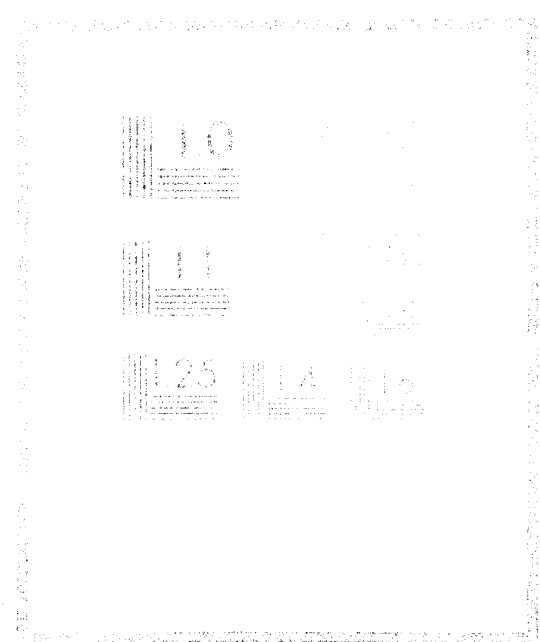


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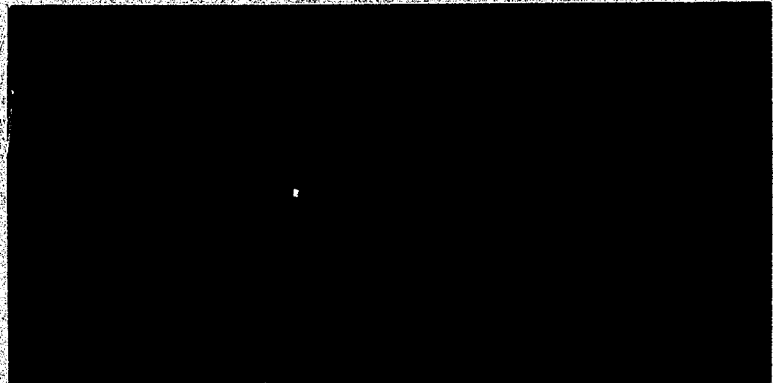
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EVALUATION REPORT

-On-

OREGON CORRECTIONS IMPACT PROGRAM: -

CLIENT RESOURCES AND SERVICES PROJECT . .

By

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Prepared For

OREGON LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL

SALEM, OREGON

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PREFACE

In conducting a comprehensive evaluation of this magnitude, the cooperation of many organizations and individuals is necessary. Foremost among these, in this instance, is the Oregon Corrections Division, including its management, operational and Impact staff. Without that organization's enabling access to information, providing certain data, and accommodating logistical support, this evaluation would not have been possible.

The American Justice Institute (AJI) also wishes to recognize the participation of Drs. Clinton Goff and James Heuser of the Oregon Law Enforcement Council Evaluation Unit and Dr. Richard Laymon of LEAA's Region X for review and comment on the evaluation design and analysis of results. Finally, AJI is indebted to the Justice Data Accounting Center of the Oregon Law Enforcement Council for the use of outcome data to assess the performance of the offenders involved.

The cooperative attitude of each of the above as we sought to assess the value of the project's approach, procedures and results is truly appreciated.

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1.0 INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY

This report provides a detailed examination of the Client Resources and Services Project operated by the Oregon Corrections Division as part of its Impact Program. The project is but one of seven interrelated operations intended to reduce the incidence of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary crimes in Portland.¹

The report starts with overview descriptions of the project's intent, operations, and resource expenditures in relation to the other Impact projects (Section 2.0). Project achievements on process objectives specified in the Division's proposal to LEAA are then addressed (Section 3.0). A variety of constraints to evaluation, definition of the study population, explanations of evaluation techniques, and descriptions of data collection are then presented (Section 4.0). Major project findings occupy the next part of the report (Section 5.0). The last section (6.0) is reserved for a summary of project findings. Selected back-up tables are contained in Appendix C.

Evaluative conclusions and recommendations are reserved for a separate document.² Because this project is only a resource pool serving other operating units, its impact must be viewed in terms of its contribution to overall rehabilitative efforts of staffs in the other Impact projects. Constraints on evaluation options further necessitate restriction of the

¹ The other six projects cover a pre-sentence Diagnostic Center, programs within the three institutions operated by the Division, services to selected probation and parole clients in Multnomah County, a vocational rehabilitative division project, staff training, and a client-tracking information system.

² "Evaluation Executive Summary: Oregon Corrections Impact Program," Sacramento, California: American Justice Institute, September, 1976.

evaluation to concentrate on Impact probation and parole clients. Here, comparisons are made between such clients receiving and not receiving CRS subsistence and/or special service supports.

2.0 OVERVIEW: IMPACT CLIENT RESOURCES AND SERVICES PROJECT

2.1 PROJECT INTENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Client Resources and Services (CRS) Project is intended to augment the resources and client service options available to current and former clients of correctional agencies in Portland. To be eligible for CRS subsistence (e.g., rent, food, cash) and/or purchase of special treatment/training services (e.g., job training), the client must have at least one recorded arrest for a target crime. With a 25-month budget of \$1,145,168 some \$867,180 were available to subsidize living costs and purchase client services. It was expected that through such supports to service delivery planning and implementation by Counselors correctional efforts could be made more effective and recidivism reduced.

At the simplest level, the CRS Project acts as a purchasing agent on behalf of treatment staffs in other operating units. The major sources of purchase requests have been the Division's institutional programs, work release centers, and probation and parole operations in Multnomah County. Some support is provided to Impact eligible clients from the Portland community who are on Federal, County, or Bench probation and to those recently released. A few cases have been serviced while being processed by the Impact Diagnostic Center prior to sentencing. Quarterly summaries of service volume by source of request are included in Appendix Tables C-7 through C-11.

The CRS staff includes a Program Manager with casework and legal training background, a Correctional Counselor with community resource experience, a Human Resource Assistant with field experience, and a Secretary. A number of part-time students and volunteers have assisted project operations.

An overall coordinator for both CRS and the Vocational Rehabilitation Department Services (VRD) Transitional Services Impact Project has focused on development and management of service purchase contracts in addition to overseeing both projects.¹ These services aid at optimizing the allocation of CRS and VRD resources.

As a matter of policy where VRD support is intended, CRS has opted to provide those emergency and short-time services that support a client while VRD programs are being planned and initiated. Where VRD services are not envisioned, CRS has tended to supplement services from other sources such as the Career Educational Training Act (CETA) and Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG). On occasion, CRS has acted to provide long-term support to clients who are involved in specialized treatment/training programs. Together, the CRS and VRD staffs, with the overall Programs Coordinator, have established policies and procedures that allow for alternative treatment funding combinations in an attempt to be responsive to individual client needs.

2.2 USE OF CRS RESOURCES AS AN AID TO OTHER IMPACT PROJECTS

The CRS Project has broad latitude in allocation of its monies with the intent being to provide those services most appropriate to the assessed needs of individual clients. The Grant Application mentions, but is not limited to expenditures for vocational training, remedial education, job development, education, residential care, maintenance subsidies, incentive

¹The Transitional Services -VRD Impact Project is a regular Vocational Rehabilitation Division operation housed jointly with the CRS project and Impact administration. It includes as a criterion for eligibility that there be some reasonable expectation for success in a training program. Since the purpose of the Impact program was to differentially provide services according to client need, some clients excluded by the VRD criteria were serviced through resources provided by CRS.

allowances, citizen sponsorship, individual and family counseling.

The need and problem profiles of the serious offenders included within Impact posed difficult problems for CRS resource development efforts. Its ability to purchase services was limited by the availability of services within the community which were also usefully able to deal with correctional client needs.

The fact that CRS is necessarily responsive to Counselor assessment of client needs and planning of client treatment/training programs, limits the creative role of CRS. It can only purchase what the Counselor requests. However, CRS has attempted to provide a guiding influence for its resources by requiring submission of a Case Plan Report (Impact Form 4) with the Counselor's request for service. Since the late initiation of Counseling by Objectives (CBO) precluded consistent delivery of such planning documents as justifications for resource expenditures, CRS staff attempted to discern any connection between requested services and correctional efforts. Substantial interaction has occurred between CRS and Counselors in the other Impact projects aimed at making known the existing alternatives for services. The CRS Project Manager has expended considerable time and effort in a leadership role attempting to coordinate service planning procedures across internal boundaries within corrections. In the last analysis, however, CRS can only respond, not initiate services.

2.3 SUMMARY OF CRS RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS

Table 1 summarizes CRS purchase of services during its first seventeen months of operation. A total of \$527,426 was expended on 1174 clients averaging \$449 per client. Fifteen percent of the monies were spent on

TABLE 1

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
FIRST 17 MONTHS OF PROGRAM
NOVEMBER 1974 - MARCH 1976

Type Service	No. Clients	No. Trans.	\$ Amount	Avg. \$\$ Per Client	% of Total \$
Voc: Education	120	254	\$ 27,418.04	\$ 311.82	7.1
College	55	116	8,380.90	152.38	1.6
Voc. Training	65	131	18,780.94	442.78	5.5
Basic Ed.	4	6	136.20	34.05	- -
Remedial Ed.	1	1	120.00	120.00	- -
Job Development	289	641	117,384.62	406.18	22.3
Psychological	80	162	20,798.78	259.98	3.9
Medical Services	284	384	12,308.11	43.34	2.3
Subsistence	864	6,478	258,710.68	299.43	49.1
Rent & Maint.	349	840	99,075.87	283.89	18.8
Incidentals	525	3,498	112,401.22	214.10	21.3
Transportation	474	1,625	16,759.03	35.36	3.2
Clothing	231	334	23,664.47	102.44	4.5
Food	35	47	2,805.71	80.16	0.5
Utilities	48	134	3,993.53	83.20	0.8
Institutional	509	2,263	80,660.81	158.47	15.3
Stipends	388	1,622	16,384.81	42.23	3.1
Lifeliners	139	281	42,738.00	307.47	8.1
Boost	38	39	1,989.00	52.34	0.4
7th Step	46	265	2,749.00	59.76	0.5
M-2 Sponsor	56	56	16,800.00	300.00	3.2
Recreation	13	13	145.50	11.19	- -
TOTAL	1,174	10,195	\$ 527,426.49	\$ 449.26	100.0

Source: CRS-TIS

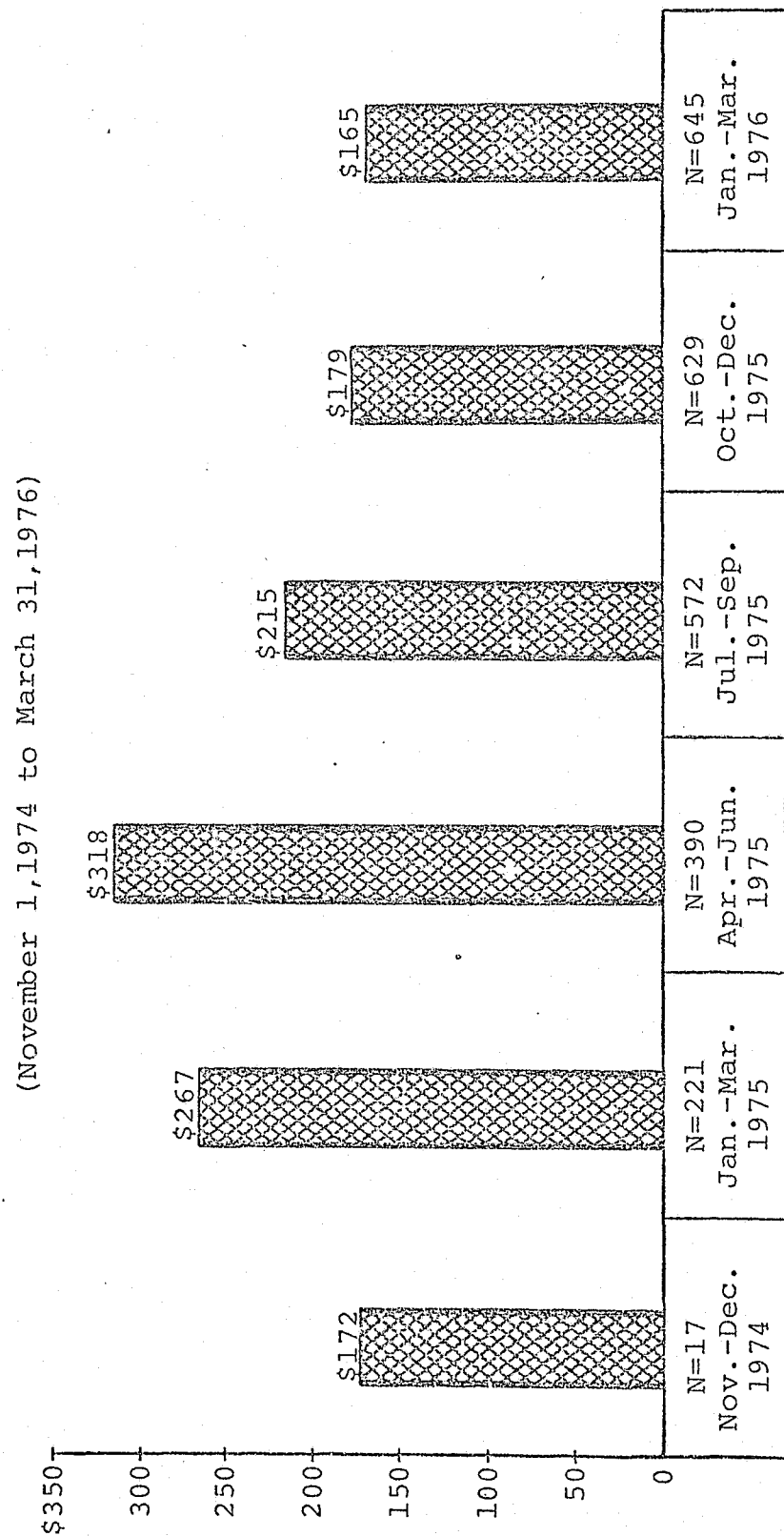
institutional program services. Eighty-five percent was expended on clients *at risk* in the community on work release, probation, parole and discharges. Forty-nine percent was expended on subsistence, principally cash to the client for incidentals (21.3%) and rent (18.8%) for housing and residential care. One-fourth of the clients served received job development/placement services averaging \$406 per client referred. Program support for basic and remedial education did not develop since these needs were being met within existing, available community college programs. Expenditures by service category by calendar quarter are included in Appendix Tables C-1 to C-6.

