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Washington County Misdemeanant Corrections
Annual Program Report

1973-74 - 73A-2.17

Grant Period: October 1, 1973 -
December 31, 1974

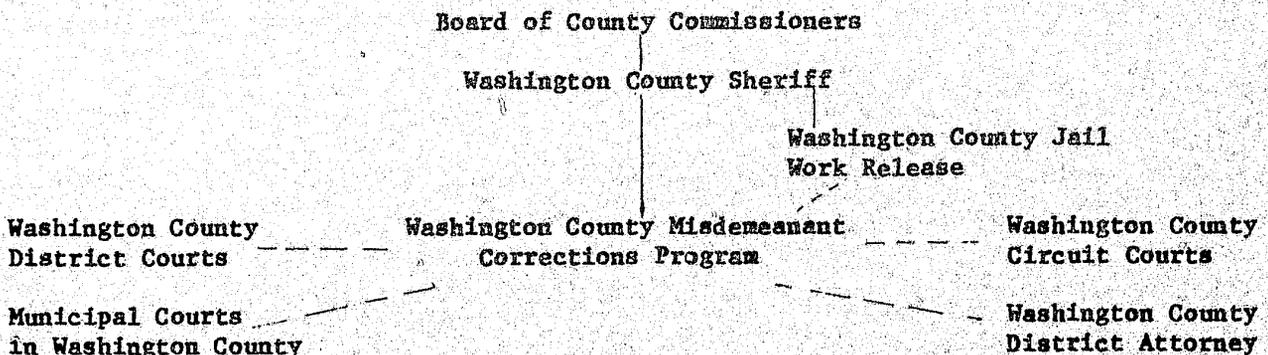
I. INTRODUCTION

Effective treatment of offenders living in the community is essential to their rehabilitation process. Seeking alternatives to incarceration is imperative. Offering a variety of services through developing and managing community resources becomes the life-line between the offender and a community-based program. Penal institutions, local jails, law enforcement agencies and the courts cannot deal effectively with offenders unless services are made available to them. Delivering such services is the goal of the Washington County Misdemeanant Program, a community-based corrections program.

It costs Washington County taxpayers \$10.80 per offender per day while incarcerated in the county jail while it only cost \$.55 a day for that offender to be supervised within the community by program staff. In addition, incarceration often results in loss of employment, family hardships and eventual support by the taxpayers in the form of imprisonment costs and welfare to the family.

In spring, 1973, Sheriff Warren B. Barnes gained full endorsement of the Washington County Law Enforcement Council to seek federal funds in order to provide services to misdemeanor offenders in the county and its municipalities. On March 15, 1973, the Washington County Board of Commissioners approved and confirmed their support of the program.

II. PROGRAM'S ROLE WITHIN THE COUNTY



In addition to receiving referrals from the courts in the county and District

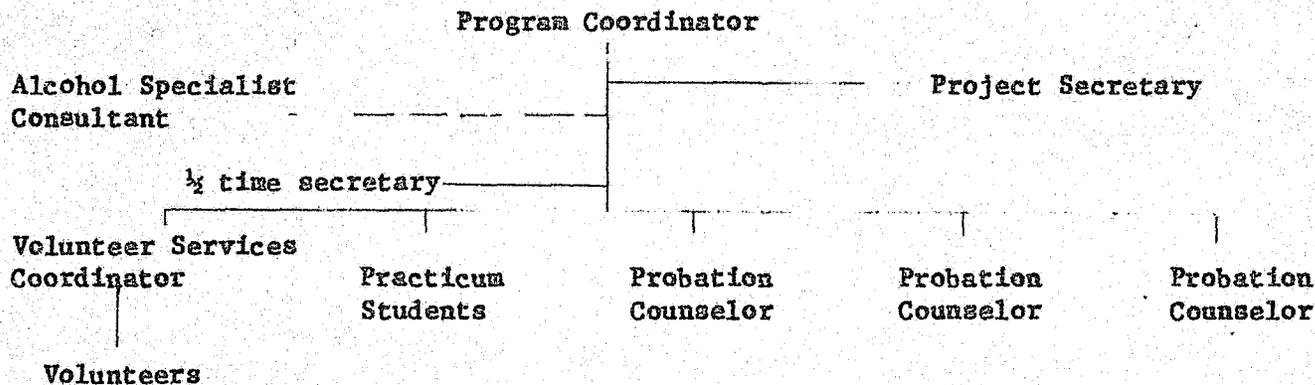
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Attorney's Office, program staff works cooperatively with the Public Defender's Office, Welfare Department, Vocational Rehabilitation, and many other community agencies.

III. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Program Organization



B. Services to Clients

Services are provided to clients upon referral from Washington County Circuit, District and Municipal Courts. In the past year, the staff has spent approximately 2,993 hours in direct client contact, 169 hours in court and 2113 hours in professional development training. In addition, approximately 1,160 hours were contributed toward community resource development and management in an effort to mesh client needs with available resources in the community, as well as, in the development of needed community resources. Services are individualized as much as possible within the framework of the court order.

Individualized treatment for each client begins at intake. The program utilizes a classification system, the FIRO-B (Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior). This personality questionnaire measures how much control, affection and social inclusion a person wants and is willing to express. It gives program staff criteria to assess relationship compatibility. By matching client scores to counselor scores, cases can be assigned, not randomly, but by design, to provide better opportunity for success.

1. Pre-sentence Services

Pre-sentence reports are provided to the Circuit, District and Municipal Courts as requested by individual judges. The pre-sentence is an impartial investigation of the personal history of a convicted offender to aid the judge in sentencing.

The report contains information on the offender's prior record, family background, employment history, psychological information and other applicable personal material.

As part of the pre-sentence report, recommendations for appropriate treatment programs for the offender are also included.

Project was unable to meet goal of providing 120 pre-sentence investigations and reports; Washington County Courts only requested 54 which were each provided within a 10 day period. Staff supports the American Bar Association's recommendation that a pre-sentence report be mandatory in every case where there is a possibility of incarceration for 1 year or more or when the defendant is less than 21 years old or when the defendant is a first offender. However, it does not appear the judiciary concurs as yet.

2. Work Alternative Services

A work alternative program was initiated in order to provide sentencing options to the Courts in Washington County. This program allows an offender to volunteer time and skill to community organizations within the county in lieu of serving a jail sentence.

The offender, who is matched by the Misdemeanant Program with a community agency, provides free service to that agency for an assigned period of time. Regular contact is maintained with the client and the agency to monitor the offender's progress. It is felt that the work alternative program not only assists in the rehabilitation of the offender but also benefits the agency and the community. It also allows community agencies to play a direct role in the criminal justice system.

In September, personnel from each of the 56 participating agencies were invited to a luncheon at the Sheriff's Department to discuss the administration of the work alternatives program. During the luncheon, ideas were exchanged, procedures clarified and support for the program expressed. In view of its success, future meetings are planned.

Since January, 1974, the Misdemeanant Program has provided work alternative

services to 150 clients. Six were unsuccessfully terminated while 116 successfully completed their assignments, donating approximately 7,148 hours of service to the community. Twenty-eight clients are currently participating.

3. Work Release Services

The work release program in the Washington County jail is monitored by the Misdemeanant Program. Prisoners who are serving jail time are released during working hours in order that they may maintain their employment and community ties. Counseling and support services are made available by staff to clientele and families.

The program staff has supervised 26 work release clients since January, 1974. Twenty-two of these successfully completed their programs, while 3 lost their work release privileges. One client remains in the program.

4. Probation Services

Probation services are provided to those offenders sentenced to the Misdemeanant Program by the Courts. In addition to the supervision that is required by law, other services, such as, job development and placement, guidance and counseling, and referral to appropriate community agencies, such as, welfare, mental health, or vocation rehabilitation are provided. During the year, 42 clients were able to secure jobs through the assistance by program staff. Fifty-nine clients were referred to Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic, Washington County Mental Health Authority, for counseling and therapy services while 237 were referred to other agencies for additional support services.

At the request of other jurisdictions, Court and/or Probation Departments, program staff provides courtesy supervision of their clients who currently reside in Washington County.

A consulting psychologist, Dr. Edward M. Scott, hired as an alcohol specialist provides three main services to staff and clients: a) professional training for staff and volunteers, b) clinical staffing of clients to develop treatment programs, and c) formation and leadership of group therapy sessions.

Two additional weekly counseling groups have been developed and are led by

local mental health personnel and Misdemeanant Program staff in this office.

Since January, 1974, the Misdemeanant Program has accepted 253 probation clients. Of these, 15 were unsuccessfully terminated due to absconding or revocation while 29 successfully completed their program. There were 209 active probation cases on December 31, 1974.

Project more than met the goal of providing probation services to 200 adult misdemeanor offenders. Staff provided probation services to 253 clients during the year. In addition, staff provided supervision and counseling to 25 work release clients, as well as providing alternative work services to 150 clients. Total clientele for the year was 408 while individual services totalled 483 (several clients received more than one service). Complete program statistics are attached.

