

VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELORS  
IN  
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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DUP

LJPO GRANT NUMBER 910  
February, 1975

VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELORS  
IN  
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

BY

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LJPO Grant Number 910  
February, 1975

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The Commission Recommends:

Probation and Parole services should make use of volunteers and subprofessional aids in demonstration projects and regular programs.

The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society

## INTRODUCTION

The volunteer probation counseling program in Spokane County was developed around two of the most successful tools at the disposal of the correctional officer--probation and the use of community volunteers. By combining these tools we have accomplished a great deal in treating our offenders.

Probation, which dates back to the 19th Century, was begun with volunteers. It was later taken over by professional probation officers. We are now back to the use of volunteers but this time under the supervision of competently trained professionals. It is just quite probable that this is the best combination that can be used with the process of probation.

The success of this program is due to the efforts of many people in different sections of the criminal justice system. Without the cooperation of law enforcement, court and correctional officials a venture of this nature would never be able to succeed. The success of this program is a tribute to them.

This publication describes how one county-based correctional unit deals with those misdemeanants found in its jurisdiction. In addition to describing the functions of the program an evaluation based on recidivism is also contained in this publication. Hopefully this report will supply others with information and ideas regarding the use of volunteers as counselors in a probation setting.

## II

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF PROBATION

Probation (from the Latin, "probare," meaning to prove, to test) as we know it today had its historical roots in early methods of reducing the harshness of punishment. One of these roots was undoubtedly the 13th Century English devices known as "benefit of clergy," which protected certain ecclesiastics from severe punishment. Another of these origins was in "sanctuary" which offered certain clergy immunity from arrest and prosecution when in a church or other designated place. Another of these roots was the practice of "judicial reprieve" in which a judge could grant a temporary exemption from punishment.

In the early history of the United States some courts reduced strict punishment by permitting a person convicted of a minor offense to go free on the condition of good behavior. Another method of reducing the harshness of the punishment was to release offenders on technicalities. In this instance a witness might not appear or would withhold evidence so that a judge or jury might arrive at a compassionate verdict.

The source of contemporary probation can be traced to the state of Massachusetts. Some criminologists hold that its origins are found with the actions of Jerusha Chase while others attribute the origins to John Augustus.

Jerusha Chase pleaded guilty in court to stealing from a house. Her friends requested that she be set free. The court, acting upon the request, permitted her to go at large on her own recognizance until her appearance

when called by the court. She was acquitted in 1831 of another charge of larceny in the same court. She was sentenced on the basis of the crime<sup>1</sup> which she committed in 1830.

John Augustus, a Boston shoemaker, is attributed with the idea of supervision of those guilty and released. In 1841 he began to bail drunks and prostitutes out of the Boston Courts, thus becoming the courts unofficial probation officer. He selected individuals who gave him a pledge of good conduct. When they needed help, he attempted to find them medical help as well as jobs and lodgings. At times he accommodated as many as 15 individuals under his own roof, and all this without pay.

At the time of his death in 1859 he had secured the release (under his custody) of 1,152 men and 794 women. His record of successes was probably better than that of most contemporary official agencies. During his lifetime he also organized a "temporary home" for girls.<sup>2</sup>

Rufus Cook of the Boston Childrens' Aid Society continued the work that Augustus had begun. In 1869 the Massachusetts legislature authorized a state visiting agency to place certain juvenile offenders with private families rather than in a confinement facility. But it wasn't until 1878 that Massachusetts passed the first American probation law. "Though limited to the city of Boston, this law vested the municipal court with discretion to place offenders on probation without restriction as to age, sex or previous record."<sup>3</sup>

One year later in England the English Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879 was established and it empowered the courts to discharge offenders

conditionally. Following this, in England the Probation of First Offenders Act was established in 1887. This Act allowed the courts to place first offenders who were found guilty of larceny, false pretenses or other offenses punishable by no more than two years of imprisonment, on probation for good conduct.

Following the American and English ideas there was legislation in Belgium in 1884 and France in 1891. In Europe by 1895 only Switzerland, Germany and Austria had not adopted these ideas.

Boston established the United States' first juvenile court in 1899. This aided the cause of probation by re-emphasizing the importance of the suspended sentence with adequate supervision. From the origin of the Juvenile Court onward the concept of probation for both juveniles and adults spread quickly into the many states until it was law all across the country.

Although the term probation was used prior to the "1907 Probation of Offenders Act (England) it was not until this time that the term "probation officer" was first used. With the popularity of probation, it is quite difficult to realize that the concept has been with us for slightly less than 150 years and that the term probation officer has been in use just since the turn of the century.

As probation developed both here and in Europe, many advantages were seen in its use; that is, if it were used wisely and not in an indiscriminate manner. For it was earlier noted that probation was not for everyone.

After this brief look at the history of probation let us turn our attention to the use of volunteers in corrections and, more specifically, probation.

### III

#### THE CURRENT USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS

Irregardless of how correction's is defined, it has, in all too many instances, been a complete failure. The literature is all too full of programs that have either failed completely or failed to be evaluated with any real sincerity. By the use of volunteers it is hoped that corrections may become a more meaningful and workable concept.

Scheier has said, "To a certain extent, the present inadequacies of probation justify trying anything that even looks hopeful, not so much because it is proved better, as that it can hardly be worse. But in the long run, we need more than desperation as justification, and we already have some evidence. Courts using volunteers consistently report reductions in institutionalization rates, as more and more, they are able to work with the offender in his home community. At the same time, striking reductions in repeat offense percentage are also claimed (although this can be a somewhat elusive statistic)."<sup>4</sup>

The use of volunteers, in corrections generally and in probation specifically, is not new. And the current use of volunteers in corrections has brought the correctional practice full circle. Early prison reforms in both the United States and England were not initiated by professionals but rather volunteers.

Volunteers were the first to provide supervision to released prisoners. They performed the task in 1822 as members of the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." Following this

(as cited above) were the efforts of the first probation officer, John Augustus--a volunteer. As time progressed, the supervision passed from the volunteer to the professional paid staff.

In the United States during the 1950's juvenile courts in both Lawrence, Kansas and Eugene, Oregon had experimented with volunteers. It wasn't, however, until 1960 that the volunteer movement in the United States really got started. At that time, Judge Keith J. Leenhouts and eight members of the Royal Oaks, Michigan community began organizing a volunteer probation service for misdemeanants. The Michigan Corrections Commission with the encouragement of Judge Leenhouts appointed a chief probation officer and approved a plan for the use of volunteers. At the end of the first nine months of operation, the program had some 30 volunteers and 75 probationers.

