

PROJECT EVALUATION:
WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CENTER



59721

November, 1978

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WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CENTER

NCJRS

JUL 18 1979

ACQUISITIONS

Robyn L. Johnson

Research Consultant
Women's Community Center

November 1978

The Women's Community Center was funded through Law and Justice Grants #3026-666-4162 (April 1975 through March 1976); #3026-CGT-7216 (April 1976 through November 1976); #76-E-7049 (December 1976 through November 1977); and #3076-CGT-16792 (December 1977 through November 1978).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Women's Community Center personnel supported the evaluation effort with cooperation and patience. The constructive response of Sharon M. Johnson, Executive Director, to research needs and findings is greatly appreciated. Her positive attitude toward research and evaluation integrated research with program process in the practical application of results. Ralph W. Smith, Supervisor of Research and Evaluation, Bureau of Aging and previously Research Investigator with the Department of Social and Health Services, Office of Research, provided invaluable technical assistance and overall guidance and support. Cameron Dightman, Research Investigator, DSHS Office of Research, also supervised the evaluation effort. Glen Tapinila, Research Analyst, Office of Program Analysis, assisted greatly with data retrieval and Dr. David Fallen, Intensive Parole Supervision, Evaluation Director, aided in statistical testing. The contributions of these individuals and others not here identified are reflected in this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Summarized Findings and Recommendations	1
1.1	Evaluation Findings	1
1.2	Program Outcome Analysis	9
1.3	Recommendations	9
2.0	Introduction	12
2.1	Project Description and Background	12
2.2	Evaluation Design and Methodology	20
3.0	Population Characteristics	26
3.1	Statistical Overview	26
3.2	"Average " WCC Resident	26
4.0	Evaluation Findings	28
4.1	Women's Community Center: An Alternative to Incarceration?	28
4.2	Cost and Population	34
4.3	Recidivism	43
4.4	Vocational Component	55
4.5	Access to Community Resources	72
4.6	Family Relationships	74
5.0	Program Outcome Analysis	80
6.0	Recommendations	88

Figures:

1.1:	Summarized Project Evaluation Results	11
2.1:	Flow Chart of Project Process Activities for State Offenders	18
2.2:	Hierarchy of Project Objectives for the Women's Community Center	21

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

2.3: Evaluative Criteria and Baselines for Measurement..... 22

3.1: Statistical Overview: Women's Community Center..... 27

4.1: Comparative Average Daily Costs of Women's Community
Center and Purdy Treatment Center for Women (FY1975-76). 38

4.2: Comparative Average Daily Costs of Women's Community
Center and Purdy Treatment Center for Women (FY1976-77); 39

4.3: Comparative Average Daily Costs of Women's Community
Center and Purdy Treatment Center for Women (FY1977-78). 40

4.4: Comparison of Recidivism Results for Women's Community
Center and Purdy Treatment Center for Women..... 53

4.5: Nature of Employment Held by Incoming and Exiting
WCC Residents..... 58

4.6: Nature of Employment Held by Exiting WCC Residents; A
Comparison Over Time..... 60

4.7: Income Statistics for WCC Residents Employed and in
Training..... 61

4.8: WCC Residents: Prior Vocational Training..... 66

4.9: Prior Vocational Training by Longest Employment
(WCC Residents)..... 67

4.10: Longest Employment by Educational Level (WCC Residents). 69

4.11: Nature of Employment Desired by Incoming WCC Residents . 71

Appendices:

"A" Women's Community Center Graduated Responsibility System:
Program Outline..... 94

"B" Responsibilities of Women's Community Center Residents... 97

"C" Adult Recidivism Index..... 99

"D" Recidivism Data Collection Instrument.....103

"E" Resident Self-Report Questionnaire.....104

"F" Resident Follow-up Questionnaire.....109

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

"G"	WCC Population Profile.....	115
"H"	Comparative Profile Data.....	120
"I"	Comparative Profiles of Comparison Group Members and WCC Residents.....	124
"J"	Occupational Classifications.....	129
"K"	WCC Client Characteristics Cross-Tabulated with Program Outcome.....	130
"L"	Bibliography.....	138

SUMMARIZED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report documents the findings and recommendations resulting from the evaluation of the Women's Community Center (WCC). A brief project description and the major evaluation findings and recommendations are summarized below.

1.1 Evaluation Findings

Project background and description

The Women's Community Center is a private, non-profit, community-based residential program designed as an alternative to incarceration for adult female felony offenders committed from the Washington State counties of King, Pierce and Snohomish. The facility has a maximum capacity of 22 women, with 18 spaces provided for state offenders and federal offenders accepted as space allows.

To be eligible for residency applicants must be convicted felons who face commitment to prison, cannot be currently dependent on methadone maintenance or have a consistent history of violent behavior, and must agree to employment in a vocational training or academic program. The applicants are interviewed by project staff prior to sentencing and, if acceptable, are sentenced to the WCC in lieu of imprisonment at Purdy Treatment Center.

The program is structured to encourage self-sufficient and responsible behavior on the part of residents. Staff efforts focus primarily on providing personal counseling and facilitating the residents' access to community resources

and employment and training opportunities. All residents sign individualized contracts with the WCC prior to their entry into the program which include some standard stipulations such as the payment of a daily room and board charge. Fulfillment of contract stipulations results in progressively greater responsibilities and privileges. Residents have the option of bringing their children to live with them at the Center.

Since the inception of the Women's Community Center in April 1975, through June 30, 1978, 86 women successfully completed the program; 28 residents were returned to jail; 27 women absconded (escaped); and one special case was terminated per judicial request.

The typical Center resident was a white woman in her late 20's who was committed by King County for a property offense. Her prior adult criminal record consisted of two felony arrests and one conviction. She did not graduate from high school, was unemployed when she entered the program and had several dependent children.

Utilization of the WCC as an alternative to incarceration

Available data indicate that the residents of the Women's Community Center would have been incarcerated if the program had not existed. To determine whether or not the WCC was an alternative to prison, comparative profiles were developed for 124 WCC residents; 221 women who were committed to Purdy from King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties during FY 1976-78; and 1,189 women who were placed on routine probation from these three counties during FY 1976-78. The profiles included current offense; ethnic group; age; marital status; drug involvement in current offense; and employment status at time of arrest. With respect to current offense, ethnic group, drug involvement in current offense and employment

status at time of arrest, no statistically significant difference existed between the WCC and Purdy sample populations; but both the WCC and Purdy differed significantly from the probation population. The differences between the populations in relation to age and marital status were statistically non-significant.

A review of pre-sentence reports prepared for WCC residents prior to their entry into the program provided an additional indication of the extent of WCC utilization as an alternative to incarceration. Report content suggested that at least 81% of the women who were admitted to the WCC between April 1975 and June 30, 1978, would have been incarcerated if the WCC had not existed as an option. In 37% of these cases, commitment to Purdy was specifically recommended or discussed. Representatives from the King County Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit also assessed the residents' pre-sentence reports and file data and concluded that approximately 87% of the WCC population between April 1975 and October 1976 would have been committed to Purdy if the project had not been available.

There was a 56% increase in prison commitment for the three-county target area between 1972 and 1977. Although commitment rates cannot be used to determine the impact of the Women's Community Center on the number of prison commitments, due to the numerous contributing factors, the increasing trend does support the need for projects such as the WCC which are alternatives to incarceration.

Project cost and population

The WCC's average daily population during FY 1975-76 was 9.5 state residents and 10.5 total residents (state and federal). During FY 1976-77 the respective populations increased to 14.0 and 18.0 and rose again during FY 1977-78 to 16.5 and 18.0. The WCC had the objective of serving 36 state residents, assuming an

average stay of six months. Although more than 36 state offenders were admitted during FY 1976-77 and 1977-78, a shorter than projected average length of stay caused the WCC to fall slightly short of meeting this objective. In FY 1977-78, however, the WCC had a state offender population which was approximately 90% of full capacity (based upon total client days).

The total cost of the Women's Community Center during FY 1975-76 was \$146,800.77 with an average daily per capita cost of \$38.01 and a cost of \$3,736.38 per average term of residency. During 1976-77 these respective costs were \$175,844.87; \$26.74; and \$3,091.14. During FY 1977-78: \$195,342.58; \$28.13; and \$3,701.91.

A comparative cost analysis of the WCC and Purdy Treatment Center showed that the WCC was significantly less costly than Purdy. When rent costs are subtracted from the WCC's expenses for a more accurate comparison with Purdy, the daily per capita cost of the WCC was \$33.12 during FY 1975-76, as compared to \$44.44 for Purdy. During FY 1976-77 the WCC cost was \$24.87 compared to \$40.06 for Purdy; and during FY 1977-78, the WCC cost was \$25.15 compared to Purdy's \$39.99. Goods and services and personnel costs represent the greatest proportion of expenditures for both the WCC and Purdy.

The diversion of offenders to the WCC from prison can potentially save costs of a social as well as monetary nature. The continuance of family relationships may prevent emotional trauma possibly experienced by some incarcerated women and their children. WCC residents are able to support themselves through employment, which may save public assistance payments that could otherwise be necessary. In addition, to the extent that the WCC is more effective than prison in reducing recidivism, the costs of reprocessing offenders through the system are prevented.

Recidivism

Recidivism data are reported for four groups of women: successful graduates of the WCC, residents who were terminated from the WCC as program failures, a comparison population of women who were eligible for WCC residency but were sentenced elsewhere; and, women released from Purdy Treatment Center for Women during the years of 1971 through 1974. The comparison group was established at the project's inception to provide a baseline for evaluating project effectiveness in reducing recidivism. The value of the comparison group in this regard, however, was less than anticipated due to the small follow-up population: although 31 women had qualified for inclusion in the comparison group at the time of data collection, only 16 of these women had been at risk for a minimum of six months and were thus eligible for follow-up. An additional baseline for the WCC recidivism assessment is provided by the recidivism reported for women released from Purdy.

WCC recidivism results are reported at three levels: arrest, conviction, and imprisonment. Technical probation/parole violations are also reported. An Adult Recidivism Index was utilized for the calculation of recidivism "scores". This index considers the relative seriousness of the offense and the nature of the related disposition and permits the computation of an average group score for population comparisons (reference Appendix "C").

Of the 52 women who successfully completed the WCC program and were eligible for recidivism follow-up, 1.9% were subsequently convicted of a misdemeanor; 11.5% were arrested for a felony; and 7.7% received felony convictions and were consequently imprisoned. This population was at risk for an average of 17.7 months. Their average recidivism score was 21.9, which is equivalent to the commission of a technical probation/parole violation not resulting in revocation. (Note: This is based on a scale of one to 25, with 25 representing no recidivism).

With respect to WCC in-program failures, 11 (28%) of the 39 women who failed to complete the program allegedly committed criminal offenses during their residency: two were arrested for the commission of a felony, five were reported to violate technical probation/parole rules with evidence of having committed a felony and four allegedly violated probation/parole rules with evidence of a misdemeanor. The remaining 28 women (72%) committed technical probation/parole violations only. Probation/parole was revoked for 38% of the 39 in-program failures and continued for another 38%. The remaining women were not apprehended or received jail sentences, were dismissed from supervision or were committed for psychiatric treatment.

In addition to the recidivism of previous WCC residents which occurred after program release, the recidivism of WCC residents was also tabulated from the point of sentencing to the program. This was accomplished to determine the proportion of women who, after entering the WCC, recidivated and thus imposed new demands on the system. The populations of in-program failures and program graduates were combined (N=91) for this assessment and the most serious illegal act committed by the women since the point of sentencing to the WCC was noted, with the following results. (These statistics do not differentiate between crimes committed during WCC residency or after program release.) Felony arrest: 12.1% and conviction 7.7%; misdemeanor conviction 8.8%; technical probation/parole violations 41.8%; and no illegal acts 36.2%. The recidivism score for this total follow-up population of previous WCC residents was 18.8 which is equivalent to "not revoked absconder" (reference Appendix C).

The average recidivism score for the 16 comparison group members who were eligible for follow-up was 19.4, approximating absconding behavior not resulting in probation/parole

revocation. The comparison population was at risk for an average of 15.3 months. Misdemeanor arrests and convictions were received by 6.3% of the group and felony arrests and convictions by 18.8%. Two women (12.5%) were imprisoned.

The most recent comparative recidivism data relate to women released from Purdy Treatment Center between 1971 and 1974. For this follow-up, recidivism was defined as return to the custody of a Washington State facility. Recidivism results for WCC graduates who had been at risk for at least three years, two years, one year, or six months were compared with the corresponding population of Purdy releases. The Purdy populations were notably larger than the WCC groups. No recidivism (using the above definition) was reported for the WCC graduates followed for three years, one year, or six months, compared to Purdy's returns of 14.9% after three years, 7.1% after one year, and 1.1% after six months for these respective follow-up populations. One WCC graduate included in the two year follow-up period was returned to state prison after two years (5.0%), compared to 10.8% of the Purdy two-year follow-up population.

The findings summarized below pertain to process-oriented objectives of the Women's Community Center. Since comparative data from other programs were largely unavailable, the findings are necessarily descriptive.

Vocational component

A majority of incoming WCC residents were unemployed and successfully obtained employment during WCC residency as a result of the vocational counseling provided by the WCC. The number of employed women increased 133% from the time of program entry to release. Half of the women who were unemployed when they entered the WCC began working within two weeks. Clerical/secretarial and service positions were held by approximately 40% of the employed residents at the time of WCC release, but nearly 30% were employed in school/training positions, semi-professional occupations and skilled and semi-skilled trades.

At the time of initial WCC entry, 31% of the residents were self-supported through their employment; at release, this percentage had increased to 72%. Residents had a total of 169 dependent children to support. At WCC entry, 15% of these dependents were supported by their mothers' employment compared to 40% when the women were released.

Although not all residents were able to support themselves and their children through employment, which is the stated WCC objective, a significant proportion of residents were able to do so. Numerous obstacles such as skill deficiencies on the part of the residents, a constricted job market and the frequent reluctance of the business community to hire offenders must be recognized by the WCC in the effort to assist residents effectively with vocational concerns.

The WCC adopted a more comprehensive approach to vocational counseling after preliminary evaluation findings reported in April 1976 identified weaknesses in this area. The number of residents involved in training programs or jobs having advancement possibilities has since increased markedly and a stronger liaison was established between the WCC and the business community. Such indications of progress suggest that the WCC is successfully responding to the vocational needs of residents.

Access to community resources

The WCC achieved the objective to facilitate the residents' access to community service resources. The number of resources utilized by the women prior to as compared to during residency increased 142%. WCC staff most frequently referred residents to employment/vocational/educational and mental health resources. The nature of these referrals corresponds to the self-reported needs of the residents.

Family relationships

The majority of WCC residents maintained their family ties through visits and sponsorships. More than three-quarters of the women with minor age children brought some or all of their children into the facility for day or overnight visits. WCC residents were provided with the opportunity to learn effective parenting skills through referrals to family counseling services in the community and training sessions conducted by consultants especially for WCC residents. Not all mothers desired assistance with parenting, but those who did were encouraged to participate in the counseling and training sessions.

1.2 Program Outcome Analysis

Various client characteristics were cross-tabulated with program outcome (e.g. successful completion, return to jail or absconding) and tested for statistical relationships. It was found that six of the 15 factors tested were significantly related to program success or failure.

The significant factors were: sentence length to WCC; Juvenile Court contact; employment status at entry and release; program phase attained; and number of incident reports received during residency. Non-significant factors were: race, age, marital status, educational level, number of dependents, current offense, prior felony arrests and convictions, and number of sponsors during residency.

1.3

Recommendations

The recommendations summarized here are more fully described in Section 5.0 of this report.

1. In view of the documented ability of the Women's Community Center to operate more cost-effectively than Purdy Treatment Center, with apparently no greater recidivism risk, criminal justice planners and decision-makers might consider the possible development of similar projects in other areas of Washington State.
2. The WCC as a diversion program needs to resist the tendency to admit applicants who do not fall within the target population.
3. Continued efforts are necessary to maximize the effectiveness of the vocational component in meeting the needs of residents for productive employment and vocational training.
4. Consideration could be given to strengthening the role of the WCC in assisting residents with adjustment problems experienced after release from the program.
5. The Women's Community Center could better meet the needs of residents' children if certain minor renovations of the facility were accomplished.

Project Objective	Evaluation Result	Comments
Decrease recidivism for women offenders in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.	Objective was achieved.	Proportionately less recidivism was reported for WCC graduates than for a sample population of women released from Purdy.
To serve as an alternative to Purdy.	Objective was achieved.	Comparative profiles of WCC and Purdy sample populations did not differ significantly, but both differed from sample probationers.
Reduce cost per capita of women offenders from that amount currently expended at Purdy.	Objective was achieved.	WCC cost per capita was less than Purdy's during fiscal years 1975 through 1978.
Serve 36 residents per year, assuming an expected average stay of six months.	Objective was partially achieved.	A shorter than projected average length of stay resulted in operation at slightly less than maximum capacity. Average daily population increased steadily over time however.
Provide supportive and comprehensive vocational counseling to enable women to become self-supporting and support their children through productive employment.	Objective was partially achieved.	The WCC made significant progress in meeting the vocational needs of residents, and has markedly increased the effectiveness of the vocational component.
Facilitate women offenders' access to community resources and activities.	Objective was achieved.	The number of resources utilized by WCC residents prior to as compared to during residency increased 142%.
Maintain family ties, especially with children, and provide the opportunity for mothers to learn effective parenting skills.	Objective was achieved.	Family relationships were continued through visits and sponsorships, and opportunities were provided for mothers to improve their parenting skills.

Figure 1.1: Summarized Project Evaluation Results.

INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Description and Background

The Women's Community Center (WCC) is a private, non-profit community-based residential program intended to serve as an alternative to incarceration for adult female felony offenders committed from the Washington State counties of King, Pierce and Snohomish. The WCC has a total capacity of 24 women with 18 spaces assured for state residents. Federal offenders are admitted as space allows. The project is located in the YWCA facility in downtown Seattle and although the WCC is autonomous from the YWCA, the numerous activities sponsored by that organization are open to all residents.

The WCC seeks to reduce recidivism rates for the target population by supporting the development of crime-free, independent lifestyles. The project places primary emphasis upon facilitating the residents' access to training and employment opportunities which will enable them to support themselves and their children. Children may live with their mothers in the facility provided that arrangements are made for their care while the residents are working or involved in other activities.

Project rationale

The concerns of female offenders have frequently been minimized or completely neglected by the criminal justice system. Due partly to the relatively few numbers of female offenders in comparison to male, both theory and practice have

focused on the male offender.¹ The few correctional programs that have been developed specifically for women tend to have a paternalistic orientation which favors "good wives and mothers" rather than self-sufficient women (Burkhart, 1973).

While the needs of women and men are not necessarily widely divergent, a female offender may have certain special needs not experienced by her male counterpart. Family responsibilities may weigh more heavily on the female offender, especially if she is solely responsible for her children. The social stigma attached to a "convicted criminal" is in some respects even greater for women than for men. This situation is exacerbated by the female offender's typical deficiency of vocational skills, which makes it difficult for her to secure financially rewarding employment, particularly when she must also face the general discrimination practiced against women in the employment sector. All of these factors can impede an offender's successful readjustment in the community.

The female crime rate has risen sharply in recent years. The FBI Uniform Crime Reports document a 189.5% increase in the incidence of arrests for women, compared to a 73.5% increase for men over a sixteen year period (1960-1976). A striking 375% increase for women is reflected for the general category of property crime; more than triple the male increase.

