
- 7 = 6+ p.m. to 9 p.m.
- 8 = 9+ p.m. to Midnight
- 9 = Unknown.

32)

Location of Offense

- 1 = school building or grounds
- 2 = commercial building
- 3 = residence
- 4 = street
- 5 = vehicle
- 6 = other, specify _____

33)

Number of companions involved in referral incident
(exclude client)

- 0 = 0
- 1 = 1
- 2 = 2
- 3 = 3
- 4 = 4 or more

- 34) _ Total number of individuals charged in referral incident
- 0 = 0
 1 = 1
 2 = 2
 3 = 3
 4 = 4 or more
- 35) _ Time client brought to detention
- 0 = not brought to detention
 1 = Midnight to 3 a.m.
 2 = 3+ a.m. to 6 a.m.
 3 = 6+ a.m. to 9 a.m.
 4 = 9+ a.m. to Noon
 5 = Noon+ to 3 p.m.
 6 = 3+ p.m. to 6 p.m.
 7 = 6+ p.m. to 9 p.m.
 8 = 9+ p.m. to Midnight
 9 = unknown
- 36) _ Detention days (numeric)
- 37) _ Court Hearing
- 1 = yes
 2 = no
- 38) _ Plea on Referral Offense at Hearing
- 1 = admits to petition
 2 = denies petition
 3 = admits to lesser offense
- 39) _ Judge/Referee
- 1 = Deiz
 2 = Knapp
 3 = Lenon
 4 = Lewis
 5 = Dahl
- 40) _ Attorney Representing Client
- 1 = Court appointed
 2 = privately retained
 3 = none

41)

-- -- Disposition Awarded

- 01 = Remand
- 03 = Charge not substantiated (include dismiss, disappearance and den
- 04 = Concurrent with other referral offense or continued without
further action (code Placement Awarded 1)
- 05 = Warn or reprimand
- 06 = Informal probation
- 07 = Formal probation
- 19 = Suspended commitment
- 20 = Revoke suspended commitment
- 21 = commit to CSD for placement in (specify in Placement
Awarded)
- 22 = Return to placement (specify in Placement Awarded)

42)

-- Disposition awarded as recommended?

- 1 = same
- 2 = different

43)

-- Placement awarded

- 1 = own home/no change
- 2 = foster home
- 3 = group home (CSD funded)
- 4 = group home (Impact funded)
- 5 = Residential treatment (CSD funded)
- 6 = residential treatment (Impact funded)
- 7 = MacLaren
- 8 = Hillcrest
- 9 = Other, specify _____

44)

-- Placement awarded as recommended?

- 1 = same
- 2 = different

-- Treatment source (circle those that apply and enter total)

00 = CM only
 01 = CM plus contract/fee
 02 = CM plus other IMPACT-funded program
 04 = CM plus CSD
 08 = CM plus other program not IMPACT funded

Service Objectives:

Recommended and provided by (circle codes that apply to each category):
 98 = Recommended but not available.
 99 = Not recommended.

	<u>Service Categories</u>	<u>Case</u> <u>Mgr.</u>	<u>Con-</u> <u>tract</u>	<u>CSD</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>IMPACT</u>	<u>Non-</u> <u>IMPACT</u>
46)	-- Psychological Eval.		01	02	04	08
47)	-- Psychiatric Eval.		01	02	04	08
48)	-- Counseling, Indiv.	00	01	02	04	08
49)	-- Counseling, Group	00	01	02	04	08
50)	-- Counseling, Family	00	01	02	04	08
51)	-- Counseling, Multi-Fam.	00	01	02	04	08
52)	-- Medical		01	02	04	08
53)	-- Dental		01	02	04	08
54)	-- Alternative Educ/Trng		01	02	04	08
55)	-- Vocational Training		01	02	04	08
56)	-- Job Placement	00	01	02	04	08
57)	-- Residential Care		01	02	04	08
58)	-- Other, Specify _____	00	01	02	04	08
59)	-- Other, Specify _____	00	01	02	04	08

ITEM #

60)

