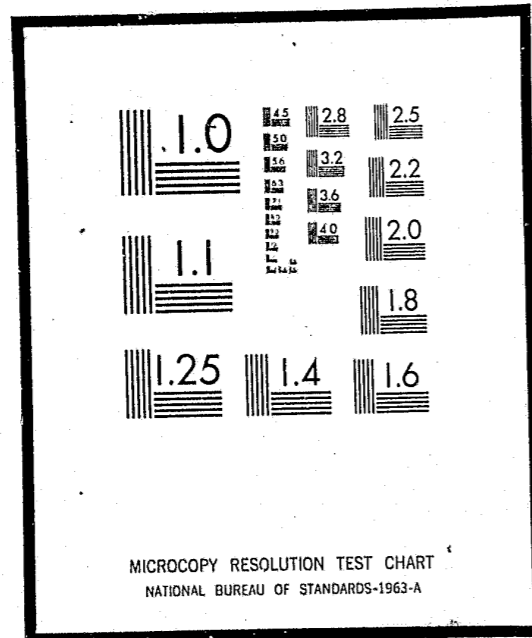


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FINAL REPORT

DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES PROJECT

PREPARED BY

UTAH STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF EVALUATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

NOVEMBER 1974

PREPARED UNDER LEPA GRANT NUMBER 73-ED-08-0001 (C)

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INTRODUCTION

The 1973 session of the Utah State Legislature made it possible for a district court to commit a convicted felon to the Division of Corrections for a period of 90 days before final sentencing. During this 90-day period the Division was to conduct a complete study of the defendant; including his criminal and delinquency history, his social background, his physical and emotional health, his capabilities, and the rehabilitative resources that might be available to meet his needs. Accordingly the court was to be provided with a professional assessment concerning alternatives for positive rehabilitative action.

When the legislation was passed the Division of Corrections was not funded to provide the additional professional diagnostic work that was required. Accordingly, financial assistance was sought and received from the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency. In July of 1973, the Diagnostic Unit in the Utah Division of Corrections was established and the required diagnostic services were made available to the District Court.

Responsibilities of the Diagnostic Unit

As stated in the Federal Grant application, the intent of the project was to "assist the District Court in making better disposition of felony cases and to develop treatment resources which would reduce recidivism." The objectives of the project were as follows:

- Reduce the rate of full term commitments by the court to the Utah State Prison by ten percent.

- Determine the impact of the 90-day diagnostic treatment program upon the offender who has participated by measuring the number of new arrests, the number of probation violations and the number of commitments to the prison for each 90-day referral.
- Determine the impact of the diagnostic services program upon the attitude of the offender by evaluating behavioral change and the deterrent effect in committing further offenses.
- Provide the district court judges with 100 social histories which include mental, emotional, and physical evaluations as required.
- Determine the attitude of the judges towards the diagnostic services program and the impact of the diagnostic program upon the types and severity of sentences handed down by the district court.
- Identify the services mobilized through the project and assess the impact of these services upon the offenders referred for diagnostic services.

Current Organization

The Diagnostic Services Program was placed under the administrative jurisdiction of Adult Probation and Parole within the Utah State Division of Corrections.

Adult Probation and Parole was organized into three regional jurisdictions. The Northern Regional Office was located in Ogden, the Central was located in Salt Lake City, and the Southern was located in Provo.

The agents assigned to the diagnostic program were administratively responsible to the Regional Director of Adult Probation and Parole within the district in which they were assigned. There was one diagnostic agent assigned to the Northern region, one assigned to the Southern region, and three to the Central region.

One of the diagnostic agents in the Central District was later made supervisor of the "intake" unit which included both the diagnostic and pre-sentence staffs.

Table I below shows the expenditures for the diagnostic unit through July 31, 1974.

TABLE I
DIAGNOSTIC RESOURCES EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1974

	BUDGET FY 1974	EXPENDITURES FY 1974
Personnel	\$92,351	\$62,548.04
Travel	4,800	2,870.50
Current Expense	34,978	6,494.74
Capital Outlay	8,950	8,074.52
TOTAL	\$141,079	\$79,987.80

The above expenditures were only those that were expressly budgeted for the diagnostic resources project and do not include costs related to custody and the prison diagnostic unit.

This Evaluation

This evaluation was conducted by the Department of Social Services Office of Evaluation and Quality Control and was funded through a federal grant from the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The scope of the study included an evaluation of the goals and objectives of the project as stated in the grant application;

a description of the system in which the project functioned and an analysis of the client served by the project.

We have presented our findings in three sections:

- The first section addresses the system in which the project functioned; and includes a review of the organization and its relationship to the prison diagnostic unit, the pre-sentence staff and the courts.
- The second section addresses the client referred by the courts to the diagnostic unit and includes a comparison between the diagnostic client and the prison inmate; a demographic description of the client, and an analysis of recidivism since the project was implemented.
- The third major section briefly addresses the cost of the project in terms of the number of clients served during the first fiscal year of operation.

Within each section, reference will be made to the goals and objectives of the project which were presented in greater detail in the interim progress report submitted in August of 1974.

Methodology

Our evaluation of the Diagnostic Project consisted of a review of the Statute which created the diagnostic function in the State of Utah; the federal grant application which outlined the goals and objectives of the project; and other documents that we considered pertinent. We also interviewed fifteen of the twenty district court judges and one former judge; the pre-sentence staffs in each of the regional offices; the staff at the prison diagnostic unit; each of the diagnostic agents assigned to the project; four 90-day commitments and two inmates at the Utah State Prison.

As part of our data base, we collected the following information elements on all felony offenders placed on probation, committed to the Utah State Prison, and referred for diagnostic services.

- UBI number
- Name
- Birth date
- Convicting judge
- County in which offense was committed
- Plea
- Offense committed
- Disposition of the court
- Final disposition on 90-day referrals
- Date of disposition
- Custodial status for 90-day referrals
- Probation conditions for 90-day referrals
- Age
- Place of birth
- Marital status
- Sex
- Race
- Education level
- Drug use
- Alcohol use

In addition to the above for 90-day referrals we collected:

- Probation violations
- Date of probation violation
- Disposition of probation violations
- Rearrests
- Disposition of rearrests
- Date of rearrests

The above information was key punched on data computer cards for further analysis.