The CRS project started with 17 clients receiving some services during late November and December 1974. For accounting purposes, the first CRS expenditures in November were charged to December 1974. Volume operations essentially began during the first quarter of 1975. Figure 1 summarizes the number of clients receiving CRS services during each calendar quarter and the average dollar amount received per client served. Much of this fluctuation is due to start-up differentials between institutional and community release Impact operations. Whereas probation and parole Counselors were making substantial use of CRS resources during the first quarter of 1975, requests for CRS support for institutionalized clients jumped from 86 in the second quarter to 359 in the third quarter. This usage is detailed in Appendix Tables C-7 to C-11 and summarized in Figure 2. These data indicate that once the level of usage stabilized in the second quarter of 1975 for Field Services probation and parole and in the third quarter for the three institutions a quarterly average of 278 Field Service clients received an average¹ of \$241 of CRS services whereas an average of 343 institutionalized clients received services at a quarterly rate of \$67.

¹Mean

Figure 1

AVERAGE CRS EXPENDITURES PER CLIENT BY CALENDAR QUARTER

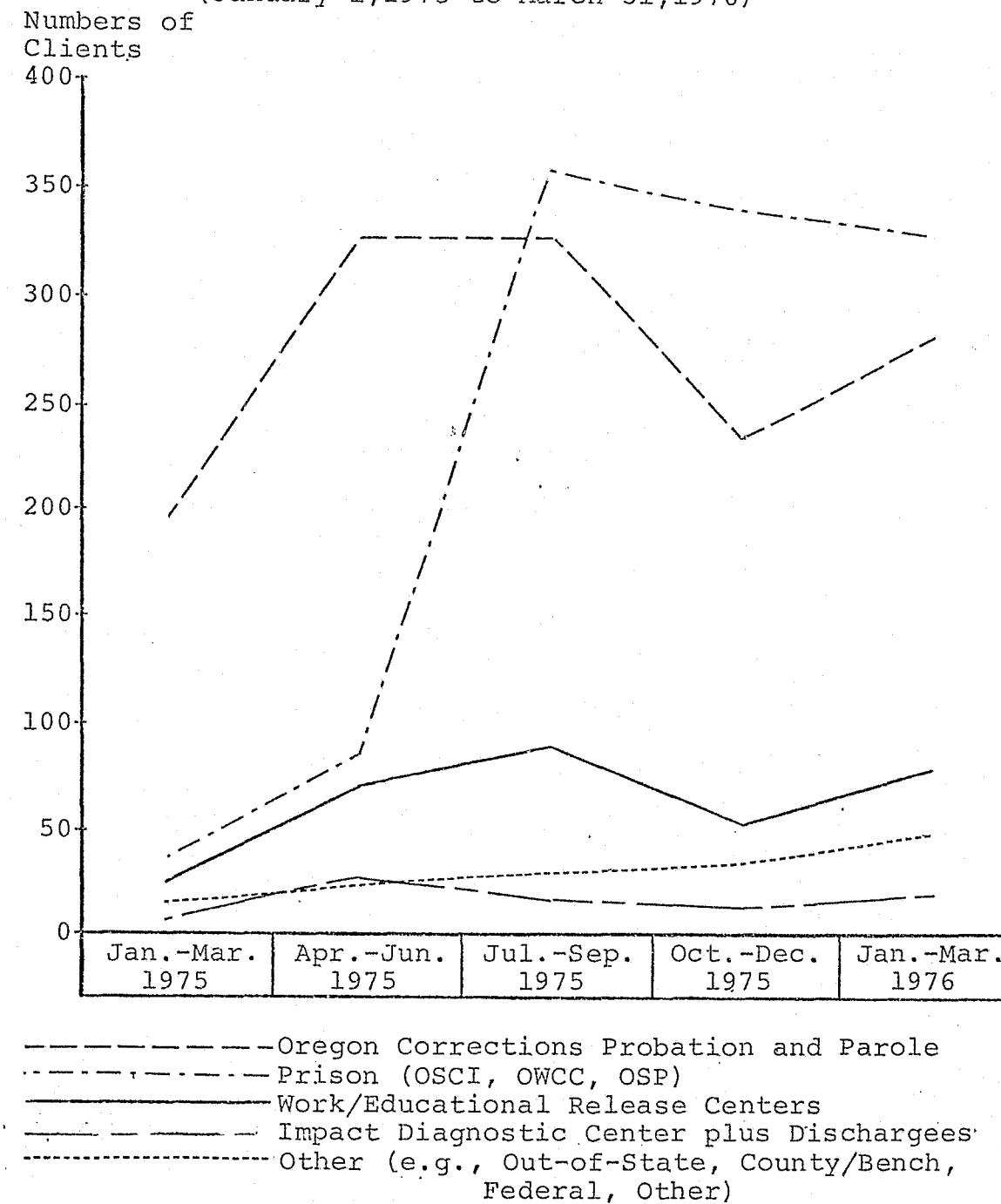


Source: CRS-TIS

Figure 2

NUMBER OF CLIENTS RECEIVING CRS SUPPORT BY CLIENT STATUS COMPARING CALENDAR QUARTERS*

(January 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976)

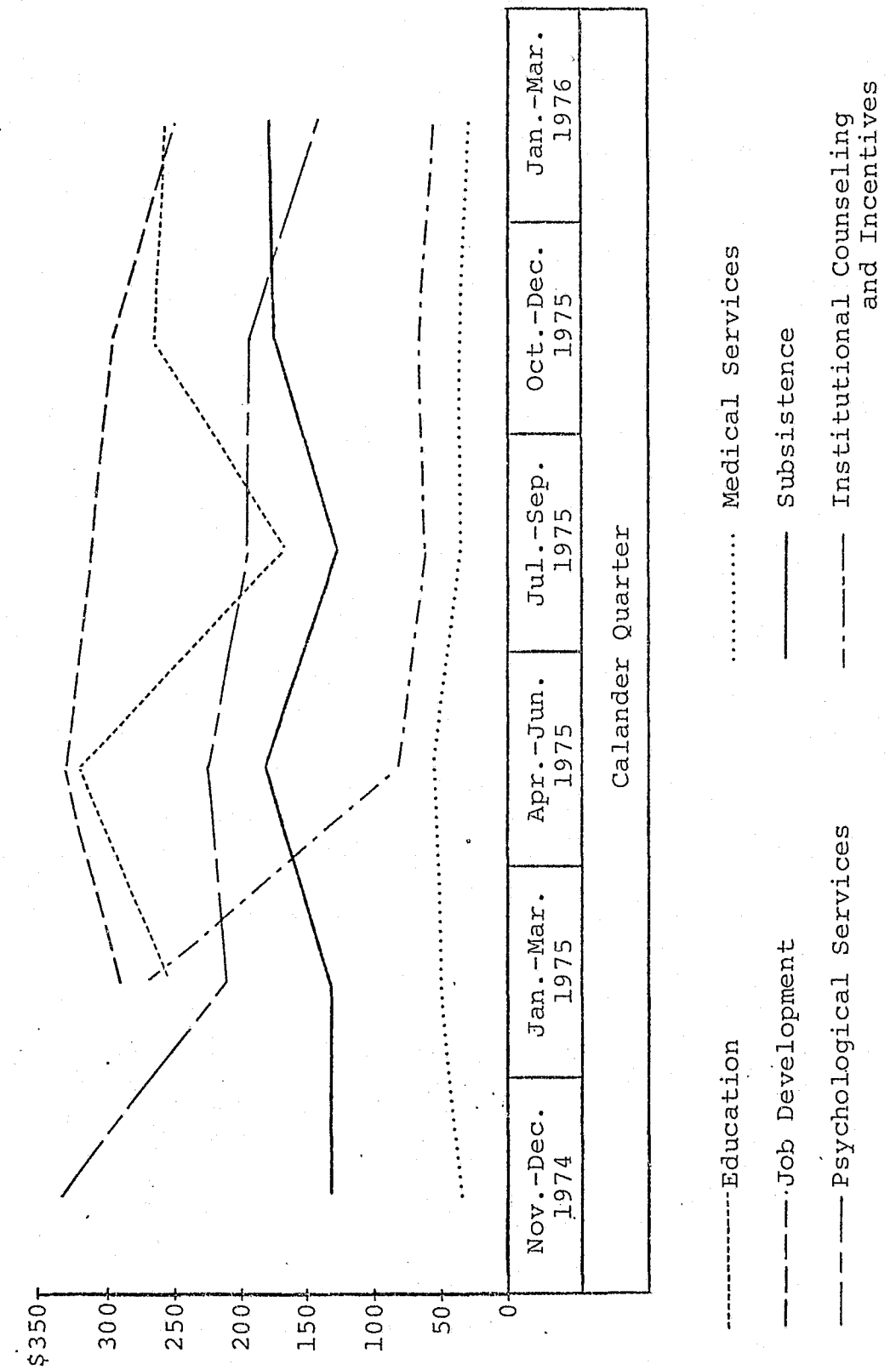


*Because some clients changed supervision status during any Quarter, numbers indicated for any Quarter exceed the total case count. Comparisons across supervision types as presented, though, are thought to be quite accurate.

Figure 3 summarizes the average quarterly CRS expenditures by type of service. It reflects the distinct per client cost differentials between service categories. The decreases observed primarily express a leveling effect as larger numbers of clients are served and as the backlog of initial client needs were met following intake to Impact. A major portion of the job development expenditures were to two private vendors who were to receive \$500 in three payments for intake counseling, placement and a follow-up payment if the client remained on the job for a specified length of time. Since many clients did not complete the last step and other job development services such as purchase of tools did not involve these vendors, the overall costs tended to range near \$300 per client. Education costs reflect the seasonal summer drop plus an averaging between community college costs and the substantially higher private technical training resources. The early drop in costs of psychological services is an artifact of the initial intensive costs of the most pressing cases at program start. The fluctuation in quarterly per client levels for subsistence reflects effects of inflation and CRS policy refinements as Counselors were required to justify requests for rent, utilities, clothing, transportation, and incidental cash assistance. Medical costs appear relatively low as many expenditures were for physical examinations, medication, glasses and other comparable purposes. Major medical costs, where encountered, were generally provided by other sources.

Given this brief summary of "what CRS has spent" the following section focuses on process objective performance for the project. Discussions of evaluation procedures for measuring client outcome and testing of the effects of client recidivism for a sample of Impact probation and parole clients occupy the remaining portions of the report.

Figure 3
 AVERAGE COSTS PER CLIENT
 RECEIVING VARIOUS TYPES OF PURCHASED SERVICES
 BY CALENDAR QUARTER



3.0 PROCESS OBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE

3.1 LIMITS TO PROCESS OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENT

Presented in Table 2 are the process objectives stated in the Division's proposal to LEAA.¹ For a variety of reasons some cannot be evaluated. Process objectives 1, 2, and 3 can only be indirectly addressed since GED services are available free through community resources including local colleges and did not require CRS support as originally expected. However, a brief discussion of GED and allied services is presented as this relates to CRS. Objectives 9 and 13 cannot be measured because no record system exists for collection of related data.

As pointed out above, in reviewing process objective performance for CRS, it must be borne in mind that purchase of services is a function of requests by staff members of other Impact programs. The level and type of service together with client performance is primarily a product of the Counselor/client actions; not that of CRS.

Given this back-drop, the next section focuses upon project performance relative to stated process objectives.

3.2 EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS - PROCESS OBJECTIVES 1, 2, and 3

CRS 1, 2, and 3 were not attained, however, they proved to be inappropriate for Project resource allocations and should not have been project objectives. With approximately two-thirds of the client population having completed less than 12 years of education and with an existing institutional emphasis on programs that attempt to raise this level, the first three CRS process objectives were specified to call for providing remedial

¹ "Client Resources and Services Project," Corrections Division Proposal to Portland LEAA High Impact Program, Salem, Oregon: October 1, 1973.

TABLE 2

CLIENT RESOURCES AND SERVICES PROCESS OBJECTIVES

- CRS-1 Provide remedial and G.E.D. equivalency instruction to an average of two hundred fifty (250) county, state or federal supervised "target offenders" on release of discharge status each year when indicated in the case plan.
- CRS-2 Fifty percent (50%) of the released probationary and paroled illiterates enrolled will score at least 5.5 grade level on standardized examination following 320 hours of instruction.
- CRS-3 Fifty percent (50%) of those clients who complete G.E.D. qualifying instruction will pass the G.E.D. examination within 90 days of qualifying to take the test.
- CRS-4 Provide vocational training, which develops employable skills, in community colleges or state certified proprietary schools to an average of fifty (50) County, state or federal supervised "target offenders" and Corrections Division "high risk" trainees on release or discharge status each year.
- CRS-5 Fifty percent (50%) of those who are enrolled will receive certification upon completion of their training program.
- CRS-6 Place an average of two hundred seventy-five (275) unemployed target offenders and high risk trainees who are not placed by other projects in this program each year in jobs which are agreed to be appropriate and meaningful by both the client and the job developer.
- CRS-7 Fifty percent (50%) of those placed will remain in that employment for a minimum of six (s) months unless promoted or transferred to a more desirable position.
- CRS-8 Provide eighty-two (82) hours of individual and group counseling to an average of seventy-five (75) "target offenders" and their families each year.
- CRS-9 Following completion of counseling and/or release, within six months sixty percent (60%) of the clients will maintain steady employment and contribute to family support in accordance with negotiated plan for a period of six months.
- CRS-10 Job Therapy Incorporated will recruit, train and assign fifty (50) citizen sponsors to "target offenders" or institution "high risk" offenders during each year of the project to help offenders prepare for successful release.

