

The Public Safety Checklist for Community Corrections

In November of 2009, a group of Oregon Community Corrections professionals convened to explore the possibility of replacing the Oregon Case Management System (OCMS) risk assessment tool with a more accurate and fully automated tool. After many months of research and several pilot projects, the workgroup recommended the Public Safety Checklist (PSC) to the Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors (OACCD), who voted to implement the PSC as the new static risk tool for community corrections.

The Oregon Department of Corrections and Oregon Criminal Justice Commission collaborated to create the PSC for Community Corrections. They analyzed actual re-arrest and re-conviction data from 55,000 offenders in Oregon from 2000 to 2005, and used logistic regression analysis to determine which offender demographic and criminal history factors are most predictive of a felon being reconvicted or rearrested. This model of risk assessment was then applied to all 350,000 offenders sentenced to probation or released from prison from 1980 through present to make sure the risk tool accurately and validly categorized these offenders' risk to be re-arrested or re-convicted.

The PSC will be used as a triage tool, in accordance with evidence-based practices, to identify those offenders who present the highest risk to reoffend. OACCD has also adopted the LS/CMI as the statewide standardized risk tool to identify criminogenic risk factors. Offenders who score at a Medium or High risk to reoffend on the PSC will be assessed using the LS/CMI, which will incorporate these factors into the overall case plan and the community case management of the offender. Automation is currently underway to integrate the PSC into CIS, as well as improving the functionality of the LS/CMI and case plan.