The rising female crime rate means that progressively greater numbers of women are entering an inadequately prepared criminal justice system. Community-based programs for

1

The dearth of theory relating specifically to the etiology of female crime is discussed by Wilson and Rigsby (1975) and Rasche (1974). Smart (1976) and Klein (1975) analyze the historical development of theories regarding female crime and the sexism inherent in those theories.

those women who do not pose a threat to the public safety are preferable to incarceration for many reasons, including the capability of operating at a lower cost to the taxpayer. The community location allows the resident to continue family relationships, to take advantage of employment and school or training opportunities and to support herself and her children rather than rely on public assistance benefits.

One view holds that "... a fundamental objective of corrections must be to secure for the offender contacts, experiences and opportunities that provide a means and a stimulus for pursuing a lawful style of living in the community" (National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, 1974). The Women's Community Center was created to assist selected female offenders with this process of social reintegration.

The need for a local program which serves female offenders is supported by the steadily climbing population at the Purdy Treatment Center for Women. In fiscal year 1977-78 the average daily population was 194 women, which exceeds the maximum operating capacity by 32. The majority of the residents are sentenced from King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties. Commitments from these three counties rose 120.5% from 1970 to 1977.

The major assumptions underlying the program concept and design are summarized as follows:

1. The Women's Community Center is a more humane alternative than prison.
2. A community-based program is capable of lower operating costs than an institution, since resources available in the community need not be duplicated within the facility.

3. Female offenders desire vocational training and employment and are generally deficient in vocational skills, particularly in non-traditional, high-salaried occupations. If offenders are engaged in productive employment and are able to support themselves and their dependents, they will be less likely to resume their illegal activities.
4. Female offenders have various needs which can be met by community resources. Utilization of service resources will also provide the clients with an ongoing support base which will facilitate non-criminal lifestyles.
5. Female offenders may suffer from disrupted family relationships while serving their sentences. Maintenance of their family ties will ideally yield emotional benefits to the women which will help to prevent recidivism.
6. The Women's Community Center can help clients to improve their self-images, increase their options and change the past behavior patterns which resulted in their illegal activity. If they are provided with the means and opportunities to pursue a crime-free lifestyle, they will stop committing crimes.

The validity of several of these assumptions has been supported by various studies. Community-based programs have demonstrated the ability to operate more cost-effectively than institutions (American Bar Association, 1975; and Jeffery and Woolpert, 1974). The ineffectiveness of prisons and the need for innovative approaches to the crime problem has been a topic of widespread discussion.²

The special needs of female offenders have also received recent attention, particularly vocational skill deficiencies which hinder financial independence (North, 1975; and Iacovetta, 1975). At least one study has determined that parolees who were able to find satisfactory employment were less likely to recidivate than those whose jobs were perceived as unsatisfactory (Cook, Duke University). The importance of employment in crime prevention was emphasized in a recently published report on the needs of the female offender which asserted that "... for a significant number of female offenders,

2

See, for example, Spencer and Berecochea (1972): the high rate of female parole violators is noted and causative factors are analyzed. The high recidivism rates associated with prisons in general is the subject of a NCCD Policy Statement (October, 1973).

the lack of money was a motivating factor in the decision to commit a crime.³

The WCC assumes that community contact and involvement can provide the offender with a feeling of psychological and material support. However, access to community resources may be limited by public attitudes. As David Greenberg points out, "the community itself may have little desire to be reintegrated with its criminals." (Greenberg, 1975). If society responds to the offender as a "criminal", community contacts can harm rather than help her self-esteem (Waldo et al., 1975).

The assumption discussed above regarding the maintenance of offenders' family relationships can be considered questionable in several respects. In some cases, dissolution of family ties could be more beneficial for a woman's successful social readjustment than their continuance. A complete break with a criminally-oriented family may be preferable for her well-being; likewise, the relinquishment of children for adoption in some instances may be more advisable than an attempt to maintain or strengthen a deleterious relationship. The idea that female offenders in general need instruction in parenting skills might also be criticized. Lastly, it is conceivable that the relationships shared by some female offenders with family members are not even stable enough to be "maintained".

Project process

In order to qualify for WCC residency, the applicant must be a felon who is at least 18 years of age or a court-designated adult.⁴ The applicant cannot have a

³ Female Offender Resource Center, Female Offenders: Problems and Programs, p.v. Also, an analysis of the crimes committed by 114 adult female felons who entered the WCC between April 1975 and March 1978 showed that the most frequently cited reason for these crimes was financial need as perceived by the women (Robyn Johnson, unpublished study, 1978).

⁴

Several misdemeanants have also been admitted into the program, but these were exceptions to the norm.

current dependency on methadone maintenance and must express motivation to seek employment or enroll in school while in the program. Although women who have committed violent offenses are not excluded from the WCC on that basis alone, applicants cannot have a consistent history of violent behavior.

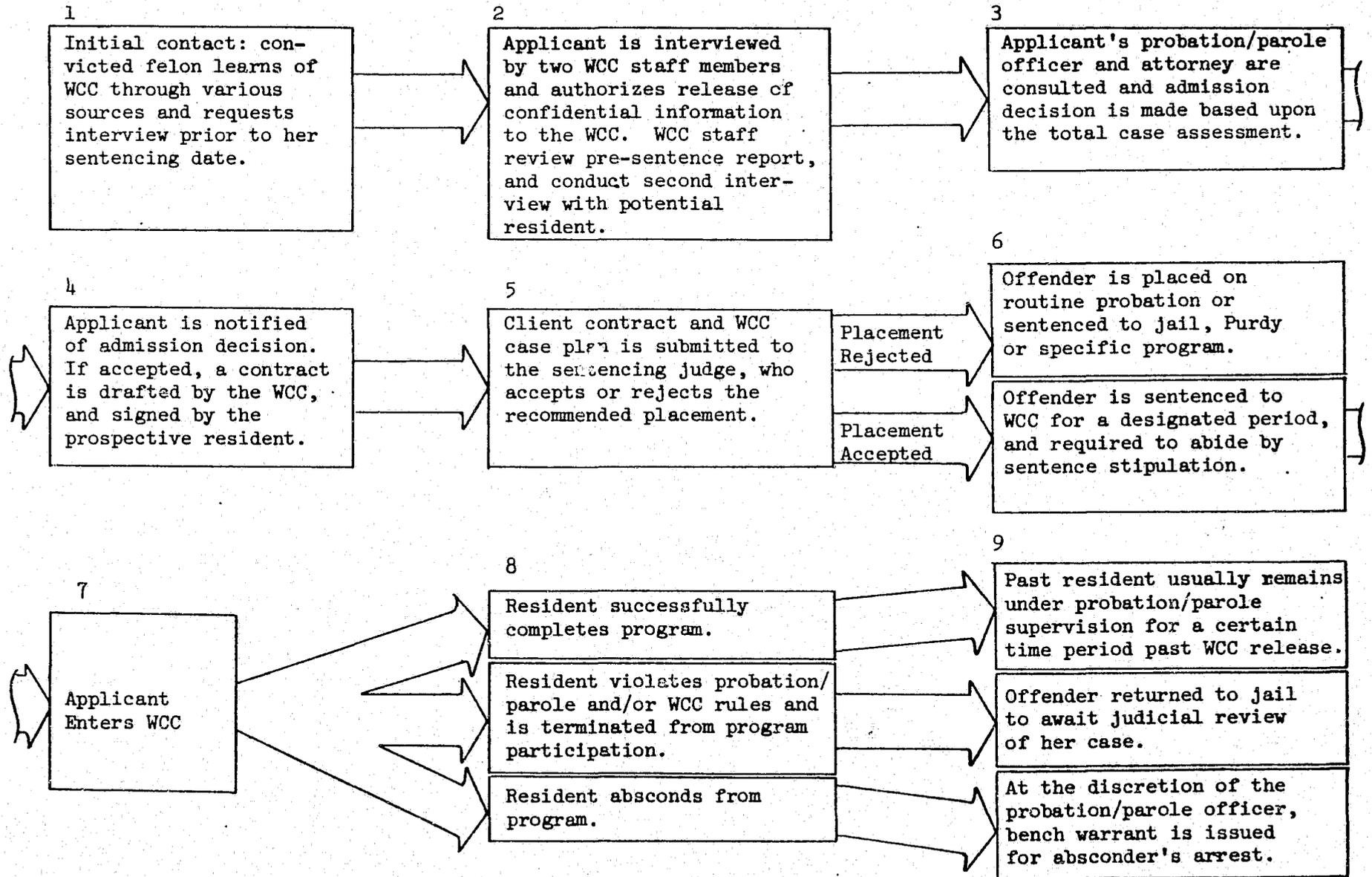
A flow chart of project process activities is documented in Figure 2.1. The screening process is structured to allow for a careful and balanced assessment of the applicant's suitability for residency. The decision to admit or reject an applicant is based upon input received from four WCC staff members, the applicant's probation/parole officer and attorney and the applicant herself. WCC admission is completely voluntary on the part of the client.

Since the WCC is an alternative to prison, the residents are closely supervised at all times. The project utilizes the graduated responsibility system which rewards clients with privileges such as progressively more social outing time as they demonstrate their ability to behave responsibly. Residents can pass through seven phases during their residency (reference Appendix "A" of this document for an outline of the phase requirements and privileges).

A minimum amount of time must be served in each phase and a resident cannot move into a higher phase until she has fulfilled the requirements of her present phase. It is not necessary for a resident to reach the final phase to be eligible for release from the program.

In order to undergo a phase change, a resident must pass through several stages. First, she submits a phase change request to her counselor who verifies that the resident's contract stipulations and financial obligations are being met. The

Figure 2.1: Flow Chart of Project Process Activities for State Offenders
-18-



application is then submitted to a "Phase Change Committee" which is composed of one staff member and two residents who serve as committee members on a rotating basis. Based upon the resident's justification for the proposed change and the committee's assessment of her progress, a request is approved or denied according to the majority consensus. At first the staff member on the committee had the power to veto the majority vote, but this procedure was later changed to allow the majority rule to determine the final decision. To date, program staff report that the residents have generally acted judiciously in their capacity as committee members.

All residents sign a contract with the Center prior to admission. Input from the clients is solicited regarding their expectations of contract content. The contract stipulations vary according to the individual needs of the residents although there are certain general rules applicable in all cases (see Appendix "B" for a listing of the residents' responsibilities). Residents are charged a daily room and board fee of \$5.00. There is also a daily meal charge of \$2.00 for each child over four years of age residing or visiting at the Center and \$1.00 for children under four.

A total of 9.16 staff are employed at the Center in addition to the executive director. This total includes a vocational counselor, four residential counselors, a program and planning coordinator (two-thirds time), a food manager (half time) and a research analyst who is supervised by the DSHS Office of Research. When the Center is operating at maximum capacity, the ratio of counseling staff to residents is approximately 1:4. This relatively low ratio permits extensive staff-client interface and is regarded as one of the project's primary strengths. Shifts are rotated among the counseling staff for 24-hour coverage of the facility.

2.2 Evaluation Design and Methodology

The evaluation of the Women's Community Center has three primary purposes. First, it represents a means of assessing the project's outcome effectiveness for funding sources, project personnel and the community. The evaluation results can be of valuable assistance to decision-makers. Second, evaluation feedback enhances staff awareness of internal project strengths and weaknesses and suggests possible improvements. Third, the statistical and descriptive data can be useful to interested parties who desire to develop similar projects or to learn about the problems and characteristics of female offenders.

Project goals and objectives

The structure of the WCC is based upon seven immediate project objectives. These objectives relate generally to cost-effective operation, serving as an alternative to prison, decreasing recidivism of female offenders in the three-county target area and supporting clients in the areas of vocational training and employment, community resource access and family relationships. The immediate objectives are theoretically linked with the intermediate objectives of providing a constructive alternative to prison for eligible female offenders and demonstrating the project's effectiveness. The ultimate goal of the project is the reduction of crime/recidivism. Figure 2.2 delineates the specific project objectives as they relate to the ultimate goal.

Evaluative criteria and baselines

Figure 2.3 depicts the criteria and baselines which measure the Center's degree of progress toward goal attainment. The especially general nature of the objectives concerning community resource access, vocational counseling and family tie maintenance required evaluation criteria which are relatively more descriptive and subjective

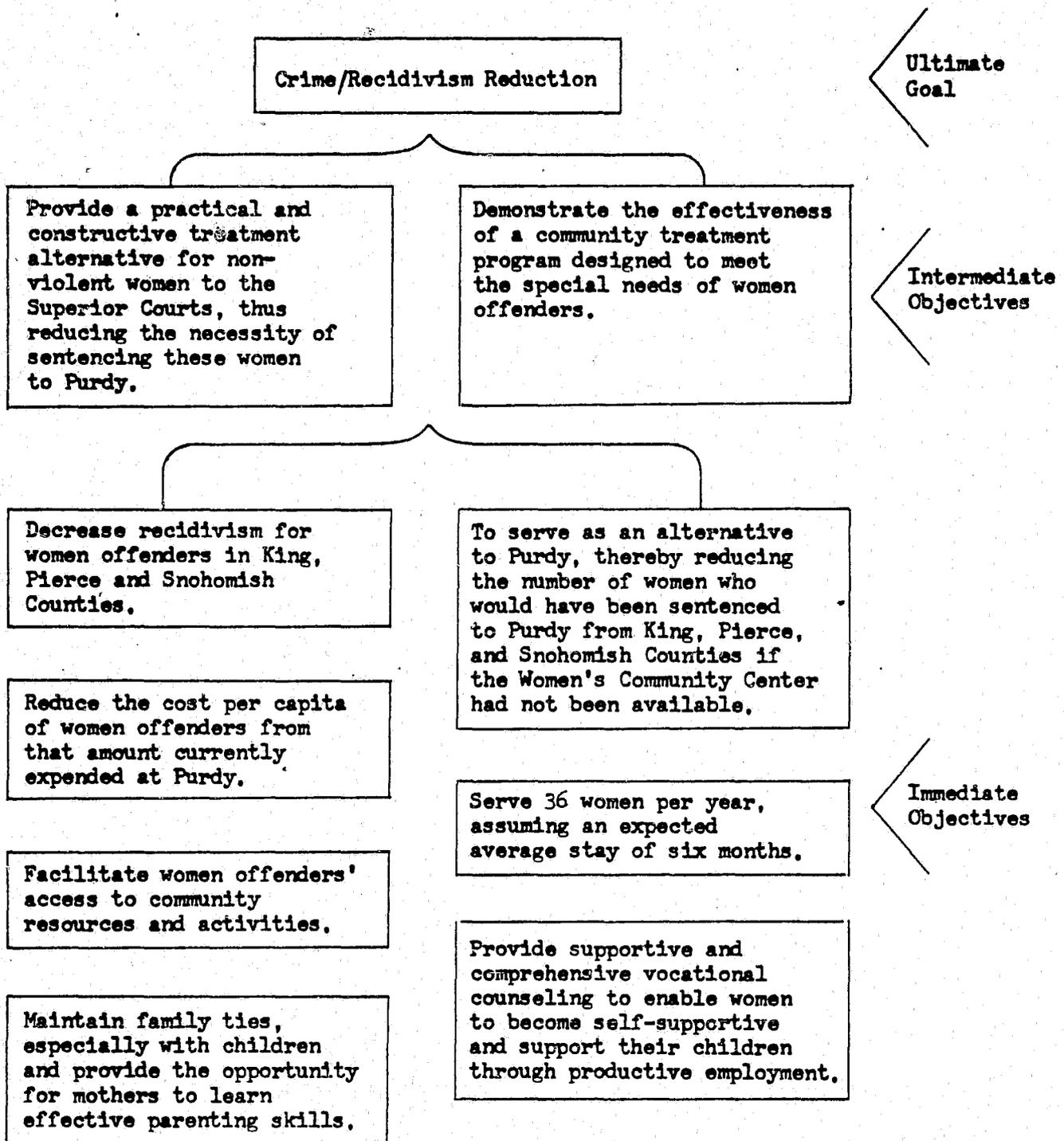


Figure 2.2: Hierarchy of Project Objectives for the Women's Community Center

Project Objective	Criteria	Baseline
Decrease recidivism for women offenders in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.	Degree of recidivism reduction.	Recidivism reported for comparison group; and, for women released from Purdy.
Reduce cost per capita of women offenders from that amount currently expended at Purdy.	Cost effectiveness.	Daily per capita cost.
Serve 36 residents per year, assuming an expected average stay of six months.	Population served during fiscal years 1975-76; 1976-77; and 1977-78.	Maximum number of WCC residents.
To serve as an alternative to Purdy, thereby reducing the number of women who would have been sentenced to Purdy from King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties if the Women's Community Center had not been available.	Degree of similarity between Purdy and WCC population with respect to key variables.	Comparative profiles of probationers, and Purdy and WCC residents; and recommended case dispositions denoted in WCC residents' pre-sentence reports.
Facilitate women offenders' access to community resources and activities.	Degree of utilization of community resources by WCC residents.	Resource utilization by clients prior to WCC admission.
Provide supportive and comprehensive vocational counseling to enable women to become self-supportive and support their children through productive employment.	Adequacy of WCC's counseling effort; number of residents who support themselves and their children due to WCC assistance; residents' income statistics.	Number of previously unemployed and/or unskilled residents and previous income levels.
Maintain family ties, especially with children, and provide the opportunity for mothers to learn effective parenting skills.	Extent of family involvement demonstrated by residents, particularly with children; and the adequacy of the parental counseling provided for mothers desiring such assistance.	Pre-project levels of family involvement (operationally defined) and residents' perceptions of parental counseling adequacy.

Figure 2.3: Evaluative Criteria and Baselines for Measurement

than the criteria corresponding to the recidivism, cost and population objectives. The objectives are not mutually exclusive. It is important to note, for example, that the operating costs incurred by the Purdy Treatment Center can represent the baseline for the evaluation of the WCC's cost objective only if the project is in actuality an alternative to Purdy.

Data collection and analysis

To assess the WCC's effectiveness in reducing recidivism for female offenders in the three-county target area, a comparison group was established at the inception of the project. This group contains women who were identified by project staff as eligible for WCC admission but are, instead, committed to Purdy or placed on routine probation due to judicial directive or lack of space at the Center. Ethical and legal considerations precluded the use of an experimental design so the comparison group was established as a baseline for the WCC's recidivism assessment in lieu of a control group. The comparison group, however, failed to fulfill expectations with respect to numbers of women available for inclusion. Since the small size of the comparison group precluded its use as an evaluation baseline for the WCC, recidivism results compiled for women released from Purdy Treatment Center are cited instead.

Recidivism follow-up was limited to WCC residents (state offenders only) who had been at risk in the community for a minimum of six months. Data were extracted from the administrative files maintained by the Washington State Probation/Parole Offices. The administrative files contain all official case records and were sufficient for research needs. The recidivism data collection instrument (reference Appendix "D") was pretested for reliability through the independent coding by two researchers of raw data collected from case files. The results showed unanimous agreement.

The analysis of the Center's cost effectiveness compares Purdy's actual daily per capita cost and cost per average term of stay with the costs incurred by the WCC. The biennial budget estimates for Purdy provided the necessary comparative fiscal data.

Historical commitment data for female offenders were obtained from the DSHS population files for an indication of the Women Community Center's utilization as an alternative to prison for female offenders in the tri-county target area. Due to the numerous factors which affect commitment rates, however, it was decided that an additional basis for evaluating the fulfillment of this objective was needed. Accordingly, comparative profiles were compiled on incarcerated women and those placed on routine probation in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties relating to key variables such as offense, demographic characteristics, etc. It was assumed that a close similarity between the profiles of WCC residents and incarcerated women would strongly infer WCC's utilization as a prison alternative. The presentence reports compiled for the WCC residents were also examined for evidence that the WCC was regarded as an alternative to Purdy and a sentencing option by pre-sentence investigators in the development of their disposition recommendations to the court.

