

MCJRP Mentoring Study

Multnomah County Justice Reinvestment Study



Study Enrollment Period – February 2017 – February 2019 | N = 205 individuals who enrolled in the MCJRP Mentoring Study

Research Question 2: What Is the Relationship Between Receiving Mentor Services During Supervision and Criminal Justice Outcomes?

The following table presents the bivariate analyses of the relationship between receiving mentor services during supervision and criminal justice outcomes of current supervision status, felony rearrest, probation absconds, sanctions received while on probation supervision, and revocations of probation supervision. All but one of the primary analyses were statistically significant, with the participants who received mentor services being more likely to be rearrested, to abscond from probation supervision, to receive at least one sanction during probation supervision, and to have probation supervision revoked. This is likely due to a number of factors, including the participants who received mentor services evidencing higher risk levels, being under greater scrutiny while on supervision, and mentor services being bundled with substance abuse treatment services or housing. Participants who did not receive mentor services may have had more resources available at enrollment (e.g., housing) and may not have been in need of the same level of substance abuse treatment services. None of the analyses looking at time to first felony arrest, abscond, sanction, or revocation reached statistically significant differences between the two groups.

Criminal Justice Outcomes		Mentor Sample (N=118)		No Mentor Sample (n=87)		Statistically Significant Difference
		Count	%	Count	%	
Current Supervision Status ¹	Currently Successful on Supervision	76	64.4%	66	75.9%	$X^2=3.087(1)$ $p=.079$
	Currently Unsuccessful on Supervision	42	35.6%	21	24.1%	
Rearrested for a Felony	Yes	54	45.8%	25	28.7%	$X^2=6.130(1)$ $p<.05$
	No	64	54.2%	62	71.3%	
Time to First Felony Arrest	Mean	192.98 days		209.84 days		ns
	Standard Deviation	153.54 days		206.14 days		
	Range	1 to 697 days		18 to 692 days		
Abscond from Probation Supervision	Yes	52	44.1%	21	24.1%	$X^2=8.675(1)$ $p<.05$
	No	66	55.9%	66	75.9%	
Time to Abscond	Mean	208.96 days		250.00 days		ns
	Standard Deviation	152.50 days		155.31 days		
	Range	13 to 751 days		23 to 601 days		

¹ Successful: actively participating in supervision and successfully discharged from supervision.
Unsuccessful: abscond status, warrant status, incarcerated (Department of Corrections or local control), or post-prison.

Criminal Justice Outcomes		Mentor Sample (N=118)		No Mentor Sample (n=87)		Statistically Significant Difference
		Count	%	Count	%	
Sanction during Probation Supervision	Yes	48	40.7%	20	23.0%	$\chi^2=7.069(1)$ $p<.05$
	No	70	59.3%	67	77.0%	
Time to First Sanction	Mean	226.94 days		265.35 days		ns
	Standard Deviation	163.57 days		247.53 days		
	Range	22 to 798 days		28 to 854 days		
Revocation of Probation Supervision	Yes	28	23.7%	11	12.6%	$\chi^2=3.995(1)$ $p<.05$
	No	90	76.3%	76	87.4%	
Time to Revocation	Mean	350.07 days		256.45 days		ns
	Standard Deviation	176.79 days		244.31 days		
	Range	67 to 759 days		29 to 723 days		

To understand these findings further, bivariate analyses of the relationship between clients' perception of the seriousness of their addiction problems and criminal justice outcomes were conducted for the individuals who received mentor services (n=116). Their perceptions included the (a) seriousness of their drug problem, (b) seriousness of their alcohol problem, and (c) importance of getting drug treatment. Although most of the relationships did not approach statistical significance, possibly due to the small sample sizes, the two relationships listed in the table below nearly reached the conventional level of significance. The data show that absconding and having probation supervision revoked may be influenced by the seriousness of an individual's drug problem, even though they received mentor services. These differences were not found for the group that did not receive mentor services.

Criminal Justice Outcomes		Perceived Seriousness of Drug Problem				Statistically Significant Difference
		Moderate or Less (n=54)		Considerable or Greater (n=62)		
		Count	%	Count	%	
Abscond from Probation Supervision	No	35	64.8%	30	48.4%	$\chi^2=3.162(1)$ $p=.075$
	Yes	19	35.2%	32	51.6%	
Revocation of Probation Supervision	No	45	83.3%	43	69.4%	$\chi^2=3.080(1)$ $p<.079$
	Yes	9	16.7%	19	30.6%	