During 1974, 14 clients were revoked from their probation status while 9 failed to complete work alternative and work release programs; 5.6% of total clientele. Twenty-four clients were convicted of new crimes but retained their probation status; 5.9% of total clientele. Record checks completed on all clients successfully terminated in 1974 (153) indicate 5 have been arrested since their termination from the program; 1.2% of total clientele.

Thus 12.7% of the program's total clientele are recidivists. National Indexes (UCR-FBI, 1970-72) indicate that the average recidivism rate for all crimes is 65%. Project's present recidivism rate is 52.3% lower than the national average. However, several factors should be considered as the project has only operated one year. Many clients have been receiving services for 6 months or less. Also, most of the successfully terminated clients have only been off the program for 6 months or less. Staff is conducting a 6 month follow-up on each client (6 months from termination date) which includes a current record check. In addition, a check sheet is sent to each client allowing them to evaluate program services, as well as indicate their present employment and personal status. Since many clients have failed to return these check sheets, even with self addressed stamped envelopes, two volunteers are conducting follow-up phone interviews in order to secure the information. A more appropriate time to evaluate recidivism would be in 1977 after three years of operation.

At this point it appears project goal to reduce recidivism by 20% among the total number of misdemeanor offenders within the program was met.

C. Community Resources Development

Presentations are given on a regular basis to community groups, such as, churches, schools and service clubs. A slide show has been developed by staff to show at those meetings. It focuses on the concept of community-based treatment programs, depicting the delivery of a variety of services by the Misdemeanant Program.

The staff has also been represented on a television talk show regarding shoplifting and has made itself available for lectures at community colleges. The purpose of such presentations is to create awareness and support for community-based treatment programs within the county.

A program of job development is presented where businesses are called upon for support in developing employment opportunities for offenders. Pledges of job interviews, as well as, future employment references are requested at business club presentations.

Efforts are being made to join and support the Jaycees' national criminal justice program. Program staff is presenting information to all county Jaycees and Jaycettes at their group meetings and giving them options for community service in order to meet the objectives of their national project.

Efforts have also been made to provide information on the program through articles in local and metropolitan papers. Articles have appeared in The Oregonian and in the following Washington County local papers: The Hillsboro Argus, The Valley Times, The Community Press and The Rural Tribune.

Radio promotion has been used to provide information on the program, as well as, to recruit volunteers. Seven stations within the county and metropolitan area have provided their services.

Program staff has also developed a brochure used to encourage community support and in the recruitment of volunteers. A brochure is attached.

D. Volunteer Component

1. A volunteer component has been developed to better serve clientele. Its purpose is to:

- a. Provide a better chance of complete rehabilitation of the offender by

establishing a relationship that gives continued caring, stability and availability for the duration of the probationary period (and sometimes beyond).

b. Involve the community at a family and neighborhood level. Hopefully it will dispel the stereotyped myth that an offender is someone to be feared, ignored and discriminated.

c. Give the community a sense of its responsibility to the 98% of the ex-offenders who eventually return to the community.

2. Recruitment and screening of qualified volunteers are the key components in building an effective lay staff. A variety of methods are used to attract volunteers to the program. The following illustrates what has been successful for the program:

<u>Method of Recruitment</u>	<u>Number of Volunteers</u>
Word of mouth from people familiar with the program	11
Contact with local colleges and universities	4
Monthly articles in Washington County newspapers	2
Public service announcements on local radio stations	4
Presentations at local service groups	1
	<u>22</u>

3. The application form serves as a self-screening device. By design, it is lengthy and thought-provoking.

A staff interview is scheduled upon receipt of the completed application form. The function of the interview is to determine the applicant's value to the program, as well as, for the applicant to gain knowledge of the program's philosophy and function within the county.

4. The purpose of initial training is to give the newly recruited volunteer empathy with the criminal justice system and the process the offender experiences from arrest through conviction. The volunteer is first introduced to the history and present perspective of law enforcement in Washington County by the Sheriff's Training Officer. The volunteer then rides a full shift with a deputy in a patrol car and later works with correction officers in the county jail. The next step is observing hearings in Washington County Courts to familiarize the volunteer with

various court and sentencing procedures. At this point, in the final stage of initial training, the volunteer spends time with a program counselor, learning needed procedures for working with an assigned case.