Judge Horace B. Holmes of Boulder, Colorado started using volunteers in his juvenile court in 1961. Thus, with Leenhouts and Holmes the movement began to grow. One can now find volunteers in one form or another in most sections in the United States. There are thousands of probation programs (and general corrections also) that use volunteers. It is a rapidly spreading practice. The corrections policies in the State of Washington have always been consistent with the conviction that there should be citizen input and involvement. Thus, corrections in Washington State is predicated upon the statement found in the Manual for Volunteers in Adult Corrections:

'Man in his infinite variety is capable of change;  
Lasting change cannot be imposed from without, but  
must come from within the individual;  
Motivation for change is most likely to come about  
through positive relationships with other human beings;

The citizen-volunteer, offering his friendship, his time  
and himself can provide the personal relationship through

which the offender can be helped to find his way back to the free community."<sup>6</sup>

The use of volunteers in Washington began on a State level and was later used on a local basis.

"The first concentrated attempt to both recruit and utilize volunteers in a constructive but controlled manner, was initially made in Washington by a private corporation rather than public agency. Identified as the Job Therapy - M2 (Man to Man) program, this corporation recruited private citizens to act as 'sponsors' to inmates confined at the Washington State Reformatory at Monroe, Washington. As a sponsor, the volunteers were asked only to act as a friend and confidant to one inmate at a time on a 'man to man' basis.

"Begun by Richard Simmons, a Presbyterian minister, M2 sought to recruit and screen its applicants in a consistent manner. Areas of recruitment, for the most part, were those clubs, organizations, and churches with which the leaders of M2 were familiar, and as most of the leaders were church-oriented, their initial efforts were concentrated on churches and church-sponsored organizations. Although the M2 program made no effort to disguise its Christian emphasis, it did attempt to discourage individual evangelism unless it was sought by the inmate itself.

"To say that the M2 program won immediate acceptance by adult corrections in Washington would be erroneous, for its acceptance was neither immediate nor wholehearted. Nevertheless, after much perseverance by the volunteers, the professional staff began recognizing the very real need being filled by the volunteers. From that point it was not long before

adult corrections began thinking in terms of a state recruitment program.

"The first step taken by the state to legitimize the use of volunteers was to establish a staff position for a Community Coordinator within the Washington State Department of Institutions, Division of Probation and Parole, for the purpose of coordinating all private volunteer groups within adult corrections. Another duty assigned the Community Coordinator was that of planning for volunteer recruitment and training."<sup>7</sup>

Many county based corrections units took the lead from the states' efforts and began using volunteers in their programs. Spokane began a misdemeanor volunteer probation program in 1971. An advisory board was established to set goals and direction for the program. This board was initially comprised of a District Court Judge, Superior Court Judge, Spokane businessman and the County Sheriff.

The first order of business for the board was to select a director who would administer the program. The director was to hire a secretary and a probation officer. A second probation officer and consultant were added.

The justification for the use of volunteers in Spokane as well as other jurisdictions are many. Among them are:

1. Savings in tax dollars. Volunteers are free help. If they are supervised properly by a professional, they are able to cut corrections expenses greatly.
2. May increase services to probationers. A professional probation officer with a full case load has a limited amount of time to spend with each client. A volunteer on a one-to-one basis can give more time. He can aid in things ranging from tutoring and the teaching of arts and crafts to such services as job location and marriage counseling.

3. Volunteers are from the community. Most volunteers come from the same community that the probationer does. They are familiar with the assets and drawbacks of the community. They often have similar backgrounds experiences which can help establish a bond.
4. Crime is a community problem. Since it is a community problem, most of the offenders should be dealt with on this level. This direct involvement on a local level should help change our communities and their attitudes toward corrections.
5. The volunteer offers his services. He is a community member who offers his services without any thought of being paid for it. These are at times our best workers.
6. Aid a very busy service. Corrections services are over loaded. Volunteers help take over some of the work load, thus freeing paid staff to engage in other activities. It seems as though there will never be enough people working in corrections.

There has never been any problem in recruiting a sufficient number of volunteers to help in the probation office. Most of the volunteers used in this program are assigned to offenders on a one-to-one basis. There are, however, a few volunteers who handle several cases at one time. All volunteers are supervised by one of the paid staff members.

At present, there are four paid staff members at the District Court Probation Office. These positions and responsibilities are:

Director His responsibility is for the day to day operation of the office. As he administers the office, he will concentrate a considerable amount of time in such areas as budgets and grants. The Director will handle problems within the project, make decisions and facilitate the cooperation and communications within the office. He will also be available for public appearances and will carry a case load of both probationers and volunteers.

Court Volunteer Specialist      The responsibility of this position is to recruit volunteers from the community for both the jail programs and probation programs. He will assist in the training of these individuals as well as supervising them. In addition, he will carry a special probation caseload of those requiring intensive counseling.

Probation Officer      It is this staff member's responsibility to conduct pre-sentence investigations and carry an active caseload of probationers. In addition, this individual will supervise volunteers and work closely with community agencies to arrange services for probationers.

Probation Secretary      In this position an individual will perform the routine duties of typing, answering the phone and acting as a receptionist.

As indicated above, the project initially was administered by a board of four members. This board, now entitled Advisory Board of Rehabilitative Services Program, is comprised of a Chairman and five members. The current Chairman is a Superior Court Judge and the members are comprised of a District Court Judge, a Judge from the Court of Appeals, a Spokane attorney, the County Sheriff and a community businessman. These board members meet monthly to review and decide policy for the program.

In addition to the board members, meetings may also include resource people, volunteers or others who may be able to aid the program. These people are often invited and asked their opinions with regard to various matters and problems encountered by the office. This outside input has been exceedingly helpful in the administration of the volunteer-probation program in Spokane County.

#### IV

### SPOKANES USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION

The use of volunteers as probation counselors in Spokane County began with the program described in this publication.

The only route by which a person can become a probationer is via an order from the District Court. The order for probation may be issued directly by a District Court Judge without a prior recommendation from the Probation Office. Generally, however, the order is the result of the recommendation made by the Probation Office after completion of the pre-sentence investigation which is ordered by the judge. Probation is generally set for a period of one year, however, in some cases it is ordered for a six month period.

After a person has been charged with an illegal act and arrested he is taken to the jail where he is booked. This involves a search, receipt of property, finger-printing, mug shots and entry of personal data into the computer.