Relatively subjective project objectives related to the provision of vocational counseling, increased access to community resources and maintenance of family ties were assessed by data obtained through a content search of pre-sentence reports and program documents. The latter included residents' progress and phase change reports and service resource contact record, the daily WCC log and visitor and sponsor forms.

Questionnaires administered to residents at the time of project entry and release solicited necessary baseline data which is unavailable from other sources and

also measured attitudes toward self, criminal activity and the WCC. The instruments are reproduced in Appendices "E" and "F".

The residents' levels of resource utilization during the two years prior to WCC entry were compared with the numbers and types of referrals documented during their terms at the WCC for an indication of project success in facilitating access to community service resources. The baseline data were self-reported by the residents.

Project records and opinions provided by the residents on their follow-up questionnaires were reviewed for the evaluation of the WCC's vocational counseling provision and success in maintaining family ties. The latter objective is measured in three ways: 1) the number of residents who have relatives (e.g. spouse, children, parents, siblings, etc.) as visitors and/or sponsors; 2) the number of residents who have their children into the Center for visits; and, 3) the comments offered by residents regarding their family relationships.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Statistical Overview

The total number of WCC admissions since the project's inception in April 1975 through June 30, 1978, (39 months of program operation) was 160 of which 29 were federal offenders. There was a total of 142 terminations: 86 women successfully completed the program, 28 were terminated due to probation and/or program rule violations, 27 absconded and one woman admitted to the WCC on a pre-sentence basis was terminated per judicial rejection of her recommended placement.

Figure 3.1 provides a flow chart of the client volume associated with various program entry and termination points. Although the great majority of residents were sentenced directly to the WCC, a small number of women were committed first to prison and then admitted to the program on intensive parole or work-release status.

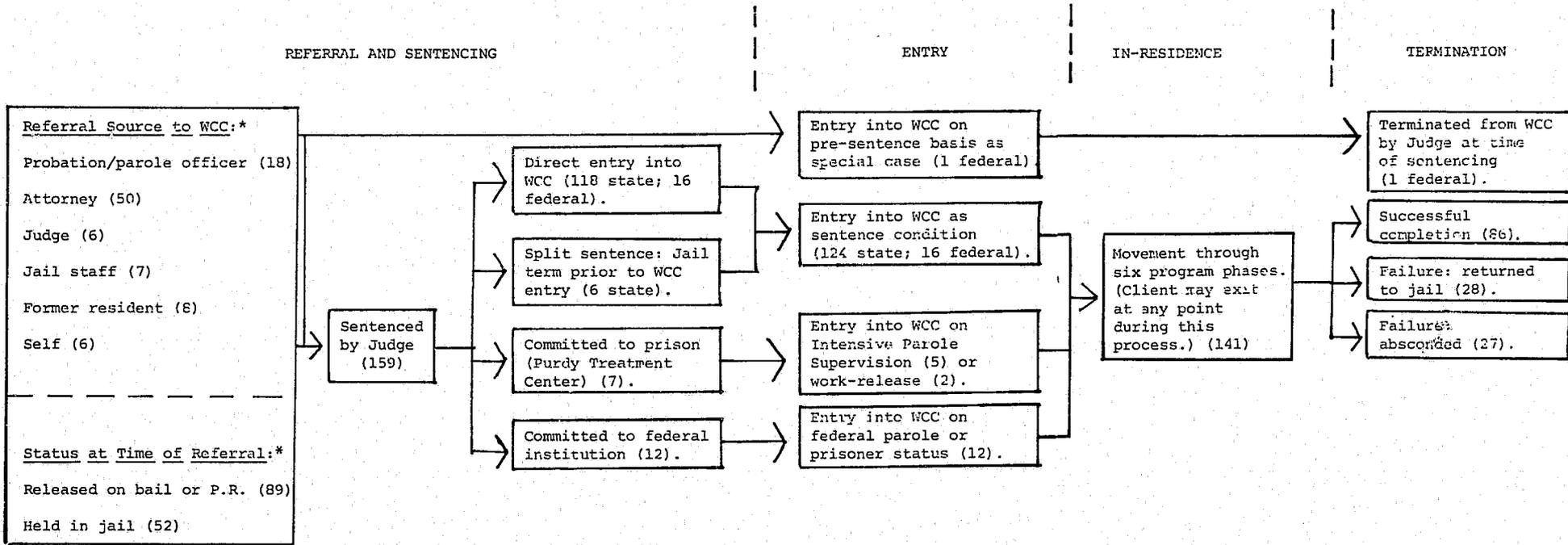
3.2 "Average" WCC Resident

The following profile describes the typical WCC resident between April 1975 and June 30, 1978 (160 total admissions). Raw data are provided in Appendix "G".

The average WCC resident was an unmarried white woman, 28 years of age with two dependent children, who failed to complete high school. She was sentenced to the WCC from King County for a property offense. Her prior adult criminal record consisted of two misdemeanor convictions, two felony arrests, and one conviction. She was unemployed at the time of program entry and her primary source of income for the previous year was public assistance.

April 1975 through June 1978
 Total population served: 160 (131 state; 29 federal)
 Total terminations: 142 (114 state; 28 federal)

Figure 3.1: Statistical Overview: Women's Community Center



*Excluding referrals made after sentencing: federal or state institution (19)

Not reported: 52.

EVALUATION FINDINGS

4.1 Women's Community Center: An Alternative to Incarceration?

A central objective of the Women's Community Center is to serve as an alternative to incarceration for felony offenders committed from King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties. Specifically, the program is designed for those women who would otherwise have been sentenced to prison (Purdy Treatment Center for Women).

Evaluation of the degree to which the WCC achieved this objective was accomplished through the analysis of comparative profiles incorporating key characteristics relating to the following populations:

- . Residents of the Women's Community Center between April 1975 and June 30, 1978 (124 state offenders)⁵;
- . Women who were committed to Purdy from the three-county target area in FY 1976-78 (221 admissions), and;
- . Women who were placed on routine probation from the three-county target area in FY 1976-78 (1189 admissions).

This approach was based on the assumption that a closer resemblance of the WCC profile to Purdy's population, as opposed to the routine probation group, would strongly infer the WCC's utilization as a prison alternative for those residents included in the profile.

Data were obtained for the three groups of offenders regarding current offense, ethnic group, age, marital status, drug involvement in current offense and employment status at time of arrest. Data were also obtained concerning the number of prior juvenile commitments and Washington State adult commitments, number of

5

This total excludes seven women who were on intensive parole or work-release from Purdy since these cases would be included in the Purdy profile.

dependents and educational level, but lack of records necessitated the exclusion of these items from the comparative profiles.

In addition to the comparative profile analysis, pre-sentence reports compiled for WCC residents prior to their program entry were reviewed for indications that incarceration would have resulted if the WCC had not been available. Historical prison commitment rates for female offenders in Washington State were also analyzed but could not be used as a basis for determining project impact due to the multiple factors affecting commitment rates.

The WCC attempts to divert women from prison commitment and is evaluated on that basis. The WCC intercepts the criminal justice process after conviction and prior to sentencing. In seven cases, admissions to the program were permitted even though they were not part of the target population. Five of the women were under intensive parole supervision and two had been placed on work-release from Purdy. All of these women were committed to Purdy prior to their WCC admission and, therefore, the WCC did not serve as a prison diversion alternative in the true sense. WCC staff are aware that these cases were inappropriate admissions in relation to stated program objectives and indicated that they were low-priority admissions allowed because space was then available.

Comparative profiles

With respect to the most important comparative profile variables, no statistically significant difference existed between the Women's Community Center and Purdy, but both the WCC and Purdy differed from the probation sample. These results indicate that the WCC residents would have been committed to prison if the WCC had not provided a sentencing option.

The WCC and Purdy sample populations did not differ significantly in relation to current offense, ethnic group, drug involvement in current offense and employment status at time of arrest, but both groups differed from probationers. No significant differences were found between the study populations for the variables of age and marital status. Specific findings relative to each of the profile characteristics are discussed below. Corresponding tables are provided in Appendix "H" of this report.

1. Current offense. A similar configuration of offenses was represented at the WCC and Purdy. Differences were minor and statistically non-significant. As might be expected, probationers had a lower proportion of crimes against persons (6.8%) compared to the WCC (18.6%) and Purdy (17.1%). The bulk of all three profile populations were property offenders: WCC 56.7%, Purdy 46.9% and probation 58.8%. Approximately 1/4 of each of the groups were convicted of drug offenses. Larceny/theft, forgery/fraud and drug violations rank as the top three offenses for all three populations, although the relative ranking varied.

2. Ethnic group. When the ethnic groups were divided into "white" versus "non-white", no significant difference was found to exist between the WCC and Purdy. There was a significant difference, however, between the Purdy and probation sample populations with respect to racial composition and between WCC and probation. The WCC had a slightly higher percentage of white residents than Purdy (53.2% compared to 48.9%). The highest percentage of white women were in the probation group (66.1%). Proportionately twice as many black women were in the WCC and prison sample populations as were in the group of probationers.

3. Drug involvement in current Offense. A significant difference was determined between the Purdy and probation samples and between the WCC and probation samples,

but not between the WCC and Purdy. Proportionately fewer probationers were involved with drugs in their current crimes. Possibly this was a factor resulting in their probation placement rather than prison or WCC commitment.

4. Employment status at time of arrest. Similar proportions of the WCC and Purdy groups were unemployed when arrested (77.5% and 84.3% respectively). In contrast, only 64.5% of the probation sample was unemployed. Proportionately, twice as many probationers as Purdy inmates were employed (35.5% and 15.7%). The higher percentage of women employed at the time of arrest in the probation sample could possibly suggest the higher incidence of white-collar, job-related crimes among the probationers, but this is only a speculation. The stability provided by employment may have been a factor in the propensity of judges to grant probation.

5. Marital Status. No significant difference existed between the WCC, Purdy and probation study populations. The highest proportion of all three groups had never been married. A minority of women in the samples were married: 14.5% WCC; 21.8% Purdy; and 20.4% probationers.

6. Age. There was no significant difference between the samples with respect to age. The largest proportion of women in each group were between the ages of 21 and 26.

Content review of pre-sentence reports

The Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit of the Office of Probation and Parole prepares a comprehensive report on each offender brought before the Superior Court. These reports contain extensive case background information and recommendations regarding

dispositions and are provided to the presiding judge prior to the offenders' sentencing dates. The pre-sentence reports compiled for the WCC population in many cases indicate whether or not these women might have been incarcerated if the WCC had not existed. These reports, of course, represent the opinions of the pre-sentence investigators which may differ from the judicial perspective.

The pre-sentence reports for WCC residents indicate that the WCC was an alternative to incarceration for at least 81% of the women who were admitted between April 1975 and June 31, 1978.⁶ Drug treatment programs or routine probation were recommended for the remaining 19% as appropriate dispositions. The WCC was considered to have represented an alternative to incarceration if the pre-sentence report specifically recommended or discussed prison commitment or recommended a jail sentence if WCC admission was not allowed. Commitment to Purdy was specifically recommended or discussed in 37% of the cases.

Representatives from the King County Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit personally reviewed the files of WCC residents in an attempt to determine whether they would have been sent to prison. They concluded that 87% of the WCC admissions made between April 1975 and October 1976 would have been committed to Purdy. This percentage is probably more accurate than the 37% previously noted since the pre-sentence investigators are more familiar with the case factors that often precipitate prison commitment.

Prison commitment would appear to be a strong possibility for probation/parole violators. A relatively high percentage of the state offenders (N=124) were sentenced to the WCC for probation/parole violations: 30.6%. It is highly likely

6

Pre-sentence reports were available for 103 of the total 124 state offenders who were admitted to the WCC during this time period (excluding those first committed to Purdy).

that these women would have gone to Purdy if they had not been accepted into the WCC.

Commitment Statistics

If the prison commitments from King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties were constant over time, the utilization of the Women's Community Center would theoretically be reflected in a reduced commitment level from these three counties. Since commitment rates are affected by many factors besides the availability of the WCC, the extent of program utilization as an alternative to Purdy was determined by the comparative profiles which indicated whether the WCC residents would otherwise have been sentenced to Purdy if the WCC had not existed.

Still, it is interesting to examine the recent commitment trends occurring in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties. Between 1972 and 1977, the following number of commitments originated from the target counties:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>% change 1972-77</u>
King	27	29	23	55	46	46	+70%
Pierce	13	14	17	16	24	28	+115%
Snohomish	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	-87%
Totals	48	51	43	73	86	75	+56%

King and Pierce Counties show a fairly consistent trend of increasing prison commitments over time. The opposite is true of Snohomish, which originated very few commitments. Commitments from King County rose a striking 139% between 1974 and 1975, then fell slightly the following year. This sharp increase could be attributed in part to court reforms implemented at that time and the closure of the county's jail work-release program for women.

The general trend of increasing prison commitments from the tri-county target area is in keeping with the national trend of climbing female crime rates. There is no reason to expect a decline in the volume and diversity of female offenders in the foreseeable future. These trends support the need for program alternatives to incarceration such as the Women's Community Center.

4.2 Cost and Population

The Women's Community Center was funded primarily through discretionary grants administered by the State of Washington Law and Justice Planning Office and awarded to the Department of Social and Health Services which sponsored the program. The evaluation period spanning April 1975 through June 1978 encompassed four grants: the first funded the WCC from April 1975 through March 1976; the second from April 1976 through November 1976; the third from December 1976 through November 1977⁷; and the fourth from December 1977 through November 1978.

The WCC received \$24.13 per day from the federal government for each federal resident for room and board costs. The program was also awarded small grants from private foundations to enable specific improvements not otherwise affordable, such as purchase of needed kitchen equipment.

Average daily population and per capita cost

Average daily population and per capita cost of the WCC are calculated for the three fiscal years of 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (July 1 through June 30). The use of the fiscal year as a basis for analysis allows a cost comparison to

7

Funding for the months of April, May and June 1977 was appropriated by the Washington State legislature under HB1624.

be made between the WCC and Purdy Treatment Center, which budgets by fiscal year. It also enables WCC costs to be compared over time. For the sake of convenience, April, May and June 1975 are omitted from the analysis.

The average daily population of the WCC, broken down by fiscal year, was as follows:

- . FY 1975-76: State clients only: 9.55
Total population (state and federal clients): 10.58
- . FY 1976-77: State clients only: 14.07
Total population: 18.01
- . FY 1977-78: State clients only: 16.56
Total population: 19.01

The WCC's average daily population has risen consistently over the three year period. Awareness of the program's existence has increased as the program has established a reputation in the community and among criminal justice personnel. The increase in referral volume can also be attributed in part to an intensified effort by program staff to publicize the existence and purpose of the WCC to attorneys, judges, probation/parole officers, jail staff and other groups in a position to inform potential residents. This expanded public relations emphasis was largely in response to the recommendations culminating from the interim evaluation report in April 1976 which noted the need to increase the population in order to maximize cost-effectiveness.

One of the program's objectives is "to serve 36 residents per year, assuming an expected average stay of six months", e.g. to operate at maximum capacity. The following table shows the number of state offenders admitted into the program during each fiscal year and the average duration of residence:

	<u>Number of Admissions</u>	<u>Average duration of Residence (in days)</u>
FY 1975-76	31	All State clients*: 101.6 Graduates only: 116.8
FY 1976-77	44	All State clients*: 122.8 Graduates only: 145.3
FY 1977-78	43	All State clients*: 136.6 Graduates only: 171.7

*Including program failures

Although the WCC admitted more than 36 state offenders in FY 1976-77 and FY 1977-78, the average duration of residence was shorter than the projected six months which caused the WCC to fall slightly short of meeting its objective to operate at full capacity. In FY 1975-76 the admission of 65 state residents would have been required based upon the average stay of 101.6 days, 54 in FY 1976-77 based upon 145.3 days and 48 in FY 1977-78 based upon 136.6 days.

Although the WCC was not completely successful in the achievement of this objective as the above figures demonstrate, it came progressively closer to maintaining a maximum population of state offenders. In FY 1977-78 the program operated at approximately 90 percent of full capacity. The figures presented above are averages and obscure the fact that at times the WCC was filled to capacity and had a waiting list.

The cost of operating the Women's Community Center has been calculated based upon total expenditures made during fiscal years 1975-78. As the WCC received some supplemental funding, not all expenses were reimbursed by the Law and Justice funding. The costs for each year and the amount of room and board collected from residents were as follows:

	<u>FY 1975-76</u>	<u>FY 1976-77</u>	<u>FY 1977-78</u>
Total Expenditures	\$146,800.77	\$175,844.87	\$195,342.58
Daily Per Capita Cost*	\$38.01	\$26.74	\$28.13
Cost per Average Duration of Residency**	\$3,736.38	\$3,091.14	\$3,701.91
Room and Board collected from residents	\$6,206.00	\$12,489.34	\$17,040.00

*Includes both state and federal residents.

**The average duration of residency for state and federal residents combined in FY 1975-76 was 98.3 days, in FY 1976-77 115.6 days and in FY 1977-78 131.6 days.

Comparative cost analysis: Women's Community Center and Purdy Treatment Center

The average daily cost per capita incurred by the WCC and Purdy Treatment Center for Women (PTCFW) and proportional cost by category of expenditure are documented in Figures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 for fiscal years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. The total daily per capita cost is directly comparable between agencies. The proportional average daily cost assigned to each accounting category provides only an approximate comparison, however, due to the use of different accounting structures by the WCC and PTCFW. To the degree possible, similar items are included in each category. Rent costs for the WCC and depreciation costs borne by PTCFW are excluded from the average daily cost.⁸ The capital outlay required for the construction of PTCFW in 1970 totaled approximately \$5,800.00. The WCC had no comparable expense since it utilized an existing facility.

8

Rent costs for the WCC were \$18,900.00 in FY 1975-76, \$12,283.92 in FY 1976-77 and \$20,719.70 in FY 1977-78. Rent costs in FY 1975-76 are inflated due to advance rent payments made during this time which also deflates the actual rent cost in FY 1976-77.

Figure 4.1: Comparative Average Daily Costs of Women's Community Center and Purdy Treatment Center for Women (FY 1975-76).

Object of Expenditure ¹	Women's Community Center ²		Purdy Treatment Center ³	
	Average Daily Costs	Percent of Total	Average Daily Costs	Percent of Total
<u>Personnel</u>				
Salaries and Wages	\$ 24.60	74.3	\$ 25.13	56.5
Employee Benefits	1.19	3.6	4.12	9.3
Professional Fees/Personal Services Contracts	2.18	6.6	.98	2.2
<u>Goods and Services</u> ⁴	4.75	14.3	13.19	29.7
<u>Travel</u>	.09	0.3	.13	0.3
<u>Equipment</u>	.31	0.9	.62	1.4
<u>Other</u>				
Grants and Subsidies			.27	0.6
Educational Expenses				
TOTAL	\$ 33.12	100.0	\$ 44.44	100.0

Notes:

- 1 - Purdy's construction cost was approximately \$5,800.00. No depreciation costs are carried by the institution. For comparison purposes, daily rent costs of \$4.89 for the Women's Community Center have been omitted from this table.
- 2 - Based upon an average daily population of 10.6 residents (State and Federal) during FY 1975-76.
- 3 - Based upon an average daily population of 153.8 during FY 1975-76.
- 4 - Includes WCC: Office supplies, food/kitchen supplies, postage, telephone, printing and insurance. PTCFW: program support items e.g. plant maintenance, heating, electricity, food purchase and preparation, clothing and laundry; institutions rehabilitative services e.g. medical/dental care, social adjustment services, religious and recreation activities, academic education/vocational training; and community rehabilitative services.

This table is adapted from a similar table presented in Community Programs for Women Offenders: Cost and Economic Considerations; American Bar Association, Correctional Economics Center; June, 1975.

