

**Three Year Follow Up Study of All Men and Women Released from  
State Prison to Lane County:  
June 12, 2006 to February 26, 2007**

*Purpose*

- Examine the relations between services received by men and women following release from prison, outcomes due to those services, and criminal justice outcomes. Of greatest interest is what combination of services leads to the best outcomes during the reentry period.

*Method*

- Several data analysts and managers were involved in the study, including Alice Wheeler and Kathy Jordan, Oregon Social Learning Center (OSLC); Sara Wasserman, Lane Council of Governments; Larry Wibbenmeyer, Retired Parole and Probation Officer; and Shawn Miller, Oregon DOC.
- Compiled information from 13 data sets from the state, county, and Sponsors. A key data source was the DOC 400, and the key data entry people were parole and probation officers. In Lane County, these officers supervise over 100 people at a time, versus an average of 63 people per officer in Oregon at large.
- Conducted a series of descriptive analyses.

*Findings*

- Missing data are an issue; diminish ability to interpret findings.
- Descriptive tables are attached. The findings can be interpreted in two ways, at the population level for the time period of interest (statistical tests are not of interest), or as a sample of the population over time (statistical tests are of interest). Statistically significant differences are indicated in the tables by shading.
- The only complete data set on services was from Sponsors transitional housing.
- Men and women who went to Sponsors tended to be more likely to have been convicted of committing more serious crimes, to have served more months in prison, and to have higher community risk scores.
- Outcomes for men and women who went to Sponsors tended to be as good as or better than for men and women who did not. This is a key finding given that people in Sponsors tend to not have a community-based support system.
- Men and women who went to Sponsors were more likely to be employed full time at the end of the follow up period. Men and women who were employed full time at the end of the follow up period were more likely to have no criminal record.

*Recommendations*

- Develop closer collaboration and clear operational standards regarding data collection and management among state and local entities.
- Within each entity, develop simple, reliable ways to document key events and key outcomes (e.g., no text fields; automated phone based reporting).
- Within each entity, develop simple, inexpensive ways to manage and create reports using these data.
- Evaluate outcomes due to services on an ongoing, regular basis and report back. Employ scientifically rigorous designs (e.g., randomization, control).

**Key Areas of Interest**

Housing

Employment and Education

Health -- Physical and Mental, including Substance Abuse

Relationships

Criminal Behavior

**Table 1. Demographics: All Men and Women Released from  
State Prison to Lane County**

Number	233
Men	209 (90%)
Women	24 (10%)
Age	39.7 (10.5) 24 to 81
Ethnicity	
White Non-Hispanic	88%
African American	8%
White Hispanic	3%
Veteran	6%
Measure 11 Crime	25%
Sex Offender	14%
Incarcerations (Jail and Prison)	6.0 (7.1) 1 to 40
Months Served (Most Recent)	30.1 (33.3) 0 to 248
Treatment Required	67%
Community Risk Score	2.6 (0.6) 1 to 3
Automated Criminal Risk Score	0.3 (0.2) 0.01 to 0.88

**Table 2. Demographics: All Men and Women Who Went to Live After Release in Sponsors Transitional Housing or Elsewhere**

	Elsewhere	Sponsors
Number	143	90 (39%)
Men	132	77 (37%)
Women	11	13 (54%)
Age	39.8 (10.8) 24 to 81	39.5 (10.0) 24 to 65
Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	86%	91%
African American	9%	7%
White Hispanic	3%	2%
Asian American	1%	0%
Veteran	8%	3%
Measure 11 Crime	23%	28%
Sex Offender	11%	19%
Incarcerations (Jail and Prison)	6.5 (7.2) 1 to 40	5.1 (6.8) 1 to 37
Months Served (Most Recent)	24.9 (28.9) 0 to 120	36.3 (42.9) 8 to 248
Treatment Required	72%	63%
Community Risk Score	2.4 (0.6) 1 to 3	2.8 (0.6) 1 to 3
Automated Criminal Risk Score	0.3 (0.2) 0.01 to 0.88	0.2 (0.2) 0.01 to 0.61

**Table 3. Time in Sponsors**

Days in Residence	103.9 (166.7)
Graduated	73%
Lived in Sponsors after Graduation	52%