Seeking innovative ways to compensate for the volunteer's investment is essential. Opportunities are provided for personal growth and continued effectiveness by: 1) conducting monthly volunteer meetings basically serving as a support mechanism for the volunteer and offering skill-building techniques, 2) providing opportunities to participate with staff in professional conference and training sessions, 3) arranging for volunteers to receive two national publications, Volunteers in Probation, Federal Probation), 4) having the counselor regularly contact the volunteer handling their case and 5) having the volunteer coordinator regularly contact each volunteer.

5. Volunteers perform a variety of tasks for the program. The basic contribution of the volunteers is counseling probationers. Other needs served by volunteers have been: assisting in program statistics, providing secretarial help, developing employment resources for probationers, recruiting agencies to participate in the work alternative program, as well as, supervising work alternative clients, providing transportation for probationers to appointments and job interviews, assisting with counseling groups for probationers and consulting on public relations material.

On the basis of FIRO-B scores, volunteers are matched with probationers. Consideration is given to volunteers who express strong feelings of working or not working with certain types of offenders. Time availability, interests and residential proximity are also considered.

The program actively utilized 14 volunteers who contributed 1005 hours of service during the year. Six additional volunteers will complete training by the end of January. Two student practicum volunteers, who received college accreditation, have completed their contracts while a third student continues to work with the staff. Project goal to recruit, train and utilize 10 volunteers was more than met.

Research has begun to develop the potential of using volunteers in the county jail, exploring how continuity in a helping relationship from the time of arrest through the court process would benefit the offender.

IV. PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE

During the 2nd year of operation it is hoped that diversion services can be expanded. This component will allow the District Attorney to divert related offenders from the Criminal Justice System for services, such as, counseling, work alternative, educational and vocational training and job placement. With successful completion of an individual's diversion program, pending charges can be dismissed.

In addition, staff is researching the possibility of establishing a Restitution Center for property offenders who are in need of residential supervision. This would allow the offender to continue or gain employment while "honorably" paying for his crime. In this way more serious offenders can remain within the community while making restitution directly to the victim, who too often has been neglected.

A goal of this program is to become recognized as an essential part of the Washington County human-service delivery system prior to the termination of the three year federal funding period. It is hoped at that time the program will become a county-funded department offering a variety of services to both felon and misdemeanor offenders.

The following statistics indicate by age, sex and race, the prior record of all clients at intake:

Age	No Prior	1 Misd.*	More Than 1 Misd.*	1 Felony	More Than 1 Felony	Misd/Felony	Total	Percentage
Under 18	.009 (4)	.005 (2)					6	.014
18-21	.101 (41)	.049 (20)	.030 (12)	.005 (2)		.005 (2)	77	.190
22-30	.132 (54)	.051 (21)	.101 (41)	.005 (2)		.042 (17)	135	.331
31-40	.054 (22)	.039 (16)	.069 (28)	.005 (2)		.025 (10)	78	.192
41-50	.076 (31)	.030 (12)	.058 (24)		.002 (1)		68	.166
51-60	.042 (17)	.017 (7)	.015 (6)			.012 (5)	35	.086
61 +	.007 (3)	.002 (1)	.007 (3)			.005 (2)	9	.021
Total	172	79	114	6	1	36	408	1.00
Percentage	.421	.193	.280	.015	.002	.089	1.00	

Sex/Race	No Prior	1 Misd*	More than 1 Misd*	1 Felony	More than 1 Felony	Misd/Felony	Total	Percentage
Caucasian Male	.260 (106)	.151 (62)	.235 (96)	.010 (4)	.002 (1)	.076 (31)	300	.736
Caucasian Female	.149 (61)	.032 (13)	.034 (14)	.002 (1)		.007 (3)	92	.226
Mexican American Male	.012 (5)	.010 (4)	.010 (4)	.002 (1)		.002 (1)	15	.036
Oriental Female						.002 (1)	1	.002
Total	172	79	114	6	1	36	408	1.00
	.421	.193	.280	.015	.002	.089	1.00	

Percentages have been figured to the nearest tenth.