TABLE 2

(Continued)

- CRS-11 Ninety percent (90%) of these sponsors will visit once per month and maintain correspondence contact with clients over the course of commitment.
- CRS-12 Provide emergency and short-term (60-90 day) residential care and referral services for 40 target offenders during second year of project and an additional 40 during the third year.
- CRS-13 At any given time, thirty percent (30%) of the residents will have located employment and will be paying their maintenance expenses.
- CRS-14 Provide short-term (30-60 day) cost of living subsidies, at an average of \$40 per week, when recommended by Field Services supervisor, for an average of three hundred fifty (350) county, state or federal "target offenders" and Corrections Division "high risk" trainees on release or discharge status each year.

and G.E.D. equivalency instruction to an average of 250 target offenders per year. As indicated in Table 1, only five clients were recorded as having received such CRS services during the first seventeen months of project. The fact that such services were rarely requested of CRS by Field Counselors is thought to stem from the availability of such support in programs other than Impact. In addition, clients with institutional histories have been exposed to high priority emphasis on such services while incarcerated. CRS did provide incentive stipends to 388 Impact institutional clients averaging \$42.23 for each participant in a variety of educational programs including G.E.D. and remedial education. Correctional clients in the Field Service setting, unless overlooked by Institutional Services and unless highly motivated, are less apt to pursue this goal in the relatively free Field Service status. Consequently, process objectives CRS-1, CRS-2, and CRS-3 proved inappropriate for Project resource allocation emphasis.

Table 1 indicates that 120 clients received educational support. Although CRS recorded educational and vocational training as separate entities in their Transaction Information System (TIS), the recordkeeping was not consistently differentiated and much that was recorded as educational is considered by the Project manager as more properly vocational. Table 3 attempts to provide this differentiation and summarizes the schools in which 17 clients were enrolled for academic programs. Most of this activity represents CRS support in the transition phase from institutional to release status for programs initiated while incarcerated.

Because of the long-term nature of post-secondary academic education and the relatively short duration of Impact funding, CRS generally avoided commitments to extended programs. It did attempt to provide assistance

while arrangements were being made to develop other sources of educational program support. In particular CRS worked with Transitional Services-VRD to meet emergency and short-term needs of clients seeking such advancement. Thus, it supported funding of one term tuition, books, supplies, and subsistence while VRD or other program planning was arranged. The importance of this approach and flexibility is suggested by Table 3 which indicates that twelve of fifteen enrolled for at least one term completed their work for a success rate of 80%. Six of the twelve were continuing and in attendance at the end of this report period. More extensive follow-up recordkeeping for those receiving support but not tuition do not exist.

On the assumption that institutionalized clients tend to be relatively unprepared to interface readily to the administrative college programs, CRS provided for counseling, program planning, and assistance in arranging financial aid by contracting with Project Boost, a part of the Division of Higher Education. Thirty-eight clients received such services before the contract was terminated. As initially used, it tended to duplicate those of the Corrections Division College Release Program. Negotiations for a more comprehensive CRS-BOOST service arrangement were pursued and then dropped because of the relatively short time remaining for CRS operations. The experience gained, in the opinion of the Project Manager, indicates that it is essential to provide enhanced counseling assistance to correctional clients transitioning to the college environment. Not only is this important to the client moving from the structure of institutional life, but it appears equally important to the unsophisticated probation client who may have an interest in and aptitude for continuing education.

TABLE 3
 CLIENTS RECEIVING CRS SUPPORT
 FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
 (AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Educational Programs	No. Clients Enrolled	Complete Course/Term	Quit Drop	Attending 3/31/76 ¹
Clackamas Community College	4	3	1	1
Lane Community College	1	-	-	1
Linn-Benton Community College	1	1	-	-
Mt. Hood Community College	2	2	-	-
Oregon College of Education	1	1	-	1
Portland State University	6	3	2	4
University of Oregon	1	1	-	-
Oregon Reading Lab	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	17	12	3	7

¹ Includes students continuing after 1 semester and those who dropped but are re-entered.

Source: Vendor Records

3.3 VOCATIONAL TRAINING - PROCESS OBJECTIVES 4 AND 5

CRS-4 -- 111% of the goal of providing vocational training to 50 target offenders per year was attained. CRS-5 -- the goal of 50% was surpassed by 58% successfully completing vocational training programs.

Table 4 summarizes the public and private school enrollment for 79 clients enrolled in direct vocational training programs. This exceeds the numbers reported in Table 1 due to the variations in recording procedures related to community college enrollments. Table 5 summarizes the vocational training objectives for these clients. The Project Objectives (CRS-4) expected such training for 50 clients per year or 71 in the first 17 months of project operation. This rate is being met and exceeded. Of 59 clients in training sufficiently long to have completed the training or a term in the community colleges and private schools, 34 or 58% appear to be successfully enrolled. This can be interpreted as meeting the objective of CRS-5 which was established at a 50% completion rate. This last objective specified receipt of certification upon graduation but cannot be measured as many programs do not have comparable completion standards and, where such do exist, data is incomplete.

The rate of vocational training course dropouts is much higher in the community colleges than in the more expensive private commercially operated specialized schools. From Table 4 we see that whereas 19 of 36 (53%) of the community college enrollees dropped their training, 6 of 23 (26%) of the private school enrollees dropped out. This differential is further exaggerated if we exclude the Salem Chemeketa Community College students who are institutional clients on educational release but operating under close supervision and exclude the welding trainees at TTS. The difference in dropout rate is then 15 of 26 (58%) for the Portland community colleges as compared to 1 of 16

TABLE 4
 CLIENTS RECEIVING CRS SUPPORT
 FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS
 (AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Vocational Training	No. of Clients	Completed Program	Quit Drop	In Prgm 3/31/76
<u>Public Colleges</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u> ¹
Chemeketa Community College	10	6	4	6
Mt. Hood Community College	7	2	4	1
Portland Community College	24	9	11	6
Portland State University	1	--	--	1
<u>Private Schools</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>
Commercial Drafting	2	1	--	1
Oregon DMV Training	1	--	--	1
Truck Driver Instr.	5	5	--	--
Tech. Tng. Service	14	2	5	7
Portland Upholstery	1	1	--	--
Ron Bailie School	1	1	--	--
Adv. Art School	2	1	--	1
Bell & Howell	1	1	--	--
N.W. College of Business	1	1	--	--
Western Business College	1	1	--	--
Williams School of Selling	2	1	--	1
J.R. Powers School	1	1	--	--
Montavilla Beauty	1	--	1	--
Moler Barber College	2	--	--	2
Executive Barber	1	--	--	1
The Learning Tree	1	1	--	--
TOTALS	79	34	25	28

¹ Includes students continuing after 1 semester and those who dropped but are re-entered.

SOURCE: CRS-TIS, Vendor & CRS Records

TABLE 5
 CRS SERVICES
 CLIENT ENROLLMENT BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING JOB OBJECTIVE
 AS OF MARCH 31, 1976

DOT Code	Vocation	No. Clients Enrolled	Complete Course/Term	Quit Drop	Attending ¹ 3/31/76
07	Medical Asst.	1	1	1	1
11	Legal Asst.	2	2	-	1
14	Applied Arts	8	4	2	2
16	Advertising	1	1	-	-
19	Broadcasting	1	1	-	-
20	Clerical	6	3	2	4
21	Programming	4	1	2	2
25	Sales	2	1	-	1
30	Child Care	1	1	-	-
31	Food Service	1	1	-	1
33	Barber-Beautician	4	-	1	3
36	Modeling	1	1	-	-
40	Landscaping	1	-	-	1
44	Forestry	1	-	1	-
62	Auto Repair	8	2	4	2
72	Electronics	2	2	-	-
76	Upholstery	1	1	-	-
81	Welding	18	4	8	7
90	Driver Training Pre Voc. Tng.	8 7	6 2	- 4	2 1
TOTAL		79	34	25	28

¹ Includes some clients quitting or completing a previous enrollment but engaged in an additional enrollment.

(6%) for the Portland area private schools utilized. This suggests some combination of positive factors in selective placement and specialized training that fits the need/interests of the clients. The difference may also reflect the fact that CRS was able to be more critical of the private vocational training schools, excluding those in which it had little confidence, whereas it exercised less caution and had less initial control over community college client handling. Although the private vocational schools have substantially more expensive tuition costs than is true of the community colleges, where placements appear to be justified, this type of training should be supported. Additionally, when one examines the total time and cost differentials between concentrated private vocational training and the more extended community college programs, the costs for client maintenance and multiple semester enrollment tend to erase the true differential. An intensive cost-effectiveness analysis, not attempted here, should be made.

The initial referrals to CRS for vocational training were not preceded by client aptitude and interest assessment. CRS attempted to remedy this shortcoming by including an arrangement for such assessments to be done by the Maywood Park Branch of the Mt. Hood Community College system. When this proved unsatisfactory, an attempt was made to use Vocational Rehabilitation assessment services. Organizational operational constraints limited this approach. Unable to develop a satisfactorily effective, flexible and timely solution to this assessment and placement need, CRS monitored the appropriateness of vocational training placement by review of the client file.

Since a major emphasis in institutional programs is on educational and vocational training, its impacts carry through to subsequent community release operations. The CRS Project Manager took an active role in pre-parole

release planning and sought, in conjunction with the inmate, parole and institutional staff, to more clearly identify and specify in advance of release the plans for vocational training upon release. Routinized procedures were evolved to more clearly identify client aptitudes and interests and to match these with the most appropriate training vendor. Analysis of this is not possible with the study population utilized in the Field Services Report as most of the clients for whom this CRS involved pre-parole release planning was accomplished were placed on parole too late for inclusion in this study.

3.4 JOB PLACEMENT PROCESS OBJECTIVES 6 AND 7

CRS-6 -- Job placement by the two principal vendors was 57% of the project goal. CRS-7 -- continued employment for six months of those placed early enough to have completed this objective was 33% of project goal.

CRS contracted with two primary vendors to provide job development services. In addition, it experimented with other alternatives including direct assistance through the purchase of tools, work clothing, transportation, union dues, and general subsistence during the job search and job start periods. As indicated above, most of the education and training supported was aimed directly at vocational preparation. In some instances, the vocational training vendors provided placement opportunities. Table 1 indicates that 289 clients received CRS services specifically identified as job development. This averaged \$406 per client and cumulated to 22.3% of the CRS monies expended during the first 17 months of project. It focused on probation and parole clients but also included institutionalized clients on work release plus some discharges. An expanded summary is included in Table 6. These figures do

TABLE 6
CRS JOB DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SUMMARY
NOVEMBER 1974 to MARCH 1976

Period	Clients	Trans.	Amount	T/C	\$/C
Start-up	-	-	-	-	-
Quarter	-	-	-	-	-
- Nov - Dec '74	29	42	\$ 8,348	1.45	287.86
- Jan - Mar '75	79	128	26,046	1.62	329.70
Apr - Jun '75	104	167	32,735	1.61	314.76
Jul - Sep '75	84	135	24,696	1.61	294.00
Oct - Dec '75	100	168	25,390	1.68	253.90
Jan - Mar '76	289	640	\$117,384	2.22	406.18
17-Month Summary ¹					
Type of Service					
17-month Summary					
- Job Therapy	155	270	\$ 48,620	1.70	307.87
Intake	151	157	27,600	1.04	182.78
Placement	97	99	19,620	1.02	202.27
Follow-up	14	14	1,400	1.00	100.00
Janus Training	97	248	47,620	2.61	499.57
Intake	91	91	15,340	1.00	168.57
Placement	75	89	24,300	1.19	324.00
Follow-up	60	60	7,180	1.00	119.67
Key Room	8	8	800	1.00	100.00
OJT Subsidy	29	50	12,360	1.72	426.22
Tools	55	73	9,478	1.33	172.33
License	1	1	3	1.00	3.00
W/R Job Search	1	1	161	1.00	161.00
Dues	4	4	352	1.00	88.00
Work Evaluation	2	2	157	1.00	78.60

¹Figures reflect same clients receiving services in different quarters.

Source: CRS-TIS

not reflect the indirect support which was job search related but not so recorded in the CRS-TIS. This, also, does not reflect the CRS involvement with many of the 101 client referrals to Transitional Services-VRD which provided an intensive alternative to direct CRS job development resources.

The Process Objective CRS-6 calls for placement of 275 Impact clients per year or 390 during the first 17 months of project. Data on successful placement within the intent of this project goal is limited to the experience of the two principal job development service vendors, Job Therapy of Oregon, Inc. and Janus Training Services, Inc. The experience of both vendors as summarized on Tables 7 and 8 underenumerates by an unknown amount the credits due CRS for job placement efforts. The combined placements for the two vendors is 184 or 76% of 243 clients referred by CRS for counseling and placement. If we credit 34 additional placements where the Impact client found his own job during the time he was receiving job counseling, often without vendor charge to CRS, we can account for 222 placements or 57% of the 390 goal during this period. This is substantially short of the project proposal goal. It is probable that a much higher attainment level could be developed if the project were credited with placements resulting from any CRS service support occurring in conjunction with any job placement activity including direct client/counselor efforts.