Object of Expenditure ¹	Women's Community Center ²		Purdy Treatment Center ³	
	Average Daily Costs	Percent of Total	Average Daily Costs	Percent of Total
<u>Personnel</u>				
Salaries and Wages	\$ 17.59	70.7	\$ 23.14	57.8
Employee Benefits	1.68	6.8	3.95	9.9
Professional Fees/Personal Services Contracts	.35	1.4	.91	2.3
<u>Goods and Services</u> ⁴	3.84	15.4	11.46	28.6
<u>Travel</u>	.12	0.5	.05	0.1
<u>Equipment</u>	1.23	4.9	.22	0.5
<u>Other</u>				
Grants and Subsidies				
Educational Expenses	.06	0.3	.33	0.8
TOTAL	<u>\$ 24.87</u>	100.0	<u>\$ 40.06</u>	100.0

Notes:

- 1 - Purdy's construction cost was approximately \$5,800.00. No depreciation costs are carried by the institution. For comparison purposes, daily rent costs of \$1.87 for the Women's Community Center have been omitted from this table.
- 2 - Based upon an average daily population of 18.0 residents (State and Federal) during FY 1976-77.
- 3 - Based upon an average daily population of 180.6 during FY 1976-77.
- 4 - Includes WCC: Office supplies, food/kitchen supplies, postage, telephone, printing and insurance. PTCFW: program support items e.g. plant maintenance, heating, electricity, food purchase and preparation, clothing and laundry; institutions rehabilitative services e.g. medical/dental care, social adjustment services, religious and recreation activities, academic education/vocational training; and community rehabilitative services.

This table is adapted from a similar table presented in Community Programs for Women Offenders: Cost and Economic Considerations; American Bar Association, Correctional Economics Center; June, 1975.

Figure 4.2: Comparative Average Daily Costs of Women's Community Center and Purdy Treatment Center for Women (FY 1976-77).

Object of Expenditure ¹	Women's Community Center ²		Purdy Treatment Center ³	
	Average Daily Costs	Percent of Total	Average Daily Costs	Percent of Total
<u>Personnel</u>				
Salaries and Wages	\$ 19.27	76.6	\$ 23.27	58.2
Employee Benefits	1.83	7.3	3.89	9.7
Professional Fees/Personal Services Contracts	.18	0.7	.84	2.1
<u>Goods and Services</u> ⁴	3.55	14.1	11.26	28.2
<u>Travel</u>	.07	0.3	.03	0.1
<u>Equipment</u>	.23	0.9	.37	0.9
<u>Other</u>				
Grants and Subsidies				
Educational Expenses	.02	0.1	.33	0.8
TOTAL	<u>\$ 25.15</u>	100.0	<u>\$ 39.99</u>	100.0

Notes:

- 1 - Purdy's construction cost was approximately \$5,800.00. No depreciation costs are carried by the institution. For comparison purposes, daily rent costs of \$2.98 for the Women's Community Center have been omitted from this table.
- 2 - Based upon an average daily population of 19.0 residents (State and Federal) during FY 1977-78.
- 3 - Based upon an average daily population of 194.0 during FY 1977-78.
- 4 - Includes WCC: Office supplies, food/kitchen supplies, postage, telephone, printing and insurance. PTCFW: program support items e.g. plant maintenance, heating, electricity, food purchase and preparation, clothing and laundry; institutions rehabilitative services e.g. medical/dental care, social adjustment services, religious and recreation activities, academic education/vocational training; and community rehabilitative services.

This table is adapted from a similar table presented in Community Programs for Women Offenders: Cost and Economic Considerations; American Bar Association, Correctional Economics Center; June, 1975.

Figure 4.3: Comparative Average Daily Costs of Women's Community Center and Purdy Treatment Center for Women (FY 1977-78).

Per capita costs for both the WCC and PTCFW were highest in FY 1975-76 when their average daily populations were lowest. The proportional breakdown of expenditures shows little change for either the WCC or PTCFW over the three-year period. Personnel and goods and services represent the major cost items for both agencies. Purdy's cost for goods and services was proportionately twice that incurred by the WCC, whereas the WCC cost for personnel was proportionately higher than Purdy's. After allowing for the approximate nature of the comparative cost by category, several reasons for these discrepancies may be noted.

PTCFW and the WCC have a basic difference in that Purdy as an institution must provide certain services within the facility while the WCC can utilize community resources to meet many of the residents' needs. To the extent that WCC residents draw on community resources, they create costs for those agencies which are not reflected in the WCC average daily cost. Services provided by Purdy within the institution, however, are included in their cost total which is a major cause of the higher proportionate cost for goods and services. These services include medical/dental care, religious, recreation, academic education/vocational training, plant maintenance, laundry and other program support services.

Although the WCC residents do utilize numerous community resources which transfers the resulting costs from the WCC to community agencies, many of these services are provided to the clients on an ability-to-pay basis which appreciably offsets the transferred cost. The opportunity for residents to support themselves through employment and to purchase needed services with their income is a significant benefit of a community correctional facility such as the WCC. The community location broadens the range of work/training options available to residents

and prevents the duplication within the facility of existing services in contrast to prison which, by nature, must be a more limited, self-contained unit.

The proportionately higher personnel cost of the WCC can be attributed largely to the nature of the program which requires twenty-four hour coverage by qualified counseling staff. Within the personnel category, it is noted that the proportional WCC expenditure for professional fees/personal services contracts progressively lessened over time. In August 1976, the WCC terminated the retainer of a psychologist intern (graduate student) who provided mental health consultation to residents. This action had the purpose of decreasing the dependence of WCC residents upon the program and increasing their reliance upon community mental health resources which could offer ongoing relationships. The corresponding cost savings to the WCC is reflected after FY 1975-76.

Potential costs saved by WCC utilization

From the foregoing analysis, it is clear that the Women's Community Center has successfully achieved the stated objective to "reduce the cost per capita of women offenders from that amount currently expended at Purdy". The placement of women in the WCC as an alternative to their incarceration can also result in potential cost savings, some of which cannot be quantified into monetary values. The disruption of family ties caused by incarceration can be especially traumatic to mothers and children (McGowan and Blumenthal, 1978). The consequently weakened family structure might also be a factor in future criminal activity on the part of the children (American Bar Association, 1975). Although it is true that Purdy Treatment Center permits more extensive visitation of children than has traditionally been allowed in prison, the community location and program design of the WCC provides more

opportunities for residents to maintain family relationships and thus saves the social costs noted above to a greater degree.

WCC residents are able to obtain employment which supports themselves and their children. Incarcerated women, unless they are eligible for work-release, do not have this option. Utilization of the WCC as an alternative to incarceration potentially saved the state the significant costs of foster care for dependent children which would have been higher if the WCC residents had been incarcerated rather than sentenced to the program where their children may live with and be supported by them.⁹

4.3 Recidivism

Recidivism reduction is the ultimate goal of most correctional programs, including the Women's Community Center. The program is based on the assumption that recidivism is curtailed most effectively by encouraging female offenders to develop and increase options enabling them to be productive, law-abiding members of society.

Recidivism has had numerous definitions, which can confuse attempts to compare the results of different correctional alternatives. Arrests, convictions and imprisonment have all been used to indicate recidivism. For this evaluation, recidivism results are reported at all three levels: by arrest for a new offense committed after WCC termination, by conviction, and by reimprisonment. Technical probation/parole violations are also reported. Recidivism "scores" are calculated according to the Adult Recidivism Index, which considers offense severity, disposition, and offender status. A full description of the Index is provided in Appendix "C". It is important to note that index scores range between one and 25, with 25 representing no recidivism; thus, the higher the score, the more favorable the result.

⁹In Washington State, foster care payments for room and board and clothing and incidentals correspond to the child's age and range from \$128.95/month to \$184.95/month.

Recidivism data are reported for four groups of women:

- . Previous WCC residents who failed to complete the program (N=39);
- . Previous WCC residents who successfully completed the program (N=52);
- . A comparison population of offenders who were eligible for WCC admission but were sentenced elsewhere (N=16); and
- . Women who were released from Purdy Treatment Center during the years of 1971 through 1974 (N=307).

The WCC follow-up population consisted of state offenders only; federal offenders were excluded. For WCC in-program failures, both the types of illegal acts committed during residency and subsequent recidivism are reported. The WCC's effectiveness in reducing recidivism compared to other alternatives such as prison is indicated by the recidivism of WCC graduates who completed the program and thereby received its full impact.

The original evaluation design established a comparison group to provide a baseline for the WCC recidivism assessment. This group is composed of women who were eligible for WCC entry but were sentenced elsewhere. At the time of the recidivism follow-up, the comparison group contained 31 members, 19 of whom had been sentenced to prison (Purdy); eight to jail; and four to routine probation.

Women enter the comparison group according to the following process: (1) after receiving a felony conviction and prior to their sentencing, they are interviewed by the WCC for possible admission into the program (reference Figure 2.1); (2) the WCC decides that the applicants are acceptable candidates; (3) contracts are drawn up detailing the specific program plan for each individual; and (4) the contracts are presented to the sentencing judge, who then decides in favor of an alternative disposition, usually prison. The reason for judicial rejection of the proposed WCC placement could relate to several factors: (1) the judge is conservative in his/her

approach to criminals and believes that prison or jail would provide more punishment; or, in the case of assignment to routine probation, feels that the structure of the WCC is too harsh in this particular case; or (2) the cases involve factors which make them inappropriate for WCC placement. The latter reason would of course make the comparison group different from the WCC population, thus invalidating its use as an evaluation baseline. However, although the comparison group is not matched with the WCC population, the two groups showed no statistically significant differences with respect to race, age, marital status, children, education, current offense, and prior misdemeanor convictions, felony arrests, and felony convictions (reference Appendix "I").*

Although the comparison group included 31 members, only 16 of these women had been at risk for a minimum of six months at the time of recidivism data collection, and were thus eligible for follow-up. The remaining 15 women were either still in prison (9) or jail (2); or had been on parole (3) or routine probation (1) for less than six months. The recidivism results for the comparison follow-up population are reported even though the value of these data is lessened by the small N.

An additional baseline for the WCC recidivism assessment is provided by the recidivism reported for women released from Purdy Treatment Center. The validity of this baseline is supported by comparative profiles which reflected no statistically significant differences between WCC residents and a sample population of women released from Purdy (reference Appendix "H").

*Note: although none of the 31 comparison group members were denied WCC admission due to lack of space in the facility, women can also enter the comparison group for this reason, assuming that they are otherwise acceptable.

WCC in-program failures

Of the 91 past WCC clients who were included in the recidivism follow-up, 39 (42.8%) failed to complete the program.¹⁰ Most often the resident absconded from the program (19 cases) or were terminated for illegal drug use and/or technical violations of program rules (18 cases). Two women were returned to jail following arrests for felonies committed during WCC residency.

Community-based correctional programs inherently pose some risk to society even though all possible precautions are taken to minimize this risk. The nature of crime committed by program participants both during and after residency is important to consider when weighing the benefits and problems of community corrections.

A small number of the WCC residents who failed to complete the program allegedly committed illegal acts during residency. Violation reports submitted to the court by probation/parole officers after the women had absconded or were returned to jail specified that 28 of the 39 women, by failing to complete the WCC program, technically violated probation/parole stipulations. These cases showed no evidence of criminal involvement. The remaining 11 women allegedly committed the following acts during WCC residency or shortly after absconding from the program:

- . Arrested for commission of felony - 2
- + Violation of Uniform Controlled Substances Act (1)
- + Murder, second degree (1)¹¹

¹⁰

This population of 39 was limited to women who had been out of the program for at least six months. Of the total WCC terminations, 39% failed to complete the program.

¹¹

This offense was committed while the resident was on escape status from the facility.

- . Technical probation/parole violation(s) with suspicion or evidence of felony - 5
 - + Illegal drug use (4)
 - + Forgery (1)

- . Technical probation/parole violation(s) with suspicion or evidence of misdemeanor - 4
 - + Shoplifting (2)
 - + Prostitution (1)
 - + Obstructing a Police Officer (1)

Of these offenses, only the murder case involved a serious crime against the person, the type of crime feared most by society. While it is true that this resident could not have committed the crime if she had been imprisoned, the failure of prison or the threat of prison or even the threat of the death penalty to deter murderers has been widely documented.¹² The WCC residents who allegedly committed the less serious acts were either incarcerated or placed on closer supervision, which may possibly have prevented more serious crimes at a later date.

After being terminated from the WCC as a program failure, the 39 women received the following dispositions:

- . Continued on probation/parole (15)
- . Probation/parole revoked (15)
- . Not apprehended (3)
- . Jail sentence (3)
- . Dismissed from supervision (2)
- . Psychiatric commitment (1)

Since the WCC is an alternative to prison, in most cases it is stated or strongly inferred that program failure will result in probation/parole revocation. The above shows that a substantial number of women received more lenient treatment in the form of a modification of probation/parole conditions. WCC program staff have observed that during certain periods, the absconding of residents from the

12

See, for example, Sutherland and Cressey (1970), pp. 320-346, for a comprehensive discussion of punitive policies and their effects.

program appears to have a "chain-effect": one woman absconds, is not revoked for her action and other residents who have been borderline in their adjustment to the program, then follow suit in the belief that they too will be able to avoid prison.

Those women who were continued on probation/parole were immediately at risk in the community with opportunities to recidivate while others first served a jail or prison sentence. At the time of recidivism follow-up, 14 women were still incarcerated and two women had absconded and had not yet been apprehended. The recidivism results for the 23 women at risk are noted below. Fifteen of these 23 women were continued on probation/parole after WCC termination; three were sent to prison; two to jail; two cases were dismissed from supervision; and one was sentenced to a residential drug program.

<u>Offense</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Felony arrest	4	17.4
Felony conviction	(3)	(13.0)
Misdemeanor arrest	7	30.4
Misdemeanor conviction	(7)	(30.4)
Technical probation/ parole violation(s) ^a	3	13.0
Imprisoned for new felony conviction or probation/ parole revocation	(3)	(13.0)
No illegal acts reported in official records	<u>9</u>	<u>39.1</u>
Total	23	99.9 ^b

^aIn one case there was also evidence of felonious involvement.

^bPercentage total does not equal 100% due to rounding. The parenthesized figures overlap with other categories and are not included in the total.

The 23 in-program failures were at risk for an average of 13.9 months after leaving the WCC, and had an average recidivism score of 18.5 (reference Appendix C). One might expect the average recidivism score of the group of WCC in-program failures to be lower (e.g. worse) when the recidivism results for all 39 women are available. The majority of the 23 women who were at risk in the community and could be followed had been continued on probation or parole after failing to complete the program. This indicates that they may have been better risks than those who were sent to prison and who were still incarcerated at the time of recidivism follow-up.

WCC program graduates

This population was composed of 52 women who had been at risk in the community for an average of 17.7 months following their WCC program completion. Their average recidivism score was 21.9 which is equivalent to the commission of a technical probation/parole violation which was specified in a violation report but did not result in revocation. Their recidivism results were as follows:

<u>Offense</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Felony arrest	6 ^a	11.5
Felony conviction	(4)	(7.7)
Misdemeanor arrest	3	5.8
Misdemeanor conviction	(1)	(1.9)
Technical probation/ parole violation(s) ^b	12	23.1
Imprisoned for new felony conviction or probation/ parole revocation	(4) ^a	(7.7)
No illegal acts reported in official records	<u>31</u>	<u>59.6</u>
Total	52	100.0

Note: the parenthesized figures overlap with other categories and are not included in the total.

^aTwo cases involved federal offenses.

^bIn five cases, there was also evidence of the commission of a felony.

The above table shows that the WCC program graduates who acted illegally after WCC release more frequently violated technical probation/parole rules than were arrested for misdemeanors or felonies. No illegal acts were reported for over half of the group (59.6%).

Three of the six women who were arrested for felonies were charged within six months of WCC release, four within 12 months, five within 18 months and six within 30 months. All of the three misdemeanor arrests occurred within 12 months (two within six months). Thus the recidivist population tended to act shortly after program termination.

Recidivism of the total WCC follow-up population measured from the point of WCC entry

The effectiveness of the WCC in attaining recidivism reduction compared to other alternatives (specifically prison) is best indicated by the recidivism reported for those WCC residents who successfully completed the program. One would assume that these women received the full impact of the program in contrast to the residents who were in-program failures. The latter residents frequently absconded or were returned to jail shortly after WCC entry and before much assimilation of program content could occur. Thus assessment of the WCC's impact on recidivism of program participants is most fairly based upon the actions of graduates.

Still, it is useful to examine the recidivism of WCC residents from the point of sentencing to the program, regardless of whether they subsequently failed or completed it. Criminal justice decision-makers may be interested in determining how many of the entire population of offenders sentenced to the WCC later recidivated and therefore placed new demands on the system. Accordingly, data for the entire WCC follow-up population, including both in-program failures and WCC graduates, are provided below. These statistics refer to the most serious illegal act committed by the individual since the point of sentencing to the WCC, regardless of whether it was committed during WCC residency or after leaving the program.

<u>Offense</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Felony arrest (Felony conviction)	11 (7)	12.1 (7.7)
Misdemeanor arrest (Misdemeanor conviction)	9 (8)	9.9 (8.8)
Technical probation/ parole violation(s)*	38	41.8
No illegal acts reported on official records	<u>33</u>	<u>36.2</u>
Totals	91	100.0

Parenthesized figures overlap with other categories and are not included in the total.

*In four of these cases there was also evidence of a felony and in three cases evidence of a misdemeanor having been committed.

As the above table shows, no illegal acts were reported for 36% of the 91 previous WCC residents and an additional 42% committed only technical probation/parole violations. The recidivism score for this group of combined in-program failures and program graduates, including offenses committed during residency, was 18.8 which is equivalent to "not revoked absconder" (reference Appendix C).

Comparison Group

As previously noted, although the comparison group contained 31 members as of July, 1978, only 16 of these women were eligible for recidivism follow-up. Following their felony conviction, seven of the 16 comparison offenders had been sentenced to prison rather than to the WCC, six had been sentenced to jail, and three received routine probation.

When comparing the recidivism results of the comparison follow-up population with those reported for WCC graduates, it is important to remember that the comparison population is only 30.7% of the population of WCC graduates (N=52). The results

for the 16 cases which could be followed were:

- . Misdemeanor arrest and conviction: 1 (6.3%)
- . Felony arrest and conviction: 3 (18.8%)
- . Technical probation/parole violation only: 3 (18.8%)
- . Imprisoned for new felony conviction or probation/parole revocation: 2 (12.5%)
- . No illegal acts reported in official records: 9 (56.2%).

The comparison follow-up group was at risk for an average of 15.3 months and had an average recidivism score of 19.4 or equivalent to "not revoked absconder" (reference Appendix C). While this score corresponds to the less serious end of the index scale (25 represents no recidivism), the score of 21.9 for the WCC graduates is slightly more favorable.

Comparative assessment of WCC recidivism results with Purdy Treatment Center

The most recent recidivism data for Purdy were reported for 307 women released from that institution between the years of 1971 and 1974 (Smith, 1976). For this follow-up, recidivism was defined as return to the custody of the State of Washington, thus excluding commitments to federal institutions or to state institutions located outside of Washington. An Adult Recidivism Index score could not be calculated for the Purdy follow-up population due to lack of available data. In order to accept the following comparison between the WCC and Purdy, it is necessary to assume that women released from prison and the WCC are equally likely to be returned to state custody if they recidivate.