* Misdemeanor

The following statistics indicate by age, race and sex, the referral charge of all clients at intake:

	Misd.* Traffic	Misd.* Criminal	Felony Traffic	Felony Criminal	TOTAL	Percent- age
Under 18	.012 (5)	.002 (1)			6	.014
18-21	.047 (19)	.140 (57)		.002 (1)	77	.190
22-30	.179 (73)	.150 (61)		.002 (1)	135	.331
31-40	.137 (56)	.049 (20)	.002 (1)	.002 (1)	78	.192
41-50	.137 (56)	.027 (11)		.002 (1)	68	.166
51-60	.071 (29)	.015 (6)			35	.086
61 +	.017 (7)	.005 (2)			9	.021
Total	245	158	1	4	408	1.00
Percentage	.601	.388	.002	.009	1.00	

Sex/Race	Misd.* Traffic	Misd.* Crim.	Felony Traffic	Felony Crim.	TOTAL	Percent- age
Caucasian Male	.439 (179)	.290 (118)	.002 (1)	.005 (2)	300	.736
Caucasian Female	.135 (55)	.089 (36)		.002 (1)	92	.226
Mexican American Male	.027 (11)	.007 (3)		.002 (1)	15	.036
Oriental Female		.002 (1)			1	.002
Total	245	158	1	4	408	1.00
Percentage	.601	.388	.002	.009	1.00	

Percentage has been figured to the nearest tenth.

* Misdemeanor

The following statistics indicate by age, race and sex, the employment status of all clients at intake:

Age/Employment at intake	% Employed	% unemployed	Total	Percentage
Under 18	.007 (3)	.007 (3)	6	.014
18-21	.103 (42)	.086 (35)	77	.190
22-30	.208 (86)	.123 (50)	135	.331
31-40	.125 (51)	.066 (27)	78	.192
41-50	.117 (48)	.049 (20)	68	.166
51-60	.059 (24)	.027 (11)	35	.086
61 +	.007	.015	9	.021
TOTAL	256	152	408	1.00
Percentages	.626	.374	1.00	

Sex/Race	% Employed	% Unemployed	Total	Percentage
Caucasian Male	.476 (194)	.260 (106)	300	.736
Caucasian Female	.126 (52)	.100 (40)	92	.226
Mexican American Male	.024 (10)	.012 (5)	15	.036
Oriental Female		.002 (1)	1	.002
TOTAL	256	152	408	1.00
Percentage	.626	.374	1.00	

Percentages have been figured to the nearest tenth.

The following statistics indicate by age, sex and race, the services provided for clients. Note some clients participated in more than one service of the program.

Age	Probation	W/A*	W/R**	Pre-sentence	Total
Under 18	2	5	0	1	8
18-21	58	17	7	9	91
22-30	84	44	8	19	155
31-40	50	31	5	6	92
41-50	38	29	6	10	83
51-60	17	18	0	7	42
61+	4	6	0	2	12
Total	253	150	26	54	483

Race/Sex	Probation	W/A*	W/R**	Pre-sentence	Total
Caucasian Male	189	95	25	46	355
Caucasian Female	52	51	0	8	111
Mexican American Male	11	4	1	0	16
Oriental Female	1	0	0	0	1
Total	253	150	26	54	483

* W/A: Work Alternative

** W/R: Work Release

Washington County Community Corrections Program

Effective treatment of offenders living in the community is essential to their rehabilitation process. Seeking alternatives to incarceration is imperative. Offering a variety of services through developing and managing community resources becomes the life-line between the offender and a community-based program. Penal institutions, local jails, law enforcement agencies and the courts cannot deal effectively with offenders unless services are made available to them. Delivering such services is the goal of the Washington County Community Corrections Program.

Between January 1, 1974 and May 1, 1975 the Washington County Community Corrections Program provided a wide variety of services to the Washington County Circuit, District, and Municipal Courts. 79 pre-sentence investigations and reports were provided to the courts. In addition, the program provided work alternative services (community service in lieu of jail) to 312 clients and counseling and supervision services to 44 work-release clients. 345 probationers were referred; in addition to the supervision required by law, other services, such as, job development and placement, guidance and counseling, and referral to appropriate community agencies were provided. Specialized services to probationers include 3 alcohol counseling groups, 2 personal growth counseling groups and 1 decision making group as well as weekly GED tutoring.

During this period 4200 hours were spent by staff in client contact and counseling, 1076 hours were spent in investigation and report writing and 1946 hours were spent in community resource development and management.

During this 16 month period, there were 43 referrals from the Circuit Courts (34 for probation services, 3 pre-sentence report requests and 6 for work alternative services) while District Court made 285 probation referrals, 71 presentence report requests and 206 work alternative referrals. Hillsboro Municipal Court requested 5 pre-sentence reports, and referred 17 probation clients and 54 work alternative clients while Beaverton Municipal Court made 3 probation referrals and 45 work alternative referrals. Six probationers and 1 work alternative client were referred by other jurisdictions for courtesy supervision by the program.

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