Referrals from the counselors for Janus and Job Therapy counseling and placement were restricted because the counselors tended to view the costs per client as being inflated in relation to the value of services rendered. This would have the effect of limiting referrals to the more difficult-to-place client. In addition, referrals were often delayed since counselors tended to view client self initiative in job hunting as desirable. Both

TABLE 7

JOB THERAPY OF OREGON, INC.
SUMMARY COUNSELING AND JOB PLACEMENT EXPERIENCE
JANUARY 1, 1975 - MARCH 31, 1976

	Counseled	Placed	
Total Impact Clients Referred and Counseled	202	-	
Transferred to VRD Program	18	-	9% of 202
Placement on Job		8	44% of 18
Referrals Counseled (not billed)	33	-	16% of 202
Found own job	-	11	33% of 33
Intake for Counseling & Placement as a CRS Service	151	-	75% of 202
Intakes 1/1/76-3/31/76	34	-	23% of 151
Placed	-	21	62% of 34
Secondary Placements	-	4	19% of 21
Intakes 1/1/75 - 12/31/75	117	-	77% of 151
Found own Job	-	13	11% of 117
Placed by 3/31/76	-	84	72% of 117
On Job over 60 days	-	35	42% of 84
Working on 3/31/76	-	17	20% of 84
Quit, Fired, Revoked	-	53	63% of 84
Laid off	-	14	17% of 84
Placed before 10/1/75	-	35	30% of 117
On Job over 180 days	-	14	40% of 35
Secondary Placements	-	25	30% of 84
Not Placed by 3/31/76	-	33	28% of 117
Continuing Placement Effort	-	12	36% of 33
Dropped	-	21	64% of 33

Source: CRS- TIS, CRS, Vendor, and Tracking System Records

TABLE 8

JANUS TRAINING SERVICES, INC.
SUMMARY COUNSELING AND JOB PLACEMENT EXPERIENCE
APRIL 1, 1975 - MARCH 31, 1976

	<u>Counseled</u>	<u>Placed</u>	
Total Impact Clients Referred	94	-	
Transferred to VRD Program	2	-	2% of 94
Intake for Counseling and Placement	92	-	98% of 94
Intakes 1/1/76 - 3/3/76	14	-	15% of 94
Placed	-	8	57% of 14
Secondary Placements	-	3	38% of 8
Working 3/31/76	-	7	50% of 14
Intakes 1/1/75 - 12/31/75	78	-	85% of 92
First Placement	-	71	91% of 78
On job over 60 days	-	26	37% of 71
Working 3/3/76	-	9	13% of 71
Quit, Fired, Revoked	-	47	66% of 71
Laid Off	-	10	14% of 71
Change Jobs	-	5	7% of 71
Second Placement	-	31	44% of 71
On job over 60 days	-	7	23% of 31
Working 3/31/76	-	7	23% of 31
Quit, Fired, Revoked	-	22	71% of 31
Laid Off	-	1	3% of 31
Change Jobs	-	1	3% of 31
Additional Placements 3-5	-	17	24% of 71
On Job over 60 days	-	6	35% of 17
Working 3/31/76	-	8	47% of 17
Placed before 10/1/75	-	48	68% of 71
On Job over 180 days	-	13	27% of 48
No First Placement	-	13	14% of 92
Continuing Placement Effort	-	7	54% of 13
Dropped	-	6	46% of 13
Clients continued active cases 3/31/76	61	-	66% of 92
Clients working as of 3/31/76	31	-	34% of 92

vendors expressed the view that the quality of their performance was greatly inhibited by the quality of the Impact clients referred to them.

As non-profit corporations, vendors were to receive from \$500 to \$600 per client. Disbursements were made for job counseling, and placement, with a follow-up payment if the client remained on the job for a specified period. The two vendors had somewhat different and complementary charters. The Job Therapy contract called for placement of clients in *blue collar* jobs with the vendor engaging in *street level* selling of foreman, supervisors, and others on the importance of hiring felons. It was assumed that the client would be essentially *job ready* and, primarily, required acceptance in an appropriate job. Although the first referrals were in January 1975, vendor performance was severely affected by substantial delays in contract completion and cash flow.

Table 7 summarizes the Job Therapy Inc. experience with 202 Impact clients referred both through CRS and directly by the caseworkers. This is 134% of the 151 clients supported by CRS. Of the 151 clients referred to Job Therapy, Inc. by March 31, 1976, 117 or 77% were referred during 1975 and therefore had at least three months for placement during this report period. Examination of the experience with these 117 reveals a placement rate of 71% (84 of 117), active continuing placement effort for 10% (12 of 117), successful completion of at least two months on the first placement of 30% (35 of 117), successful completion of at least six months on the first placement of 12% (14 of 117), still working on the first placement of 15% (17 of 117), and a job termination for reasons of quit, fired, incarcerated of 63% (53 of the 84 placed). This experience suggests that the initial project Process Objective, CRS-7 calling for 50% of those placed to remain on the job for at least six months, was quite ambitious since the rate for Job Therapy was 40% (14 of 35) for those

placed at least six months before the end of this analysis period.

The problem of non-job-ready clients was anticipated in the contract with Janus Training Services, Inc. Here the focus was on Janus gaining business management acceptance of corrections clients to be placed in an OJT status with CETA-I employment subsidies and provided more extended counseling and monitoring after placement. However, the secondary placements were not eligible for CETA-OJT. Janus attempted to keep abreast of client progress on the job, frequently interceded to get clients *reconnected* when fired or quitting, and in 48 instances provided secondary placements both for failures and as upgrading placements for successes. Janus experience, summarized in Table 8, indicates that of 92 CRS referrals by March 31, 1976, 78 or 85% were referred during 1975 and therefore had at least three months for placement during this report period. Examination of the experience with these 78 reveals a placement rate of 91% (71 of 78), active continuing placement effort for 9% (7 of 78), successful completion of at least two months on the first placement of 33% (26 of 78), successful completion of at least six months on the first placement of 17% (13 of 78), and a job termination for reasons of quit, fired, incarcerated of 66% (47 of 71 placed). This experience suggests that Janus accomplishment on the CRS-7 objective was 27% (13 of 48 placed at least six months prior to the end of this analysis period. With multiple placements of 71 clients, Janus managed to have 44% (31 of 71) actively working as of the report date. It is probable that if current employment records were available for the 31 clients no longer being actively monitored, the proportion working would be significantly higher.

Early in the CRS Project, it became apparent that many clients referred to these job development vendors were far from being *job ready*. The

basic skills and work habits expected in the eight to five work ethic appeared to be so foreign to some clients as to be an unrealistic immediate goal. Additional factors such as adequate transportation, mental health needs, basic education, marital counseling, medical-optical needs, inappropriate expectations, and a general inability to appropriately handle interpersonal situations all militated against client performance in the work situation. Janus became increasingly involved in a surrogate counseling role which generated frictions with some counselors and some resistance to additional referrals. The CRS manager recognized the needs for a job readiness kind of service, both to assess the extent of client job readiness deficiencies and to adopt remedial strategies. At the end of this report period Janus initiated a structured group counseling and training activity designed as the Key Room but Project duration and contract difficulties have discouraged CRS development of effective service alternatives in this area. CRS was able to address economic factors, where needs were identified by counselor and/or vendor and made known to CRS. Thus, it purchased work clothing, tools, union dues, and transportation. Many *blue collar* jobs require personal tools which were not available apart from Impact and this was an obvious placement assist. Where the client quit a job for which tools had been purchased, these were recovered and reissued to others.

Considering the differences between the two vendors in experience and CRS referral intent a comparison was made on several dimensions with reference to client background. Table 9, 10, and 11 summarizes the number of jobs held and months of employment during the two years at risk prior to client referral to Janus and Job Therapy. Using the criteria of client remaining on the job in which he was placed for over 60 days or under 60 days, we find the following:

TABLE 9

JANUS AND JOB THERAPY:
COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF JOBS HELD BY CLIENTS
PRIOR TO IMPACT JOB EXPERIENCE

	Mean	S.D.	t
Number of Jobs held, 24 months at Risk Prior to Intake			
Clients Remaining on Job 60 Days			
Janus Placements (30)	2.6667	0.9222	
Job Therapy Placements (35)	2.9394	0.9663	1.148
Clients Leaving Job Before 60 Days			
Janus Placements (44)	2.1364	0.9786	
Job Therapy Placements (49)	2.8298	1.4037	2.75*
Clients Not Placed			
Janus Intakes (5)	3.4000	0.8944	
Job Therapy Intakes (17)	1.7647	1.0326	3.17*

* Significant at .01 level (two tailed test)

TABLE 10

JANUS AND JOB THERAPY:
COMPARISON OF MONTHS EMPLOYED
PRIOR TO IMPACT INTAKE BY CLIENTS
REMAINING ON OR LEAVING JOB WITHIN 60 DAYS OR NOT PLACED

	Mean	S.D.	t
Number of Months Employed 24 Months at Risk Prior to Intake			
Clients Remaining on Job 60 days			
Janus Placements (30)	9.4000	7.7085	
Job Therapy Placements (35)	11.1212	7.9166	0.872
Clients leaving Job Before 60 Days			
Janus Placements (44)	6.1591	5.7746	
Job Therapy Placements (49)	10.2553	7.5166	2.932*
Clients Not Placed			
Janus Intakes (5)	9.6000	4.5607	
Job Therapy Intakes (17)	9.8824	5.6000	.105

* Significant at .01 level (two tailed test)

TABLE 11

ANALYSIS OF PRIOR EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE
OF JANUS & JOB THERAPY CLIENTS COMPARING THOSE
COMPLETING AND NOT COMPLETING 60 DAYS ON JOB AFTER PLACEMENT

	Mean	S.D.	t
Number of Jobs Held During 2 Yrs at Risk Prior to Job Placement Intake			
Janus			
Clients Remaining on Job 60 Days (30)	2.6667	0.9222	
Clients Quitting Before 60 Days (44)	2.1364	0.9786	2.346*
Job Therapy			
Clients Remaining on Job 60 Days (35)	2.9344	0.9663	
Clients Quitting Before 60 Days (49)	2.8298	1.4037	0.402
Number of Months Employed During 2 Yrs at Risk Prior to Job Placement Intake			
Janus			
Clients Remaining on Job 2 mos. (30)	9.4000	7.7085	
Clients Quitting Before 2 mos. (44)	6.1591	5.7746	1.928
Job Therapy			
Clients Remaining on Job 2 mos. (35)	11.1212	7.9166	
Clients Quitting Before 2 mos. (49)	10.2553	7.5166	0.498

* Significant at .05 level (two tailed test)

There was no significant difference in the number of jobs held in the past two years between the Janus and Job Therapy placements remaining on the job 60 days (Table 9).

With respect to clients leaving the job before 60 days, the Job Therapy clients placed had held significantly more jobs in the previous two years at risk prior to intake than had the Janus placements (Table 9).

For clients not placed, Janus intakes had significantly more jobs in the previous two years at risk than the Job Therapy Intakes (Table 9) but only an insignificant .2 of a month difference in mean months employed (Table 10).

For clients remaining on the job more than 60 days, there was no difference in months of employment for the Janus and Job Therapy groups during the two years at risk prior to intake (Table 10).

For clients leaving the job before 60 days, Job Therapy placements had significantly more months employment than Janus placements in the 24 months at risk prior to intake (Table 10).

Janus clients remaining on the job 60 days had significantly more jobs in the previous two years at risk than did those not staying on the job 60 days. For Job Therapy this difference was not significant (Table 11).

Neither Janus nor Job Therapy clients remaining on the job more than 60 days had significantly more months of employment in the two years at risk before intake than did those not remaining on the job 60 days (Table 11).

3.5 FAMILY AND GROUP COUNSELING - PROCESS OBJECTIVES 8 and 9

CRS-8 -- Family and Group Counseling through International Lifeliners achieved 134% of desired numbers of individuals. However, the average hours of counseling were 33% of the Project goal. CRS-9 -- No information exists on employment and family support as a result of this Family and Group Counseling.

Process Objective CRS-8 calls for 106 clients and their families to receive an average of 82 hours of individual or group counseling during the first 17 months of project. This objective identifies a CRS goal for providing psychological services but it specifically anticipates support for established family and group counseling of institutionalized clients. In February 1975, CRS contracted with International Lifeliners Association to

provide its services for institutionalized Impact clients at the rate required by this objective. This family counseling service is provided by Portland based Christian ministers whose approach is low-keyed, one-to-one counseling. Once initiated by the client or Impact institutional staff, the Lifeliner counselor periodically talks with the client with the aim of helping to work out family and individual problems peculiar to those incarcerated. Once involved in the Lifeliner program, clients are always welcome to continue or renew their Lifeliner association, whether institutionalized or in the community. By the end of March 1976, CRS had provided payments for services to 142 clients, three more than indicated in Table 1 TIS summary, 134% of the Process Objective of an average of 75 each year.

Process Objective CRS-8 also specifies an average of 82 hours of counseling per individual. The nature of the Lifeliner service is such that precise records on hours of counseling are not maintained. In a memorandum to the CRS Project Manager, Chaplain Dodd, Director of International Lifeliners, indicated that the first 57 clients entering the program had received 1,556 hours of counseling, or an average of 27.3 hours each during the first year. This is only 33.3% of the goal stated in hours.

For Impact clients released to the community, CRS has made a major effort to utilize professional psychological and psychiatric resources, within the practical time and dollar constraints of the project. Three primary vendors utilized are Dr. David Myers and Dr. Frank B. Strange (psychologists) and the Providence Hospital Day Treatment Program (group therapy outpatient treatment). Other psychiatrists, psychologists and counselors have been used on an occasional basis, both for evaluation and treatment.

Early in the CRS Project, an effort was made to establish a procedure

for assessing needs and specifying therapy recommendations for clients being referred for mental health treatment. Limitations both in the state-of-the-art and in availability of existing evaluative resources led to the following procedure. The counselor recognizes a client problem set and requests CRS assistance. The CRS Project Manager reviewed the request and client case material to select a best choice referral. The psychologist resource selected is then requested to make a treatment recommendation and clarify duration and cost of client treatment required to address the behavioral problems contributing to criminal justice system involvement. On the basis of this joint decision process and the therapist recommendations, CRS issues a letter of authorization with dollar and time limits. Upon recommendation of the counselor and therapist, extension of the treatment plan may be authorized by CRS.

Table 1 indicates purchase of psychological services for 80 individuals ranging from generalized psychiatric treatment to testing but including treatment for such diverse problems as reconciliation to amputee status, suicide prevention, temper control, job behavior, sex identity, drug self control, problem solving, depression, and prescription drug monitoring. Methods have ranged from referral to the Providence Hospital Day Treatment Program for group counseling, to one-to-one psychiatric treatment, to TM, to aversion therapy, to relaxation therapy, to employment incentive job counseling. For 42 clients receiving treatment other than testing and evaluation, CRS records a total of 426 hours, ranging from thirty minutes to seventy-six hours and averaging ten hours per client.