**Table 4. Outcomes for Men and Women Who Went to Sponsors versus Elsewhere**

		Elsewhere	Sponsors
Treatment			
Type			
	Any	69%	79%
	Drug and alcohol	45%	52%
	Sex offender	11%	17%
	Mental health	15%	8%
	Domestic violence	12%	14%
Number of Times Referred		0.4 (0.6)	0.2 (0.4)
Number of Times Entered		0.9 (1.3)	0.8 (1.1)
Successfully Completed at least One Program		25%	20%
Proportion of Successful Completions		0.2 (0.4)	0.2 (0.4)
Employment			
	Full time	27%	46%
	Part time	10%	7%
	Unemployed	49%	43%
	Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	14%	5%
Criminal Justice			
Incarcerations (Jail)		2.5 (3.0)	1.7 (2.5)
Absconds		1.7 (2.5)	1.1 (2.0)
Sanctions		1.8 (2.4)	1.3 (2.2)
Incarcerations (Jail and Prison)		2.7 (5.4)	1.7 (2.8)
Recidivated		18%	17%
Incarcerated at End of Follow Up		22%	20%

*Note.* Shading indicates statistically significant relation.

**Table 5. Correlation between Days in Residence in Sponsors  
and Criminal Justice Outcomes**

Absconds	-0.12
Incarcerations (Jail)	-0.12
Sanctions	-0.11
Incarcerations (Jail and Prison)	-0.08
Days to DOC Recidivate	+0.31

*Note.* Correlations vary from -1.0 to +1.0. 0 indicates no relation.

**Table 6. Relation between Services and Criminal Record  
during the Three Year Follow Up Period**

		Criminal Record	No Criminal Record
Number		107	126 (54%)
	Men	102	107 (51%)
	Women	5	19 (79%)
Sponsors	No	45.0%	55.0%
	Yes	48.0%	52.0%
Treatment	No	45.0%	55.0%
	Yes	42.0%	58.0%
Employment	No	55.0%	45.0%
	Yes	33.0%	67.0%
Days in Sponsors	0 days	45.0%	55.0%
	1 to 30 days	71.0%	29.0%
	31 to 90 days	48.0%	52.0%
	91 + days	33.0%	67.0%
Summary Score (Sponsors, Treatment, and/or Employment)	0	58.0%	42.0%
	1	50.0%	50.0%
	2	39.0%	61.0%
	3	33.0%	67.0%

*Note.* Shading indicates statistically significant relation.

## Variable Definitions

### Recidivate

Recidivism is defined by the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) as a new felony conviction within 3 years of release from prison or local control, or 3 years from admission to probation. An offender can only be counted as a recidivate once in a custody cycle.

### Automated Criminal Risk Score

The Automated Criminal Risk Score (ACRS) is computed by the DOC via an equation that uses static variables. Within the DOC, the ACRS is coupled with a criminogenic assessment to determine the proper programming for each offender. Those with a high ACRS scores are placed in programs that reduce their risk of committing future crime. Offenders with low scores are not placed in programs. The score ranges from 0.0 to 1.0, with 1.0 indicating a high risk for recidivating.

### Community Risk Score

The Community Risk Score is computed based on assessments done upon release and every six months thereafter. The score is based in part on prior criminal history, but also on other issues such as maintenance of sobriety, stable employment, and compliance with conditions. The score ranges from 1 to 3, with 3 being high risk for the commission of further criminal behavior.

### Days in Residence (Sponsors)

Days in Residence is a count of the total number of days that a person resided with Sponsors for the first time after release from the *prison stay of interest in this study*. All men and women who did not participate in Sponsors during the three year follow up period have a zero value. Note that 9 individuals in this study had participated in Sponsors prior to the study, and 7 individuals participated in Sponsors following release from an additional incarceration that occurred during the follow up period. These days were not included when computing this variable.

**For further information about the Lane County Follow Up Study, please contact J. Mark Eddy, Ph.D., Senior Scientist, Oregon Social Learning Center, (541) 485-2711, [marke@oslc.org](mailto:marke@oslc.org), [www.oslc.org](http://www.oslc.org).**