— CM's judgment--after Goal Attainment Staffing--of client's probability for further referral(s) to Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Very low probability				50-50 probability				very high probability

61)

— Supervisor's judgment--after Goal Attainment Staffing--of client's probability for further referral(s) to Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Very low probability				50-50 probability				very high probability

62)

— CSD worker's judgment--after Goal Attainment Staffing--of client's probability for further referral(s) to Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Very low probability				50-50 probability				very high probability

63)

— Staffing Team Leader's judgment--after Goal Attainment Staffing--of client's probability for further referral(s) to Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Very low probability				50-50 probability				very high probability

III. Referral Record

(Include current referral)

- 64) — Total number of Target Referrals
- 65) — Total Number of Status Referrals
- 66) — Total Number of "Other" Referrals
- 67) — Total Number of all Referrals

0 = 0
 1 = 1
 2 = 2
 3 = 3
 4 = 4
 5 = 5
 6 = 6
 7 = 7-10
 8 = 11 or more

- 68) — Client's Age at First Referral

1 = under 10 years	5 = thirteen
2 = 10 years	6 = Fourteen
3 = eleven	7 = Fifteen
4 = twelve	8 = Sixteen
	9 = Seventeen

- 69) — Time between First/This Referral

1 = 0 to 3 months	6 = 3+ to 4 years
2 = 3+ to 6 months	7 = 4+ to 5 years
3 = 6+ to 12 months	8 = 5+ to 6 years
4 = 1+ to 2 years	9 = more than 6 years
5 = 2+ to 3 years	

- 70) — Time between Last /This Referral

1 = 0 to 2 weeks	6 = 6+ to 12 months
2 = 2+ to 4 weeks	7 = 1+ to 2 years
3 = 1+ to 2 months	8 = 2+ to 3 years
4 = 2+ to 4 months	9 = more than 3 years
5 = 4+ to 6 months	

75,

Referrals by Reason (Number each referral and code offense(s) in chronological order, ending with last referral during follow-up period).

[illegible]

V. Case Manager

___ Case Manager ID Number

80)

___ Age of Case Manager

1 = 22 - 27 years

2 = 28 - 33 years

3 = 34 - 39 years

4 = 40 - 45 years

5 = 46 or older

81)

___ Sex of Case Manager

1 = male

2 = female

82)

___ Education of Case Manager (highest degree attained)

1 = H. S. Diploma

2 = Assoc. Degree (2 yr. comm. College)

3 = Bachelor's Degree

4 = MSW

5 = Other Masters Degree

6 = Other Degree

83)

___ Experience

(Years social service field experience, e.g., counseling,
group work).

VI. Household and Family

Name, address, and phone number of someone who will know how to locate you.

Name _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Address _____

Phone Number _____

84)

-- Marital Status of natural or adoptive parent (s) with whom child resides or last resided (exclude foster parents).

01 = married & Living together	06 = legally divorced
02 = both deceased	07 = father deserted mother
03 = father deceased	08 = mother deserted father
04 = mother deceased	09 = not married
05 = legally separated	10 = other status

85)

-- Marital History of natural or adoptive parent (s) with whom child resides or last resided (exclude foster parents).

Father (1st digit)

Mother (2nd digit)

1 = Never Married	1 = Never Married
2 = First Marriage	2 = First Marriage
3 = Second Marriage	3 = Second Marriage
4 = Third or more Marriage	4 = Third or more Marriage

86)

-- Age of Mother

87)

-- Age of Father

88)

— Occupation of Mother, Specify _____

— Occupational Status of Mother (based on 40 hour week)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 = Unemployed | 3 = Employed $\frac{1}{2}$ time |
| 2 = Employed $\frac{1}{4}$ time. | 4 = Employed $\frac{3}{4}$ time |
| | 5 = Employed full-time. |

90)

— If unemployed:

- 1 = does not desire employment
- 2 = poor health, illness or disability
- 3 = inability to find job
- 4 = retired
- 5 = Other, Specify _____

91)

— Occupation of Father, Specify _____

92)