In cooperation with the prison diagnostic unit, we also collected Bi-Polar Psychological Inventory Scores on all commitments to the Utah State Prison and referrals to the diagnostic project through approximately the first seven months of fiscal year 1974. This data was used to compare indices of criminality between prison commitments and diagnostic referrals.

THE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES SYSTEM

The major components of the diagnostic services project included adult probation and parole; the prison diagnostic unit; the courts; and the custodial system in the State, including the prison; the county jails and the probation half-way houses. Staff members directly responsible for the diagnostic services project were administratively responsible to the regional directors of adult probation and parole within the regions in which they were assigned.

In reviewing the goals and objectives of the project we found that the following were applicable to the diagnostic services system:

- Reduce the rate of full term commitments by the court to the prison by ten percent.
- Provide district court judges with 100 social histories which include mental, emotional and physical evaluations as required.
- Determine the attitude of the judges towards the diagnostic services and the impact which the diagnostic services may have had on the types and severity of sentences handed down.
- Identify the service resources mobilized through the project and assess the impact of these services upon the offenders referred for diagnostic services.
- Maintain custody of the 90-day referral during the commitment period.

Reduce the Rate of Full Term Commitments

In order to determine the impact of the diagnostic program on the rate of commitment to the Utah State Prison, we compared

the recommendation of the Pre-sentence Staff with the recommendation of the Diagnostic Staff and the final disposition of the court.

We were told by the Regional Director in Adult Probation and Parole that traditionally, the District Court has accepted the recommendation of the Pre-sentence staff in sentencing felony offenders.

By reviewing the diagnostic and pre-sentence reports during the first months of the project, we noted that in the Central District, the recommendations in the two reports almost always differed. Accordingly, we determined that a comparison between the Pre-sentence and Diagnostic recommendations would provide an estimate of how the diagnostic program was impacting the rate of commitment to the Utah State Prison.

The following table contains an analysis of the first 33 cases referred for diagnostic services in terms of the Pre-sentence recommendation, the Diagnostic recommendation and the disposition of the court.

TABLE II
Comparison Between Pre-sentence
and Diagnostic Recommendations
for 90-Day Referrals
Fiscal Year 1974

	Pre-Sentence Recommendation	Diagnostic Recommendation	Court Disposition
	No. Percent	No. Percent	No. Percent
Probation	12 36%	28 85%	28 85%
Commitment	21 64%	5 15%	5 15%

The table on page seven indicates clearly that the diagnostic program did impact the rate of commitment to the Utah State Prison. Of the 33 cases reviewed, the Pre-sentence staff recommended probation only 36 percent of the time, while the diagnostic staff recommended probation 85 percent of the time, and the court granted probation 85 percent of the time.

Even though Table II on page 7 does indicate that the diagnostic services program did have some impact on the rate of commitment to the Utah State Prison, it does not indicate what the total impact was in terms of all felony cases. In order to provide a comparative analysis between the 90-Day diagnostic program and other programs for felony offenders, we collected data on all persons convicted of a felony offense during the first year of operation of the Diagnostic Program.

Supplemental to this effort, we interviewed 15 of the 20 District Court Judges and one former judge. Of those interviewed, 9 stated that, if the 90-Day Diagnostic Program were not available, they would have committed felony cases they were referring to diagnostic resources directly to the State Prison. The other judges indicated that they may have committed their referrals to the prison, but that probation halfway houses and county jails may have been used also.

In reviewing our data on felony cases, we found that during the first year of operation of the 90-Day Diagnostic Program approximately 794 cases were handled by the district courts. Of this number, as shown in Table III, we could determine disposition on 784, of which 60.8 percent were placed directly on probation,

19.3 percent were committed to the Utah State Prison and 19.9 percent were referred for diagnostic services. Table IV shows that of the 19.9 percent which were referred for diagnostic services, 112, or 71.3 percent, were eventually placed on probation. Assuming as indicated by the District Court that these 112 cases would have normally been committed directly to the prison, we can compute a reduction in the rate of commitment to the Utah State Prison of 14.2 percent. (112 is 14.2 percent of the total felony case load of 784 for fiscal year 1974.)

TABLE III
 Felony Cases Handled by District Court
 Fiscal Year 1974

	Number	Percentage
Probation	477*	60.8
Commitment	151*	19.3
90 Days	156*	19.9
TOTAL	784*	100.0

TABLE IV
 Disposition of 90-Day Referrals

	Number	Percentage
Don't Know	4	2.5
Commitment	41	26.1
Probation	112	71.3
TOTAL	157*	100.0

*Slight variations in these totals may occur on the tables throughout the report because of problems in abstracting and the way the computer handled missing data.

Social Histories Prepared For The Court

At the conclusion of the first year of operation, we noted that the court had referred 157 felony offenders to the diagnostic services program in the State of Utah. We could not determine how many social histories were completed at the conclusion of the fiscal year. However, on March 1, 1974, the Diagnostic Staff had completed 47 social histories and as of November 1974, 157 social histories had been completed. Mental and emotional evaluations were included without exception, however, we did note that in some cases wherein the diagnostic referral was allowed to remain in the community, the physical evaluation was omitted. Physical evaluations were performed on all 90-day referrals housed at the Prison.

Prison Diagnostic Unit

We found that the Utah State Prison had a diagnostic unit which was responsible for mental, physical, and social evaluations for inmates at the prison. Initially, the unit was not formally attached to the diagnostic services project. However, as it became apparent that the majority of all 90-day referrals would be held at the Utah State Prison, the Prison Diagnostic Unit became very much involved in the preparation of mental evaluations for 90-day referrals. This service was provided without cost to the diagnostic project and resulted in considerable savings because, as originally planned, mental evaluations were to be provided on a fee basis through comprehensive mental health centers and contracts with private psychologists.

Since the project was established, the Prison Diagnostic Unit and the Diagnostic Services Project have developed a good formal working relationship which has included a definition of their respective roles and responsibilities.

Attitude of the District Court

In our review of the diagnostic services program, we interviewed 15 of the 20 District Court Judges and one former judge. We also collected data to determine the frequency of utilization of the diagnostic services project by each district court.

Our intent was to determine which judges were using the program and why, and to assess the reaction of the district court to the project in terms of their experience with it at the time of our interview.