A CRS survey of the psychological therapy it had purchased indicated that Impact clients maintained a high rate of attendance and that both the

correctional counselor and therapist agreed that slight to moderate positive behavioral changes have generally resulted from CRS financed mental health treatment. No rigorous evaluation data base exists to analyze effectiveness of these programs. In the opinion of the Director of the Providence Day Treatment Program, most of the Impact clients that have been referred require long-term therapy lasting two to three years and costing thousands of dollars in order to realistically address the identified anti-social behaviors. Traditionally the public mental health centers have not been intended for individuals as severely damaged as many correctional clients. The CRS resources and flexibility have permitted a first step toward utilizing the diverse treatment resources available in the community but not readily accessible to correctional counselors and often addressed only in severe crisis.

In conclusion, although part of Process Objective CRS-8 was exceeded by a total 186 clients receiving counseling (compared to 118 required) the 1979 hours of counseling received was far below the 9676 hours necessary to achieve the goals in hours, for 118 persons. There was no follow-up data recorded by the Division of Corrections relative to CRS-9.

3.6 INSTITUTIONAL CLIENT-SPONSOR MATCHING - PROCESS OBJECTIVES 10 AND 11

*CRS-10 -- Client-Sponsor Matches were short of Project goals by 20%.
CRS-11 -- For 53 clients matched and receiving monthly visits Project goals were 11% less than the desired 90% visits.*

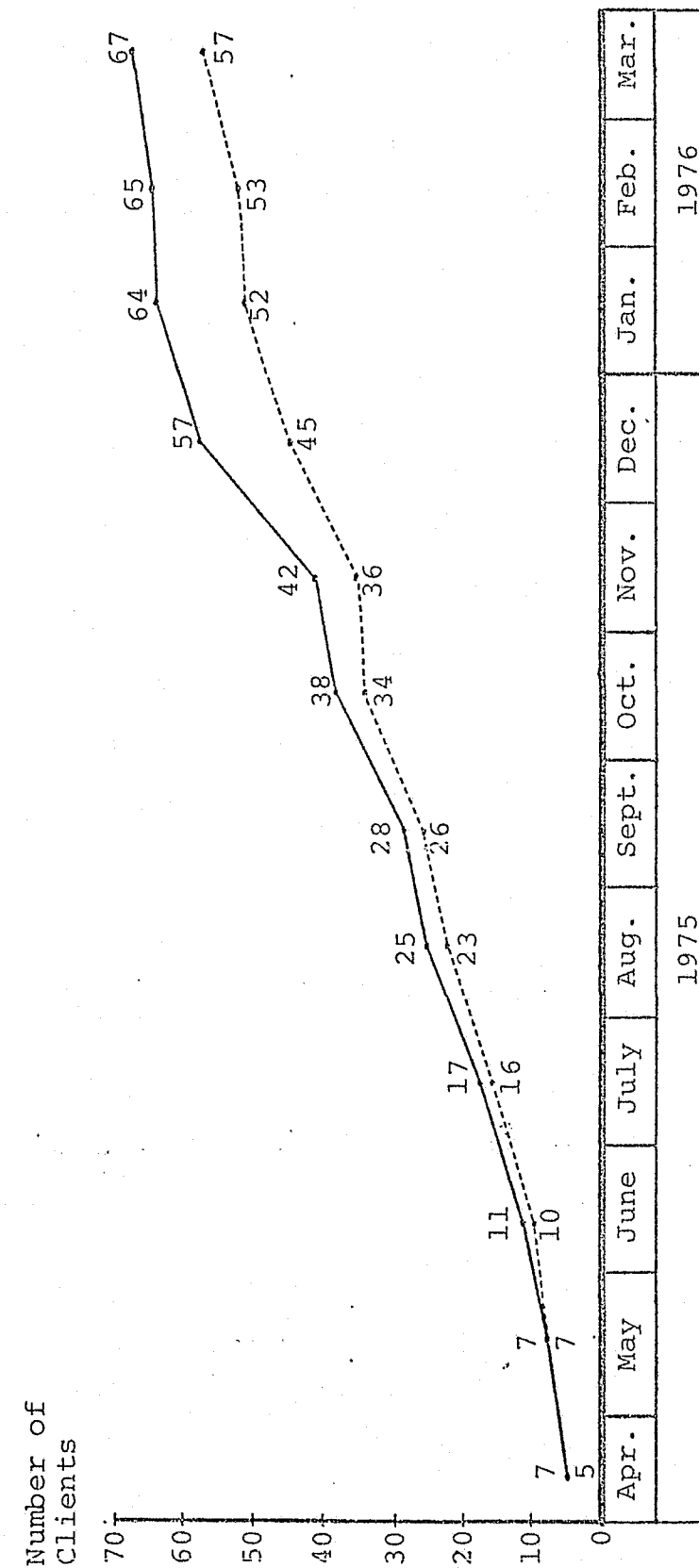
Process Objectives CRS-10 and CRS-11 specify a program of client-sponsor matching operated by Job Therapy of Oregon, Inc. They sought to enroll and orient community volunteers to maintain contact with institutionalized individuals and provide a community contact upon release of the individual.

Inmates with an interest are screened by M-2 and institutional staffs for compatible matches with volunteers primarily recruited from church and community meetings. Sponsors are expected to make a minimum number of personal and correspondence contacts hoping they will assist the clients' return to the community. The Process Objectives call for 71 matches in the seventeen month report period with 90% of those matches averaging one visit per month during client commitment. Figure 4 summarizes the cumulative client enrollment in the M2/W2 program and corresponding matching with a volunteer. By March 31, 1976, 67 clients had been enrolled, 57 matches with clients had been established, 9 matches were pending, and 1 client had dropped out before a match was made. The 57 matches thus represent 80% of the targeted 71. Looking separately at the three institutions, 16 of 19 (84%) enrolling at Oregon State Prison (OSP) had sponsors, 28 of 32 (88%) enrolled at the Oregon State Correctional Institution (OSCI) were matched, as were 13 of 16 (81%) at the Women's Center (OWCC).

In terms of the expected rate of contacts, data was secured through February 1976 and detailed in Figure 5. This shows 42 of the 53 clients with reported contacts receiving one visit per month of program. Thus 79% of those matched received 1 to 19 visits during periods of matching ranging from 1 to 10 months. Separate examination revealed that 43 of these 53 (81%) clients received correspondence or telephone calls. Fourteen clients (26%) received an average of one or more letters/phone calls per month. It is concluded that Objectives CRS-10 and CRS-11 remain unmet as stated. The objective of 71 clients with sponsors was approached with 80% performance. Among the 53 clients matched with reported contacts, 79% met the objective, short of the 90% rate established in the objectives.

Figure 4.

CUMMULATIVE CLIENTS ENROLLED IN M-2/W-2 PROGRAM
 COMPARED TO CUMMULATIVE CLIENTS WITH SPONSORS



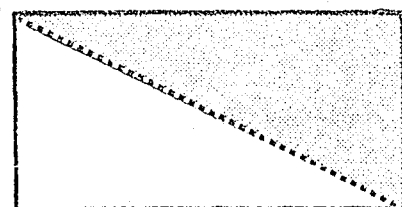
— Cumulative clients enrolled
 - - - Cumulative clients matched with sponsors

Figure 5.
CITIZEN SPONSOR VISITS
RECEIVED BY INSTITUTIONALIZED CLIENTS

Months In Program*	Visits Received													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	19	
1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

*Excludes one client billed for who refused program.

Represents 21 clients averaging less than 1 visit per month in M-2/W-2 Program



Represents 42 clients averaging 1 or more visits per month in M-2/W-2 Program

3.7 SHORT TERM RESIDENTIAL CARE - PROCESS OBJECTIVES CRS-12 AND CRS-13

CRS-12 -- *Emergency and Short-term Residential Care exceeded Project goals by 159%. CRS-13 -- Not measurable; Residential facilities utilized precluded employment.*

Beginning as early as December 1974, several Impact clients were provided residential care although the Process Objectives CRS-12 and CRS-13 anticipated such services to begin in the second year of Project. CRS has utilized a number of existing residential treatment facilities. Included are Alternate Inn (on the DeLancey Street model of group-confrontive treatment for offenders whose community programs have broken down and who need a viable alternative to incarceration), Freedom House (on the Synanon model of strong peer group interaction of substance for drug addicted clients, usually involved in the criminal justice system), Harmony House (focused on alcoholism problems), St. Vincent DePaul Halfway House (focused on helping individuals escape the alcohol-skid row culture), Gutman House (focused on the mentally disturbed with some skill training). Starting with a placement at Freedom House in the first days of the project, CRS made occasional placements during 1975. In December 1975, contracts were arranged to provide five beds each in several additional houses. CRS records show 27 clients receiving residential care during the first seventeen months of project. This is ten more than called for by Objective CRS-12 as of the end of this report period.

Supplementing this, CRS has provided maintenance (room and board) at work and educational release centers for Impact clients transitioning to institutional release. This support is provided on request of the work release center counselor to continue until the client has established employment and accumulated a balance of \$300 or more in his account. Ongoing

maintenance was provided for center clients in school programs until school financial aid could be arranged. A very substantial amount of individual client subsistence support for rent as well as work release center maintenance is indicated in Table 1. While this is not comparable to the residential treatment discussed above, it does represent a major effort by CRS to assist in stabilizing Impact clients in the community. This indicates that 349 clients have received an average of \$284 each and accounted for 18.8% of the CRS funds expended during this report period.

3.8 SHORT-TERM CLIENT SUBSIDIES - PROCESS OBJECTIVE CRS-14

CRS-14 -- Short-term living subsidies exceeded Project goals by 174%.

Process Objective CRS-14 established a goal to provide short-term aid and living subsidies averaging \$40 per week for four to eight weeks for 350 target offenders each year. This would represent \$160 to \$320 per client and compares with the average for 864 clients of \$299 each. This is far in excess (174%) of the 496 clients expected to be assisted in the first seventeen months of Project. This support is summarized in Table 1 and detailed in Appendix Tables C-1 through C-6. Support ranged widely, including food, clothing, rent, utilities, bus tickets, auto insurance, driver license fees, identification card fees, weekly incidental expenses, emergency inmate escort costs, and miscellaneous client unique costs related to efforts to assist clients establishing a stable living/work situation. Added to this were medical costs including glasses, health care, medical examinations, antabuse costs and urine surveillance costs.

Weekly checks or warrants were delivered to the client through his correctional counselor or CRS staff according to the terms of the counselor

case plan. The weekly check, negotiated by the counselor and client, averaged \$35. Rigid guidelines were not established for the use of incidental monies. Each client was considered individually. This sometimes resulted in on-going use of incidental expenses for unemployable clients while efforts were made to develop a community plan. This was often in lieu of resources unavailable to meet the needs of socially and psychologically damaged Impact clients and represented a *best* solution CRS could offer to the total subsidy of the client that might be desired. By eliminating some of the economic pressure toward criminal activity while counselor/client/CRS interactions attempted resolution, it was hoped to buy time to deal with outstanding client problems. A few clients received something close to total subsidy but generally weekly incidental expense money was withdrawn if a more comprehensive plan was not developed. If the client did not pursue that plan, when developed, CRS funding was withdrawn. For the most socially and psychologically damaged clients, withdrawal of weekly incidental support often resulted in total case breakdown. CRS also attempted to respond flexibly to emergency incidental expense needs that temporarily threatened case stability. In general, CRS disbursements, other than cash to the client for incidentals, was controlled by issuance of checks and warrants to the vendor, landlord, and other suppliers rather than directly to the client.

4.0 EVALUATION PROCEDURES

This section details a number of issues that define evaluation options available for testing the value of the CRS project. First, limitations to the evaluation approach are discussed. The rationale used for selecting the study population is then presented. Measurement of the criterion variable (arrests) is explained. Finally, data collection procedures are summarized.

4.1 LIMITATIONS TO EVALUATION OPTIONS

When the Division made the administrative decision to not allow an experimental design, the strongest remaining evaluation option was to test project effects by comparing outcome for clients *in need of special services/subsistence* who did and did not receive them. Need was expected to be defined and documented by the Counselor in a Case Plan Report (Impact Form 4). Qualitative and quantitative data concerning services planned and received together with client performance in special programs were to be generated through correctional staff's use of the Periodic Case Experience Report (Impact Form 6). This case management/case reporting scheme was expected to allow evaluation of differential service effects according to both need and performance by the client. Further, differential effects according to client *types* were to be major portions of the evaluation approach.¹ Both evaluation options were precluded, however, by the late initiation and incomplete implementation

¹ The evaluative design originally called for identification of client profile groups based upon data to be provided through the CBO documentation and background data contained in the Impact Intake Report and the State Police criminal history records. In the absence of the CBO process, this plan had to be abandoned.

of the CBO procedure.¹

As reported in an earlier evaluation report concerning the CRS project,² requests for CRS services and subsistence monies were generally not supported by case planning according to the CBO model. Instead, services and monies were distributed upon verbal or written request of staff at all levels, client *walk-ins* to the CRS office, request from staffs of other organizations (e.g., county-federal-state non-Impact probation operations).

Effects of this operational style were that client selection biases could not be accounted for or controlled. This meant that questions of whether CRS provided more or less effecting services than otherwise provided (e.g., by CETA, County Mental Health) could not be answered. Similarly, factors influencing outcome seen for CRS/non-CRS clientele could not be identified.

To accommodate such limitations to evaluation, analysis is restricted to those tests where data are adequate to allow interpretation. To answer questions such as those above or questions of cost/benefits, the use of CRS must be modified to allow evaluation.

4.2 SELECTING THE STUDY POPULATION

¹ According to records maintained by the Impact Tracking Unit, 706 clients had been identified as Impact parole and probation participants by March 8, 1976. Of these, 605 had entered the Field Services Project at least 6 months earlier (some entered as much as 16 months earlier). For this client set, 50% had not yet had their first Case Plan Report submitted to the Tracking Unit; 48% were missing the Periodic Case Experience Report. Yet the project's process objectives and a separate procedures manual of the Division called for completion of the Case Plan Report within 30 working days after project intake and completion of the Periodic Case Experience Report every six months.