— Occupational Status of Father (based on 40 hour week)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 = Unemployed | 3 = Employed $\frac{1}{2}$ time |
| 2 = Employed $\frac{1}{4}$ time | 4 = Employed $\frac{3}{4}$ time |
| | 5 = Employed full-time. |

93)

— If unemployed:

- 1 = does not desire employment
- 2 = poor health, illness or disability
- 3 = inability to find job
- 4 = retired
- 5 = Other, Specify _____

94)

— Annual Family Earnings (excluding public assistance), total all members of household.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 = 0 | 6 = 5,000 - 5,999 |
| 2 = \$1. - 1,999 | 7 = 6,000 - 6,999 |
| 3 = 2,000 - 2,999 | 8 = 7,000 - 7,999 |
| 4 = 3,000 - 3,999 | 9 = 8,000 - 9,999 |
| 5 = 4,000 - 4,000 | 10 = 10,000 - 12,499 |
| | 11 = 12,500 - 14,999 |
| | 12 = 15,000 - 17,499 |
| | 13 = 17,500 - 19,999 |
| | 14 = 20,000 or more |

95)

— Residence

- 1 = Single family structure - buying
- 2 = Single family structure - renting
- 3 = Single family structure - own
- 4 = Multi-family unit structure - buying unit
- 5 = Multi-family unit structure - renting unit
- 6 = Multi-family unit structure - own unit
- 7 = Other, specify _____

96) _ Number of Bedrooms in house

97) _ Monthly Rent/House Payment

1 = 0	4 = 150-199
2 = \$1 - 99	5 = 200 - 249
3 = 100 - 149	6 = 250 or more

98) _ Length of time at present residence

1 = 0 - 3 months	4 = 1+ - 2 years
2 = 3+ - 6 months	5 = 2+ - 4 years
3 = 6+ - 12 months	6 = more than 4 years

99) _ Number of residences--houses/apartments--during past five years
(exclude foster/institutional placements)

100) _ Number of cities, above residences?

101) _ Number of states, above residences?

102) _ Monthly family income from Food Stamp Program, Unemployment
Compensation, Welfare (ADC/General Assistance total for all
members of household. Circle codes that apply and enter
sum of codes.)

00 = none	
01 = food stamps, <u>face value</u>	\$ _____
02 = unemployment comp.	\$ _____
04 = welfare (ADC/gen. asst.)	\$ _____

103) _ _ _ _ Total monthly dollar amount

104) _ _ _ _ Income from other public programs, e.g., Social Security
(Average monthly dollar amount)

105) _ _ _ _ Income from other sources (Average monthly dollar amount)

EM #

Client's (A) living arrangements, and (B) length of time separated from one/both parents, by age interval

		Age Interval								
		<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1+ -5</u>	<u>6+ - 11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
106)	A. Living Arrangements:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
107)	B. Separated from:									
	One parent	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Both parents	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A. Living Arrangement Codes--
(Enter all living arrangements that apply within each age interval)

- 01 = with both parents
- 02 = with mother & stepfather #1
- 03 = with mother & stepfather #2
- 04 = with mother & stepfather #3 or more
- 05 = with father & stepmother #1
- 06 = with father & stepmother #2
- 07 = with father & stepmother #3 or more
- 08 = with mother only
- 09 = with father only
- 10 = home of relatives
- 11 = foster family home #1
- 12 = foster family home #2
- 13 = foster family home #3 or more
- 14 = institution for delinquents
- 15 = orphanage
- 16 = group home
- 17 = independent living arrangement
- 18 = other

B. Time separated from one/both parent codes

- 1 = 0
- 2 = 1 - 3 months
- 3 = 3+ - 6 months
- 4 = 6+ - 12 months
- 5 = 1+ year - 2 years
- 6 = 2+ years - 4 years
- 7 = 4 or more years

Item #

108)

— Total number persons in household of client's current living arrangement (exclude foster family & institution arrangements)

1 = one

2 = two - three

3 = four - five

4 = six - seven

5 = eight or more

109)

— Number of siblings (include step-and half-siblings) and ages.