Reasons for Use of the Program

In summary, we found that the district court judges used the diagnostic services program for the following reasons:

- To search for alternatives to incarceration on borderline cases.
- To search for alternatives for treatment and rehabilitation for cases with complicated pathologies.
- To have professional behavioralists develop a program for treatment and rehabilitation.
- To allow the staff of adult probation and parole to collect more information than was provided for in the pre-sentence report when in their opinion more information was required before sentencing.
- To evaluate marginal offenders when there was a question concerning their ability to handle direct probation.

--To give the offender an experience of short-term incarceration in a penal institution.

--To allow time for observation of the offender.

--To gain a history of the offender's criminal tendencies.

The predominant reason given by District Court Judges for use of the diagnostic services program was to gain a professional assessment of alternative interventions for treatment and rehabilitation for marginal felony offenders.

Use of the Program by the Court

Tables V and VI summarize the disposition of the felony case load in the district courts during fiscal year 1974. Table V shows the number and percentage of the total felony case load that each district court judge placed on probation, committed to the Utah State Prison, and referred for diagnostic services. Table VI shows the number and percentage of each district court's case load that was initially placed on probation, committed to the Utah State Prison and referred for diagnostic services. It should be noted that several judges heard very few criminal cases and accordingly did not have the opportunity to use the diagnostic service program extensively.

The tables show that every court but one has referred felony offenders to the diagnostic services program. Judge "C" and Judge "S" have referred the greatest portion of their case load for diagnostic services (42 percent), while Judge "Q" has referred the smallest portion. (7.7 percent) At the same time, Judge "Q" placed the greatest portion of his case load directly on probation.

TABLE V

Comparison of Total Felony Cases
and Disposition by District Court Judge
Fiscal Year 1974

JUDGE	TOTAL FELONY* CASES HEARD		90-DAY REFERRALS		COMMITMENTS		PROBATIONER		INTERVIEWED
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
A*	60	7.6	13	8.3	12	7.9	34	7.2	Yes
B	20	2.5	3	1.9	5	3.3	12	2.5	Yes
C	19	2.4	8	5.1	3	2.0	8	1.7	Yes
D	36	4.6	8	5.1	1	.7	27	5.7	Yes
E*	17	2.2	6	3.8	4	2.6	6	1.3	Yes
F	23	2.9	8	5.1	7	4.6	8	1.7	Yes
G*	47	5.9	6	3.8	8	5.3	30	6.3	Yes
H*	62	7.8	14	9.0	9	6.0	38	8.0	Yes
I*	31	3.9	4	2.6	4	2.6	22	4.6	Yes
J	1	.1	---	---	1	.7	---	---	No
K	62	7.8	12	7.7	9	6.0	41	.6	Yes
L	106	13.4	20	12.8	34	22.5	52	11.0	Yes
M	8	1.0	2	1.3	3	2.0	3	.6	No
N	18	2.3	2	1.3	4	2.6	12	2.5	No
O	21	2.7	6	3.8	5	3.3	10	2.1	Yes
P*	29	3.7	7	4.5	3	2.0	18	3.8	Yes
Q*	53	6.7	4	2.6	1	.7	47	9.9	Yes
R	10	1.3	3	1.9	---	---	7	1.5	No
S	37	4.7	16	10.3	8	5.3	14	3.0	Yes
T	89	11.3	10	6.4	10	6.6	68	14.3	Yes
Unknown	41	5.2	4	2.6	20	13.2	17	3.6	N/A
TOTAL	784	100.0	156	100.0	151	100.0	474	100.0	

*Slight variations may occur between total and disposition status because of abstracting problems.

TABLE VI

Individual Comparison of Disposition
and Felony Cases by District Court Judge
Fiscal Year 1974

JUDGE	CASES HEARD PLACED ON PROBATION		CASES HEARD COMMITTED TO UTAH STATE PRISON		CASES HEARD REFERRED TO DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES		TOTAL*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A	34	57.6	12	20.3	13	22.0	59	7.6
B	12	60.0	5	25.0	3	15.0	20	2.6
C	8	42.1	3	15.8	8	42.1	19	2.4
D	27	75.0	1	2.8	8	22.2	36	4.6
E	6	37.5	4	25.0	6	37.5	16	2.0
F	8	34.8	7	30.4	8	34.8	23	2.9
G	30	68.2	8	18.2	6	13.6	44	5.6
H	38	62.3	9	14.8	14	23.0	61	7.8
I	22	73.3	4	13.3	4	13.3	30	3.8
J	---	---	1	100.0	---	---	1	.1
K	41	66.1	9	14.5	12	19.4	62	7.9
L	52	49.1	34	32.1	20	18.9	106	13.6
M	3	37.5	3	37.5	2	25.0	8	1.0
N	12	66.7	4	22.2	2	11.1	18	2.3
O	10	47.6	5	23.8	6	28.6	21	2.7
P	18	64.3	3	10.7	7	25.0	28	3.6
Q	47	90.4	1	1.9	4	7.7	52	6.7
R	7	70.0	---	---	3	30.0	10	1.3
S	14	36.8	8	21.1	16	42.1	38	4.9
T	68	77.3	10	11.4	10	11.4	88	11.3
Unknown	17	41.5	20	48.8	4	9.8	41	5.2
TOTAL	474	60.8	151	19.3	156	19.9	781	100.0

* Slight variations may occur between total and disposition status because of abstracting problems.

(90.4 percent) Of the total felony case load, 60.8 percent was placed directly on probation, 19.3 percent was committed to the Utah State Prison and 19.9 percent was referred for diagnostic services.

As shown on Table VI, Judge "L" referred the greatest number of cases for diagnostic evaluations, however, he also handled the greatest number of felony cases. The portion of Judge "L's" case load referred for diagnostic services was less than the average referred by the other District Court Judges.

Table VII summarizes the final disposition of the 90-day commitments referred by the district court, and shows that of the 157 cases referred, 112 were placed on probation and 41 were committed to the Utah State Prison. Judge "O" was the only district court judge who committed the majority of his referrals to the Utah State Prison. Judge "F" committed 50 percent of his referrals to the Utah State Prison and placed the other 50 percent on probation. All of the other district court judges placed the majority of their referrals on probation.

Judge "L" who, as indicated earlier, committed the greatest number of cases to the 90-day diagnostic program eventually placed 55 percent of his referrals on probation and committed 40 percent to the Utah State Prison.