² See Johnson, Glenn, et al, "Initial Evaluation Report on Oregon Corrections Division Impact Program", Sacramento, California: American Justice Institute, September 1975, pp. 145-159.

For a variety of reasons, the study population for the CRS Project must be drawn from these 465 Impact probation and parole clients included in the Field Service Project evaluation. First, data concerning client demographics, movement, criminal history, services provided, and outcome are available only for Impact clientele.¹ A second reason for restricting the population to Impact probation and parole is that this is the only group for whom these data are available and the client is at risk in the community. Thus, CRS monies expended on Institutional Services clientele cannot be tested until such clients are released to the community. Third, Impact probation and parole clients included in the Field Service study population each had at least 9 months available to be at risk before the end of the analysis interval. Finally, by examining one large study population, evaluation resources were conserved and available data put to maximum use in study of multiple programs.

4.3 MEASURING CLIENT RECIDIVISM

A Before/After model is applied to test for project effects. Here, the Before interval is equalized to the After interval; the two being separated by the date that the client received his/her first special service of a specific type (e.g., psychological counseling). Where no special service was rendered, the cutting point was the date of client intake to Impact. This date defines the start of the period in which Impact services could have been initiated, if a need were recognized.

To establish separate Before/During Impact service pattern intervals,

¹ Although AJI initiated a county-wide population accounting procedure within the first year evaluation effort, evaluation resources were not adequate to maintain or develop the process further. Data concerning non-Divisional clientele of CRS (e.g., federal probation, county probation, Bench probationers) were unavailable to AJI.

a two step procedure was followed. First, the number of days *at risk* (not in custody) following initiation of each separate service category (or intake date, in the absence of any service) was counted up to the date of case closure or the end of the analysis period on March 31, 1976, whichever was earlier. Counting backwards from the service/intake date, an equal² period of days *at risk* was identified. Thus, each client was allowed individualized Before and During periods at risk for each type of special service enrollment.

Using machine readable OLEDS¹ records, arrests were noted separately for each Before and During interval, by special service category. These represented the raw scores of arrest for inclusion in statistical testing.

The Before/During comparisons being made within equalized time at risk for each client, insures equal probability of a criterion event occurring on either side; with one major restriction. To be a client of the Corrections Division, an individual must have been arrested, convicted and remanded to the Division. If the Before period includes this *critical* event, the client must have at least one arrest. This *loads* the Before period and must be dealt with in the analysis.

¹ Oregon Law Enforcement Data System computerized Criminal History records maintained by the Oregon State Police and reformatted for analysis.

² Several factors necessitated use of equalized *at risk* measures for the Before-Program and the During-Program intervals. First clients arrested for new offenses are not likely to remain *at risk* During Program. Rather, closure frequently occurs either pending judicial processing or following Court or Parole Board disposition of the arrest. Clients entering the Project as new probationers or parolees are likely to have come from jail or prison; therefore, the Pre-Program measure excluded time in detention. Some clients had less time *at risk* Before than During Program due to their youth. Thus, OLEDS records generally omit actions before the age of 18. For such clients, the During Program measure was limited to the number of days *at risk* Before intake.

A decision was made to delete one target arrest from the Before period, if such occurred. This reduced the potential bias of including in every case the critical arrest for which each Impact client is on probation or parole. For example, in the evaluation being conducted here, about one-third of the clients were on probation or parole for a year or more prior to intake to Impact. In many instances, these clients were *at risk* prior to intake or include the *critical* arrest/conviction within the defined Before period. When the FS/CRS study population of 465 clients was examined for any arrest in equalized *at risk* periods Before Intake to Impact and During Impact Program supervision, without deleting the target arrest in the Before Period, 296 had *any* arrests Before and 120 had *any* arrests During Impact. For one or more *target* arrests, the proportion was 273 to 58 clients.

After deletion of one target arrest, where appropriate, in the Before Period, the proportion of *any* arrests reduced to 180/120 and the proportion of clients with a *target* arrest to 93/58.

4.4 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Data capture for this Project stems from many sources, depending upon the type of data involved. Thus, data concerning services delivered come from three main sources. As a first step, records of CRS purchase/subsistence monies were gathered within a computer-based Transaction Information System (TIS) built and maintained by AJI in cooperation with the Project Manager.¹ Additional service delivery and performance information was gathered by reviewing 85 case folders maintained by the Impact Transitional Services-VRD Project. Then, probation and parole case folders for all 465

¹ For a detailed description of this system, see "Initial Evaluation Report on Oregon Corrections Impact Program," Sacramento, California: American Justice Institute, September 1976, Pp. 209-215.

study clients were reviewed, along with any available Impact Forms 4 and 6 (Case Plan Report and Periodic Case Experience Report). To supplement this service/subsistence delivery picture per client, data were gathered from the two primary job providers contracted to the CRS project. Here, a wide range of data were gleaned from private vendor records for input to the overall data set for the study population.

As indicated earlier, arrest (criterion) data were obtained in machine readable form from the Oregon State Police. A few cases had to be translated from hard copy to machine records. Selected demographic and movement data used in this report were obtained from the Impact Tracking Unit's machine readable copies of Impact Intake Report (Impact Form 2).

5.0 MAJOR PROJECT FINDINGS

This section sets forth major evaluation findings concerning the impact of the CRS project operations upon client arrest rates (target and non-target offenses). Here, three main topics are explored. First, evaluation searches for a general connection between CRS involvement with a probation or parole recidivism rate during Impact. This general level of assessment and subsequent analyses include a separate examination for differential project effects upon probation and parole.

A second evaluation emphasis in this section is placed upon inspection for connections between intensity of Impact services, provision of CRS subsistence monies, and outcome. Here, the main questions are whether subsistence monies did or did not provide incentives/supports to special service programs and whether any such incentives/supports led to more service effectiveness in crime reduction.

Finally, connections between client selection factors (where data are available) and CRS project effects are described. In these analyses, influences of client age, length of correctional supervision before Impact intake, and client assignment to probation or parole are tested for their possible contributions to crime reduction.

5.1 CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SUBSISTENCE AND CLIENT OUTCOME (TARGET AND NON-TARGET ARRESTS) COMPARING PROBATION AND PAROLE CLIENTS RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING CRS SUPPORTED SPECIAL TREATMENT/TRAINING SERVICES

At the most general level, if there are no client selection biases, project effects should be visible comparing clients who did and did not receive CRS supports as subsistence and/or as purchase of special treatment/training

services. It was expected, that CRS would lead to significant increases in the intensity of special services delivered (measured as days of client enrollment in special programs per day in Impact). Analysis revealed that after Impact in probationer services increased nearly six fold and parolee services almost doubled.¹ If effective, this expected increase in special services should be accompanied by reduced client arrests for target and non-target crimes. Theoretically, since subsistence was intended as a support or incentive to such special treatment, increased intensity of services should be observed as subsistence increases; and, crime reduction should grow as subsistence amount increases.²

To test for connections between CRS involvement and client recidivism, Analysis of Covariance was applied, with target and non-target arrest rates serving as separate criterion variables. Results shown in Appendix Tables C-12 and C-13 reveal no significant connections between CRS versus non-CRS involvements, subsistence monies expended, and arrest rates (target or non-target). However, Table C-13 shows connection between non-target arrests and client status as a probation or parole client. Extensive data analyses presented in a separate evaluation report on the Impact Field

¹It was found that client enrollment in special services during Impact was 393% higher than before Impact for all Impact clients. Services to probationers increased 551% while parolee services increased 95%. See Table 1 "Evaluation Report on Oregon Corrections Impact Program: Field Services Project," Sacramento, California: American Justice Institute, September 1976, p. 22.

²If, however, subsistence was not effective as an incentive to services or was given without service, its use might reflect client's inability or unwillingness to strive toward self-support; thus, crime might be unaffected or even negatively connected with increased subsistence.

Services Project¹ indicates that this difference was due to reduced non-target arrests among probationers. In summary:

- No statistically significant connection was found between CRS case involvements and reduced target or non-target arrests (Tables C-13 and C-14).
- Reduced non-target crime was observed for probationers; however, this was not significantly connected with whether CRS services/subsistence were provided. (Table C-13).
- Neither target nor non-target offense arrest rates were affected by the CRS provision of subsistence (e.g., rent, cash). (Tables C-13 and C-14).

From these findings, it can be concluded that CRS had no general impact on client recidivism, assuming no selection biases.

5.2 CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SUBSISTENCE MONIES, INTENSITY OF TREATMENT/TRAINING SERVICES AND CLIENT OUTCOME

The observed findings suggest that either special services are effective but not related to subsistence, or neither special services nor subsistence supports reduces crime significantly. To discern which is the more acceptable hypothesis, Analysis of Covariance was employed testing for connections among subsistence level, intensity of special services, and client outcome. Results are captured separately for target and non-target offenses by Appendix Tables C-14 and C-15, respectively.

Looking at the analyses imbedded in these tables, the following can be observed:

¹ See "Evaluation Report on Oregon Corrections Impact Program: Field Services Project," Sacramento, California: American Justice Institute, September, 1976.

- There is no statistically significant connection between intensity of service and target arrests or non-target arrests (Tables C-14 and C-15).
- There is no statistically significant connection between non-target arrests and subsistence level (Table C-15).
- There is no statistically significant interactions between intensity of service, subsistence level, and outcome (Tables C-14 and C-15).

To pursue the possible connection between subsistence and target arrests that approached significance, Neuman-Keuls Range Statistic was applied to data contained in Table 12. It was discovered that arrests for target crimes were highest among clients receiving the greatest amounts of subsistence money. In fact, the rate of target crimes arrests among clients receiving the highest levels of subsistence support (.232 vs .146) was nearly twice the rate for any other group.

TABLE 12
AVERAGE TARGET ARRESTS DURING IMPACT
COMPARING CLIENTS RECEIVING DIFFERENT AMOUNTS
OF CRS SUBSISTENCE MONIES

Subsistence Dollars Expended	Number of Clients	Percent of Clients	Average Target Arrests During Impact *
\$0	176	37.9	.119
\$1-179	96	20.7	.146
\$180-545	98	21.1	.122
\$546-3460	95	20.4	.232

(Mean = \$331)
(Median = \$107)
SD = \$540

* Represents rate per day x 100

Based on the foregoing analyses, it must be concluded that there is no statistically significant connection between subsistence level and target offenses; however, data suggest that target crimes might, in fact, increase as subsistence monies increase; or conversely, subsistence monies might be going primarily to the worst risk clients. Of course, with the evaluation design options available, causal relationships cannot be identified.

5.3 MATURATION EFFECT AS A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF PROJECT FINDINGS

It is possible that the absence of significant findings for CRS stems from study population characteristics. Specifically, if the relatively young clients are in fact on that part of their criminal history curve where their likelihood of arrest is increasing, these findings might suggest that CRS services are not adequate to *hold the line* with such clients; yet, CRS could have significant effects on older clients. Of course the opposite pattern could be imbedded within the data. Namely, that older clients are in the system because of their failure to profit from past rehabilitative efforts and only the young, relatively inexperienced (in terms of correctional efforts) clients can benefit from Impact services.

To test for differential CRS effects upon clients of differing age, separate Analyses of Covariance were used. Tables C-16 and C-17 deal with age influences upon recidivism (for target and non-target arrests, respectively).

Based on the results in Tables C-16 and C-17, it can be seen that:

- There is no significant connection between client age at

intake and target or non-target arrests (Tables C-16 and C-17).

- There is no significant connection between client age and probation or parole status (Tables C-16 and C-17), yet, non-target crimes are significantly lower among probationers ($p \leq .007$) than parolees (Table C-17).

- Subsistence level is not connected with age or client assignment. (Tables C-16 and C-17).

- No significant connections were found between age, client assignment, subsistence level, and outcome. (Tables C-16 and C-17).

From these findings, it must be concluded that observed increases in target crimes among clients receiving large amounts of subsistence do not stem from client age effects.

Turning now to possible effects of length of supervision prior to intake to Impact, analytical results are summarized in Appendix Tables C-18 and C-19. Based on data in these tables, it is apparent that:

- There is no significant connection between prior supervision length and target or non-target arrest rates (Tables C-18 and C-19).

- There is no significant connection between prior supervision length and probation or parole status. (Tables C-18 and C-19).

- There is no significant connection between age at intake, probation or parole status, length of prior supervision and outcome (target or non-target). (Tables C-18 and C-19).

To further test for any connections between client characteristics implied by age and prior supervision experience and client outcome, interaction effects were tested as shown in Tables C-20 and C-21. Here, it was assumed that if connections were found, then data would be indicating

that CRS involvement has varying effects on different types of clients (as defined by age and prior correctional experience). This assumption is based on the separate observation that job and alcohol/drug services tended to differentially affect probationers and parolees.¹ Further, a recent study of correctional clientele revealed that young inexperienced probationers seem to profit from job related services (in terms of reduced crime) while subsistence services tend to be counterproductive.² Given this evidence toward the assumption that differential effects should be found according to client age and correctional experience, Analysis of Covariance was applied to test for interaction effects (combined effects) of these two variables upon target and non-target crime. Results are depicted in Appendix Tables C-20 and C-21, respectively.

Reading the referenced tables, the newly added variable--interaction between age, supervision experience, and subsistence level--proves to not be significantly connected with either target (Table C-20) or non-target (Table C-21) arrest rates. The indicated possible connection between age/subsistence level and target crimes ($p \leq .087$) in Table C-20 has previously been noted and discussed relative to Table C-14. It was concluded that target crime increased as subsistence level reached its peak. When age was added to the formula, the appearance of connection between age/subsidy level and outcome is merely an artifact of one extreme case in the youngest age group. It is concluded then that:

- There was no significant connection between age, subsistence

¹ See "Evaluation Report on Oregon Corrections Impact Program: Field Services Project," Sacramento, California: American Justice Institute, September 1976.