Brothers Ages

Sisters Ages

110)

— Client's birth order in natural family (consider full- and half-siblings)

1 = only child

2 = first born

3 = last born

4 = other

Others in family or household with record, i.e., substantiated charge or conviction, excluding traffic offense. (If client's current living arrangement is in foster home or institution, base on prior family household)

0 = 0

1 = 1

2 = 2

3 = 3

4 = 4

5 = 5

6 = 6 or more

If others in family or household with record, complete the following:

Relation to Client	Present Age	Total No. Prior Convictions (Excl. Traffic)	Age at First Conv.	Offense(s) Conv. for: (3 most serious)	Sentence: Jail or Correctional Institution
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--

01 = father

02 = stepfather

03 = mother

04 = stepmother

05 = older brother/stepbrother

06 = younger brother/stepbrother

07 = older sister/stepsister

08 = younger sister/stepsister

09 = other relative

10 = not related

1 = Burglary

2 = Robbery

3 = Rape

4 = Assault

5 = Homicide

6 = Other felony

7 = Misdemeanor

8 = Status

1 = yes

2 = no

3 = don't know

VII. Completion of service items

113)

Are drugs/alcohol a problem for the client when service completed?

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- 3 = don't know

If yes, estimate number of days used during last month by placing a check in the appropriate square.

Primary Drug used 30 days 15-29 days 7-14 days 2-6 days 1-day

marijuana						
phetamines similar agents						
barbiturates & sedatives						
hallucinogens						
cocaine						
heroin						
alcohol						
other, Specify						

114)

Client employment status when service completed?

Hours per week

- 1 = working for money _____
- 2 = working without pay _____
- 3 = Not working 00

115) School Status at completion of service

- 1 = enrolled
- 2 = suspended
- 3 = expelled
- 4 = enrolled in GED program
- 5 = alternative school, e.g., vocational training school, residential manpower
- 6 = not enrolled
- 7 = other, specify _____

116) School attendance at completion of service (% of absences to total days enrolled during last eight weeks)

- 1 = 0 - 25%
- 2 = 26 - 50%
- 3 = 51 - 75%
- 4 = 76 - 100%
- 5 = not enrolled during service period, or enrolled for less than eight weeks during service period.

117) CM's judgment--at completion of service--of client's probability for further referral(s) to court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Very				50-50				Very
Low				Probability				High
Probability								Probability

CMCS FORM #6 ITEMS BY COLLECTION SOURCE

(March, 1973)

	Item Number	Collection Source	
		Primary	Secondary
I. Client	1-6	SF	
	7-8	SF	C
	9-10	F #1+	CM After Staffing
	11-13	SF	
II. Current Referral, Case Processing, and Offense:	11-13 14-16	CR	(SF)
	14-16 17-18	GRAM	
	17-18 19-20	SF	CR
	19-20 21-22	SF	
	21-22 23-24	GRAM	

Symbol definitions:

C = Client

CR = Crime Report

GRAM = Case Review and
Assignment to Manager

CT I = Census Tract Index

DAL = Detention Admission Log

F # 1 = CMCS Form #1

F # 1+ = CMCS Form #1, Extended.

P = Client's parent

PF = Personnel file

SF = Social File.

Collection Source

Item Number	Primary	Secondary
21 20	F #1	
22 21	SF	
23 22	CRAM	
23-24 24025	F #1	
25 25	SF	F#1+
26-27 27430	SF	CR
30-31 31452	SF	CR & CT I
32-34 33455	SF	CR
35-36 36457	DAL	
38 37	SF	
39 38	SF CRAM	
39-44 40442	CRAM CR #1-SF	
42-44 43045	CRAM-CM	SF
45-50 46450	F #1+	
60-63 61461	Rating Card	After Staffing
64-72 65473	SF	
74 73	SF & Law Enfo. Agencies	12 month follow up
74-78 75473	F #1+	CM
79-83 80484	PF	
84-107 854108	P	
109 108	P	C
107-110 1104111	P	
111-112 1124113	SF	P
113-116 1144117	F #1+	CM
118 117	Rating Card	

III. Referral Record:

IV. Education:

V. Case Manager

VI. Household & Family:

VII. Completion of Service Items:

Programming Notes For CMCS Form #6

- I. Update capability required for Section II, ~~pp. 3-8~~, items ¹¹⁻⁵⁷ 14-60; and Section III ~~pp. 9-12~~, items ~~69-70~~; and Section VII, ~~pp. 21-22~~, items ~~111-114~~.
72-73.