In reviewing the recommendations submitted by the diagnostic staff to the district court, we found that in over 90 percent of the cases, the court disposition was identical to the diagnostic recommendation. We found that the court usually extended

TABLE VII
Disposition After Completion of 90-Day
Diagnosis by Judge

JUDGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES		90-DAY CASES HEARD PLACED ON PROBATION		90-DAY CASES HEARD COMMITTED UTAH STATE PRISON	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A	13	8.3	11	84.6	2	15.4
B	3	1.9	3	100.0	---	-----
C	8	5.1	8	100.0	---	-----
D	8	5.1	6	75.0	2	25.0
E	6	3.8	5	83.3	1	16.7
F	8	5.1	4	50.0	4	50.0
G	7	4.5	6	85.7	1	14.3
H	14	8.9	9	64.3	5	35.7
I	4	2.5	4	100.0	---	-----
K	12	7.6	8	66.7	4	33.3
L*	20	12.7	11	55.0	8	40.0
M	2	1.3	2	100.0	---	-----
N*	2	1.3	1	50.0	---	-----
O	6	3.8	2	33.3	4	66.7
P	7	4.5	7	100.0	---	-----
Q	4	2.5	3	75.0	1	25.0
R	3	1.9	2	66.7	1	33.3
S*	16	10.2	12	75.0	3	18.8
T	10	6.4	7	70.0	3	30.0
Unknown*	4	2.5	1	25.0	2	50.0
TOTAL*	157	100.0	112	71.3	41	26.1

* Disposition not known on one or more referrals

probation when the diagnostic staff so recommended, and that the conditions of probation stipulated by the court were usually those recommended by the diagnostic staff. We further noted that treatment interventions stipulated as conditions of probation had been developed and arranged for by diagnostic services.

Short Term Incarceration and the Court

According to the statute, commitments for the 90-day diagnosis program are made to the Division of Corrections. The method of custody is left up to the Division of Corrections and is not stated by the legislation.

We were told by administrative staff in the Division of Corrections that many District Court Judges were insisting that 90-day referrals be held at the Utah State Prison and the major reason for use of the program by some judges was to give the offender an experience of short-term incarceration in a penal institution.

Accordingly, we asked the District Court Judges about the importance of incarceration at the prison in the 90-day program. We were told by 10 judges that they considered incarceration important and therapeutic. We were further told by five judges that, if incarceration at the prison were not part of the program, they would limit their use of it. However, we were also told by a majority of the district court judges that they do not consider incarceration to be the most important aspect of the diagnostic program. They stated that the psychiatric and social studies were in their view more important.

Custodial Status of 90-Day Referrals

Table VIII summarizes the commitment status of each of the 90-day referrals during the first year of operation. The table shows 80.9 percent of the referrals were held in custody at the Utah State Prison, 4.5 percent were held in the probation half-way houses; 7.0 percent were held in county jails and 7.0 percent were left in the community. With two exceptions, a large majority of all district court referrals were held at the Utah State Prison. Four of Judge "D's" eight referrals remained in the community and one was held in the county jail. Two of Judge "P's" seven referrals were held in the county jail and two were allowed to remain in the community.

The Diagnostic Report

The Diagnostic Report contained the physical, mental, and social evaluations prepared by the Diagnostic Staffs.

All of the district court judges interviewed stated that they considered the Diagnostic Report as an extension of the pre-sentence report. They stated that the diagnostic report was requested when the pre-sentence investigation did not have sufficient depth to define the problem. We were told that the diagnostic report should pick up where the pre-sentence report left off and that the Diagnostic staff should work closely with the pre-sentence staff to determine which cases should be recommended for referral to the Diagnostic Services program.

Every district court judge interviewed stated the reports they received from the diagnostic staff had been very good. The

TABLE VIII

Comparison of Referring Judge to Custodial Status of 90-day Commitments during 90-day Referring Period

JUDGE	PRISON		HALFWAY HOUSE		COUNTY JAIL		COMMUNITY	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A	12	92.3	1	7.7	---	---	---	---
B	3	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
C	6	75.0	1	12.5	---	---	1	12.5
D	3	37.5	---	---	1	12.5	4	50.0
E	6	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
F	8	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
G	5	71.4	1	14.3	1	14.3	---	---
H	10	71.4	---	---	4	28.6	---	---
I	3	75.0	1	25.0	---	---	---	---
K	11	9.17	---	---	1	8.3	---	---
L*	18	90.0	1	5.0	---	---	---	---
M	2	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
N	2	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
O	6	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
P	3	42.9	---	---	2	28.6	2	28.6
Q	4	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
R	2	66.7	---	---	---	---	1	33.3
S	12	75.0	1	6.3	2	12.5	1	6.3
T	8	80.0	---	---	---	---	2	20.0
Unknown	3	75.0	1	25.0	---	---	---	---
TOTAL*	127	80.9	7	4.5	11	7.0	11	7.0

* Status of one case was not determined

-15a-

only consistent court complaint was related to the source of information in the social history. We were told that the person against which the crime was committed and the arresting officer were not consulted, and that, accordingly, the report was biased in favor of the offender.

Time To Prepare the Report

The Utah Statute states that the referral period for diagnostic clients shall be 90 days and that an additional 90 days may be provided when necessary.

We computed the number of days from the date of referral to diagnostic services to the date the client was brought before the court for final sentencing, and found that the average number of days was 100.4, the mode was 91.0, and the range was 207.

Identify the Service Resources Mobilized through the Project

The diagnostic staff mobilized the following service resources as part of the treatment program for individual 90-day commitments:

- Utah State Training School
- Probation Half-way Houses
- Community Corrections Centers
- University of Utah Drug and Alcohol Program
- Veterans Hospital and Affiliated Services
- Odyssey House
- Employment Security
- Project Reality
- L.D.S. Social Services
- Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centers
- Skill Center
- Timpanogos Mental Health
- Salt Lake Mental Health
- Granite Mental Health
- Murray Jordan Mental Health
- Weber County Mental Health
- Peoples Freeway
- SOCIO (Spanish Speaking Organization for Community Integrity and Opportunity)
- Ser

Table IX summarizes the frequency of utilization of service resources used as conditions of probation during the first year of operation of the program. The probation halfway houses and community corrections centers were utilized in 30.8 percent of the cases. It should be noted that placement in the probation halfway house and community corrections centers was often accompanied by treatment in a community mental health program or some other service resource.