Upon completion of these formalities, the person assumes the title of resident. He is then placed in the holding tank where he will be confined for a period which usually does not exceed 24 hours. Each morning, the Intake Classification Specialist (ICS) obtains a list of those new residents who have entered the holding tank during the last 24 hours. The ICS then checks personal information on the computer terminal on each of the new residents. This check is made in order to determine if there are any existing warrants on the individual and to see if he has had a previous

record. If he has had any previous contacts with the law, the type(s) of offense(s) is noted.

When this has been completed, the ICS calls each resident out of the holding tank individually and fills out the Intake Classification Form and the Pretrial Release Form. The first form is to help determine what type of programs would be most beneficial to the resident if he is confined for any length of time. The second helps gather information which will be used if the inmate is eligible for release on his own recognizance. As these forms are finished, the ICS adds his own comments and suggestions. The Pretrial Release Form is then sent to the District Court Probation Office. Using this information the probation officer can make his recommendation for or against pretrial release.

The afternoon of the same day the residents in the holding tank are taken to the District Court for an appearance. At this time, they are advised of their rights. To effectively administer justice, a judge must have information which will enable him to make correct decisions. These decisions must take into consideration the civil liberties of a resident, maximum protection of the community and the maximum rehabilitative benefits for the offender. Based on the seriousness of the offense, the recommendation attached to the Pretrial Release Form and any other information in the possession of the court, the judge makes a determination as to whether or not the resident should be released on his own recognizance until his trial date.

Once adjudication has taken place, (that is, either a finding of guilt or an entry of a plea of guilty,) the judge imposes an appropriate sentence.

He does this with the aid of an evaluation made by the Probation Department. It is at this point that the defendant may come into personal contact with the Probation Office. A pre-sentence investigation can be ordered by the judge. The pre-sentence evaluation offers recommendations for effective rehabilitation of the offender, along with an assessment of the offender's potential danger to the community. The report may also recommend that the defendant is not in need of rehabilitation and suggest a deferred sentence. (In some cases individuals may be involved in situations that are unlikely to reoccur.) In any event the judge makes the ultimate decision as to the defendant's disposition.

The American Law Institute's 1962 Penal Code set forth the following criteria for courts considering probation:

1. The court may deal with a person who has been convicted of a crime without imposing sentence or imprisonment if, with regard to the nature and circumstances of the crime and to the history and character of the defendant, it deems that his imprisonment is unnecessary for protection of the public, on one or more of the following grounds:
  - a. The defendant does not have a history of prior delinquency or criminal activity, or having such a history, has led a law abiding life for a substantial period of time before the commission of the present crime;
  - b. The defendant did not contemplate that his criminal conduct would cause or threaten serious harm;
  - c. The defendant's criminal conduct neither caused nor threatened serious harm;
  - d. The defendant's criminal conduct was the result of circumstances unlikely to reoccur;

- e. The defendant acted under the stress of a strong provocation;
  - f. The victim of the defendant's criminal conduct consented to its commission or was largely instrumental in its perpetration;
  - g. The imprisonment of the defendant would entail excessive hardship because of advanced age or physical condition;
  - h. The character and attitudes of the defendant indicate that he is unlikely to commit another crime.
2. When a person who has been convicted of a crime is not sentenced to imprisonment, the court shall place him on probation if he is in need of supervision, guidance or direction that is feasible for the probation service to provide.

The Probation Department focuses on the treatment and control of the offenders at two levels. The first level involves efforts aimed at rehabilitation with the use of counseling techniques which are designed to introduce change in attitude, behavior, and/or environment. Through this approach it is hoped that the probationer will achieve a meaningful and socially acceptable adjustment within the community.

The second level involves a primary focus on controlling techniques which are designed to check the probationer's behavior. If the probation counselor has knowledge of his client's activities and associations, he may be able to intercede and either help or suggest an alternate method of treatment.

Since the paramount feature of probation is that it treats the offender in the community, the major concern of this program is the use of community resources. The District Court Probation Office uses not only

community volunteers to supplement its staff. It also uses resources already established in the community. If a probationer is in need of psychiatric counseling, alcohol counseling, information on child support or any one of a number of other services, the appropriate community resource is located and utilized.

Volunteers are an integral element in the Spokane County District Court Probation Office. Without them, only a fraction of the clients could be helped. The one-to-one volunteer comes to the department from the community as one who is genuinely interested in people. Through a one-to-one relationship the volunteer attempts to build with a probationer a rapport and trust level. Through this relationship the probationer is encouraged to change.

Personal concern on the part of the volunteer appears to be the central ingredient in a successful relationship. In addition to concern the volunteer must also possess flexibility, empathy, a positive self image, honesty and behavior that another can model. It is also desirable for the volunteer to be a good listener, refrain from lecturing and be somewhat shock proof. These qualities help the counselor fulfill his various roles in the relationship. These roles can vary from that of a friend and model to a teacher and an arm of the Probation Office.

Unfortunately, not all volunteers are used. Some are counseled out of the program due to a personality deficiency. Examples of undesirable characteristics would include, an overly authoritarian personality, extreme lack of self confidence, emotional problems and others.

Once the volunteers are screened, they participate in a training session which lasts for four evenings. The training includes the importance of probation and parole and the role of the volunteer, counseling techniques, the use of various court and office forms, offender profiles, one-to-one volunteer relationships, and terms commonly used in the court, probation system and jail. The training sessions are centered around a 30 page publication entitled "Volunteer's Information Manual" which is supplied to each of the volunteers. Copies of this manual are available upon request by writing to the Director of the District Court Probation Office.

Once the training session is completed a match up of volunteers and probationers is done by the staff at the Probation Office. The staff chooses volunteers and probationers by considering such areas as age, background, interests, education and sex. The match is not necessarily made with a mirroring process in mind but often compliments the weakness and strengths of each.

Each of the volunteers is supported and directed by a paid staff member. After the volunteer is exposed to the background of his probationer the two of them meet with a paid staff member at the Probation Office where they review probation orders, goals and expectations. From that time on the volunteer remains in contact with the staff member and sends a monthly report to him on the progress of his probationer. The volunteer generally meets with his probationer at least once a week.

At the conclusion of each three month period an evaluation meeting is held. At this meeting the probationer, volunteer and staff counselor review

the progress of the relationship and assess any problems which have presented themselves.

If the probationer has successfully fulfilled all of the requirements of his probation, including the time factor, he is released from probation. At this time, the volunteer is re-assigned to a new probationer. The staff of this program reports that the vast majority of volunteers indicate a desire to continue with a second probationer.

As indicated above, the volunteer as a source of free help is what keeps the program functioning. Without volunteers, the Department would only be able to service a fraction of the probationers it now helps.

## V

### EVALUATING THE VOLUNTEER-PROBATION RELATIONSHIP

Let us now turn our attention to the evaluation of the District Court Probation Office and its use of volunteers.