II. Dates

- A. Program numbered dates (~~p. 3~~) to produce hard copy for following:

<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
1	(1)	(6)					
2	(2)	(3)					
3	(3)	(4)					
4	(4)	(5)					
5	(4)	(6)					
6	(4)	(7)					
7	(7)	(8)					
8	(8)	(9)					
9	(8)	(10)					

- B. Program for frequency distributions of each of the nine time frames above.

- C. Program for frequency distributions of each of the ten numbered dates.

III. Program retention days (~~p. 67~~ item #33).

- A. Total child-care days
- B. Range
- C. Mean, Median, Mode
- D. Standard Deviation
- E. N or frequencies for each of the class intervals
0, 1, 2, 3-5, 6-7, 8-14, 15-21, 22-28, 29 or more

IV. Treatment source; program for all possible combinations (p.7, item #42). ^{4/6}

V. Treatment recommended; program for all possible "Recommended and Provided" combinations, i.e., codes 00, 01, 02, 04, 08, (~~p. 8, items 43-60~~).

VI. Offense Rate = $\frac{\text{Total Seriousness Indexes}}{\text{Time in Weeks}}$ ⁴⁶⁻⁵⁹

For each phase, i.e., baseline, service, and follow up, program for:

- A. Total number of referrals during baseline, service, and follow up, with quarterly cumulative totals and percent difference.
- B. Total number of target offense during baseline, service, and follow up, i.e., codes 04, 05, 10, 11, 20, 26-29, and quarterly cumulative totals and percent difference.
- C. Total number of other referrals during baseline, service, and follow up, i.e., 01-03, 13-19, 21-25, 30-50, and quarterly cumulative totals and percent difference.
- D. Baseline, Service, and Follow Up offense rates for each serious index computed from:
 - 1. Quarter #1
 - 2. Quarter (#1 + #2) ^{1/4}
 - 3. Quarter (#1 + #2 + #3)
 - 4. Quarter (#1 + #2 + #3 + #4)

VII. Monthly family income Program for all combinations, i.e., codes 00, 01, 02, 04, (~~p. 16, Item #99~~).

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Appendix D⁴

Goal Attainment Scaling

HOW DOES THE GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING
SYSTEM WORK IN GENERAL?

There are many variations on the exact pattern of Goal Attainment Scaling, other than that used by the Program Evaluation Project. All of them rely on the basic system described below.

1. The client (a client could be any person relying on the services of the professional involved) is encouraged either by himself or with the aid of a professional to present his concerns. Except in special cases, no effort should be made to delimit the range of his concerns.
2. These concerns should be examined, again either by a professional or by the client himself, so that a set of major concerns is isolated. No limits should be placed on the number of major concerns selected, except that there should be at least a representative of all relevant concerns. (See the Commentary on "Whose Goals are on the Goal Attainment Follow-up Scales?" for a discussion of the determination of relevance.)
3. Once the major concerns have been selected, each one should become the subject of a separate SCALE. The SCALE is a systematic arrangement of the possible specific outcomes which have varying degrees of likelihood.
4. Each SCALE theoretically represents a continuum of observable measures from the "worst anticipated outcome" to the "best anticipated outcome." In the case of the grid-shaped "follow-up guide" used by the Program Evaluation Project, five levels are assumed on each SCALE, although not every scale needs to be filled out on this SCALE procedure. The "EXPECTED outcome" appears on the middle level of the SCALE.
5. At the end of the treatment process or at a predetermined time of follow-up, the client's GOAL ATTAINMENT is reexamined. His degree of ATTAINMENT in comparison to each scale is recorded on the grid-shaped follow-up guide.
6. Each level of ATTAINMENT on each SCALE can be assigned a score so that a "Goal Attainment Score" can be calculated for each follow-up guide. The Goal Attainment Scores for groups of clients can be summed and compared (if clients were randomly assigned to the groups). It is possible, of course, to have more than one follow-up.