TABLE IX

Service Resources Used in First Year Operation
of Diagnostic Resources Program
Fiscal Year 1974

SERVICE RESOURCE	NUMBER SERVED	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Community*	14	11.7
Halfway House**	37	30.8
Odyssey House	5	4.2
Project Reality	8	6.7
Mental Health	11	9.2
University of Utah Drugs and Alcohol	1	.8
State Training School	2	1.7
State Hospital	3	2.5
Public Offenders	5	4.2
V.A, Hospital	6	5.0
Other	24	20.0
Unknown	4	3.3
T O T A L	120***	100.0

- * Referrals were placed directly into community
- ** Included referrals to community correction centers
- *** May include some referrals that were eventually committed to Utah State Prison

Success of Service Resources

We collected data on the number of 90-day referrals which violated the conditions of their probation as of November 1, 1974. A violation consisted of re-arrests and convictions on felony or misdemeanor charges as well as specific violations of other conditions of probation wherein an order to show cause had been, or was going to be issued.

Table X compares violations with the treatment resources utilized.

TABLE X
Comparison of Violations
with Treatment Resource Used

TREATMENT RESOURCE	NUMBER OF CASES SERVED	NUMBER OF CASES WITH VIOLATION	PERCENT TOTAL	AVERAGE TIME FROM PROBATION TO PROBATION VIOLATION IN DAYS
None	14	7	50.0	105.7
Halfway House*	37	10	27.0	89.8
Odyssey House	5	3	60.0	23.0
Project Reality	8	1	12.5	44.0
Mental Health	11	3	27.3	68.0
Other	24	4	16.6	78.5
TOTAL**	99	28	28.3	86.0

* Includes community correction centers

** May not include all violations (see next section)

Three of the five referrals to Odyssey House had violated the conditions of their probation and had been brought to court on an order to show cause.

The Odyssey House also had the poorest record in terms of the lapsed time from the date of probation until the violation occurred, an average of 23 days, while the average of all violators was 86.0 days.

Conclusion: We believe that it is still too early to make definitive judgments concerning the impact of the treatment resources in preventing probation violations. Nevertheless, the rate of violations by referrals to the Odyssey House program appears excessive.

The Prison and 90-Day Commitments

We noted that referrals held at the Utah State Prison were housed in the medium security section and were not separated from the regular commitments.

We were further told by the diagnostic staff that after the initial testing there was no therapy program for the 90-day commitments. They further stated that they believed this time could be spent in programs designed to promote rehabilitation and reduce recidivism which was the ultimate objective of the project. Specifically, the following problem was identified:

--Because the 90-day commitment had so much forced idleness, he was left with nothing to do but associate with the regular commitments. The association was less than therapeutic and may have lead the 90-day commitment through an education process which reinforced criminal activity. He learned many new "tricks of the trade" while in the institution.

In order to verify what we were told by the diagnostic staffs, we interviewed two regular inmates who were working as clerks and had extensive association with the 90-day commitments. We also interviewed four 90-day commitments.

Idle Time

Both inmates believed the idle time for 90-dayers was a serious problem. They stated that the 90-day referral, because he had nothing to do, was forced into greater association with regular commitments. We were told that the association with regular commitments tended to reinforce criminal behavior. One inmate stated that idle interaction between regular commitments and 90-dayers often led to conversation relating to past criminal behavior.

The greatest single problem identified by the 90-dayers interviewed was the "forced idleness". They stated that after the initial testing there was absolutely nothing to do. We were told that some form of group therapy or work project would have been greatly appreciated. They stated that the idleness tended to force interaction with regular commitments which re-inforced criminal behavior.

Conclusion: We believe that, because the diagnostic project had not developed a program for 90-day commitments at the Utah State Prison, the 90-day referrals were forced into an association of idle interaction with regular commitments which may have been counter-productive in terms of the goals and objectives of the project.

THE DIAGNOSTIC REFERRAL

In order to describe the type of client being referred by the court for 90-day diagnostic evaluations, we collected the information elements described earlier on each 90-day commitment through June 30, 1974. A summary of our findings will be presented in this section.

The following program objectives related primarily to the success of the 90-day referral after completion of his evaluation period.

- Determine the impact of the 90-day diagnostic program upon the offender who has participated by measuring the number of probation violations and the number of new commitments to the Utah State Prison.
- Determine the impact of the diagnostic services program upon the attitude of the offender by evaluating behavioral change and the deterrent effect in committing further offenses.

The second objective will only be treated as it relates to the first. Attitude change will be considered only in terms of new arrests, probation violations and new commitments.

Recidivism

We determined that it was difficult to distinguish between the number of new arrests and the number of probation violations, because a new arrest, in most cases, resulted in a probation violation. Accordingly, in our analysis, we developed one recidivism measure which included both re-arrests and probation violations. If an order to show cause was issued on a 90-day offender, we considered this to be a measure of recidivism.

Another problem we encountered in measuring recidivism was that of 90-day referrals who absconded from supervision after they were referred for a 90-day diagnostic evaluation, but before they came before the court for sentencing. These cases will also be considered in this section.

We were told by the Utah State Law Enforcement Planning Agency that an accurate recidivism study should allow approximately 24 months in lapsed time from the date probation or parole was granted. Accordingly, it should be noted that only 11 months have passed since the first 90-day commitment was placed on probation and two weeks have lapsed since the last 90-day commitment included in our study was placed on probation.

Table XI summarizes our recidivism study for 90-day offenders referred during fiscal year 1974.

TABLE XI
 Recidivism for 90-Day Offenders Committed
 During Fiscal Year 1974

	NUMBER	PERCENT TOTAL 90-DAY COMMITMENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL 90-DAY COMMITMENTS PLACED ON PROBATION
Probation Violations	20*	12.7	17.9
Re-arrests Felony	7	4.5	6.2
Re-arrests Misdemeanor	3	1.9	2.7
Total Recidivists	30	19.1	26.8
Abscondence before Sentencing	5	3.2	NA
GRAND TOTAL	35	22.3	NA

* There may be some re-arrests included in this figure

As shown on Table XI, 12.7 percent of the 157 90-day referrals committed during fiscal year 1974 violated the conditions of their probation, and an order to show cause was issued; 4.5 percent were rearrested on a felony charge; 1.9 percent were rearrested on misdemeanor charges; and 3.2 percent absconded from supervision before final sentencing was ~~issued~~. In total, 22.3 percent of the 90-day commitments studied were involved with some form of irregularity after they were placed on probation.