Figure 4.4 compares the return percentages of the WCC and Purdy during the follow-up periods of six months, one year, two years, and three years. The WCC follow-up population is smaller than Purdy's at each follow-up period, particularly for the

Origin of Releases:	No. Released	Percent Returned After:			
		6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years
Three year follow-up period:					
WCC	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Purdy (1971)	47	2.1	4.3	10.6	14.9
Two year follow-up period:					
WCC	20	0.0	0.0	5.0	*
Purdy (1972)	74	2.7	5.4	10.8	*
One year follow-up period:					
WCC	16	0.0	0.0	*	*
Purdy (1973)	99	2.0	7.1	*	*
Six month follow-up period:					
WCC	14	0.0	*	*	*
Purdy (1974)	87	1.1	*	*	*

Note: The definition of recidivism used in the Purdy follow-up, and therefore also applied to the WCC data provided here is "return to the custody of the State of Washington", excluding commitments to federal institutions or state institutions outside of Washington State. The Purdy data were extracted from a study accomplished by Ralph W. Smith (1976).

Figure 4.4: Comparison of Recidivism Results for Women's Community Center and Purdy Treatment Center for Women.

three year period. As Figure 4.4 shows, only one WCC graduate was returned to Washington State custody.* She had been at risk for at least two years (but less than three). None of the women at risk for six months, one year, or three years were returned. The 5.0% return percentage for the two-year WCC follow-up population is compared to 10.8% for Purdy. Although these return percentages are low for both groups, the WCC results are slightly more favorable. Statistical tests for significance could not be calculated due to the small N for the WCC.

* As previously noted, a total of four WCC graduates were reimprisoned; however, two of these cases were federal commitments and thus were excluded from the Purdy comparison, and one woman was returned shortly after two years, but had not been at risk for the three years required for inclusion in the next follow-up period. This made her a success at the two-year mark.

4.4 Vocational Component

The Women's Community Center provides vocational counseling in order to increase the number of residents who are able to support themselves and their children through employment. Accordingly, the number of residents who become employed and thereby self-supporting as a result of the program's efforts toward this end is a basic evaluative criterion. Since the underlying philosophy of the WCC emphasizes the importance of broadening the range of options for women offenders which will contribute to satisfying, productive lives, the quality of employment in terms of personal and financial gain is another important consideration. The length of time which lapses prior to the securing of a job by unemployed residents, the usefulness of previous vocational training in obtaining and holding employment during residency and other vocational-related data are also reported. Comparative data are noted when available.

The WCC vocational objective is assigned priority status within the overall program structure. This emphasis is grounded in statistical data which reflect the vocational skill deficiency of many female offenders. A nationwide survey found that over half (56.7%) of the incarcerated population had received no vocational training (Glick, 1977). In the State of Washington, 60% of the inmates at Purdy Treatment Center have cited the lack of training or work experience as a central employment problem (Progress Report, 1973) and 69.2% of the incoming WCC residents reported no prior vocational training. The high proportion of female offenders who depend on welfare as their primary source of income (55.6% nationally, Glick, 1977; and 44.9% of the incoming WCC residents) further supports the need

for training and employment opportunities for women offenders. Incoming WCC residents identified employment, training and education deficiencies as their most pressing needs to be addressed by the WCC.

Vocational counseling

The WCC's vocational counselor provides guidance to any resident who desires employment, a change of occupation, vocational skills development or enrollment in an academic program. It is the counselor's responsibility to seek out all possible job opportunities, training and academic programs and sources of financial aid and to act as a liaison between the business community and the WCC.

The counselor assesses the residents' skills and career goals and attempts to direct them to available training or employment opportunities. Advice and encouragement is then extended to the residents during the application process and after they begin work or school. The narrow skill base of many residents and their relatively short terms at the WCC in combination with the constricted job market limit the program's ability to facilitate dramatic changes in the women's vocational situations. For these reasons, staff efforts necessarily concentrate on the women's involvement in employment or training programs which relate or can lead to ultimate career goals.

Preliminary evaluation results reported in April 1976 identified weaknesses in the WCC vocational counseling approach applied prior to that time. A lack of emphasis upon the systematic development of a network of employment and training opportunities accessible to motivated residents appeared to be a major factor in the typically low-salaried, dead-end jobs obtained by the residents and the small proportion who

had entered training programs. Exiting residents only very rarely reported fulfillment of their vocational needs. To increase the effectiveness of the WCC vocational effort, it was recommended that the vocational counselor adopt a more active role in the development of relationships with unions, business leaders and community organizations; and also focus on the entry of residents into jobs or training positions which offered advancement possibilities. The WCC responded constructively to this recommendation and achieved positive results as the following findings indicate.

Unless otherwise noted, the population of women included in the following analysis is composed of WCC residents who have been released (either successfully completed, absconded or returned to jail) from the program since its inception in 1975 through June 1978 (N=141).

Employment of WCC residents at program entry and release: a comparison¹³

The majority of program participants obtained employment during their residency. As Figure 4.5 shows, only 25% of the residents were unemployed at time of release, compared to approximately 2/3 of those at entry. The number of employed women increased 133.3%. Marked changes are also evident in the nature of employment held by incoming and exiting WCC residents. The proportion of women involved in school or training at time of release compared to entry more than tripled. While it is true that clerical/secretarial and service employment (stereotypically "female" occupations) occupied nearly 40% of the working women at release, school/training positions, semi-professional occupations and skilled and semi-skilled trades employed nearly 30% of the working women. This indicates that a notable proportion of WCC residents are entering more non-traditional, higher-paying jobs or related

¹³

See Appendix "J" for a definition of the occupational classifications used in this report.

Occupation:	<u>Entry</u>		Percent Change:	<u>Release</u>	
	No.	%		No.	%
Unemployed	96	(58.1)	-62.5	36	(25.5)
Clerical/secretarial	14	(9.9)	+85.7	26	(18.4)
Service	13	(9.2)	+130.7	30	(21.3)
School/Training*	5	(3.5)	+380.0	24	(17.0)
Semi-professional	3	(2.1)	+133.3	7	(5.0)
Skilled trade	2	(1.4)	+150.0	5	(3.5)
Managerial	4	(2.8)		3	(2.1)
Professional	1	(0.7)		2	(1.4)
Semi-skilled trade	-	-		5	(3.5)
Tailoring	2	(1.4)		1	(0.7)
Entertainment	1	(0.7)		1	(0.7)
Unskilled	-	-		<u>1</u>	<u>(0.7)</u>
TOTAL	141	(99.8)**		141	(99.8)**

*Includes: Entry - office skills (2); liberal arts major (2); micrographics (1). Release: liberal arts major (6); office skills (4); nursing (2); cosmetology/barbering (2); micrographics (3); culinary arts (1); auto mechanics (1); welding (1); drafting (1); graphic arts (1).

**Percentages do not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Figure 4.5 : Nature of Employment Held by Incoming and Exiting WCC Residents.

training positions. It should be noted that these figures relate only to the points of program entry and release; they do not reflect the 11 cases when women obtained jobs during their residency, quit prior to release and were unemployed when they left the WCC.

Figure 4.6 compares the employment profile for April 1975 through December 1976 with January 1977 through June 1978. As previously noted, during this latter time period the WCC changed the focus of the program's vocational component for increased effectiveness. A major thrust was to encourage women to enter school or training positions which offered advancement possibilities. This effort was apparently successful, since the proportion of residents occupied in school and/or training positions in 1977/June 1978 nearly doubled compared to the earlier period.

Twenty-five percent of the WCC residents were unemployed when they left the program (reference Figure 4.5).¹⁴ This seems to be a relatively high proportion in view of the emphasis the program places on employment/training. Closer examination, however, reveals explanatory factors in these cases: 53% of these women were in-program failures (absconded or returned to jail); 33% had obtained employment during residency but chose to terminate their jobs prior to release; and the remaining 14% were women who were unemployed for various reasons, usually due to a decision to be a homemaker after leaving the program.

Levels of employment

At the time of WCC entry, 41% of the employed women were earning a monthly salary of \$450 or less and only 12% were earning \$800 or more (reference Figure 4.7).

¹⁴

It is interesting to note that between June 30, 1971, and July 1, 1973, approximately 24% of the women who participated in the Work-Training Release Program at Purdy were either fired from their jobs, suspended from their training positions or removed from the program due to escape or a demonstrated inability to adjust to program responsibilities. This percentage could be considered comparable in some respects to the group of unemployed Center residents (25.5%).

Occupation:	April 1975 through 1976		1977 through June 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%
Unemployed	18	(31.0)	18	(21.7)
Clerical/secretarial	12	(20.7)	16	(19.3)
Service	12	(20.7)	15	(18.1)
School/training	7	(12.1)	17	(20.5)
Semi-professional	3	(5.2)	6	(7.2)
Skilled Trade	1	(1.7)	2	(2.4)
Managerial	3	(5.2)	-	-
Professional	-	-	2	(2.4)
Semi-skilled Trade	-	-	6	(7.2)
Tailoring	1	(1.7)	-	-
Entertainment	1	(1.7)	-	-
Unskilled	-	-	1	(1.2)
TOTAL	58	(100.0)	83	(100.0)

Figure 4.6: Nature of Employment Held by Exiting WCC Residents; a Comparison Over Time.

TABLE I

Actual Monthly Salary Levels
for Employed WCC Residents ^a

Monthly Salaries:	<u>Entry</u>		<u>Release</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%
Level 1 (\$800 & over)	4	11.8	9	11.5
Level 2 (\$650 - \$799)	2	5.9	13	16.7
Level 3 (\$520 - \$649)	10	29.4	22	<u>28.2</u>
Level 4 (\$451 - \$519)	4	11.8	12	15.4
Level 5 (\$450 & under)	<u>14</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>28.2</u>
TOTAL	34	100.1 ^b	78 ^c	100.0

Not Reported: 11 cases (entry); 2 (release).

^aThis table includes full-time equivalent salaries for part-time positions to better portray the current earning potential of the part-time workers (N=0 at entry and 6 at release).

^bExcluding one woman receiving commissions.

^cPercentage total does not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

(continued)

Figure 4.7: Income Statistics for WCC Residents Employed and in Training.

TABLE II

Projected Monthly Salary Levels for WCC Residents
in School/Training at Time of WCC Release*

Projected Levels:	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Level 1 (\$800 & over)	14	58.3
Level 2 (\$650 - \$799)	6	25.0
Level 3 (\$520 - \$649)	2	8.3
Level 4 (\$451 - \$519)	2	8.3
Level 5 (\$450 & under)	-	-
TOTAL	24	99.9**

*Source for projections: Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1978.

**Percentage total does not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE III

Mean Monthly Salaries
of Employed WCC Residents

Employed full-time:

Entry (N=31): \$541.47
Range: \$250 - \$1,209

Release (N=65): \$583.14
Range: \$320 - \$1,209

Employed Part-time:

Entry (N=0)

Release (N=6): \$267.73
Range: \$200 - \$372

For part-time workers, the mean full-time equivalent monthly salary was \$397.25; range \$380 - \$778.50

Figure 4.7: Income Statistics for WCC Residents Employed and in Training (continued).

Table 1). At release, a higher proportion of residents were earning salaries in the upper levels. Over half (56.4%) of the exiting residents were receiving salaries corresponding to level 3 or higher (at least \$520/month), compared to 47.1% of the incoming residents.

More than three-quarters of the WCC residents who were involved in academic or vocational training programs when they were released from the WCC could expect to earn monthly salaries of at least \$650 (reference Figure 4.7, Table 2). This indicates the importance of skill acquisition for WCC residents to enable their movement into more lucrative employment.

The mean monthly salary of exiting residents employed full-time (reference Figure 4.7, Table 3) was slightly higher than that for entering residents, but was still low in view of the fact that the majority of the residents had children to support. The concentration of women in the clerical and service occupations, which tend to be low-salaried, is a major reason for the relatively low average.

WCC assistance in employment securement

A total of 74 women who were unemployed at entry obtained jobs or training positions during WCC residency (not necessarily held at release). According to program records and reports from residents, 68% of these opportunities were gained primarily through the WCC's efforts and resources.

For women unemployed at the time of WCC entry who later became employed, the length of time that lapsed prior to their first employment was as follows:

Less than one week	24%
Eight days - two weeks	26%
15 days - one month	32%
Over one month	18%

Half of the unemployed residents began working less than two weeks after their program admission. This is noteworthy in view of the difficulties frequently involved in the search for employment such as limited job opportunities, skill deficiencies and the reluctance of some employers to hire convicted felons.

Vocational movement during residency

Nearly half of the residents (44.3%) were employed in more than one job while at the WCC. The mean number of jobs for all residents was 1.6 (range: 0-6). Over half (67.0%) of the employment positions were held for one month or less. In many of these cases the jobs were of a temporary nature or the women quit to obtain better employment.

Interim employment involving jobs held and terminated by WCC residents prior to their release was concentrated in the lower salary levels. The apparent purpose of interim employment was to meet the residents' immediate needs until they could locate better jobs, since the percentage of women who were in the higher levels when they left the program was substantially higher: 41.2% of the residents at release earned at least \$650/month compared to only 5.0% of the women during residency.

Income and support statistics

As previously noted, the average monthly income for the residents employed full-time at the time of program release was approximately \$583, with a low of \$320 and a high of \$1209.¹⁵ This average salary is inadequate to enable all employed

15

It is important to note that this average monthly income excludes the projected salaries for the WCC residents in school or training when they were released from the program.

residents to support themselves and their dependents, although more women are able to do so when they leave the WCC than when they enter.

At program admission 32% of the residents were supporting themselves through their employment. At release the number of self-supporting women had increased to 70% of the total (six residents were employed part-time and required additional means of support). Residents were responsible for a total of 169 dependents. At the point of entry, 15% of this number were being supported through the women's employment; at release from the WCC, 40% were so supported.

These statistics indicate that even though the majority of residents become self-supporting during residency, they are still able to support less than half of their dependents. This again underlines the importance of the WCC's efforts to facilitate the residents' access to employment which is both personally and financially rewarding.

Prior vocational history of WCC residents

Most WCC residents (73.7%) had received no vocational training prior to program entry (reference Figure 4.8). Trained residents were skilled mainly in clerical/secretarial occupations, cosmetology or nursing.

A cross-tabulation of the type of prior vocational training with the type of employment longest-held by WCC residents (reference Figure 4.9) shows that the majority of women were employed in their training occupation with exception of those trained in skilled or semi-skilled occupations. Predictably, women with no training were concentrated in clerical/sales and service occupations, typically "women's jobs" that often do not have skill prerequisites. These results agree with

Occupation	No.	%
None	101	73.7
Clerical/Secretarial	12	8.8
Cosmetology	6	4.4
Licensed Practical Nursing	5	3.6
Nurse's Aide	2	1.5
Modeling	2	1.5
Fashion Merchandising	1	0.7
Food Services	1	0.7
Auto Body	1	0.7
Culinary Arts	1	0.7
Real Estate Sales	1	0.7
Barbering	1	0.7
Social Work	1	0.7
Customer Service	1	0.7
Metal Working	<u>1</u>	<u>0.7</u>
TOTAL	136	99.8*

Not Reported: 4.

*Percentage total does not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

Figure 4.8: WCC Residents: Prior Vocational Training.

Longest Employment (%)

	Professional/ Semi-Professional	Clerical/ Sales	Service	Skilled/ Semi- skilled	Other*	None	Total No.	%
Professional/ Semi-professional	55.6	33.3	-	-	-	11.1	9	100.0
Clerical/Sales	-	71.4	7.1	14.4	-	7.1	14	100.0
Service	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	5	100.0
Skilled/ Semi-skilled	-	14.3	42.8	28.6	-	14.3	7	100.0
Other**	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
None	5.1	38.4	35.3	6.1	4.0	11.1	99	100.0
TOTAL	7.3 (N=10)	39.7 (N=54)	32.4 (N=44)	7.4 (N=10)	2.9 (N=4)	10.3 (N=14)	136	100.0

*Entertainment (singer, dancer); and, unskilled factory work.

**Modeling.

Not Reported: 5.

Figure 4.9: Prior Vocational Training by Longest Employment (WCC Residents).

a national study of incarcerated women which found a relationship between the subjects' training occupations and their perceived "best jobs". The most frequent type of employment related to clerical, personal services, semi-skilled or unskilled occupations (Glick, 1976).

The type of employment longest held by WCC residents was linked with their educational level (reference Figure 4.10). Women with less than a high school education tended to be employed most often in service occupations and, to a lesser extent, in clerical/sales. This concentration was reversed for high school graduates who perhaps preferred the white-collar orientation of many clerical/sales jobs to service occupations which tend to be considered more blue-collar. Glick (1976) also found that incarcerated women who failed to finish high school were most likely to have been blue-collar or service employees, whereas those who had graduated were most frequently in the clerical field.

As the following table shows, residents who possessed vocational skills were somewhat more likely to leave the WCC with a job than those who were unskilled; and women with no prior training were twice as likely to be unemployed. Although this shows a tendency for prior vocational training to be correlated with employment, the relationship was not statistically significant. (Table is found on page 70).

Longest Employment (%)

Educational Level (%)	Professional/ Semi-professional	Clerical/ Sales	Service	Skilled Semi-skilled	Other*	None	TOTAL	
							No.	%
Less than Grade 12	5.4	26.8	42.8	5.4	7.1	12.5	56	100.00
High School Grad. or Higher	7.6	47.5	27.5	8.7	1.2	7.5	80	100.0
TOTAL	6.6 (N=9)	39.0 (N=53)	33.8 (N=46)	7.4 (N=10)	3.7 (N=5)	9.5 (N=13)	136	100.0

*Entertainment (singer, dancer); and, unskilled factory occupations.

Not Reported: 5.

Figure 4.10: Longest Employment by Educational Level (WCC Residents).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF OUTGOING WCC RESIDENTS
BY PRIOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

	Employed		Unemployed		Totals	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Prior Training	29	85.3	5	14.7	34	100.0
No Prior Training	74	70.5	31	29.5	105	100.0
Totals	103	74.1	36	25.9	139*	100.0

*Not Reported: 2

Chi-square = 3.653; df = 1; not significant.

Residents' occupational preferences

Incoming residents identify in their research questionnaires the type of employment they most desire. The results are listed in Figure 4.11. Many of the women (94) did not respond to the question or had no opinion on the subject. Of those who did, half desired clerical/secretarial or service occupations, predictably enough in view of the female socialization which stresses these occupations.

Interestingly, the WCC residents express lower aspirations than incarcerated women as a whole. Both groups indicate a similar preference for clerical employment: 20.7% nationally (Glick, 1977) compared to 28.8% WCC. The national sample, however, desired professional or semi-professional occupations in 35.8% of the cases, compared to only 9.1% of the WCC residents. Proportionately twice as many WCC residents chose service occupations (24.2% compared to 12.4% nationally).

Although the majority of WCC respondents desired clerical or service positions, nearly 20% of the women preferred employment in the semi-professional field, or skilled or semi-skilled trades. This supports the need for the WCC vocational component to continue the current emphasis upon job development in the non-traditional, higher-paying fields.

<u>Category</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Clerical/secretarial (General secretarial; cashier; bookkeeper)	19	28.8
Service (Waitress; cook; nurse's aide; laundry aide; teacher's aide; bartender; counselor; human services; public relations; child care aide; cosmetologist)	16	24.2
Semi-professional (Key punch, nursing, dental assistant)	6	9.1
Skilled trade (Meatwrapper; mechanic; graphic artist; construction; welding)	5	7.6
Sales	4	6.1
Fashion/Modeling	2	3.0
Communications (News Media)	1	1.5
Semi-skilled Trade (Lab technician)	1	1.5
Other: School/training (4) Medical field (2) Non-traditional job (1) Music-related (1) "Anything that pays well" (1) Homemaker (1)	<u>12</u>	<u>18.2</u>
TOTALS	66	100.0

*Not reported or no opinion: 94.

Figure 4.11: Nature of Employment Desired by Incoming WCC Residents.