HOW IS THE GOAL ATTAINMENT FOLLOW-UP GUIDE CONSTRUCTED?

A key factor in GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING is the preparation of the Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide. This Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide will frequently be scored by someone other than the person who constructed it, consequently, precise descriptions and clearly discriminated levels are essential to accurate follow-up and evaluation. The Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide should be constructed so that it applies to a particular date in the future. The example below illustrates the general process. Further information on Goal Attainment Scaling may be gained from "Programmed Instruction in Goal Attainment Scaling."

1. Major concerns or GOALS of the client are isolated and each concern to be used is placed at the head of a scale, described in a brief phrase called a "scale heading." The scale heading may be general or theoretical.

	X	Y	Z	-	-
MOST UNFAVORABLE					
LESS THAN EXPECTED					
EXPECTED					
MORE THAN EXPECTED					
MOST FAVORABLE					

In this case, an educational situation, the client has three main concerns. Each concern is used as the basis for one "scale": Scale X, grades; Scale Y, reading speed; and Scale Z, number of times sent to the principal's office by the teacher. Since no other major concerns were selected, three scales were constructed and the fourth and fifth columns were left blank. For best results with Goal Attainment Scaling, at least three scales should be constructed.

2. The professional (a counselor in this case) had interviewed the client, a problem student. The counselor discovered

	X	Y	Z	-	-
MOST UNFAVORABLE					
LESS THAN EXPECTED					
EXPECTED	C-	200	3		
MORE THAN EXPECTED					
MOST FAVORABLE					

that the client has an average grade (Scale X) of D, a reading speed of 50 words per minute (Scale Y), and has been sent to the principal at least six times a month (Scale Z). Together, the counselor and the client estimated that the client could reasonably expect, by the end of the school year seven months later, to raise his average grade to C-, raise his reading speed to 200 words per minute, and lower his visits to the principal to three per month if the client cooperated in counseling and remedial reading programs. These predictions became the "expected" levels for the time of follow-up (seven months later).

3. Predictions for some of the other levels on each scale of the Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide are then filled in. Not all levels need to be filled, but the Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide should be adequately detailed for the follow-up eight months later and must have at least three levels per scale.

HOW IS THE GOAL ATTAINMENT FOLLOW-UP GUIDE CONSTRUCTED? (contd.)

- a. On Scale X, grades, the worst the client expects is that his average will fall to "F" (which is then put at

	X	Y	Z
MOST UNFAVORABLE	F	50	
LESS THAN EXPECTED			6
EXPECTED	C-	200	3
MORE THAN EXPECTED			
MOST FAVORABLE	B+	400	0

"most unfavorable outcome thought likely"), and the best he is likely to accomplish is "B+" (which then becomes the "most favorable outcome thought likely").

- b. For Scale Y, the present reading speed is thought to be so low that it is placed at "most unfavorable outcome thought likely" (50 words per minute), and 400 words per minute is judged to be better than expected and placed at "more than expected success."

- c. For Scale Z, the current rate of six visits to the principal per month is placed at "less than expected success," and the best anticipated result is no visit to the principal, so zero is placed at "most favorable outcome thought likely."

4. Finally, the predictions are adjusted so that there are no gaps between the predicted quantities of the filled in

	X	Y	Z
MOST UNFAVORABLE	F	50 or less	7+
LESS THAN EXPECTED	D to D+		6 - 4
EXPECTED	C- to C	201 - 399	3 - 2
MORE THAN EXPECTED	C+ to D		
MOST FAVORABLE	B+ or better	400+	0

levels. The final Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide will read like this and can be follow-ed up in seven months.

COMMENTARIES ON GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING

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HOW IS THE GOAL ATTAINMENT SCORE CALCULATED?