There are a number of methods that can be employed to test the effectiveness of a corrections program. Among these are: 1. study of recidivism rates; 2. changes in values and attitudes; 3. measurement of organizational goals; 4. program cost savings; and, 5. community resources development. For the evaluation of this program we chose to measure recidivism rates. This is probably one of the most difficult methods in which to obtain significant results. Most studies which have attempted

this approach in treatment programs have had little or no success.<sup>8</sup>

Much controversy has also been generated concerning the definition of recidivism. Once an operational definition of the concept is established, a positive finding with regard to recidivism is highly sought after. If recidivism is, for example, defined as a conviction of a crime after release from treatment, the public can generally understand the results. Value and attitudinal changes if used for criteria of success are often hard for the layman to understand. It is often difficult to establish the link between these changes and further convictions of crime.

In general, research in community treatment is providing mixed findings.<sup>9</sup> We find that a lot of our empirical data is highly questionable due to the inadequacies of research design, sloppy research procedures and understandings and the necessary limitations imposed on researchers by political, administrative and humane considerations.<sup>10</sup> These problems are not, of course, strictly confined to corrections alone, but are also evident in other areas of research. But as Scheier says about corrections research, "I do, however, find that some peoples are so unsophisticated that if they do not like the results of survey research they tend to ignore it."<sup>11</sup>

A recent problem that has come to light is the lack of communications between researchers (evaluators) and the public. Of the 30 or 35 studies that Scheier knows about (these are studies involving volunteers) he states that no single study cites more than one other study. As he concludes, "The left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing."<sup>12</sup>

Although this observation was made in 1970 there have been only a few

attempts to let others know about research involving volunteers. Hopefully, publications such as LEAA Newsletter, Target, Criminal Justice Update and Delinquency and Rehabilitation Report will act as disseminators of research findings.<sup>13</sup>

In choosing recidivism as a criteria by which to evaluate our District Court Probation Program we noted that it had also been used in the evaluations of the Royal Oaks, Michigan project as well as the Boulder, Colorado project. In both cases recidivism was reduced when volunteers were used as probation counselors.<sup>14</sup>

We set up rather strict criteria for recidivism in that we defined it as an arrest and/or conviction of a crime after release. In the case of the experimental group (probationers) it was arrest after release from the program. In the instance of the control group (those that were fined and/or had served jail time) it was an arrest after their release from jail and/or payment of a fine.

The experimental group was composed of all probationers who had gone through the program from its inception in 1971 through to December 31, 1973. We used a group of 110 persons.<sup>15</sup> Each of these people was matched with a control subject. The control subject had been found guilty of an offense and either fined or given a jail sentence. The experimental group (those completing probation) and the control group (those that were fined and/or had served jail time) were matched on four variables; sex, age, past record and type of offense.

The males were matched with males and the females with females. With

the matching on age, the following intervals were used, 18-25, 26-33, and 34 or more years old. If an individual had been arrested before, he was considered to have a prior record. This was determined by a search of our County-City record system. All those with prior arrests were placed in one category while those with no prior arrests were placed in another.

In dealing with the type of offense there were three categories used. The Type I crimes were crimes against property, the Type II crimes were crimes against the person and the Type III crimes were crimes against public order, decency or justice.<sup>16</sup> See Appendix A for listing of crimes and their types. The control group members and the experimental group members were also matched on type of offense.

Members of the control group were selected out of the County-City arrest dockets. After the four above variables were coded, the process of matching occurred.<sup>17</sup>

Spokane County and City has its law enforcement and court records in a computer system. The subjects in the study (both experimental and control) have their names and other pertinent information stored in this system. If an arrest or conviction takes place, it is entered into the computer and stored. The researchers can call up any of the subjects at any time to check their records, and a check can be made at any time to test the results of the study.<sup>18</sup>

## VI

### THE FINDINGS

The plan of this study is to track, through the Spokane county-city

computer records system, both the experimental and control groups for a thirty month period. The results presented in this study are those which were acquired twelve months after the subjects were released from probation (the experimental group) or released from jail and/or fined (the control group).

Table 1 illustrates the recidivism rates for both the experimental and control groups on a three month interval basis.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF RECIDIVISTS FOR BOTH CONTROL AND EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS COMPUTED ON THREE MONTH INTERVALS WITH PERCENTAGES IN PARENTHESES.

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	15 (14%)	9 (8%)	2 (2%)	8 (7%)	34 (31%)
Control Group	45 (41%)	7 (6%)	4 (4%)	6 (5%)	62 (56%)

(All percentages will be rounded to the nearest whole number). Total number of pairs = 110.

The number in each cell represents the number of recidivists and the percentage is indicated in parentheses. The initial three month interval showed the largest single recidivism period for either group. There were 14 percent recidivists in the experimental group and 41 percent in the control group. The next largest number of recidivists for the two groups are to be found in the four through six month interval where we find 8 percent recidivists for the experimental group and 6 percent for the control group.

After a 12 month period the totals were tabulated. Here we find a recidivism rate of 31 percent for the experimental group and 56 percent for the control group.

Table 2 shows the total number of recidivists and non recidivists in both the experimental and control groups. As we see the number of recidivists for the experimental group is 34 (31 percent) while the non recidivists is 76 (69 percent). The control group on the other hand exhibited 62 (56 percent) recidivists and 48 (44 percent) non recidivists. When we compare the results of the experimental and control groups, we see that 25 percent more of the experimental group stayed away from further contacts with the law.

In Table 3 and Table 4 we controlled for the variable of prior arrest. Here we sorted our group into those who had had no prior offense and those who had at least one prior offense. We observe again that those who were recidivists generally violated early after their release. In Table 3 there were 8 percent recidivists in the experimental group in the 0-3 month period and 28 percent in the control group. In Table 4 there was 18 percent

TABLE 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECIDIVISTS AND NON RECIDIVISTS (12 MONTH PERIOD) COMPARED IN BOTH EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	34 (31%)	76 (69%)
Control Group	62 (56%)	48 (44%)

Percentages in parentheses.\*\*\* Total number of pairs = 110.

\*\*\*This data is significant at the .001 level. In all tables that follow a single asterisk (\*) will indicate a significance level of .05. The double asterisk (\*\*) will indicate a significance level of .01 and a triple asterisk (\*\*\*) will indicate a level of .001. If no asterisks appear then the data is not significant at .05 level.

TABLE 3

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR THOSE WITH NO PRIOR ARRESTS

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	3 (8%)	2 (5%)	0	3 (8%)	8 (21%)
Control Group	11 (28%)	0	0	2 (5%)	13 (33%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses. Total number of pairs = 39.