Considering only those who were placed on probation, which is a more accurate measure of recidivism, we found that 17.9 percent violated their probation, and an order to show cause was issued; 6.2 percent were rearrested on a felony charge; and 2.7 percent were rearrested on a misdemeanor charge. A total of 26.3 percent were considered recidivists.

Our analysis showed that an average of 85 days lapsed from the time the recidivists were placed on probation until an order to show cause was issued, and an average of 78 days lapsed from the date that the recidivists were placed on probation until they were rearrested.

Commitments to the Utah State Prison

Table XII shows the disposition of cases wherein an order to show cause was issued. Nine cases or 25.9 percent of all violations were committed to the Utah State Prison. This

amounted to 8 percent of all 90-day referrals placed on probation. It was difficult to determine disposition on those cases that were being supervised out of state on interstate compact agreements. Also, some violations not included here were pending and had not come before the District Court.

TABLE XII
Status or Disposition Violations by 90-Day Offenders
Fiscal Year 1974

	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL VIOLATIONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL 90-DAY COMMITMENTS PLACED ON PROBATION
Committed to Utah State Prison	9	25.7	8.0
Continued on Probation, Status Pending or Unknown	19	54.3	17.0
Fugitive	7	20.0	NA
T O T A L	35	100.0	22.3

Descriptive Analysis of 90-Day Commitments

The following tables contain a comparative summary of selected variables for all felony offenders handled by the District Court in fiscal year 1974.

Age

As shown in Table XIII, 41.1 percent of those placed on probation were young offenders (age 15 through 20) while 33.3 percent of those referred for diagnostic evaluations and 15.9 percent of those committed to the Utah State Prison were young offenders. We also noted that 73.0 percent of those placed on probation, 73.0 percent of those referred for diagnostic evaluations, and 51.0 percent of those committed directly to the Utah State Prison were under age 25.

The average age for all probationers was 24.4 years; for all commitments to the Utah State Prison was 27.8 years; and for all 90-day diagnostic referrals was 25.0 years.

The age distribution was positively skewed in all disposition categories, indicating that the majority of all felony offenders were distributed in the younger ages. It appears that the extremely young offender was more likely to be placed on probation, and that the offender under 25 years of age stood an equal chance of being referred for diagnostic services or being placed directly on probation. The chances of a young offender being committed directly to the Utah State Prison were less.

Offense Committed

Table XIV compares offenses committed by felony offenders during fiscal year 1974 with the disposition of the court. The table shows that 20.7 percent of all felony offenders to the

TABLE XIII

Comparison of Age by
Disposition for all Felony Offenders
Fiscal Year 1974

AGE	COMMITTED TO UTAH STATE PRISON		PLACED ON PROBATION		REFERRED FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Age 15 thru 20	24	15.9	196	41.1	52	33.3	272	34.7
Age 21 thru 25	53	35.1	152	31.9	62	39.7	267	34.1
Age 26 thru 30	28	18.5	61	12.8	15	9.6	104	13.3
Age 31 thru 35	26	17.2	27	5.7	10	6.4	63	8.0
Age 36 thru 40	6	4.0	13	2.7	8	5.1	27	3.4
Age 41 thru 45	3	2.0	13	2.7	4	2.6	20	2.6
Age 46 thru 50	5	3.3	6	1.3	3	1.9	14	1.8
Age 51 thru 55	4	2.6	4	.8	1	.6	14	1.1
Age 56 thru 60	1	.7	3	.6	--	----	4	.5
Age 61 thru 65	1	.7	1	.2	1	.6	3	.4
Age 66 thru 70	--	----	1	.2	--	----	1	.1
TOTAL	151	100.0	477	100.0	156	100.0	784	100.0
AVERAGE	27.8		24.4		25.0			
SKEWNESS	1.198		2.302		2.061			

* Percentage figures indicate the percent of each age category
in each disposition classification

diagnostic program were burglaries. The greatest percentage of commitments to the Prison and Probation Placements were also burglaries. Other significant categories for 90-day offenders were narcotics-related violations, robbery, and theft. In general, it appears that there was very little correlation between the statutory offense and the disposition of the court. With the exception of manslaughter and murder; generally there were more probations in each disposition category than there were 90-day referrals and commitments. The only offense category wherein there were significantly more 90-day referrals than probations and commitments, was robbery.

TABLE XIV
 Comparison of Offense by Disposition
 of the Court for Felony Cases
 Fiscal Year 1974

OFFENSE	COMMITTED TO UTAH STATE PRISON		PLACED ON PROBATION		REFERRED FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Arson	1	.7	1	.2	---	---	1	.3
Armed Robbery	1	.7	1	.2	2	1.3	4	.5
Assault with Intent to Commit Rape	4	2.6	3	.6	2	1.3	9	1.2
Assault and Battery	2	1.3	12	2.5	5	3.2	19	2.4
Assault of Child under 14	---	---	1	.2	---	---	---	---
Assault with Deadly Weapon	2	1.3	6	1.3	2	1.3	10	1.3
Automobile Homicide	1	.7	3	.6	1	.6	5	.5
Burglary	29	19.2	105	22.2	32	20.7	166	21.2
Carnal Knowledge	1	.7	7	1.5	1	.6	9	1.2
Embezzlement	5	3.3	4	.8	2	1.3	11	1.4
Neglect	---	---	2	.4	---	---	2	.3
Insufficient Funds	2	1.3	4	.8	1	.6	7	.9
Forgery	13	8.6	45	9.5	17	11.0	75	9.6
Grand Larceny	16	10.6	25	5.3	11	7.1	52	6.6
Auto Theft	3	2.0	4	.8	---	---	7	.9
Manslaughter	7	4.6	1	.2	2	1.3	10	1.3
Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses	---	---	9	1.9	1	.6	10	1.3
Rape	3	2.0	6	1.3	2	1.3	11	1.4
Narcotics*	12	7.9	118	24.8	26	16.8	156	19.9
Receipt of Stolen Property	---	---	11	2.3	1	.6	12	1.5
Robbery*	13	8.6	13	2.7	22*	14.2	48	6.1
Sodomy*	1	.7	5	1.1	2	1.3	8	1.0
Statutory Rape	1	.7	2	.4	---	---	3	.4
Murder*	3	2.0	---	---	1	.6	4	.5
Theft*	16	10.6	68	14.3	19	12.3	103	13.2
Conspiracy	---	---	3	.6	---	---	3	.4
Other	4	2.6	17	3.6	3	1.9	24	3.1
Unknown	11	7.3	---	---	---	---	11	1.4
TOTAL	151	100.0	477	100.0	156	100.0	784	100.0

* Figures indicate the percent of each disposition category for each offense

Marital Status

Table XV compares the marital status and disposition of convicted felons in the State of Utah during fiscal year 1974. There appears to be no significant correlation between marital status and the disposition of the court. For all marital status categories, there were more probation placements, while 90-day referrals and commitments to the prison were about equal. In terms of all persons referred to the 90-day diagnostic program, the majority were single. However, the majority of commitments to the prison and probation placements were also single. The relationship appears to have been proportional to the number of felony convictions in each marital status category in the State during the fiscal year.