This commentary explains the mechanics of calculating the Goal Attainment Score which is one possible method of expressing the results of the Goal Attainment Scaling system. For the purposes of demonstration, the following sample Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide will be used:

	Scale 1: Happiness (w ₁ = 10)	Scale 2: Creativity (w ₂ = 5)	Scale 3: Accuracy (w ₃ = 20)
MOST UNFAVORABLE			
LESS THAN EXPECTED		*	
EXPECTED	*		
MORE THAN EXPECTED			
MOST FAVORABLE			*

On this sample "w" stands for weight. Thus, this Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide shows that the intake interviewer thought that "happiness" should be weighted 10, twice as much as the "Creativity" scale which was only weighted 5.

Each of the five outcome levels, "most favorable" through "most unfavorable," should be assigned a value (+2 through -2) as indicated on the sample.

The "*" shows the "outcome level" of the client as scored by the follow-up rater. In other words, the client was scored at the expected level (0) on Scale 1, at less than expected (-1) on Scale 2 and at (+2) on Scale 3. On a real Goal Attainment Follow-up Guide, of course, each scale would contain items pertaining to one of the major concerns for the client. THE WEIGHTS AND RAW SCORES ON THE GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING GUIDE ARE THE ONLY NUMBERS NEEDED TO CALCULATE THE GOAL ATTAINMENT SCORE. In the formula below, "x" refers to the raw score or "outcome level."

* * * * *

The formula for calculation is:
$$\text{Goal Attainment Score} = 50 + \frac{10 \sum w_i x_i}{\sqrt{.7 \sum w_i^2 + .3 (\sum w_i)^2}}$$

or
$$50 + \frac{10 (w_1 \text{ times } x_1 + w_2 \text{ times } x_2 + \dots \text{out to as many items as you have scales for})}{\sqrt{.7 (w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \dots \text{out to as many items as you have scales for}) + .3 (\text{all the weights added together})^2}}$$

The formula for this sample would read:

$$\text{Goal Attainment Score} = 50 + \frac{10 (w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3)}{\sqrt{.7 \{ (w_1)^2 + (w_2)^2 + (w_3)^2 \} + .3 (w_1 + w_2 + w_3)^2}}$$

* * * * *

Using the Weights and Raw Scores from the demonstration guide above:

$$\text{Goal Attainment Score} = 50 + \frac{10 (0 \text{ times } 10) + (-1 \text{ times } 5) + (2 \text{ times } 20)}{\sqrt{.7 \{ (10)^2 + (5)^2 + (20)^2 \} + .3 (10 + 5 + 20)^2}} =$$

HOW IS THE GOAL ATTAINMENT SCORE CALCULATED? (contd.)

$$50 + \frac{10(0 - 5 + 40)}{\sqrt{.7(100 + 25 + 400) + .3(35)^2}} = 50 + \frac{10(35)}{\sqrt{.7(525) + .3(1225)}} = 50 + \frac{350}{\sqrt{367.5 + 367.5}}$$

$$50 + \frac{350}{\sqrt{735}} = 50 + \frac{350}{27.11} = 50 + 12.91 = 62.91$$

Appendix D⁵

Personal Communication
Oregon Research Institute,
April, 1973

OREGON RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1009 PATTERSON STREET
TEL. 343 1674
P.O. BOX 3196
EUGENE, OREGON 97403

April 13, 1973

Duane ^{Brown}~~Barnes~~, Research Coordinator
Multnomah County Juvenile Court
1401 Northeast 68th
Portland, Oregon 97213

Dear Duane:

I have outlined some of the data elements necessary for a cost-effectiveness study of your proposed case management project below. The outline is meant to be suggestive rather than complete due to my lack of knowledge of the details of your proposed operation.

Cost-effectiveness of a social project can be broken into two steps. First is the efficiency of a given budget's allocation among competing uses and secondly is the return to society of the total expenditure when allocated efficiently.

The data elements necessary to determine efficient allocations are:

1. Administrative and monitoring costs

Much of these are fixed but many depend on how information is obtained by the administrator for his decision making and updating functions.

2. Screening costs or determining what rehabilitation mode is appropriate.

Fixed, unless new or several different screening techniques are being used, in which case a means of comparing the cost (usually time consumed) with the validity and reliability of the screening technique is needed. For example, some sort of compromise might be necessary between a time consuming but highly reliable screening instrument and a shorter and less reliable screening instrument (e.g. interview tests vs. written tests).