² Heuser, James P., "Preliminary Evaluation Report on Community Based Subsidies Program Project," Salem, Oregon: Oregon Law Enforcement Council, August, 1976.

level, prior correctional experience and outcome (target or non-target arrests). (Tables C-20 and C-21).

- There is no significant connection between combinations of age/prior supervision length and arrests for target or non-target offenses. (Tables C-20 and C-21).

6.0 SUMMARY OF PROJECT FINDINGS

Each Client Resources and Services finding (CRSF) and its source (document section and/or table number) is summarily set forth in this section. The reader is reminded that any comparison of performance by different groups is limited by the fact that biasing selection may have occurred, therefore, the findings are only suggestive with respect to comparative groups.

6.1 PROCESS OBJECTIVE FINDINGS

- CRSF-1 CRS Process Objectives 1, 2, and 3 were not attained; however, they proved to be an inappropriate use of project resources and should not have been Process Objectives (Section 3.2).
- CRSF-2 Process Objective CRS-4, to provide 50 target offenders vocational training per year was fully reached (11% of goal according to Section 3.3).
- CRSF-3 The goals of Process Objective CRS-5, for 50% to complete vocational training programs was achieved (50% completed is indicated in Section 3.3, Table 5).
- CRSF-4 Process Objective CRS-6 was completed at the 57% level; 222 of 390 job placements were made during the project study periods (285 per year required, according to Section 3.4).
- CRSF-5 Process Objective CRS-7, calling for 50% of those placed to remain on the job at least six months proved beyond project abilities as only 33% were able to do so (Section 3.4).
- CRSF-6 Process Objective CRS-8 requires 108 clients and their families to receive an average of 82 hours of individual or group counseling during the 17 months of project life.

The number of clients receiving counseling (142) exceeded the goal (134% of goal); however, the number of hours 1979 were only 33% of goal (Section 3.5).

- CRSF-7 Process Objective CRS-9 regarding counseling impact on employment and family support could not be evaluated because of lack of data.
- CRSF-8 Efforts to match citizen sponsors (71 required) to institutionalized *target offenders* preparatory to their re-entry into the community fell 20% short (57) on Process Objective CRS-10 (Section 3.6).
- CRSF-9 Monthly contacts of 79% of the matched sponsors with *target offenders* fell 11% shy of the 90% desired in Process Objective CRS-11 (Section 3.6). To this must be added the 100% lack of contacts on the 14 unmatched target offenders (Section 3.6).
- CRSF-10 According to Process Objective CRS-12, an estimated 17 persons would be required to have had residential care by the seventeenth month of the project; 27 or 159% of goal was achieved (Section 3.7).
- CRSF-11 Programs of all residential care facilities utilized precluded client employment; therefore, Process Objective CRS-13 was not achievable.
- CRSF-12 Process Objective CRS-14 requiring the provision of \$120 to \$320 for each of 350 target offenders for cost of living subsidies each year, or for 496 offenders during the 17 month study period, was more than met (174%) by the pro-

vision of 864 clients with an average of \$299 each (Section 3.8).

6.2 PROJECT EFFECTS UPON CLIENT RECIDIVISM

• In terms of overall effects of CRS operations on client recidivism, the following findings accrued (Tables C-1 and C-2):

CRSF-13 No statistically significant connection was found between CRS involvement with the case and client arrests for target or non-target crimes.

CRSF-14 Non-target arrests were significantly reduced among probationers; however, this was not connected with CRS case involvement (Table C-2).

CRSF-15 Neither target nor non-target arrests were significantly affected by CRS provision of subsistence monies.

• Looking for connections between intensity of Impact services, amount of subsistence dollars expended, and outcome (Tables C-3 and C-4):

CRSF-16 There is no statistically significant connection between intensity of service and arrest rates for target or non-target offenses.

CRSF-17 There is no significant connection between non-target arrests and subsistence level (Table C-4).

CRSF-18 Target arrests were not statistically connected with level of subsistence provided; yet, target arrests were highest among clients receiving the highest level of subsistence dollars.

CRSF-19 There is no significant connection between intensity of

Impact services, subsistence level, and client arrests of target or non-target offenses (Tables C-3 and C-4).

• In terms of possible differential CRS effects on clients of varying age or prior exposure to the correctional process, data indicate that: (Tables C-5, C-6, C-7 and C-8)

CRSF-20 There is no statistically significant connection between client age at intake to Impact and arrests for target or non-target offenses.

CRSF-21 There is no significant connection between client age and probation or parole status; yet, non-target crimes are significantly lower among probationers than parolees (this is not, however, associated with whether the client was serviced by CRS)..

CRSF-22 Subsistence level is not connected statistically with age or client assignment to probation or parole.

CRSF-23 No statistically significant connection was found between client age, assignment to probation or parole, subsistence level, and arrests for target or non-target offenses.

CRSF-24 There is no significant connection between prior supervision length and target or non-target arrests.

CRSF-25 There is no significant relationship between length of prior supervision and client assignment to probation or parole.

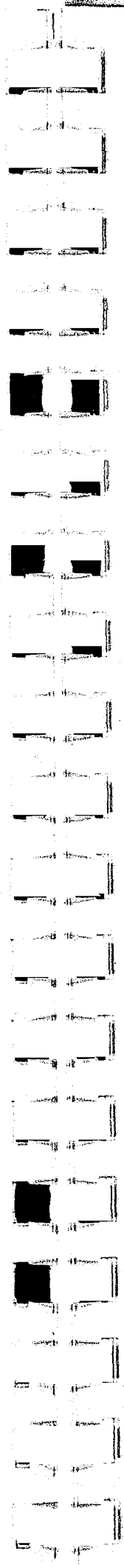
CRSF-26 There is no significant connection between age at intake to Impact, probation or parole status, length of prior supervision, and arrests for target or non-target crimes.

• In examining for possible effects of different combinations of client characteristics implied by age and prior supervision length, findings

reveal that: (Tables C-9 and C-10):

CRSF-27 There is no significant connection between age, subsistence level, length of supervision-prior to Impact program intake, and arrests for target or non-target crimes.

CRSF-28 There is no significant connection between combinations of age/prior supervision length and arrests for target or non-target crimes.



APPENDIX

CRS
ANALYTICAL TABLES

TABLE C 1

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
 START-UP PERIOD
 NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1974

<u>Type Service</u>	<u>No. Clients</u>	<u>No. Trans</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>T/C</u>	<u>Avg \$\$ Per Client</u>
Voc. Education	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
College	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Voc. Training	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Basic Ed.	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remedial Ed.	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Job Development	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Psychological	2	5	670.00	2.50	335.00
Medical	1	2	36.10	2.00	36.10
Subsistence	17	49	2218.00	2.88	130.47
Rent	8	8	621.50	1.00	77.69
Incidentals	13	28	1454.50	2.15	111.88
Transportation	7	12	42.00	1.71	6.00
Clothing	1	1	100.00	1.00	100.00
Food	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utilities	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutional	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stipends	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lifeliners	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boost	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7th Step	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
M-2 Sponsor	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recreation	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
<hr/>					
TOTAL	17	56	2924.10	3.29	172.01

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 2

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
FIRST QUARTER 1975
JANUARY - MARCH 1975

Type Service	No. Clients	No. Trans	\$ Amount	T/C	Avg \$\$ Per Client
Voc. Education	16	28	4,150.66	1.75	259.42
College	7	13	1,072.19	1.86	153.17
Voc. Training	9	15	3,078.47	1.67	342.05
Basic Ed.	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remedial Ed.	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Job Development	29	42	8,348.00	1.45	287.86
Psychological	12	21	2,534.00	1.75	211.17
Medical	11	14	593.09	1.27	53.92
Subsistence	223	743	29,432.25	3.33	131.98
Rent	71	88	10,272.54	1.24	144.68
Incidentals	135	445	15,727.30	3.30	116.50
Transportation	78	159	969.32	2.04	12.43
Clothing	22	23	1,505.57	1.05	68.43
Food	3	3	95.00	1.00	31.67
Utilities	16	25	862.52	1.56	53.91
Institutional	52	89	13,989.95	1.71	269.04
Stipends	2	2	15.95	1.00	7.98
Lifeliners	50	87	13,974.00	1.74	279.48
Boost	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7th Step	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
M-2 Sponsor	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recreation	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
<hr/>					
TOTAL	221	937	59,047.95	4.24	267.19

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 3

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
SECOND QUARTER 1975
APRIL - JUNE 1975

Type Service	No. Clients	No. Trans	\$ Amount	T/C	Avg. \$\$ Per Client
Voc. Education	32	53	10,273.02	1.66	321.03
College	17	25	1,683.99	1.47	99.06
Voc. Training	15	26	8,479.33	1.73	565.29
Basic Ed.	2	2	109.70	1.00	54.85
Remedial Ed.	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Job Development	79	128	26,046.03	1.62	329.70
Psychological	24	35	5,441.35	1.46	226.72
Medical	50	65	2,958.55	1.30	59.17
Subsistence	389	1,788	72,020.76	4.60	185.14
Rent	102	187	22,504.16	1.83	220.63
Incidentals	289	1,136	37,803.06	3.93	130.81
Transportation	153	330	3,447.50	2.16	22.53
Clothing	57	87	6,791.02	1.53	119.14
Food	7	7	261.46	1.00	37.35
Utilities	17	41	1,213.56	2.41	71.39
Institutional	92	153	7,417.85	1.66	80.63
Stipends	64	114	484.85	1.78	7.58
Lifeliners	23	27	4,080.00	1.17	177.39
Boost	3	3	153.00	1.00	51.00
7th Step	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
M-2 Sponsor	9	9	2,700.00	1.00	300.00
Recreation	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
<hr/>					
TOTAL	390	2,222	124,157.58	5.70	318.35

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 4

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
THIRD QUARTER 1975
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1975

Type Service	No. Clients	No. Trans.	\$ Amount	T/C	Avg. \$\$ Per Client
Voc. Education	48	70	8,198.86	1.46	170.81
College	30	40	2,808.94	1.33	93.63
Voc. Training	16	28	5,372.42	1.75	335.78
Basic Ed.	2	2	17.50	1.00	8.75
Remedial Ed.	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Job Development	104	167	32,735.16	1.61	314.76
Psychological	32	53	6,186.35	1.66	193.32
Medical	97	110	3,352.48	1.13	34.56
Subsistence	403	1,303	51,534.97	3.23	127.88
Rent	123	180	21,004.66	1.46	170.77
Incidentals	201	667	20,774.75	3.32	103.36
Transportation	191	340	3,595.53	1.78	18.82
Clothing	65	87	5,422.24	1.34	83.42
Food	4	6	239.00	1.50	59.75
Utilities	11	23	498.79	2.09	45.34
Institutional	340	774	20,754.96	2.28	61.04
Stipends	215	394	2,954.96	1.83	13.74
Lifeliners	70	78	9,180.00	1.11	131.14
Boost	21	21	1,071.00	1.00	51.00
7th Step	45	264	2,449.00	5.87	54.42
M-2 Sponsor	17	17	5,100.00	1.00	300.00
Recreation	1	1	48.00	1.00	48.00
TOTAL	572	2,478	122,810.78	4.33	214.70

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 5

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
FOURTH QUARTER 1975
OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1975

Type Service	No. Clients	No. Trans.	\$ Amount	T/C	Avg. \$\$ Per Client
Voc. Education	30	60	7,962.47	2.00	265.42
College	15	32	2,384.08	2.13	158.94
Voc. Training	15	26	5,569.39	1.73	371.29
Basic Ed.	1	2	9.00	2.00	9.00
Remedial Ed.	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Job Development	84	135	24,695.78	1.61	294.00
Psychological	17	23	3,332.08	1.35	196.00
Medical	72	82	2,616.90	1.14	36.35
Subsistence	294	1,237	51,468.51	4.21	175.06
Rent	115	202	23,952.34	1.76	208.28
Incidentals	132	588	17,330.59	4.45	131.29
Transportation	166	342	3,974.75	2.06	23.94
Clothing	59	68	4,951.05	1.15	83.92
Food	12	15	735.50	1.25	61.29
Utilities	13	22	524.28	1.69	40.33
Institutional	311	688	22,281.80	2.21	71.65
Stipends	269	597	6,489.80	2.22	24.13
Lifeliners	47	57	9,078.00	1.21	193.15
Boost	13	14	714.00	1.08	54.92
7th Step	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
M-2 Sponsor	20	20	6,000.00	1.00	300.00
Recreation	1	1	15.00	1.00	15.00
TOTAL	629	2,226	112,372.55	3.54	178.65

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 6

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
FIRST QUARTER 1976
JANUARY - MARCH 1976

Type Service	No. Clients	No. Trans	\$ Amount	T/C	Avg. \$\$ Per Client
Voc. Education	27	46	7,033.03	1.70	260.48
College	8	10	605.65	1.25	75.71
Voc. Training	18	35	6,307.38	1.94	350.41
Basic Ed.	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remedial Ed.	1	1	120.00	1.00	120.00
Job Development	100	168	25,389.51	1.68	253.90
Psychological	18	25	2,635.00	1.39	146.39
Medical	100	111	2,700.99	1.11	27.01
Subsistence	289	1,357	52,126.61	4.70	180.37
Rent	107	174	20,895.66	1.63	195.29
Incidentals	141	636	19,376.00	4.51	137.42
Transportation	178	442	4,736.23	2.48	26.61
Clothing	52	68	4,814.59	1.31	92.59
Food	11	16	1,474.75	1.45	134.07
Utilities	8	21	829.38	2.62	103.67
Institutional	270	558	16,176.75	2.07	59.91
Stipends	246	515	6,450.75	2.09	26.22
Lifeliners	32	32	6,426.00	1.00	200.81
Boost	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7th Step	1	1	300.00	1.00	300.00
M-2 Sponsor	10	10	3,000.00	1.00	300.00
Recreation	11	11	82.50	1.00	7.50
TOTAL	645	2,276	106,144.41	3.53	164.56