TABLE XV

Comparison of Marital Status By
Disposition for Felony Offenders
Fiscal Year 1974

MARITAL STATUS	COMMITTED TO UTAH STATE PRISON		PLACED ON PROBATION		REFERRED FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent *	Number	Percent *	Number	Percent *	Number	Percent *
Single	72	19.0	227	59.9	80	21.1	379	100
Married	42	17.9	153	65.4	39	16.7	234	100
Divorced	22	19.0	67	57.8	27	23.3	116	100
Separated	8	20.0	26	65.0	6	15.0	40	100
Widowed	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100
Unknown	6	75.0	---	----	2	25.0	8	100
T O T A L	151	19.4	474	60.8	155	19.9	780	100

* Figures indicate the percent of felony offenders in each marital status category

Race

Table XVI compares the race of felony offenders with the disposition of the court during fiscal year 1974. The majority of all 90-day referrals were Caucasian, as were the majority of probation placements and commitments to the Utah State Prison. Felony offenders with Spanish surnames were referred for diagnostic services at a greater rate than were other races. Blacks were referred for diagnostic services at a lower rate and were committed to the prison at a higher rate.

TABLE XVI
 Comparison of Race with
 Disposition of Felony Offenders
 Fiscal Year 1974

	COMMITTED TO UTAH STATE PRISON		PLACED ON PROBATION		REFERRED FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Caucasian	110	17.5	396	62.9	124	19.7	630	80.8
Spanish	15	50.3	42	56.8	17	23.0	74	9.5
Negro	19	34.5	26	47.3	10	18.2	55	7.1
Indian	---	----	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	1.2
Oriental	---	----	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	.4
Other	1	50.0	1	50.0	---	----	2	.3
Unknown	6	50.0	---	----	1	14.3	7	.9
T O T A L	151	100.0	474	100.0	155	100.0	780	100.0

* Figures indicate the percent of disposition of felony offenders for each racial category

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Sex

Table XVII compares the sex of felony offenders during fiscal year 1974 with the disposition of the court. Female offenders were placed on probation at a significantly higher rate than were male offenders. The relative proportion of male and female offenders referred for diagnostic services was about equal, and the rate of commitment of male offenders to the Utah State Prison was greater. There appears to be a direct correlation between the disposition of the court and the sex of the offender.

TABLE XVII

Comparison between Sex and
Disposition for Felony Offenders
Fiscal Year 1974

SEX	COMMITTED TO UTAH STATE PRISON		PLACED ON PROBATION		REFERRED FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	139	19.8	423	60.2	141	20.1	703	100
Female	8	11.1	51	70.8	14	18.1	72	100
Unknown	3	75.0	---	---	1	25.0	4	100
TOTAL	150	19.3	474	60.8	155	19.9	779	100

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Education

Table XVIII compares level of education with the disposition of the court for felony offenders during fiscal year 1974.

The majority of all felony offenders, 58.6 percent, had not graduated from high school. Of those that had graduated from high school, a larger portion were placed directly on probation. For the other education categories, the number handled by the court was so small that the disposition of the court appears not to be significant.

There does appear to be a correlation between the disposition of the court and the level of education for felony offenders placed on probation.

TABLE XVIII

Comparison of Education Level
and Disposition for Felony Offenders
Fiscal Year 1974

EDUCATION LEVEL	COMMITTED TO UTAH STATE PRISON		PLACED ON PROBATION		REFERRED FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Some	97	21.3	252	55.4	106	23.3	455	58.6
High School Graduate	34	12.7	197	73.5	37	13.8	268	34.5
Some College	3	15.0	10	50.0	7	35.0	20	2.6
College Graduate	--	----	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	.5
Unknown	16	55.2	12	41.4	1	3.4	29	3.7
TOTAL	150	100.0	474	100.0	152	100.0	776	100.0

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TABLE XIX

Statistical Comparison between Selected 90-Day
Referrals and Commitments to Utah State Prison
Fiscal Year 1974

ITEM	F VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANTS	T VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANTS
Social Deviance	N/A	N/A	-4.25	.0001
Hostility	N/A	N/A	-2.09	.038
Insensitive	1.62	.029	-2.29	.024
Depression	N/A	N/A	-2.14	.033
Self-Degradation	N/A	N/A	-1.95	.053

Comparison of Criminality of Commitments to the Prison and 90-Day
Referrals

We found that there were some significant differences between the 90-day referral and commitments to the Utah State Prison. The average Intelligence Quotient for 90-day referrals was 98.5 percent and for commitments to the prison was 103. The number of times arrested for 90-day referrals was 8 while for commitments to the prison it was 12.

In order to more specifically measure the statistical differences between the 90-day referrals and commitments to the prison, we collected the scores on the Bi-polar Psychological Inventory all fiscal year 1974 commitments to the Utah State Prison and referrals to the 90-day diagnostic program through February. The Bi-polar Psychological Inventory scores selected personality traits for use in diagnosing, decision-making, therapy, prediction and researching criminals.

We compared the Bi-Polar scores for 90-day referrals and commitments to the Utah State Prison using the statistical t-test and F value which was simply a comparison of the average scores and distribution of scores for the two populations. The following personality traits were compared:

- Dependence
- Motivation
- Social Withdrawal
- Family Discord
- Sexual Maturity
- Social Deviancy
- Impulsiveness
- Hostility
- Insensitivity

We were told by the developers of the Bi-Polar Psychological Inventory that measures of hostility and social deviancy were the most accurate indicators of criminality. Table XIX summarizes our findings.