TABLE 4

## RECIDIVISM RATES FOR THOSE WITH PRIOR ARRESTS

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	13 (18%)	8 (11%)	0	6 (9%)	27 (38%)
Control Group	32 (45%)	7 (10%)	4 (5%)	4 (5%)	47 (65%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses.  
Total number of pairs = 71.

recidivism for the experimental group and 45 percent for the control group.  
As time progressed, there was a lower likelihood of recidivism.

There was more recidivism with the control group than there was with the experimental group for those that had a prior offense as well as for those who had not. In the case of those with no prior offense (Table 5), we find that 79 percent of the experimental group were not recidivists, while 66 percent of the control group were not. When we look at Table 6 and those who had had at least one prior offense, we see that 62 percent of the experimental group and 35 percent of the control group were non recidivists. Thus, we see that a higher success rate is enjoyed by first offenders in the experimental group who have no prior record (Table 5). The largest group of recidivists came from those in the control group who had a previous record (Table 6).

TABLE 5

## RECIDIVISM RATES FOR THOSE WITH NO PRIOR RECORD

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	8 (21%)	31 (79%)
Control Group	13 (33%)	26 (67%)

Comparing total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for a 12 month period) in both experimental and control groups with percentages in parentheses\*\*\*. Total number of pairs = 39.

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level.

TABLE 6

## RECIDIVISM RATES FOR THOSE WITH A PRIOR RECORD

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	27 (38%)	44 (62%)
Control Group	47 (65%)	24 (35%)

Comparing total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for a 12 month period) in both the experimental and control group with percentages in parentheses\*\*\*. Total number of pairs = 71.

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level.

TABLE 7  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR FEMALES

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	0	1 (7%)	0	1 (7%)	2 (15%)
Control Group	6 (46%)	0	0	1 (7%)	7 (53%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses.  
 Total number of pairs = 13.

TABLE 8  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR MALES

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	15 (15%)	8 (8%)	2 (2%)	7 (7%)	32 (32%)
Control Group	39 (40%)	7 (7%)	4 (4%)	5 (5%)	55 (56%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses.  
 Total number of pairs = 97.

In the two previous tables we controlled for sex. The calculations for recidivism rates for females is found in Table 7 and those for males in Table 8. As we observed in the above tables, most of the recidivism occurred early after release and as time progressed there was less recidivism. Again the control groups were those that contained the largest number of recidivists.

TABLE 9  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR FEMALES

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	2 (15%)	11 (85%)
Control Group	7 (53%)	6 (47%)

Compares the total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for 12 month period) in both experimental and control groups with percentages in parentheses. Total number of pairs = 13. Not significant at .05 level.

Table 9 and Table 10 show the number of recidivists and non recidivists for both the males and females. The highest number of recidivists is found in the male control group (Table 10) while the lowest number of recidivists is found in the female experimental group (Table 9). In both the male and female groups the highest number of recidivists is found in the control groups.

Table 11, Table 12 and Table 13 show the number of recidivists for the age ranges 18-25, 26-33 and 34 + years. In comparing all three tables,

TABLE 10  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR MALES

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	32 (32%)	65 (68%)
Control Group	55 (56%)	42 (44%)

Compares the total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for a 12 month period) in both experimental and control groups with percentages in parentheses.\*\*\* Total number of pairs = 97.

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level.

TABLE 11  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR AGES 18-25

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	9 (14%)	6 (9%)	0	6 (9%)	21 (32%)
Control Group	27 (42%)	3 (5%)	2 (3%)	4 (6%)	36 (56%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses. Total number of pairs = 64.

we see that for all cases except the experimental group in Table 12, the single most amount of recidivism occurred in the first time period (0-3 months).

TABLE 12  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR AGES 26-33

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	8 (40%)
Control Group	12 (60%)	2 (10%)	0	2 (10%)	16 (80%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses.  
 Total number of pairs = 20.

TABLE 13  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR AGES 34 +

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	3 (16%)	1 (4%)	0	1 (4%)	6 (24%)
Control Group	7 (28%)	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	0	10 (40%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses.  
 Total number of pairs = 25.

No trend appeared with regard to age and recidivism rate as can be seen in Table 14, Table 15 and Table 16. In each table the experimental group had fewer recidivists than did the control group. In Table 14

TABLE 14  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR AGES 18-25

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	21 (32%)	43 (68%)
Control Group	36 (56%)	28 (44%)

Compares the total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for a 12 month period) in both the experimental and control groups with percentages in parentheses.\*\* Total number of pairs = 64.

\*\* Significant at .01 level.

TABLE 15  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR AGES 26-33

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	8 (40%)	12 (60%)
Control Group	16 (80%)	4 (20%)

Compares the total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for a 12 month period) in both the experimental and control groups with percentages in parentheses.\* Total number of pairs = 20.

\* Significant at .05 level.

non recidivism was 68 percent for the experimental group and 44 percent for the control group. In Table 15 non recidivism was 60 percent for the

experimental group and 20 percent for the control group. Table 16 shows a 76 percent non recidivist's rate for the experimental group and 60 percent for the control group. It appears that the most successful group was the experimental group in the 34 + age range and the least successful was the control group in the 26-33 age range.

Table 17, Table 18 and Table 19 show the recidivism rates for those with a Type I, Type II and Type III offenses. All cases except the experimental group in Table 17, show that the largest single amount of recidivism occurs in the first time period of 0-3 months. Although the number of pairs is relatively small, the trend displayed in the tables continues.

TABLE 16  
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR AGES 34 +

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	6 (24%)	19 (76%)
Control Group	10 (40%)	15 (60%)

Compares the total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for a 12 month period) in both the experimental and control groups with percentages in parentheses. Total number of pairs = 25. Not significant at .05 level.

In Table 20, Table 21 and Table 22 we see the recidivists and non recidivists for the three types of crimes. In all tables there are more non recidivists in the experimental group than in the control group. In Table 20 there are 74 percent non recidivists in the experimental group

TABLE 17

## RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TYPE I CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY)

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	3 (10%)	1 (3%)	0	4 (13%)	8 (26%)
Control Group	13 (43%)	4 (13%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	19 (62%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses.  
Total number of pairs = 20.

TABLE 18

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TYPE II CRIMES  
(CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	3 (27%)	0	0	2 (18%)	5 (45%)
Control Group	6 (55%)	0	2 (18%)	1 (9%)	9 (82%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses.  
Total number of pairs = 11.