4.5 Access to Community Resources

Community resources provide a variety of services which can meet the needs of female offenders. Potential clients often fail to utilize these resources due to a lack of awareness of their existence or frustration caused by past experiences with bureaucratic "red tape". WCC staff seek to facilitate resource utilization by informing residents as to service availability, following through on referrals and acting as advocates for the women when necessary to ensure service delivery.

The effort to establish relationships between WCC residents and community service agencies is based on the idea that such community ties will lessen the tendency of residents to become dependent on the WCC, thereby easing the post-release adjustment period. The community relationships formed during residency will ideally continue to provide an ongoing support base for the women.

The WCC Program and Planning Coordinator acts as the liaison between community agencies and the WCC. S/he is responsible for maintaining a current reference file of available services. This file lists relevant information such as nature of service, restrictions, fees (if any) and specific contact people. S/he meets regularly with agency representatives to establish smooth communication channels and cooperative relationships. This community contact has increased service availability to WCC residents in some cases and has helped service staff to better understand the problems and needs of WCC residents.

A comparison of service resources utilized by WCC residents pre- and post-residency shows that the WCC fulfilled its objective to facilitate the residents' access to service resources. The number of resources utilized by the WCC population during

residency increased 142.5% over the number utilized during the two years prior to WCC entry.¹⁶ The mean number of resources utilized prior to WCC entry was 1.48; during residency, 3.60 (range 0-13).

Service resource referrals were categorized to determine what types of resources were used most often by residents. The following table lists the percentage of referrals relative to each service category and different time periods:

Nature of service referral:	1976(%)	1977(%)	1978(%)	1976-Jun 1978 (%)
Employment/Educational/Vocational	52	52	34	49
Mental Health	15	17	24	17
Medical	14	9	16	13
Drug/Alcohol	9	8	10	8
Financial	7	7	1	6
Other*	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>
Totals	100	100	100	100

*This category includes legal services, community service agencies contacted for volunteer work, child care, housing, family planning, recreation and clothing.

As indicated, referrals to vocational-related resources were stable over 1976-77, but declined proportionately in the first half of 1978; while referrals to mental health resources reflect an opposite trend.

Clearly, service quality is a separate subject from quantity of referrals. The question of service quality is beyond the purview of this evaluation; however, available data do indicate that the referrals are at least appropriate to meet the self-stated needs of residents. Incoming WCC residents most frequently cite

¹⁶

Number of cases totaled 125; data were not reported for 16 women. Total number of resources utilized pre-entry: 186; during residency: 451.

employment and vocational skills and help with personal problems as their most pressing needs; similarly, the majority of referrals were for vocational/related and mental health services. Exiting WCC residents identify "help with personal problems", "better direction to my life" and "more self-respect" as the major benefits gained from WCC program participation. Predictably, this suggests the relative difficulty involved in meeting the residents' vocational needs even when the most frequent type of referral is vocational in nature and WCC vocational counseling is provided in addition to community assistance.

The WCC's efforts in the area of community resources have changed direction in some respects since the program's inception. Prior to August 1976, the WCC employed the services of a psychology intern to counsel with residents on a regular basis within the facility. This arrangement was terminated due to the noted tendency of residents to develop excessive dependence on the intern instead of initiating relationships with community mental health professionals which could be continued after release. Since the termination of the psychology intern, a portion of the WCC program budget is reserved to pay consulting psychiatrist fees in cases when a resident requires special attention.

4.6 Family Relationships

The WCC program rationale incorporates the assumption that family relationships are important to the female offender. It is generally believed that stable family ties positively affect the rehabilitation of offenders. For various reasons discussed previously in this report, however, the objective to "maintain family ties" does not necessarily apply equally to all residents.

Maintenance of family ties is not generally a high priority objective in terms of active staff effort; an apparently appropriate degree of emphasis. Individual women whose central problems are family-related will naturally require staff time and effort in this regard; overall, however, it is left to the residents' initiative to experience family contact as much or as little as desired. The WCC provides numerous opportunities to continue family relationships: visits to the facility and escorted outings with relatives are encouraged and children may also live with their mothers at the WCC.¹⁷

For evaluation purposes, the extent of "family tie maintenance" is indicated by the number of residents who have family members as visitors and/or sponsors; the number of mothers who bring their children into the facility to live or visit; and the living arrangements of the women pre- and post-residency. It is important to note that this operational definition of family tie maintenance is not inclusive of all family contact, since some residents may lack familial visitors or sponsors but still experience contact during their outings from the WCC. Such contacts are not reported here due to practical difficulties involved in data collection.

The following findings are descriptive of WCC residents only due to a lack of comparative data for incarcerated women. The population of WCC residents is composed of those women who were released from the program between January 1976 and June 30, 1978 (N=124). Data for the 23 residents released prior to 1976 were unavailable.

17

The WCC has liberal visiting hours with several lounge areas reserved for residents and their visitors. Visiting is allowed between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on weekdays and 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. on weekends.

Family contact with WCC residents

The majority of women had family members who visited and/or served as sponsors for escorted outings from the facility. Relatives acted as sponsors for 74.2% of the residents (n=92). Parents most frequently sponsored residents, followed by siblings, secondary relatives, spouses and adult offspring. As only a minority of women were married, the number of spouses who were sponsors was correspondingly small.

Family members visited 62.1% (N=77) of the residents during their terms at the WCC. Those residents without familial visitors or sponsors often depended on friends for companionship and support. Approximately 80% of the women had friends who visited them or sponsored them on outings.

Several outgoing residents provided feedback on their follow-up questionnaires regarding the effect of WCC residency on relationships with family and significant others. These women indicated that a better understanding of self improved their relationships with others. In the women's own words:

- . "Now I know myself, which makes it easier to know others."
- . "It helped me to be more open and able to accept people as they are!"
- . "I believe being at the Center has helped to bring me closer to my parents and friends."
- . "It gave us time to relate on a different level."
- . "It helped me to see that everyone is not out to use you."

Relationships with children

Over half (67.7%) of the outgoing residents had children less than age 19. Of these women, 84.5% visited with their children at the Center, either on a daytime or overnight basis. Non-visitation in the remaining cases was usually due to the children's geographic distance from the WCC which posed transportation difficulties.

A unique feature of the Women's Community Center is the opportunity for residents to have their children live with them at the facility. In addition to their regular \$5.00/day room and board charge, residents are charged \$1.00/weekday for children less than age 4 and \$2.00/weekday for older children (weekends are not charged).

In view of considerable attention which has been given to the plight of female offenders with children (Velinesis, 1975; Palmer, 1973), it is somewhat surprising that relatively few women brought their children with them to live at the WCC: only 15 women of the 84 residents with dependent children chose this option. The number of children who lived at the WCC did increase each year from three women with a total of three children in calendar year 1976, to five women with six children in 1977, to seven women with ten children during the first semester of 1978. When actually faced with the opportunity to live with their children while serving out their sentences at the WCC, however, most of the women decided against this option.

Reasons for temporary placements of children outside of the WCC were stated as follows: reluctance to remove children from their current residence with relatives or foster parents, especially when it would involve a school change; the resident's perception that she needed to concentrate on work, school and the resolution of personal problems while at the WCC, without the additional demands of her children; the belief that children need a more adequate play provision than is available at the WCC; and an inadequate financial situation to provide full-time support to children on a live-in basis. Residents who for one of the above reasons were unable to have their children with them full-time, frequently had them for weekend visits and thus maintained a close relationship.

Children who did not live with their mothers at the WCC usually lived with relatives or, less frequently, were placed in temporary foster care. The state had legal custody of several children who had been committed to juvenile correctional agencies.

Approximately half of the outgoing residents (n=64) completed the follow-up questionnaire (reference Appendix "F").¹⁸ All of the dependent children who lived with these women prior to their WCC entry resumed their living situations after release and three women regained custody of their children upon program completion. This suggests that WCC residents did continue or perhaps in several cases strengthened relations with their children during program participation.

Parental skill counseling

The original WCC program objective concerning family relationships states that the program will "provide the opportunity for mothers to learn effective parenting skills." Preliminary evaluation findings noted that the demand for parenting assistance was very low among residents and motivation to attend parental skills counseling sessions offered to residents was similarly low. This led WCC staff to re-examine the assumption inherent in the program objective that female offenders in general need instruction in parenting. Residents are now dealt with on a more individual basis.

Since this reassessment of the most effective WCC approach to parental assistance, referrals to community agencies specializing in family counseling increased

¹⁸

The unanticipated exit of residents who abscond and/or are returned to jail results in a low rate of questionnaire returns from these women, in spite of subsequent collection attempts. Since most of the respondents (87.5%) successfully completed the program, the feedback provided in the follow-up questionnaires may be somewhat biased in favor of the program.

and parental effectiveness training sessions continued to be offered on a periodic basis to interested WCC residents. The number of mothers attending these sessions has risen significantly over time. Upon their release from the program, several women specifically credited the WCC with improving their parenting skills.

PROGRAM OUTCOME ANALYSIS

Releases from the Women's Community Center occur according to one of three possible outcomes: successful completion; return to jail as a program failure; or by absconding (reference Figure 3.1). To determine whether certain client characteristics are related to program outcome, various factors such as age, race, sentence length, etc. were cross-tabulated with program outcome and tested for statistically significant relationships. Six of the 15 characteristics tested were found to be related to program success or failure at a statistically significant level: sentence length to WCC; Juvenile Court contact; employment status at entry and release; program phase attained; and number of incident reports incurred during residency.

Although the remaining nine characteristics were not significantly correlated with program outcome, the percentage distributions are suggestive of some meaningful relationships discussed below. It is important to emphasize that these findings are not conclusive or predictive of an individual resident's program success or failure.

Program outcome profiles

Certain characteristics were linked with program success or failure to a greater extent than others. Only those characteristics which were represented disproportionately in the three groups of women, by a magnitude of approximately 10% or more, are noted in the following profiles.

If a woman had the following characteristics, she was more likely than other women to successfully complete the program:

- . Over age 25
- . High school graduate
- . Sentence length to WCC of six months or less
- . No court contact as a juvenile
- . Less than two prior felony arrests
- . Employed at the points of program entry and release
- . Possession of three or more sponsors while in the program
- . Minimum attainment of program phase three
- . No incident reports received during WCC residency

Women who had these characteristics were the most likely to be returned to jail as a program failure:

- . Educational level of grade 11 or less
- . Current conviction for a drug offense or crime against the person
- . Juvenile Court contact
- . Attainment of program phase one
- . Two or more incident reports received during WCC residency

Residents with the following characteristics were more likely than others to abscond:

- . Age of 25 or less
- . Unmarried (single, divorced, separated or widowed)
- . Sentence length to WCC of seven months or more
- . Property offender
- . Juvenile Court contact
- . Unemployed at the points of program entry and release
- . Possession of less than three sponsors
- . Attainment of program phase one
- . Two or more incident reports received during WCC residency

Summarized findings

Appendix "J" contains the tables relative to the following discussion.

RACE: The percentage distributions of white and non-white residents across the three groups were very similar. A slightly higher percentage of non-white

residents absconded (22.0% compared to 17.1% of white residents), but generally race was unrelated to program completion or failure.

AGE: Younger residents tended to abscond more frequently than older ones.

Proportionately more than twice as many residents age 20 or less absconded relative to the over 25 age group (27.3% compared to 11.1%). Residents over age 25 also successfully completed the program more often than younger women: 70.8% of the women in the former age group completed, compared to 48.9% of women aged 21-25, and 54.5% of the residents aged 20 or less.

MARITAL STATUS: Married and unmarried women (e.g. never married, divorced, separated or widowed) were virtually equally likely to successfully complete the program (65.2% and 60.2% respectively). A higher proportion of the married residents were returned to jail (30.4%) than those who were unmarried (17.8%); conversely, only 4.4% of the married women absconded compared to 22.0% of the unmarried ones.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: A greater proportion of residents with a minimum of a high school education were successful (68.2%) than those who failed to finish high school (51.7%). A lower percentage of high school graduates absconded (15.9% compared to 22.4% for those who completed grade 11 or less); or were returned to jail (15.9% compared to 25.9%).

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS: The number of dependents a resident had made essentially no difference as to her propensity to succeed or fail in the program. Women with one or more dependents were slightly less likely to complete (59.9% compared to 63.2% for those with no dependents) and were slightly more likely to be returned to jail (23.8% compared to 14.0%). On the other hand, residents with no dependents

were somewhat more likely to abscond (22.8% compared to 16.7% of those with one or more), which is possibly a function of their younger age.

SENTENCE LENGTH TO WCC: Sentence length was significantly related to program outcome. Women with sentences of six months or less to the WCC were more likely to be successful than those with longer sentences (70.1% compared to 53.5%). Residents with the longer sentences showed a stronger tendency to abscond (29.6% compared to those with shorter sentences: 9.0%). Residents who were returned to jail reflect a different pattern: those with shorter sentences were more likely to fail than those with sentences of over six months (20.9% compared to 16.9%).

CURRENT OFFENSE: Offense was not a factor in the residents' propensity for successful completion. Proportionately more drug and person offenders, however, were returned to jail (26.5% compared to 16.3% of the property offenders) and the proportion of property offenders who absconded (23.2%) was roughly twice that of drug or person offenders (12.9% and 11.1% respectively).

JUVENILE COURT CONTACT: This factor showed a statistically significant relationship to program outcome. Prior Juvenile Court contact was positively related to program failure and negatively related to program success; thus, residents having no court contact as a juvenile were more likely to be successful (73.1%) than those having contact (48.8%). It is interesting that proportionately twice as many residents who experienced Juvenile Court contact absconded compared to those without contact (25.6% and 12.8%), and were returned to jail (25.6% and 14.1%).

PRIOR FELONY RECORD: Prior criminal record, indicated by felony arrests and convictions, was not a significant factor in program outcome. Residents with no or one prior felony arrests were slightly more likely to successfully complete than their counterparts with two or more felony arrests and convictions (for arrests, 61.4% of those with no arrests completed and 73.1% of those with one arrest; compared to 52.9% of those women having two or more prior arrests). For arrests, the dividing line between the likelihood of success and failure appeared to be at two or more previous arrests rather than at one. No such pattern is reflected for convictions, however, which is virtually unrelated to program outcome.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT PROGRAM ENTRY: This client characteristic was significantly related to program outcome. Residents who were employed when they entered the program had a higher likelihood of completing the program than those who were unemployed (70.8% compared to 55.9%). A similar percentage of employed and unemployed residents were returned to jail (22.9% and 18.3%); however, only one employed resident absconded for every four who were unemployed when they entered the program (6.3% compared to 25.8%).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT PROGRAM RELEASE: Nearly half of the residents who were unemployed when they left the program had successfully completed (45.0%) and the remaining half were approximately equally divided between returns to jail and absconders (22.5% and 18.8%). Proportionately more than twice as many unemployed residents absconded as employed women (32.5% and 13.9%). As with employment status at entry, this factor showed a statistically significant relationship to program success or failure.

NUMBER OF INCIDENT REPORTS INCURRED DURING WCC RESIDENCY: Predictably, this client characteristic was significantly correlated with program outcome. The great majority of residents with no incident reports successfully completed (78.8%). As residents accumulated reports, their likelihood of completing diminished, although half of the residents with two reports or more still completed. Residents with one incident report who failed the program were more likely to abscond (15.8%) than to be returned to jail (5.3%), whereas this is reversed for those with at least two (22.7% absconded compared to 27.3% who were returned to jail).

NUMBER OF SPONSORS DURING WCC RESIDENCY: Residents with three or more sponsors were somewhat more likely to complete the program than those with fewer sponsors (66.6% compared to 54.3% for those with two sponsors and 53.6% with one or none). It is obvious that the longer a resident is in the program the more time she has to obtain sponsors, so this finding is to some extent a function of time spent in the program.

PROGRAM PHASE ATTAINED: A strong statistically significant relationship exists between phase attained and program outcome; the women in the lower phases more frequently failed with the opposite true for women in the higher phases. Only 11.5% of the women in phase one successfully completed, compared to 47% of those in phase two and 83.1% of those in at least phase three. Conversely, failed residents were concentrated in the lower phases. This is clearly an artifact of program operation; women were removed because they could not progress in the program and were, therefore, still in the lower phases when they terminated; or they absconded soon after their program entry while still in the lower phases.

Implications of program outcome analysis

Relationships existing between client characteristics and program outcome have direct implications for program operation. Those relationships which, to a statistically significant degree, indicate that prospective residents with certain qualities will be more likely than others to succeed or fail in the program, suggest considerations relevant to the screening process.

It would be unfair to assume that applicants possessing certain characteristics which were linked with program failure will fail and, therefore, should not be admitted. The data base is too limited to support such action and the individuality of all applicants and residents cannot be ignored.

The results of the program outcome analysis may be most appropriately applied in "borderline" cases when applicants are risky but still possible admissions.

To aid in the decision, program staff could supplement the screening criteria and their intuitive feelings with consideration of the following factors, all of which have been found to be significantly related to program success or failure.

If the applicant has all of the negative qualities perhaps she represents too great a risk to be admitted although intuitive judgements, the importance of which cannot be underestimated, might suggest otherwise.

- . Juvenile court contact: if the applicant had contact with the court as a juvenile, she might be more likely to fail the program than if she had none.
- . Current employment status: Is the applicant employed? If so, she has a better chance to succeed in the program.
- . Sentence length to WCC: A relatively short sentence (six months or less) increases the likelihood of program success. (This factor may not be relevant to the WCC screening process since most applicants have not yet been sentenced for their crimes.)

Program staff might also reference the "program outcome profiles" provided earlier for additional information regarding an applicant's likelihood for program success or failure. Again, these data do not represent rigid guidelines, but rather only suggest propensities for a certain program outcome given a certain characteristic.

Perhaps the most striking finding of all is the large number of client characteristics which were not significantly related (statistically) to program outcome. This lends support to the WCC philosophy which emphasizes the individuality of female offenders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are directed to criminal justice decision-makers and personnel of the Women's Community Center.

Recommendation #1

In view of the documented ability of the Women's Community Center to operate more cost-effectively than Purdy Treatment Center, with apparently no greater recidivism risk, criminal justice planners and decision-makers might consider the possible development of similar projects in other areas of Washington State.

National crime statistics reflect a steady increase in the female crime rate over the past decade. In Washington State, commitments to Purdy Treatment Center have climbed. During FY 1977-78, the average daily population at Purdy exceeded the facility's operating capacity by 32 women. A continuing increase in the magnitude and diversity of female crime in the state is expected in the foreseeable future. This situation requires comprehensive criminal justice planning for the development of appropriate correctional options.

The Women's Community Center has shown itself to be a viable sentencing alternative to incarceration for female offenders. The documented cost-effectiveness of the project is attractive from a taxpayer's perspective and the recidivism results indicate that the WCC is no less effective than Purdy in the prevention of recidivism.

WCC residents are provided with many opportunities and resources in the community that are not available to women in prison. The definitive WCC program structure

fosters the residents' accountability to themselves and society and helps to thwart the self-defeating institutional dependency which prison inmates can develop.

The close supervision and careful screening of residents minimize the risk which the Women's Community Center, as a community-based correctional program, inherently poses to society and enhance the project's acceptability to the community. Numerous individuals and citizen groups have supported the concept and existence of the WCC and resistance to the program has been virtually non-existent. The urban location of the facility as opposed to a residential setting has most likely been a significant factor in this lack of community resistance.

Although this report concerns female offenders, real possibilities would also seem to exist for the development of similar projects for male offenders. Such projects would provide community-based alternatives to the "mini-prison" concept and could help to alleviate the pressures on prison space which have reached crisis proportions.

Criminal justice planners who are interested in examining the feasibility of implementing additional projects modeled after the Women's Community Center would need to address a number of issues and concerns, including the following:

- Definition of project objectives/goals, procedures and target population; and assessment of regional need for project. The screening criteria and design of the WCC would need to be revised to correspond to the project's specific target population. Projects modeled after the WCC could be developed for male offenders, female offenders from other counties not served by the WCC and offenders sharing special problems such as drug dependencies. If a sufficient pool of project participants could not be provided by one county alone, the project could serve a group of counties.