As indicated on the Table, the highest level of statistical significance or the greatest difference between the two averages of the two groups was computed for the social deviancy scale. The average score for 90-day referrals was 9.4 while the average score for commitments to the Utah State Prison was 11.7. The computed t-value for the two scores was 4.25 resulting in a significant level of .0001 which means that the probability that the score differences were due to chance alone was very low. Accordingly, the group taken from the Utah State Prison reflected the greatest degree of social deviancy and the difference between

the 90-day referrals and the commitments to the Utah State Prison was very significant.

Table XIX also indicates commitments to the Utah State Prison expressed a significantly higher level of hostility than did the 90-day referrals, and were also more insensitive. The F-value for insensitivity also shows that the range of scores for commitments to the Prison was greater than for 90-day referrals. Depression and self-degradation were also greater for commitments to the Utah State Prison.

Based on our comparison of the Bi-Polar Scores for selected 90-day referrals and commitments to the Utah State Prison, we believe that commitments to the Utah State Prison have a greater tendency for criminal behavior than do 90-day referrals.

COST

Measures of Cost

In order to take on meaning, costs must be related to a unit measure of output. Therefore, in order to allocate the costs for the diagnostic services program, it was necessary to develop one or more basic output measures that could be related to the costs of the project. We noted as indicated in the introduction that the intent of the project was to reduce recidivism. Accordingly, we determined that the output measure which would give the most accurate cost estimate of the program would be the number of rehabilitated referrals, or the number of felony referrals to the diagnostic program who never committed another offense. Such an output measure presented some serious problems in allocating costs because sufficient time had not lapsed since the conclusion of the grant year to gain an accurate measure of recidivism. As indicated earlier in this report, approximately thirteen months have passed since the first 90-day referral was placed on probation and only two weeks have lapsed since the last 90-day referral included in our analysis was placed on probation.

Nevertheless, we will allocate costs in terms of the number of successful referrals to the diagnostic program as of November 1, 1974.

Two measures of success will be presented. In the first instance, we considered as successful any referral that had not

subsequently been committed to the Utah State Prison. In the second instance, we considered successful any referral who had not violated the conditions of his probation. As indicated earlier, we considered a probation violation to be one wherein an order to show cause was issued.

We were told by the Corrections Planning Coordinator in the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency that he believes the total number of referrals to the program is a legitimate measure of costs. Therefore, we will also prepare a cost allocation in terms of the total number of referrals to the Diagnostic program as well as the number of successful referrals as indicated above.

Included Costs

We noted that the following costs were incurred as a result of the diagnostic services program.

- Costs related directly to personnel assigned to the Diagnostic Services program.
- Costs related to the preparation of the mental evaluations by personnel at the Utah State Prison.
- Costs related to the preparation of mental evaluations by personnel other than those at the Utah State Prison.
- Costs related to the custody of the 90-day referral. These costs included those incurred by the Utah State Prison where the majority of all 90-day referrals were held and those incurred by county jails and probation halfway houses who were responsible for the custody of 90-day referrals.

We found that of the above costs, the only ones that were directly charged to the Diagnostic Services grant were those related to personnel assigned to the Diagnostic Services program

and those related to the preparation of mental evaluations by personnel outside of the Utah State Prison. Accordingly, our costs allocation did not reflect the total cost of the program but only reflected costs that were directly incurred by the Diagnostic Services project.

Costs will also be affected by the fact that the average rate of referrals to the 90-day diagnostic program was probably less during the first year of operation than it will be in the future. Table XX shows the number of referrals to the 90-day diagnostic program by month during Fiscal Year 1974. As indicated, only 39.1 percent of the total 90-day referrals had been realized by the end of the first half of the grant year. The average number of referrals per month for the entire fiscal year was 13, while the average number of referrals for the last six months of the fiscal year was 16.6. The cost figures presented in the next section do not reflect an increase in the rate of referrals and will accordingly be just a little higher than actual costs per referral for the last six months.

Cost Summary

Table XXI summarizes our findings: The total cost of the project during the first year of operation was \$79,987.80. The cost per 90-day referral was \$509.48 and the cost per 90-day referral placed ~~on probation~~ was \$695.55. The cost per successful 90-day referral not subsequently committed to the Utah State Prison was \$769.11 and the cost per successful 90-day referral not violating the conditions of his probation as defined, was \$999.85.

TABLE XX

90-Day Referrals by Month
Fiscal Year 1974

MONTH	NUMBER OF REFERRALS	PERCENT TOTAL	CUMULATIVE TOTAL (Percent)
July, 1973	3	1.9	1.9
August, 1973	2	1.3	3.2
September, 1973	9	5.8	9.0
October, 1973	13	8.3	17.3
November, 1973	4	2.6	19.9
December, 1973	22	14.1	34.0
January, 1974	8	5.1	39.1
February, 1974	22	14.1	53.2
March, 1974	22	14.1	67.3
April, 1974	21	13.5	80.8
May, 1974	16	10.3	91.0
June, 1974	11	7.1	98.1
Other*	3	1.9	100.0
T O T A L**	156	100.0	100.0

Average per Month - 13

Average per Month last Six Months - 16.6

* Probation violators referred for Diagnostic Services whose offense was committed prior to July 1973

** Excludes one 90-day referral

TABLE XXI
 Cost per Unit Measure 90-Day Referrals
 Fiscal Year 1974

OUTPUT UNIT MEASURE	NUMBER	COST PER UNIT	TOTAL COST FY 1974**
Cost per 90-Day Referral	157	\$509.48	\$79,987.80
Cost per 90-Day Referral placed on Probation	115*	695.55	79,987.80
Cost per Successful 90-Day Referral placed on Probation - Excluding Commitments	104	769.11	79,987.80
Cost per Successful 90-Day*** Referral placed on Probation (Excluding Probation Violators)	80	999.85	79,987.80

- * Includes three 90-Day offenders with unknown dispositions
- ** Rounded unit costs may not factor out to exactly \$79,987.80
- *** Also excludes fugitives

The cost of the project was difficult to analyze because of the lack of comparative data. We have no idea what percentage of those referred for 90-day evaluations would have been successful without the 90-day diagnostic program. We also cannot compute the cost savings to the community for preventing commitment to the Utah State Prison. The costs to the community for recidivism are also difficult to compute and would also be important in determining the relative costs of the diagnostic services program.

END