TABLE 19

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TYPE III CRIMES  
(CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, DECENCY OR JUSTICE)

	Number of Months				Total for 12 Months
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	
Experimental Group	9 (13%)	8 (12%)	2 (3%)	3 (4%)	22 (32%)
Control Group	26 (38%)	3 (4%)	1 (1%)	4 (6%)	34 (49%)

Computed on three month intervals with percentages in parentheses.  
Total number of pairs = 69.

TABLE 20

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TYPE I CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY)

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	8 (26%)	22 (74%)
Control Group	19 (63%)	11 (27%)

Compares the total number of recidivists and non recidivists  
(for a 12 month period) in both the experimental and control  
groups with percentages in parentheses.\*\* Total number of  
pairs = 30.

\*\* Significant at .01 level.

TABLE 21

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TYPE II CRIMES  
(CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	5 (45%)	6 (55%)
Control Group	9 (82%)	2 (18%)

Compares the total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for a 12 month period) in both the experimental and control groups with percentages in parentheses. Total number of pairs = 11. Not significant at .05 level.

TABLE 22

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TYPE III CRIMES  
(CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, DECENCY OR JUSTICE)

	Recidivists	Non recidivists
Experimental Group	22 (32%)	47 (68%)
Control Group	34 (49%)	35 (51%)

Compares the total number of recidivists and non recidivists (for a 12 month period) in both the experimental and control groups with percentages in parentheses.\* Total number of pairs = 69.

\* Significant at .05 level.

and 27 percent in the control group. Table 21 shows a 55 percent non recidivism rate for the experimental group and an 18 percent for the control group. Table 22 shows that non recidivists comprise 68 percent of the experimental group and 51 percent of the control group.

When viewing all three tables, we see that the largest percentage of non recidivism is found in the experimental group of the Type I crimes (74 percent). On the other hand, the highest amount of recidivism is found among the control group of the Type II crimes (82 percent).

## VII DISCUSSION

The findings presented in the preceding section are both positive and quite encouraging. In all cases, no matter how the various variables were controlled, there was a decrease in the amount of recidivism for the experimental group as compared to the control group. It was the main goal of this project to see if there was a difference between the two groups. These results support those found in other volunteer programs particularly the Royal Oaks and Boulder projects.<sup>19</sup> It should be noted, however, that this project will not be completed for another 18 months. There are indications that the recidivism rates will not change a great deal over this period of time.

A definite trend was apparent in almost all tables. As the time after release progressed, there was a decrease in recidivism. In other words as a person got farther away from his release date his chances of succeeding become greater. This appeared to be the case in almost all of the tables where the three month intervals were shown. This finding is generally consistent with other studies done on recidivism rates.

When the variable of prior arrest was used, it was noted that those who had been arrested before had a better chance of being arrested again after their release. This is another finding which is consistent with many other research projects. Probation is ideally set up for the first time offender.<sup>20</sup> But even though this is the case, there was still a great deal of success when repeat offenders were placed on probation. As a group they did 27 percent better than their controls.

When we controlled for sex we found about the same results as we had anticipated, the females were better risks on probation than were males. It is, however, unfortunate that the sample of women was so small (total number of pairs = 13). It would have been better had there been about the same number of each sex. This is, of course, not the case with regard to females on probation. There are always many more males than females that are processed through the criminal justice system and that eventually end up on probation.<sup>21</sup>

There is a general feeling among corrections personnel that as people progress in age they often become better risks after release. This was only partially substantiated. There was low recidivism rate for the

youngest group (ages 18-25) and the oldest group (ages 34 +) but a high rate for the middle group (ages 26-33). This is not consistent with what we anticipated and it may have been a function of the irregular sample sizes. If the sizes had been more uniform, our findings may have been different.

As expected, there was a high recidivism rate among those committing crimes against the person. Although the sample of pairs was small (11) these findings are consistent with those in other studies. The individual charged with a crime that would fit under the classification of crime against the person is a high risk individual. The District Court dockets and the District Court Probation Office do not have as many of these offenders as those charged with nonviolent crimes. It may be that special emphasis should be placed on a study of this type of offender on the misdemeanor level.

On the whole the findings establish a great deal of validity to this approach in corrections. The strict criteria for recidivism that was used left little room for doubt with regard to the results. An individual was either arrested and/or convicted or not arrested and/or convicted. By using this approach for success we avoided the predictions of success based on changes of attitudes or values of some other criteria. These criteria are often questioned and held suspect by the laymen.

It is evident that the program described here saved tax dollars not only because probation was cheaper than incarceration, but because more of the control group were prosecuted for new crimes than the experimental group. It costs both the defendant and the state every time he gets in-

volved with the criminal justice system.

The programs success presents a ray of hope in a very dark field filled with negative results. In corrections it appears that results that are either negative or inconclusive are the rule rather than the exception.

There are some limitations and drawbacks which should briefly be acknowledged. First a case can probably be made for the fact that there may have been some selection of those assigned to probation. As people often indicate, the good risks (according to the judges' view) are given probation and others are confined. This may be the case to a limited extent, but during much of the operation of the program several judges did not avail themselves of the probation services. Many judges requested other services of the Department such as therapy, testing and others, but they did not use probation per se. Consequently, many people were never given the option.<sup>22</sup> It is impossible for us to measure the impact of this problem.

Second, as indicated above, there is some problem in tracking the experimental and control groups in just the county-city records system. Ideally the whereabouts of the experimental and control groups should be continually checked and if they leave the area, a record check should be made on them in their new living area. Unfortunately, time, funds and personnel will not allow this to be done. It is assumed that errors created in the data due to this condition will be nonexistent due to the fact that both the experimental and control groups have an equal chance of leaving.

Third, the sampling procedures for the control group was not as good as it could have been. As it was impossible to establish population para-

meters, we used a choice sample. We attempted not to overload our categories by using too many of one type of offender. For example, in the classification of crimes against public order, decency or justice, we tried to use a number of different types of offenders such as contributing to the delinquency of a minor, weapon offenses, defrauding innkeeper, vagrancy, et-cetera rather than using all vagrants and/or prostitutes.

Fourth, it may be possible that the crime classification categories were too broad. It may have been useful to either use a different classification scheme or one that was more restrictive in scope.

Fifth, future studies may find it more useful to match on different variables. When the project was initiated, it was felt that these were important variables, also ones that were readily accessible through the record system. A more elaborate and better funded project might not only utilize these four variables but others as well.

It is hoped that later this year a more extensive report will be completed in which a detailed description of the experimental group will be presented. At this time, a profile of the successful and unsuccessful probationer will be constructed. It is important to note that the ultimate value of this approach in the corrections fields can only be established by the empirical findings of similar projects.