- Location of project. Another project may choose to locate in a residential area rather than in a business district. The integration of residents into the community, however, clearly requires that the project be located near to community resources, activities and opportunities. This has been an important feature of the WCC and is clearly essential for any similar project.
- Public relations. Prior to the inception of the Women's Community Center, there was a widespread effort to gain the support of local community groups and public relations has continued to be a priority concern. The experience of the WCC shows that a comprehensive public relations strategy is required for the survival and effectiveness of a community-based correctional project. This would be especially important if the project was located in a residential district.
- Staff training. Project success or failure is highly dependent upon effective, competent staff who understand and agree with the project's objectives and underlying philosophy. A project could be patterned after the WCC yet fail to accomplish positive results due to a different staff orientation to residents.
- Provision for project evaluation. Project research and evaluation is critical for a number of reasons. The project can be continually improved as a result of evaluation feedback; decision-makers are provided with a sound basis for making policy decisions regarding the project; the "state of the art" in criminal justice is furthered; and taxpayers can be provided with evidence of the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of projects supported by public funds.

Recommendation #2

The WCC, as a diversion program, needs to resist the tendency to admit applicants who do not fall within the target population.

Not infrequently, criminal justice projects stray from their original purpose and broaden their screening criteria to such a degree that specificity and effectiveness are sacrificed. The Women's Community Center is far from this point, but care should be exercised to ensure that this situation does not develop.

The concern stems from the admission of seven residents into the program who entered after prison commitment or intensive parole or work-release from Purdy and were, therefore, not truly diverted. For these women, the WCC was an alternative to prison in that they probably would not have been paroled if the WCC had not

accepted them into the program; but they did not meet the stipulation that the WCC will serve only women who would otherwise have been sentenced to Purdy if the program had not been available.

Recommendation #3

Continued efforts are necessary to maximize the effectiveness of the vocational component in meeting the needs of residents for productive employment and vocational training.

This recommendation is not intended to infer that the WCC has been deficient in responding to residents' vocational needs. The approach adopted by WCC staff, after preliminary evaluation results indicated the need for more comprehensive vocational counseling, facilitated marked increases in the number of residents enrolled in training programs and employed in non-traditional occupations.

Rather, this recommendation is meant to emphasize the importance of this program component and the need to continually renew and expand contacts with the business community which will benefit residents. Numerous obstacles exist which make vocational development a frustrating and slow endeavor which cannot result in dramatic changes for residents. Still, if the WCC vocational component continues in its present direction, the number of residents who leave the program productively employed or involved in training which will enable them to support themselves and their children will very likely continue to increase.

Recommendation #4

Consideration could be given to strengthening the role of the WCC in assisting residents with adjustment problems experienced after release from the program.

WCC staff actively discourage residents from developing an excessive dependency on the program. In spite of this, it is reasonable to expect that residents will experience a certain degree of dependency upon the program to help them resolve their problems.

Some residents may feel insecure when they leave the WCC to resume living alone or with friends or family. Their probation/parole officer will continue to be available to them for assistance and if they have established a relationship with a community mental health agency, they will also have this support. Still, in cases where residents indicate the desire or need for continued contact with the WCC counselor, that counselor could extend herself in this regard.

Currently a pre-release plan is prepared for each resident. It may be beneficial for the WCC to take this one step further and follow this plan through to a greater extent.

Recommendation #5

The Women's Community Center could better meet the needs of residents' children if certain minor renovations of the facility were accomplished.

A number of residents stated that they did not have their children live with them at the WCC or visit as often as they would have liked because of a deficient play area in the facility. The WCC is limited in this regard by its urban location and physical space, although a playroom is provided for residents' children and a city park is located within walking distance from the facility. The playroom, although large, is sparsely furnished and has very few toys available for the children. Perhaps the efforts of volunteers who inquire about helping WCC residents

could be channeled into the improvement of the play area. Second-hand furniture, toys and games could be collected and repaired and the playroom could be made more physically attractive. This contribution would be a visible sign of the community's concern for WCC residents and their children.

APPENDIX "A"

Women's Community Center

Graduated Responsibility System:

Program Outline

Orientation - Black-Out - 72 hours

1. Clients must remain in the confines of the Women's Community Center.
2. No visitors.
3. Each new resident is temporarily assigned a staff member for orientation.
4. The client must familiarize herself with policies governing WCC.

Phase I - minimum 2 weeks

1. Clients are permitted to sign out to a specific location within the building between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.
2. Clients may have visitors between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. Weekend hours are 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Visitors must sign the Visitor's List and must check in with the on-duty staff.
3. The individual's counselor will accept completed sponsor applications and will temporarily approve one for immediate outing purposes.
4. Clients can receive up to \$20 per week for incidental money as individual accounts allow.
5. Clients can leave WCC in the company of a staff member or in the company of a sponsor who has been approved by the counselor and as pre-arranged with their counselor, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. There is a maximum of 8 hours social outing time allowed, with each outing not to exceed four hours.
6. Clients must attend a weekly Center meeting unless excused by the director.
7. A job or training program must be secured in order to advance to Phase II.

Phase II - minimum 3 weeks

1. Clients are permitted to sign out to a specific location in the building between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily.
2. Clients may have visitors between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. Weekend hours are 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.
3. Clients may receive up to \$20 per week as individual accounts allow.
4. Clients can leave WCC in the company of a staff member or in the company of an approved sponsor for a maximum of 16 hours between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. at the client's discretion, but never exceeding 12 hours per day.

5. Clients must attend a weekly Center meeting unless excused by the director.
6. Clients must maintain acceptable work or school records.
7. Rent must be paid before advancing to Phase III.

Phase III - minimum 3 weeks

1. Clients are permitted to sign out to a specific location within the building between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.
2. Clients may have visitors during visiting hours.
3. Clients can receive up to \$20 per week as accounts allow.
4. Clients can leave WCC in the company of a staff member or in the company of an approved sponsor for a maximum of 24 hours social outing time between 7 a.m. and 12 p.m., but never exceeding 12 hours per day.
5. Clients must attend the weekly Center meeting unless excused.
6. Two 2-hour unescorted point-to-point outings may be taken between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. These outings are not to be taken together.
7. Clients must maintain acceptable work or school records.
8. Rent must be kept up to date.

Phase IV - minimum 3 weeks

1. Clients are permitted to sign out to a specific location in the building between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily.
2. Clients may have visitors during visiting hours.
3. Clients can receive up to \$25 per week as accounts allow.
4. Clients can leave WCC in the company of a staff member or an approved sponsor for a maximum of 32 hours social outing time (with approval from your counselor) between 7 a.m. and 2 a.m. and to exceed 12 hours only on weekends. After 12 p.m., male escorts must leave you at the door downstairs; you must return to the third floor immediately.
5. Two 2-hour unescorted point-to-point outings per week between 7 a.m. and 2 a.m. are allowed. Not to be taken together.
6. Clients must maintain acceptable work and school records.
7. Clients must attend the weekly Center meeting unless excused.
8. Rent and bills must be paid.

Phase V - minimum 4 weeks

1. Clients are permitted to sign out to a specific location within the building between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily.
2. Clients may have visitors during visiting hours.
3. Clients can receive up to \$25 per week as accounts allow. This amount may be negotiated with the bookkeeper and counselor.
4. Clients can leave the WCC in the company of a staff member or an approved sponsor for a maximum of 40 hours social outing time between 7 a.m. and 2 a.m., and to exceed 12 hours at one time on weekends only. In addition, you must have approval from your counselor. Twenty hours, between 7 a.m. and 2 a.m., may be taken unescorted by designating your whereabouts.

5. Clients must attend weekly meeting unless excused.
6. Clients must maintain acceptable work or school records.
7. Rent and bills must be paid.

Phase VI - remaining time

1. Clients are permitted to sign out to a specific location within the building between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily.
2. Clients may have visitors during visiting hours.
3. Clients can receive up to \$25 per week as accounts allow. This amount may be negotiated with the bookkeeper and counselor.
4. Clients can leave WCC in the company of a staff member or an approved sponsor for a maximum of 50 hours social outing time per week within the curfew limitations, using no more than 12 hours per day, except on weekends. Twenty-five hours unescorted may be taken.
5. Pre-arranged weekend passes are available upon approval by the director.
6. The counselor will remain open to any reasonable requests for additional privileges from a client.
7. Clients must attend a weekly Center meeting unless excused.
8. Clients must maintain acceptable work or school records.
9. Rent and bills must be paid at all times.

APPENDIX "B"

Responsibilities of Women's Community Center Residents

It is your responsibility to abide by the following:

1. The client must know all WCC rules before applying for an outing.
2. All YWCA House Rules must be obeyed.
3. The staff must know your whereabouts at all times. You must use sign-out sheets upon leaving and entering the facility.
4. All absences will be authorized.
5. Clients will report to, and return from, scheduled programs promptly.
6. Federal, state, and local laws will be obeyed.
7. Possession or use of any drug without authorized prescription and staff knowledge is prohibited.
8. Violence or threatened use of any object which may be considered a weapon is prohibited.
9. Gambling on the premises is not allowed.
10. Clients will pay five dollars (\$5) per day for room and board. Children will be charged according to age.
11. A resident must have employment or other resources in order to maintain herself financially. If the contract becomes unsatisfactory, 10 calendar days will be allowed to develop an alternative plan. The director may grant approval for time period extensions. Unemployment or training termination must be reported immediately.
12. Income will be reported and checks brought to the WCC uncashed.
13. Any debts or obligations incurred while at the WCC must be approved by the director and will not be the responsibility of the WCC.

14. A resident may request more than the allotted amount of money for her Phase if there is a necessity (i.e., work clothes, child care, etc.). The request should be submitted to the counselor first, who will consult the business manager. You will be expected to turn in all sales receipts for items exceeding your \$20-25 weekly limit.
15. Your guests or children who stay for a meal will be charged accordingly.

APPENDIX "C"

ADULT RECIDIVISM INDEX

The Adult Recidivism Index was originally adapted from the Recidivism Outcome Index of the Minnesota Youth and Adult Corrections Commission. The index has been revised several times, most recently by David L. Fallen, Ph.D. (Department of Social and Health Services, Office of Research). This version of the index conforms to the Washington State Criminal Code, eliminates ambiguities inherent in the previous versions, allows the computation of realistic scores for multiple offenses, and enables the computerized storage of recidivism data and the automatic computation of recidivism scores. Dr. Fallen notes that the scoring system used in this revised version was empirically derived and evolved because it works, not because it has any theoretical importance.

Instructions

Each separate behavior is to be classified according to the three variables below.

	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
I.	<u>Status</u>	
	A. Revoked*	1
	B. Not Revoked	13
II.	<u>Disposition</u>	
	A. Convicted	0
	B. Alleged**	3
III.	<u>Offense</u>	
	A. Class A Felony	0
	B. Class B Felony	1
	C. Class C Felony	2
	D. Gross Misdemeanor	7
	E. Misdemeanor	8
	F. Technical Violation	9
	G. Absconding	6
	H. None	12

* Definition of Revoked:

A parolee returned or probationer sent to a Washington State Prison facility.

**Definition of Alleged:

- A. For Revoked alleged means finding of fact at the revocation hearing.
- B. For Not Revoked alleged means arrest or warrant.

APPENDIX "C" (continued)

Scoring

1. The recidivism score for any single behavior is the sum of the scores obtained on the classification on the three variables.

2.
 - a. For multiple instances of recidivism, score each behavior separately.
 - b. When revocation is for several acts of recidivism, score the most severe behavior as revoked and the other behaviors as not revoked.
 - c. The offender's total recidivism score is computed as the product of the individual behavior scores divided by 25^{n-1} (where n is the number of scored behaviors). For further clarification, please see the examples below.

3. Technical violations, absconding and none (III, F, G, and H) are automatically scored as Convicted (IIA).

4. The level of felony or misdemeanor is dependent on the outcome of the trial. A person may be charged with burglary, for example, but could be convicted for burglary in the 1st or second degree (Class A & B Felonies, respectively). Therefore, alleged felonies are all scored as alleged Class C felonies (IIIC) and alleged misdemeanors are scored similarly (IIIE).

5. It should be noted that alleged offenses, not revoked, result in temporary scores which will change subject to court outcome.

6. Caution must be exercised to avoid scoring the same behavior twice. For

example, driving without a license could be considered both a misdemeanor (if there is a court action) and a technical violation (If specified on a violation report). In this case, the behavior would be scored as (a) convicted misdemeanor if there was court action, (b) alleged misdemeanor if there was court action pending, or (c) technical violation if no court action was planned. It would never be scored as both a technical violation and a misdemeanor even though this would be technically possible.

Possible scores for single behaviors are listed on the following page.

POSSIBLE SCORES FOR SINGLE BEHAVIORS

Revoked Felony A Conviction	1
Revoked Felony B Conviction	2
Revoked Felony C Conviction	3
Revoked Felony A Alleged	4
Revoked Felony B Alleged	5
Revoked Felony C Alleged	6
Revoked Absconding (Conviction)	7
Revoked Gross Misdemeanor Conviction	8
Revoked Misdemeanor Conviction	9
Revoked Technical (Conviction)	10
Revoked Gross Misdemeanor Alleged	11
Revoked Misdemeanor Alleged	12
Not Revoked Felony A Conviction	13
Not Revoked Felony B Conviction	14
Not Revoked Felony C Conviction	15
Not Revoked Felony A Alleged	16
Not Revoked Felony B Alleged	17
Not Revoked Felony C Alleged	18
Not Revoked Absconder (Conviction)	19
Not Revoked Gross Misdemeanor Conviction	20
Not Revoked Misdemeanor Conviction	21
Not Revoked Technical (Conviction)	22
Not Revoked Gross Misdemeanor Alleged	23
Not Revoked Misdemeanor Alleged	24
NONE (Conviction)	25

CODE NUMBER _____ Date of Research _____

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTIVE CASE INFORMATION</u>	<u>DISPOSITION/SENTENCE</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felony (type): _____ Date of alleged act(s): _____ • Misdemeanor: _____ Date of alleged act(s): _____ • Technical violation with evidence or suspicion of misdemeanor _____ Date of alleged act(s): _____ • Technical violation with evidence or suspicion of felony _____ Date of alleged act(s): _____ • Technical violation without evidence, allegation, or suspicion of other criminal offenses _____ Date of alleged violation(s): _____ • No illegal activities recorded for this individual on any available official records as of research date: _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agent-alleged _____ • Admitted or Confessed _____ • Arrested, arraigned and awaiting disposition _____ • Arrested and temporarily jailed _____ • Absconding on the record, whether or not part of the current charge _____ • <u>If Absconder:</u> • Wanted for or charged with alleged felony _____ • Wanted for or charged with alleged misdemeanor _____ • Has no record of any other alleged offenses during current probation _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Convicted _____ • Parole suspended or probation revoked _____ • No prosecution or conviction for offense _____ • <u>If technical violation:</u> officially reported to Court, but probation/parole was not revoked/suspended _____ (2) Imprisoned _____ Specific sentence: _____ • Sentence of more than 90 days in jail/workhouse, or a fine of over \$250 _____ • Sentence of 90 days or less in jail/workhouse, or a fine of between \$25 and \$250 _____ • No jail sentence, or fine exceeding \$25 _____ • Sentence of imprisonment was imposed and/or served on an earlier occasion during current probation _____
<p>EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION (as of date of research)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current employment status and salary (specify): _____ 		

APPENDIX "E"

RESIDENT SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this set of questions is to give you an opportunity to express your opinions and ideas. Your answers to the questions also provide information which will improve the Center's ability to respond to the needs and concerns of the residents. The Center wants to know which aspects of the program are most useful to you. That is why you were asked, as a condition in your contract with the Center, to fill out both this questionnaire and a follow-up form when you leave the program.

YOUR RESPONSES ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. None of the Center's staff will see them. Information from the forms will be summarized so that the evaluator can determine what the most typical answers are to given questions; there will be no concern with particular answers. For your protection, this form will be identified only by a number, and will be kept only by the evaluator.

There is no set time limit for completing this questionnaire. Take your time and think about the items as long as you wish before answering. If you have a question about any item, please feel free to ask the evaluator. Be as open, honest, and complete in your answers as you can.

Thank you...your cooperation is appreciated!

Today's date _____

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

1. Current marital status:

- Single (never been married)
- Married
- Divorced
- Separated
- Widowed

2. What was your living arrangement previous to your residence in the Center?

- Lived alone
 - Lived with spouse
 - Lived with male friend(s)
 - Lived with woman friend(s)
 - Lived with parent(s)
 - Other: _____
- Federal institution
 State institution

3. Do you have children? Yes No

. IF NO, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION #8

. If Yes, how many? _____ Ages: _____

4. How many of your children were living with you before you came to the Center?

5. Were any of your children living with someone else before you came to the Center? Yes No

If Yes, with whom were they living? _____

6. Do you feel that you have a close relationship with your children? _____

7. Do you intend to have your children live with you at the Center? Yes No

. If No, why not? _____

- . With whom will your children live while you are in the Center? _____

8. Briefly, how you describe your relationship with your brothers/sisters, and parents?

9. As an adult (over age 18), which of the following activities (if any) have you been involved in without arrest?

- Shoplifting
- Prostitution
- Larceny
- Forgery
- Burglary
- Robbery
- Illegal entry
- Illegal drug use: what drugs? _____
- Drug sale: what drugs? _____
- Assault
- Drinking while driving
- NONE

- . If you checked more than one of the above, which one(s) were you involved in most often? Please list below:

10. What do you think has been the major cause of your current problems? (What was the reason for your crime?)

II. SERVICE AGENCY CONTACTS

11. Please list below any social agencies/programs with which you had contact during the last 2 years before coming to the Center:

Type of Program:	Name of Program/Agency:
Outpatient drug treatment	
Residential drug treatment	
Outpatient alcohol treatment	
Residential alcohol treatment	
Outpatient mental health counseling	
Work-release program	
School-release program	
G.E.D. program	
Vocational training/counseling	
Job placement service	
Public Assistance	
Legal aid	
Other:	

III. EMPLOYMENT/VOCATIONAL INFORMATION

12. What types of jobs have you held in the past 5 years? _____

. What was your longest-held job in the past 5 years? _____

Length of time held: _____

13. What has been your major occupation for the past 2 years? (Please check only one).

- ____ Unemployed outside the home
- ____ Clerical/secretarial
- ____ Professional/managerial (R.N., business manager, etc.)
- ____ Salesperson
- ____ Student
- ____ Service (waitress, maid, etc.)
- ____ Construction
- ____ Mechanics
- ____ Health worker (nurse's aide, L.P.N., etc.)
- ____ Self-employed: what type of business? _____
- ____ Transportation (bus driver, etc.)
- ____ Other (explain): _____

14. Are you presently employed? ___ Yes ___ No

. If Yes, what type of job? _____

What is your monthly salary (gross)? _____

. Is this the same job you had before coming to the Center? ___ Yes ___ No

. Do you plan to continue this job while you are in the Center? ___ Yes ___ No
If No, why not?

15. What type of job would you most like to obtain while you are in the Center?

16. Did you participate in vocational training before coming to the Center?

___ Yes ___ No If Yes, what type of training? _____

17. Are you presently attending school? ___ Yes ___ No

Are you presently involved in a vocational program? ___ Yes ___ No

. If Yes, what type of school or training?