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 7

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
BY PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT OF REFERRING CASEWORKER
FIRST QUARTER, JANUARY - MARCH 1975

Program	No. Clients	No. Trans.	\$ Amount	Avg. \$ Per Client	% of Total \$
Parole	79	238	12,415	157.16	21.0
Probation	107	431	21,324	199.29	36.1
Other P/P *	10	39	3,509	350.93	5.9
County/Bench	13	76	4,715	362.72	8.0
Federal	3	21	1,699	566.37	2.9
Discharge **	5	34	1,700	340.03	2.9
Diagnostic Center	4	6	871	217.62	1.5
Work/Ed. Release	25	38	5,527	221.06	9.4
OSP	23	29	4,513	196.20	7.6
OSCO	12	23	2,670	222.50	4.5
OWCC	1	1	80	80.00	0.1
Other and Unknown	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
TOTAL	221	936	59,023	267.07	100.0

Source: CRS-TIS

* Parole and Probation within Oregon Corrections Division but outside Multnomah County Region

** Services requested by CRS and TS-VRD staff

TABLE C 8

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
BY PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT OF REFERRING CASEWORKER
SECOND QUARTER, APRIL - JUNE 1975

Program	No. Clients	No. Trans.	\$ Amount	Avg. \$ Per Client	% of Total \$
Parole	112	644	39,745	354.86	32.0
Probation	194	942	49,736	256.37	40.0
Other P/P *	22	82	6,137	278.97	4.9
County/Bench	20	94	4,990	249.51	4.0
Federal	3	38	2,340	779.93	1.9
Discharged	17	115	5,452	320.69	4.4
Diagnostic Center	10	24	1,055	105.48	0.8
Work/Ed. Release	70	137	7,270	103.85	5.9
OSP	65	120	5,245	80.69	4.2
OSCI	18	25	1,680	93.34	1.4
OWCC	3	3	604	201.17	0.5
Other and Unknown	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
<hr/>					
TOTAL	390	2,224	124,253	318.60	100.0

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 9

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
BY PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT OF REFERRING CASEWORKER
THIRD QUARTER, JULY - SEPTEMBER 1975

Program	No. Clients	No. Trans.	\$ Amount	Avg. \$ Per Client	% of Total \$
Parole	120	456	26,079	217.33	21.2
Probation	194	682	44,664	230.23	36.4
Other P/P	13	41	3,138	241.36	2.6
County/Bench	14	81	4,818	344.15	3.9
Federal	13	33	1,569	120.69	1.3
Discharge	13	69	3,717	285.93	3.0
Diagnostic Center	3	6	377	125.76	0.3
Work/Ed. Release	89	223	14,036	157.70	11.4
OSP	282	675	17,039	60.42	13.9
OSCI	66	180	4,575	69.32	3.7
OWCC	11	24	2,421	220.11	2.0
Other and Unknown	2	8	366	182.98	0.3
<hr/>					
TOTAL	572	2,478	122,799	214.68	100.0

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 10

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
BY PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT OF REFERRING CASEWORKER
FOURTH QUARTER, OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1975

Program	No. Clients	No. Trans.	\$ Amount	Avg. \$ Per Client	% of Total \$
Parole	70	326	19,308	275.82	17.2
Probation	157	638	36,339	231.46	32.4
Other P/P	5	16	1,024	204.80	0.9
County/Bench	7	49	2,921	417.35	2.6
Federal	5	37	1,527	305.31	1.4
Discharge	10	39	2,542	254.24	2.3
Diagnostic Center	3	4	1,027	342.33	0.9
Work/Ed. Release	53	237	15,041	283.80	13.4
OSP	242	568	17,639	72.89	15.7
OSCI	76	159	6,964	91.63	6.2
OWCC	22	42	1,220	55.45	1.1
Case Management	2	10	678	339.21	0.6
Other and Unknown	19	102	6,073	319.63	5.4
<hr/>					
TOTAL	629	2,227	112,303	178.54	100.0

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C 11

CRS SERVICES SUMMARY
BY PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT OF REFERRING CASEWORKER
FIRST QUARTER, JANUARY - MARCH 1976

Program	No. Clients	No. Trans.	\$ Amount	Avg. \$ Per Client	% of Total \$
Parole	106	408	23,450	221.22	22.1
Probation	166	616	30,559	184.09	28.8
Other P/P	10	28	1,604	160.38	1.5
County/Bench	10	54	3,203	320.31	3.0
Federal	6	40	2,758	459.73	2.6
Discharge	18	72	5,016	278.66	4.7
Diagnostic Center	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
Work/Ed. Release	78	225	12,337	158.17	11.6
OSP	253	555	14,222	56.21	13.4
OSCI	58	92	3,494	60.23	3.3
OWCC	19	26	1,661	87.41	1.6
Other and Unknown	32	160	7,908	247.13	7.4
<hr/>					
TOTAL	645	2,276	106,212	164.67	100.0

Source: CRS-TIS

TABLE C-12

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PROBATION AND PAROLE STATUS, CRS INVOLVEMENT, SUBSISTENCE LEVEL AND TARGET OFFENSE ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS AT RISK BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE (AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates					
Target Arrests Before First Impact Service ¹	.074	1	.074	.420	.999
Main Effects					
Prob/Par	.265	3	.088	.304	.999
CRS/Non-CRS	.010	1	.010	.056	.999
Sub-Level	.022	1	.022	.122	.999
	.256	1	.256	1.459	.225
2-Way Interaction					
Prob/Par CRS/Non-CRS	.222	3	.074	.421	.999
Prob/Par Sub-Level	.111	1	.111	.634	.999
CRS/Non-CRS Sub-Level	.073	1	.073	.419	.999
	.131	1	.131	.746	.999
3-Way Interaction					
Prob/Par CRS/Non-CRS Sub-Level	.282	1	.282	1.607	.203
Residual	79.920	456	.175		
TOTAL	80.761	464	.174		

¹ In this and subsequent tables, first Impact Services means first date of client attendance in any special services category; starting from the date of Impact intake. Where the client attended no special service, the Impact intake date is used as the start point for measuring service intensity (i.e., Divisional counseling only.)

TABLE C-13

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PROBATION OR PAROLE STATUS, CRS INVOLVEMENT, SUBSISTENCE LEVEL AND NON-TARGET OFFENSE ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS AT RISK BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE (AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates					
Non-Target Arrests Before First Impact Service	.917	1	.917	2.536	.108
Main Effects					
Prob/Par	3.493	3	1.164	3.220	.022
CRS/Non-CRS	2.986	1	2.986	8.258	.005
Sub Level	.256	1	.256	.709	.999
	.356	1	.356	.984	.999
2-Way Interaction					
Prob/Par CRS/Non-CRS	.686	3	.229	.632	.999
Prob/Par Sub-Level	.002	1	.002	.006	.999
CRS/Non-CRS Sub-Level	.267	1	.267	.738	.999
	.256	1	.256	.709	.999
3-Way Interaction					
Prob/Par CRS/Non-CRS Sub-Level	.520	1	.520	1.437	.229
Residual	164.888	436	.362		
TOTAL	170.503	464	.367		

TABLE C-14

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
INTENSITY OF SPECIAL SERVICES¹, AMOUNT OF SUBSISTENCE,
AND TARGET CRIME ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED
PERIODS BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE
(AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates	.074	1	.074	.426	.999
Target Arrests Before	.074	1	.074	.426	.999
First Impact Service					
Main Effects	1.338	3	.268	1.34	.173
Service Intensity	.456	2	.228	1.318	.268
Subsistence Level	1.137	3	.379	2.192	.087
2-Way Interaction	1.218	6	.203	1.173	.318
Serv. Intens. Sub.Level	1.218	6	.203	1.173	.318
Residual	78.132	452	.173		
TOTAL	80.761	464	.174		

¹ In this and subsequent tables, service intensity is measured as days of client enrollment in special treatment/training programs) per day at risk During Impact

TABLE C-15

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
INTENSITY OF SERVICE, AMOUNT OF SUBSISTENCE, AND
NON-TARGET CRIME ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS
BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE
(AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates	.917	1	.917	2.505	.110
Non-Target Arrests Before	.917	1	.917	2.505	.110
First Impact Service					
Main Effects	.965	5	.193	.527	.999
Service Intensity	.813	2	.407	1.113	.330
Subsistence Level	.401	3	.134	.365	.999
2-Way Interaction	3.124	6	.321	1.422	.203
Serv.Intens. Subsist. Level	3.124	6	.321	1.422	.203
Residual	165.497	452	.366		
TOTAL	170.503	464	.367		

TABLE C-16

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
AGE AT IMPACT INTAKE, PROBATION OR PAROLE STATUS,
SUBSISTENCE LEVEL AND TARGET ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS AT RISK
BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE
(AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates					
Target Arrests BEfore First Impact Service	.074	1	.074	.426	.999
Main Effects	1.492	7	.213	1.236	.281
Age at Intake	.587	3	.196	1.133	.333
Prob/Par	.000	1	.000	.001	.999
Sub.Level	.954	3	.318	1.843	.137
2-Way Interaction	3.573	15	.238	1.380	.152
Age Prob/Par	.708	3	.236	1.367	.335
Age Sub.Level	2.391	9	.266	1.539	.999
Prob/Par Sub.Level	.272	3	.091	.525	.137
3-Way Interaction					
Age Prob/Par Sub.Level	1.061	9	.120	.696	.999
Residual	74.542	432	.173		
TOTAL	80.761	464	.174		

TABLE C-17

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
AGE AT IMPACT INTAKE, PROBATION OR PAROLE STATUS,
SUBSISTENCE LEVEL AND NON-TARGET ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS AT RISK
BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE
(AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates					
Non-Target Arrests Before First Impact Service	.917	1	.917	2.535	.105
Main Effects	4.334	7	.619	1.745	.096
Age at Intake	1.171	3	.390	1.100	.349
Prob/Par	2.620	1	1.620	7.385	.007
Sub.Level	.132	3	.044	.124	.999
2-way Interaction	3.244	15	.216	.610	.999
Age Prob/Par	.976	3	.325	.917	.999
Age Sub.Level	1.525	9	.169	.477	.999
Prob/Par Sub.Level	.929	3	.310	.873	.999
3-Way Interaction					
Age Prob/Par Sub.Level	8.724	9	.969	2.732	.004
Residual	153.284	432	.335		
TOTAL	170.503	464	.367		

TABLE C-18

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
PROBATION OR PAROLE STATUS, SUBSISTENCE LEVEL,
LENGTH PRIOR SUPERVISION AND TARGET ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS
AT RISK BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE
(AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates	.074	1	.074	.415	.999
Target Arrests Before First Impact Service	.074	1	.074	.415	.999
Main Effects	1.133	8	.142	.800	.999
Prob/Par	.032	1	.032	.180	.999
Sub.Level	.981	3	.327	1.845	.137
Sup.Length	.227	4	.057	.321	.999
2-Way Interaction	2.819	19	.148	.838	.999
Prob/Par Sub.Level	.502	3	.167	.946	.999
Prob/Par Sup.Length	.853	4	.213	1.204	.308
Sub.Level Sup.Length	1.525	12	.127	.718	.999
3-Way Interaction					
Prob/Par Sub.Level Sup.Length	1.634	12	.136	.769	.999
Residual	73.101	424	.177		
TOTAL	80.761	464	.174		

TABLE C-19

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
PROBATION OR PAROLE STATUS, SUBSISTENCE LEVEL,
LENGTH PRIOR SUPERVISION AND NON-TARGET ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS
AT RISK BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE
(AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates	.917	1	.917	2.489	.111
Non-Target Arrest Before First Impact Service					
Main Effects	3.522	8	.440	1.195	.300
Prob/Par	2.941	1	1.941	7.981	.005
Sub.Level	.117	3	.039	.105	.999
Sup.Length	.360	4	.090	.244	.999
2-Way Interaction	6.911	19	.364	.987	.999
Prob/Par Sub.Level	1.160	3	.387	1.049	.371
Prob/Par Sup.Length	1.003	4	.231	.681	.999
Sub.Level Sup.Length	4.551	12	.379	1.029	.421
3-Way Interaction					
Prob/Par Sub.Level Sup.Length	2.928	12	.244	.662	.999
Residual	156.224	424	.368		
TOTAL	170.503	464	.367		

TABLE C-20

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
AGE AT IMPACT INTAKE, SUBSISTENCE LEVEL, LENGTH PRIOR SUPERVISION,
AND TARGET ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS
AT RISK BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE
(AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates					
Target Arrests Before First Impact Service	.074	1	.074	.421	.999
Main Effects	1.726	10	.173	.988	.999
Age at Intake	.624	3	.308	1.191	.312
Sub.Level	1.044	3	.348	1.993	.113
Sup.Length	.233	4	.038	.334	.999
2-Way Interaction	5.609	33	.170	.973	.999
Age Sub.Level	2.669	9	.297	1.698	.087
Age Sup.Length	1.520	12	.127	.725	.999
Sub.Level Sup.Length	1.978	12	.165	.944	.999
Residual	73.353	420	.175		
TOTAL	80.761	464	.174		

TABLE C-21

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE TESTING FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
AGE AT IMPACT INTAKE, SUBSISTENCE LEVEL, LENGTH PRIOR SUPERVISION,
AND NON-TARGET ARRESTS IN EQUALIZED PERIODS
AT RISK BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST IMPACT SERVICE
(AS OF MARCH 31, 1976)

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif of F
Covariates					
Non-Target Arrests Before First Impact Service	.917	1	.917	2.445	.115
Main Effects	2.217	10	.222	.391	.999
Age at Intake	1.635	3	.545	1.453	.225
Sub.Level	.147	3	.049	.131	.999
Sup.Length	.504	4	.126	.336	.999
2-Way Interaction	9.849	33	.298	.796	.999
Age Sub.Level	1.148	9	.128	.340	.999
Age Sup.Length	4.401	12	.367	.978	.999
Sub.Level Sup.Length	3.600	12	.300	.800	.999
Residual	157.520	420	.375		
TOTAL	170.503	464	.367		

END

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