## VIII

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

By way of summary and conclusion, several points should be briefly reiterated.

1. A program for misdemeanor offenders was established in a community which had none before. This program was staffed primarily by community volunteers who were supervised by a paid professional staff.
2. The success of the program was due in part by the cooperation between the various segments of the local criminal justice system, including judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and law enforcement personnel.
3. A successful training program for volunteers was established. As a result of this training program, a volunteer training manual was produced.
4. Volunteers were found to work quite well with the probationers. There were several advantages found in the use of volunteers.
  - A. There was a savings in tax dollars when comparing the use of volunteers to either incarceration or supervision under a full time probation officer.
  - B. By using volunteers there was an increase in services to probationers.
  - C. Since volunteers were from the community, it was found that they could help the probationers a great deal due to their knowledge of the community.

- D. Volunteers helped the program by giving input to the staff. Their comments in many instances provided new and useful ideas.
  - E. The volunteers also learned about the numerous problems in the criminal justice system and as a result they are better informed citizens.
5. The overall recidivism rate (rate of re-arrest) decreased 25 percent when comparing the experimental group (that group which had volunteer probation counselors) with the control group (that group which was fined and/or served jail time with no probation).
- A. It was found that when recidivism occurred that it was more likely to occur just after release. As time progressed, after release there was a greater chance of success as measured by recidivism rates.
  - B. Those with no prior record had the least amount of recidivism in both the control and experimental groups.
  - C. Females showed lower recidivism rates than males in both the experimental and control groups.
  - D. There was no particular trend in age noted except that there was lower recidivism rate for those over the age of 34 in both the experimental and control groups.

E. In taking into account the type of offense committed, the data discloses that the highest recidivism rate occurs in the Type II category (crimes against the person) while the lowest recidivism rate occurs in the Type III category (crimes against public order, decency or justice).

6. The program which began under an LEAA grant is now an established department in Spokane's County Court House. The program funding is now a part of the regular county budget.

## IX

### FOOTNOTES

1. Elmer H. Johnson, Crime, Correction and Society (3rd Edition) (Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1974), p. 564.
2. Richard R. Korn and Lloyd W. McCorkle, Criminology and Penology (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967), p. 448.
3. Ibid.
4. Ivan H. Scheier, "The Professional and the Volunteer in Probation: An Emerging Relationship," Federal Probation Quarterly Vol. 34 No. 2 June 1970, p. 14.
5. Keith J. Leenhouts, "Royal Oak's Experience With Professional and Volunteers in Probation" Federal Probations Quarterly Vol. 34 No. 4 December 1970, pp. 45-51.
6. Manual for Volunteers in Adult Corrections 2nd Edition (Olympia: State of Washington, 1970), p. 2.
7. These remarks were taken from Charles Adams et al The Volunteer in Washington State Adult Corrections (Olympia: State of Washington, no date), pp. 2-3.

8. For an excellent view of corrections and its failures see Walter C. Bailey, "Correctional Outcome: An Evaluation of 100 Reports," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science Vol. 57 No. 2, June, 1969, pp. 153-160. A recent evaluation of New York's Parole System was completed and is contained in Report on New York Parole published by Citizen's Inquiry on Parole and Criminal Justice, Inc. 84 Fifth Avenue Room 300, New York, New York 10011.
9. Although most of our attempts at corrections in the United States have led to failures there have been a few successful programs. Most of these are only experimental programs but they are yielding some most interesting results. The research techniques in these programs vary from those that are highly structured to those not as rigorous. Most of the successful Federally funded programs in the last two years have been reviewed in the International City Management Association's publication, Target. It is a monthly publication which has been produced since 1972. The publication was begun as a bulletin of "successful" projects funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Since its inception, there appears to be some 15 experimental programs that have indicated a decrease in recidivism rates. Most other publications that discuss "successful" projects do not use recidivism as a criteria.
10. For discussion of this topic see Malcolm W. Klein, "Collaboration Between Practitioners and Researchers: Relevant Knowledge In Corrections." Federal Probation Quarterly Vol. 37 No. 4, December, 1973, pp. 42-46.
11. Ivan H. Scheier, "The Role of the Research Consultant" Volunteers! And the Rehabilitation of Criminal Offenders Conference Report (Royal Oak, Michigan: Volunteers In Probation, Inc. 1970), p. 55.
12. Ibid, p. 55.
13. It should be noted that the standard publications such as Federal Probation Quarterly, American Journal of Corrections and others publish volunteer research articles, however, these new publications also present brief reviews of corrections programs and their results. LEAA Newsletter is published by U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D. C. 20530; Target is published by International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036; Criminal Justice Update is published by W. H. Anderson Co. 646 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201 and Delinquency and Rehabilitation Report is published by Grafton Publications, Inc. 667 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 10021.
14. For a review of the Royal Oaks program see Leenhouts op cit. For data on the Boulder project see Ivan H. Scheier, Using Volunteers in Court Settings: A Manual for Volunteer Probation Programs, (Washington, D. C. United States Government Printing Office, 1969).

15. The group originally consisted of 114 people. Two of these people died and two were juveniles that could not be matched. Therefore, the probationers were reduced to 110.
16. It should be noted that we eliminated all but the most serious traffic offenses. We kept such offenses as drunk driving and hit and run.
17. The choice sample was used because it was not possible to establish population parameters in the control group so that a random sample could be drawn. Police and court records are not always easily accessible, nor always kept. It is not uncommon for the social scientist to have difficulty in engaging in his research. Attempting to secure social data from police and court records can be most trying. Due to the close cooperation of the departments within Spokane's Criminal Justice System, the researchers had no difficulty obtaining any of the records that were needed.
18. The experimental and control subjects were tracked through the County-City computer. The problem with this is, of course, that if a subject leaves the area and violates a law it will never be picked up on the County-City computer. It is our feeling that both the experimental and control subjects had equal chances of leaving, thus any error created by this factor would be cancelled.
19. Leenhouts op cit and Scheier op cit Using Volunteers in Court Settings: A Manual for Volunteer Probation Programs.
20. See Barbara A. Kay and Clyde B. Vedder, Probation and Parole (Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1963) and David Dressler, Practice and Theory of Probation and Parole 2nd Edition, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1969).
21. For a discussion of the possible origins of this condition see Walter C. Reckless, "The Criminality of Women" in The Crime Problem 3rd Edition (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.) pp. 78-96 and Otto Pollak. The Criminality of Women (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1950).
22. The judges in the District Court are on a rotational basis. Thus one judge has criminal cases for a period of time and then he moves to traffic and another judge moves into criminal.