Duane Barnes, Research Coordinator
April 13, 1973
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3. Cost-effectiveness of rehabilitation alternatives

- A. The cost of each alternative per individual.
- B. Recidivism rate for each alternative.

A and B together yield the cost per effective rehabilitation for each alternative. However, two problems can make this difficult. 1) Given the state of the arts, only one rehabilitation mode may be available for a particular type of individual. In this case, a higher cost per effective rehabilitation may be acceptable. Or 2) a particular rehabilitation mode may not be acceptable for a particular type of individual. In this case, only the effectiveness rates of the alternatives that can be used for this individual type are relevant. Otherwise, until the rates of effectiveness of rehabilitation modes by type of individual are known, assignment should be random. If the budget is to be allocated, it would be to those techniques with the lowest cost per successful rehabilitation.

The data elements necessary to measure the cost-benefit ratio for society at large are, for the type of individuals to be affected:

- 1. The expected recidivism rate in the absence of the project.
- 2. The amount of social cost incurred because of recidivists' criminal activity.
 - A. Cost of the crime itself (Kerner Report).
 - B. Public and private costs of surveillance, investigation and property protection.
 - C. Court processing costs.
 - D. Incarceration costs.
 - E. Frequency of criminal activity by recidivists (FBI careers in crime report).
- 3. The recidivism rate achieved by the project.

One (1) minus 3 weighted by 2 is the social savings associated with the project.

I hope this is of some help and that it gets to you before you leave. If you want clarification, or more detail, I'll be in my office all day Monday. Best of luck in Denver.

Sincerely,



Stanley R. Keil
Research Assistant

SRK:sjt

Appendix E

Department of Human Resources Projects

E. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES PROJECTS

The evaluation components for the various Impact projects proposed by the Department of Human Resources are not included in this Plan, although they were in an earlier draft.

There are several reasons for this change in focus:

1. The Oregon Legislature, recognizing the vital importance of an "objective" evaluation, mandated that the evaluation activities should be conducted solely by an independent third party, coordinated and directed by the Law Enforcement Council Evaluation Unit.
2. After a thorough review of the HRD evaluation components by the LEC Evaluation Unit and the LEAA Region X staff, some reservations arose regarding the apparent tenuous relationships between the numerous process objectives, service effectiveness, and subsequent recidivism.
3. The Impact evaluation would be strengthened by utilizing a comparable evaluation strategy across all client projects; (i.e., if certain features and criteria measures are applied across all juvenile and adult correctional projects).
4. By utilizing a standardized evaluation framework for all client projects, the planned cost-effectiveness study of the overall Impact program will be accomplished with less difficulty and provide more meaningful comparisons.

Thus, the LEC Evaluation Unit will ensure that the evaluation strategy for each project is congruent with the overall Impact evaluation schema as outlined in the first part of this Plan. A large part of the evaluation activities will be accomplished through the assistance of independent evaluators. The contractor will be mainly responsible for the data analysis, information feedback, and report production. They will also be responsible for the collection of the necessary data elements. Whenever possible, the collection or production of the data elements will be provided by project staff to reduce the cost of data collection. However, it will be the responsibility of the LEC Evaluation Unit and the independent contractor to ensure that the data is complete, valid, and reliable.

Some of the evaluation strategies appropriate to client service projects would include the following features analagous to those discussed in the Case Management Corrections Services evaluation component:

1. Target crime recidivism predictions for the various juvenile and adult client sub-groups.
2. Provide for a minimum of a one-year "follow-up" period after service is completed or the client is placed in the community to assess (a) the effectiveness of the services offered and (b) the clients' further criminal behavior as measured by number and seriousness of offenses for which the client is arrested. A two- to four-year "follow-up" would be possible for many clients.
3. Collect standardized data elements in order that multivariate analysis techniques can be applied to (a) develop prediction models that can be utilized in a diagnostic sense for service/casework decisions, and (b) be related to "outcome criteria" or the number of further target crime arrests.