X

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APPENDIX A  
CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS

## CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS\*

### Type I (Crimes against property)

1. Arson
2. Burglary (including "Burglar's Tools")
3. Larceny (pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, thefts from vehicles, buildings, yards, coin machines, U. S. mail)
4. Stolen vehicle (includes airplanes)
5. Forgery (forging and passing forged checks, counterfeiting)
6. Fraud (confidence game, swindle, mail fraud, fraudulent credit cards, "Not Sufficient Funds" checks--own name, false statements, illegal use of credit cards and frauding an innkeeper).
7. Embezzlement
8. Stolen property (receive, possess, transport, sell)
9. Property damage (vandalism--private or public property)
10. Conservation (animals, fish, birds)

### Type II (Crimes against the person)

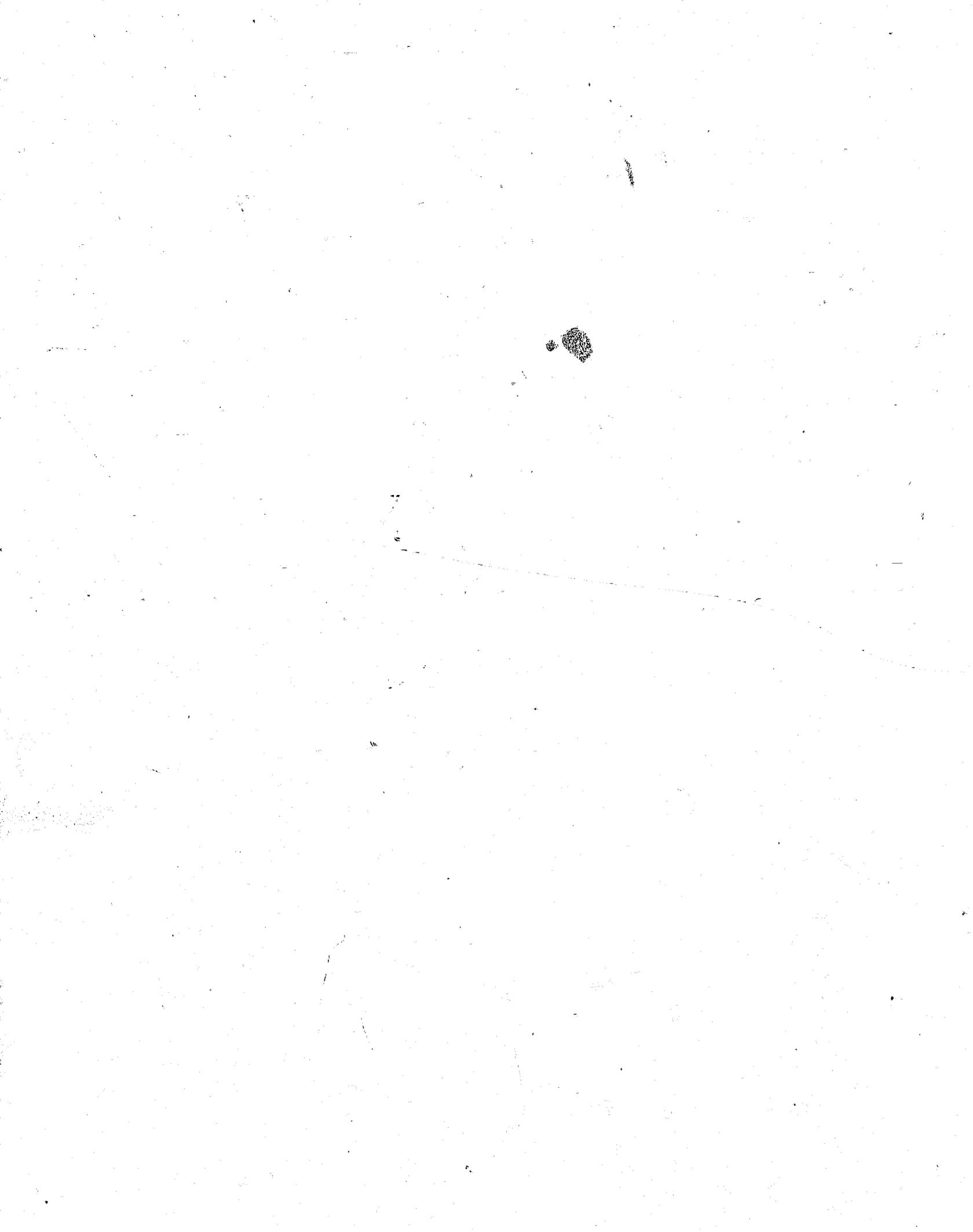
1. Sexual assault
2. Assault (aggravated, simple)
3. Abortion
4. Extortion
5. Obstruct police (resist officer, harbor fugitive, aid prisoner to escape, destroy evidence)

### Type III (Crimes against public order, decency or justice)

1. Dangerous drugs (hallucinogens, heroin, opium, cocaine, synthetic narcotics, narcotic equipment, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates)
2. Sex offenses (child molesting, indecent exposure, peeping Tom, bestiality, incest, homosexuality)
3. Obscene material
4. Family offenses (neglect, cruelty, nonsupport, bigamy, contributing to delinquency of minor)
5. Gambling (including possession and transportation of gambling devices, transmitting wagering information, tampering with sports events)
6. Commercial sex (brothel keeping, procuring, prostitution, homosexual prostitution)

\*Generally this format is taken from Paul B. Weston and Kenneth M. Wells, Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: An Introduction (Pacific Palisades, California: Goodyear Publishing Company, Inc., 1972), pp. 86-87. Some of these changes are felonies, however, the lower degrees are misdemeanors. Since the study only involved misdemeanants they were the only violations used.

7. Liquor (illegal manufacture, sale, possession; misrepresenting age)
8. Drunk
9. Flight--escape
10. Obstruct justice (perjury, contempt of court, obstructing court)
11. Bribery (give, offer, solicit, receive)
12. Weapon offense (includes "as" weapon, explosives, incendiary devices)
13. Public peace (anarchism, riot, unlawful assembly, false alarm, desecrate flag, disorderly conduct, loiter, disturb the peace, curfew)
14. Health and safety (adulterated or misbranded drugs, food and cosmetics)
15. Civil rights
16. Invade privacy (trespass, eavesdrop, wiretap)
17. Smuggle (contraband)
18. Election laws
19. Antitrust
20. Tax--revenue (income, sales, liquor)
21. Vagrancy
22. Driving while under the influence



**END**

*7 abies/mca*