18. What has been your primary source of income for the past year?

- Legal employment
- Public Assistance
- Spouse/partner
- Unemployment Compensation
- Illegal activities (explain): _____
- Other: _____

19. How many people besides yourself are you currently supporting with your income? _____

What is their relationship to you? _____

IV. OPINIONS REGARDING THE WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CENTER

20. How did you become aware of this program's existence?

- Private attorney
- Judge
- Public defender
- Probation officer
- Former resident
- Jail staff
- Other: _____

21. What are the main things you have decided to accomplish during your stay at the Center?

22. What do you most want out of this program? Check the three (or fewer) items that are most important to you:

- Help with personal problems
- A good job
- More education
- Vocational skills
- Better direction to my life
- Learn to live and share with other people
- Changed values to live by
- More friends
- Advice on how to be a better parent
- More self-respect
- Knowledge of community service resources
- Nothing except to do my time and be released
- Other: _____

GENERAL COMMENTS:

APPENDIX "F"

RESIDENT FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this set of questions is to give you an opportunity to express your opinions and ideas, especially concerning your residency at the Women's Community Center. Your feedback about the program will help the Center to be increasingly effective in the future.

YOUR RESPONSES ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. None of the Center's staff will see them. Information from the forms will be summarized so that the evaluator can determine what the most typical answers are to given questions; there will be no concern with particular answers. For your protection, this form will be identified only by a number, and will be kept only by the evaluator.

There is no set time limit for completing this questionnaire. Take your time and think about the items as long as you wish before answering. If you have a question about any item, please feel free to ask the evaluator. Be as open, honest, and complete in your answers as you can.

Thank you...your cooperation is appreciated!

Today's date _____

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Do you have children? ___Yes ___No

. IF NO, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION #7.

2. With whom did your children live during your stay at the Center?

___ With myself at the Center

___ With spouse

___ With relatives

___ With foster parents

___ Other (explain): _____

3. If your children did not live with you at the Center, what were the reasons why they didn't?

4. How often did your children visit you during your stay at the Center?

___ At least once a week

___ At least once a month

___ Less than once a month

___ Never

. Approximately how many times did your children stay overnight with you at the Center?

. While you were in the Center, did you feel that you saw your children as often as you would have liked?

Yes No

If No, what were the reasons you didn't see them more often? _____

5. With whom will your children live after you leave the Center?

- ____ With myself
- ____ With spouse/partner
- ____ With myself and spouse/partner
- ____ With relatives
- ____ With foster parents
- ____ Other (explain): _____

6. Do you feel that you have a close relationship with your children? _____

7. What will be your living arrangement after you leave the Center?

- ____ Will live alone
- ____ Will live with woman friend(s)
- ____ Will live with spouse
- ____ Will live with male friend(s)
- ____ Will live with parent(s)
- ____ Other (explain): _____

8. Briefly, how would you describe your relationship with your brothers/sisters, and parents?

II. SERVICE AGENCY CONTACTS

9. Please list below any social agencies/programs with which you had contact during your stay at the Center:

Type of Program:	Name of Program/Agency:
Outpatient drug treatment	
Outpatient alcohol treatment	
Outpatient mental health counseling	
G.E.D. program	
Vocational training/counseling	
Job placement service	
Budget counseling service	
Public Assistance	
Legal aid	
Other:	

III. EMPLOYMENT/VOCATIONAL INFORMATION

10. Are you presently employed? Yes No

. If Yes, what type of job? _____

What is your monthly salary (gross)? _____

. Did you obtain this job after coming to the Center? Yes No

. Do you plan to continue in this job after leaving the Center? Yes No

If No, why not? _____

11. Did you participate in vocational training or a school program (e.g., G.E.D. classes, college, etc.) during your residency at the Center?

 Yes No

. If Yes, what type of training/school? _____

If you are receiving financial aid to attend school or training, amount of grant:

If you are still attending the training/school program, do you plan to continue with it after leaving the Center? Yes No If No, why not: _____

12. Did you change jobs while at the Center? Yes No

. If Yes, what kinds of jobs were they? (Please list them in order of occurrence, starting with the oldest job first):

1. _____ Monthly salary: _____
2. _____ Monthly salary: _____
3. _____ Monthly salary: _____

13. While in the Center, did you obtain the type of job that you most desired?

 Yes No

If No, what type of job would you have liked (your first choice?)

14. What is your current primary source of income?

 Legal employment
 Public Assistance
 Illegal employment (explain): _____
 Spouse/partner
 Other (explain): _____

15. How many people besides yourself are you currently supporting with your income?

What is their relationship to you? _____

IV. OPINIONS REGARDING THE WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CENTER

16. What do you feel are the main things you accomplished during your residency at the Center:

17. In your opinion, have you accomplished what you wanted to when you first came to the Center?

18. While at the Center, what if anything kept you from fulfilling the goals you had set for yourself? What could have been done to eliminate these obstacles?

19. What aspects of the program, if any, do you believe were most helpful to you? Please check the three (or fewer) items which describe the areas that the Center was most effective in:

- Help with personal problems
- A good job
- More education
- Vocational skills
- Better direction to my life
- Learning to live and share with other people
- Changed values to live by
- More friends
- Advice on how to be a better parent
- More self-respect
- Knowledge of community service resources
- Other (explain): _____
- NONE

20. Did you receive help from the Center in finding a job? Yes No

- . If Yes, how did the Center help? _____
. If No, what could the Center have done to be of more assistance to you? _____

21. Do you feel that the need to pay rent at the Center pressured you into taking a job that you weren't really satisfied with and wouldn't have accepted if you had not had this obligation?

22. Did the Center help you to improve your vocational skills? ___Yes ___No

. If Yes, how did the Center help? _____

23. Do you believe that the Center improved your relationships with your spouse/partner, parents, friends, brothers/sisters, or other important people in your life? If so, please explain:

24. If you were a staff member at the Center, what would be your main concerns with the residents?

25. Do you have any suggestions that would make the Women's Community Center more effective in meeting the needs of the residents?

GENERAL COMMENTS:

APPENDIX "G"

WCC POPULATION PROFILE

1. Race:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
White	87	54.3
Black	68	42.5
Native American	3	1.9
Asian American	<u>2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	160	100.0

2. Age:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
17-20	25	15.7
21-25	55	34.3
26-30	36	22.5
31-40	29	18.1
Over 40	<u>15</u>	<u>9.4</u>
Total	160	100.0
Range:	17-59.	Mean: 28.08. Mode: 27.

3. Marital Status:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Single	66	41.3
Divorced	38	23.8
Married	26	16.2
Separated	22	13.7
Widowed	<u>8</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Total	160	100.0

4. Children:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	119	74.4
No	<u>41</u>	<u>25.6</u>
Total	160	100.0

Mean number of children per resident: 1.64; range 0-9. Percent of children under age 18: 77.0%.

(continued next page)

APPENDIX "G" (continued)

5. Education:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Grade 10 or less	24	15.3
Grade 11	44	28.0
Grade 12 or GED	53	33.8
Some College	35	22.3
College Degree	<u>1</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total	157	100.0

Not reported: 3.

6. Primary Income Source for Previous Year:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Public Assistance	57	44.9
Legal Employment	34	26.8
Spouse/Partner	16	12.6
Unemployment compensation	6	4.7
Other	<u>14</u>	<u>11.0</u>
Total	127	100.0

Not reported: 33.

7. Current Offense:

Type:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Larceny/Theft	41	24.1
Drug violations	33	19.4
Forgery/Fraud	28	16.5
Robbery/Attempted Robbery	13	7.7
Homicide/Manslaughter	9	5.3
Burglary	5	2.9
Assault	5	2.9
Auto Theft	1	0.6
Arson	1	0.6
Unlawful Issuance of Bank Check	1	0.6
Misdemeanors	<u>4</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Subtotal	141	82.9

State
Offenses

(continued next page)

APPENDIX "G" (continued)

Federal Offenses	Type:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
		Drug violations	9
	Forgery/Fraud	5	2.9
	Embezzlement	4	2.3
	Bank Robbery	3	1.8
	Possession Stolen Property	3	1.8
	Larceny/Theft	2	1.2
	Interstate Transportation of Stolen Goods	2	1.2
	Possession Unregistered Firearm	<u>1</u>	<u>0.6</u>
	Subtotal	29	17.1
	Total	170*	100.0

* Ten state offenders were sentenced to the WCC for two convictions.

8. Sentence:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1-3 months	17	12.0
4-6 months	46	32.4
7-11 months	8	5.6
One year	37	26.1
Indeterminate	26	18.3
More than one year	2	1.4
Split sentence	<u>6</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Total	142	100.0

Not reported: 17. Not sentenced: 1.

9. Prior Criminal Record:

a. Juvenile Court Contact:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	54	38.3
No	<u>87</u>	<u>61.7</u>
Total	141	100.0

Not reported: 19.

Mean age at first contact: 14.4.

Typical contact offense: incorrigibility.

(continued next page)

APPENDIX "G" (continued)

b. Misdemeanor Convictions:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	59	42.8
One	29	21.9
Two	14	10.1
Three or more	<u>36</u>	<u>26.1</u>
Total	138	100.0

Not reported: 22.
Mean: 2.25.

c. Felony Arrests:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	72	46.5
One	29	18.7
Two or more	<u>54</u>	<u>34.8</u>
Total	155	100.0

Not reported: 5.
Mean: 1.5.

d. Felony Convictions:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	99	63.9
One	35	22.6
Two or more	<u>21</u>	<u>13.5</u>
Total	155	100.0

Not reported: 5.
Mean: 0.6.

(continued next page)

APPENDIX "G" (continued)

e. Washington State Imprisonments:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	140	90.3
0 One	13	8.4
Two or more	<u>2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	155	100.0

Not reported: 5.

f. Self-reported crimes: 57% of the population report previous illegal activity as adults that did not result in arrest. The five crimes most frequently self-reported are drug use and/or sale; shoplifting; forgery; prostitution; and larceny.

APPENDIX "H"

COMPARATIVE PROFILE DATA

The population of Women's Community Center residents (N=124) includes state offenders admitted into the program between April 1975 and June 30, 1978, excluding seven women who were on intensive parole or work-release from Purdy. The population at Purdy Treatment Center (N=221) and assigned to routine probation (N=1189) consists of women from King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties who were committed or placed on probation during FY 1976-1978. The Purdy sample of commitments excludes June 1978; however, only six commitments were made by the tri-counties during this month.

TABLE I

STUDY POPULATION BY CURRENT OFFENSE

CURRENT OFFENSE	WCC		PTCFW		PROBATION	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Homicide/Manslaughter	8	6.0	10	5.5	10	0.9
Robbery/Attempted						
Robbery	12	8.9	11	6.1	26	2.4
Assault	5	3.7	9	4.9	28	2.6
Other Person	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Total Person Offenses	25	18.6	31	17.1	74	6.8
Burglary	4	3.0	5	2.7	38	3.5
Larceny/Theft	41	30.6	40	22.1	225	20.6
Auto Theft	1	0.7	2	1.1	10	0.9
Forgery/Fraud	28	20.9	33	18.3	297	27.2
Other Property Offenses	<u>2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total Property Offenses	76	56.7	85	46.9	643	58.8
Drug Violations	29	21.7	45	24.9	263	24.1
Other	<u>4</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>10.3</u>
GRAND TOTAL	134*	100.0	181	100.0	1093	100.0

APPENDIX "H" (continued)

* Ten women were sentenced to the Center for two offenses.

** Not reported: PTCFW - 40 cases; Probation - 96 cases.

In the following calculations study populations were compared using total person offense and total property offense data.

WCC/PTCFW: Chi-square = .1096; df = 1; not significant.

PTCFW/PROBATION: Chi-square = 24.387; df = 1; p < .01; significant.

WCC/PROBATION: Chi-square = 17.333; df = 1; p < .01; significant.

TABLE II

STUDY POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	WCC		PTCFW		PROBATION	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
White	66	53.2	108	48.9	791	66.1
Black	55	44.4	95	43.0	347	29.0
American Indian	3	2.4	7	3.2	25	2.1
Mexican	-	-	3	1.3	9	0.7
Other	-	-	8	3.6	25	2.1
TOTAL	124	100.0	221	100.0	1197*	100.0

* Probation total exceeds the actual number of probation admissions by eight as several women were admitted to probation more than once during FY 1976.

In the following calculations all non-white categories were combined.

WCC/PTCTW: Chi-square = .603; df = 1; not significant.

PTCFW/PROBATION: Chi-square = 23.821; df = 1; p < .01; significant.

WCC/PROBATION: Chi-square = 8.150; df = 1; p < .01; significant.

(continued next page)

TABLE III

STUDY POPULATION BY DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN CURRENT OFFENSE

DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN CURRENT OFFENSE	WCC		PTCFW		PROBATION	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Yes	46	43.4	57	44.9	337	32.0
No	<u>60</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>55.1</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>68.0</u>
TOTAL	106*	100.0	127	100.0	1052*	100.0

* Not reported: WCC - 18 cases; PTCFW - 94 cases; Probation - 137 cases.

WCC/PTCFW: Chi-square = .052; df = 1; not significant

PTCFW/PROBATION: Chi-square = 8.407; df = 1; $p < .01$; significant.

WCC/PROBATION: Chi-square = 5.616; df = 1; $p < .05$; significant.

TABLE IV

STUDY POPULATION BY EMPLOYED AT TIME OF ARREST

EMPLOYED AT TIME OF ARREST	WCC		PTCFW		PROBATION	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Yes	25	22.5	20	15.7	353	35.5
No	<u>86</u>	<u>77.5</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>84.3</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>64.5</u>
TOTAL	111	100.0	127*	100.0	995*	100.0

* Not reported: WCC - 13 cases; PTCFW - 94 cases; Probation 194 cases.

WCC/PTCFW: Chi-square = 1.773; df = 1; not significant.

PTCFW/PROBATION: Chi-square = 19.754; df = 1; $p < .01$; significant.

WCC/PROBATION: Chi-square = 7.450; df = 1; $p < .01$; significant.

(continued next page)

TABLE V

STUDY POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS	WCC		PTCFW		PROBATION	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Never married	55	44.4	58	40.8	366	34.3
Married	18	14.5	31	21.8	217	20.4
Separated	17	13.7	18	12.7	165	15.5
Divorced	28	22.6	29	20.5	285	26.7
Widowed	<u>6</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>3.1</u>
TOTAL	124	100.0	142*	100.0	1066*	100.0

* Not reported: PTCFW - 79 cases; Probation - 123 cases.

In the following calculations all non-married categories were combined.

WCC/PTCFW: Chi-square = 2.36; df = 1; not significant.

PTCFW/PROBATION: Chi-square = .167; df = 1; not significant.

WCC/PROBATION: Chi-square = 2.39; df = 1; not significant.

TABLE VI

STUDY POPULATION BY AGE

AGE	WCC		PTCFW		PROBATION	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
17-20	21	16.9	34	15.4	211	17.8
21-26	53	42.7	85	38.5	451	38.0
27-32	25	20.2	60	27.1	285	24.0
33-38	13	10.5	14	6.3	132	11.1
39 or over	<u>12</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>9.1</u>
TOTAL	124	100.0	221	100.0	1187*	100.0

*Not reported: Probation - 2 cases.

In the following calculations the age categories of 17-26 and 27 or over were compared.

WCC/PTCFW: Chi-square = 1.096; df = 1; not significant.

PTCFW/PROBATION: Chi-square = .2794; df = 1; not significant.

WCC/PROBATION: Chi-square = .696; df = 1; not significant.

APPENDIX "I"

COMPARATIVE PROFILES OF COMPARISON GROUP MEMBERS
AND WCC RESIDENTS

TABLE I

STUDY POPULATION BY RACE

RACE	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
White	87	54.3	11	47.8
Black	68	42.5	10	43.5
Native American	3	1.9	1	4.3
Asian American	2	1.3	0	0.0
Hawaiian	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4.3</u>
TOTALS	160	100.0	23*	99.9**

*Not reported: 8.

**Percentage total does not equal 100.0 due to rounding.

For the chi-square calculation, all non-white categories were combined.
Chi-square = 0.34; df=1; not significant.

TABLE II

STUDY POPULATION BY AGE

AGE	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
17-25	80	50.0	15	57.7
26-40	65	40.6	8	30.8
Over 40	<u>15</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11.5</u>
TOTALS	160	100.0	26*	100.0

*Not reported: 5.

For the chi-square calculation, the categories of 26-40 and Over 40 were combined. Chi-square = 0.53; df=1; not significant.

TABLE III

STUDY POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
Single	66	41.3	11	44.0
Divorced	38	23.8	6	24.0
Married	26	16.2	3	12.0
Separated	22	13.7	5	20.0
Widowed	<u>8</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTALS	160	100.0	25*	100.0

*Not reported: 6.

For the chi-square calculation, all non-married categories were combined. Chi-square = 0.04; df = 1; not significant.

TABLE IV

STUDY POPULATION BY CHILDREN

CHILDREN	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	119	74.4	18	66.7
No	<u>41</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>33.3</u>
TOTALS	160	100.0	27*	100.0

*Not reported: 4.

Chi-square = 0.70; df=1; not significant.

TABLE V

STUDY POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
Grade 10 or less	24	15.3	5	23.8
Grade 11	44	28.0	1	4.8
Grade 12 or GED	53	33.8	9	42.9
Some College	35	22.3	6	28.6
College Degree	<u>1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTALS	157*	100.0	21**	100.1

*Not reported: 3.

**Not reported: 10. Percentage total exceeds 100.0 due to rounding.

For the chi-square calculation, the categories of less than grade 12 were compared with grade 12 or over. Chi-square = 1.65; df=1; not significant.

TABLE VI

STUDY POPULATION BY CURRENT OFFENSE

CURRENT OFFENSE	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
Larceny/Theft	41	29.1	5	15.2
Drug violations	33	23.4	9	27.3
Forgery/Fraud	28	19.9	8	24.2
Robbery/Att. Robbery	13	9.2	4	12.1
Homicide/Manslaughter	9	6.4	2	6.1
Assault	5	3.5	4	12.1
Burglary	5	3.5	1	3.0
Other	<u>7</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTALS	141*	100.0	33**	100.0

*State offenses only.

**Two women were convicted of two offenses each.

Study populations were compared based on total property offenses and total person offenses. Chi-square = 2.34; df = 1; not significant.

TABLE VII

STUDY POPULATION BY PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS

MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	59	42.8	9	36.0
One	29	21.9	5	20.0
Two	14	10.1	5	20.0
Three or more	<u>36</u>	<u>26.1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>24.0</u>
TOTALS	138*	100.0	25**	100.0

*Not reported: 22.

**Not reported: 6.

For the chi-square calculation, the "0" category was compared with "one or more". Chi-square = 0.41; df=1; not significant.

TABLE VIII

STUDY POPULATION BY PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

FELONY ARRESTS	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	72	46.5	12	54.5
One	29	18.7	6	27.3
Two or more	<u>54</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>18.2</u>
TOTALS	155*	100.0	22**	100.0

*Not reported: 5.

**Not reported: 9.

For the chi-square calculation, the "0" category was compared with "One or more". Chi-square = 0.50; df =1; not significant.

TABLE IX

STUDY POPULATION BY PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

FELONY CONVICTIONS	WCC		COMPARISON GROUP	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	99	63.9	15	60.0
One	35	22.6	8	32.0
Two or more	<u>21</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8.0</u>
TOTALS	155*	100.0	25**	100.0

*Not reported: 5.

**Not reported: 6.

For the chi-square calculation, the "0" category was compared with "one or more". Chi-square = 0.14; df = 1; not significant.

APPENDIX "J"

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Clerical/secretarial: Includes receptionist, office clerk, bookkeeper, cashier, typist, general office work, switchboard operator.

Service: Includes waitress, maid, bartender, nurse's aide, laundry aide, cook, custodian.

Tailoring: Includes seamstress.

Entertainment: Includes musician and dancer.

Semi-professional: Includes licensed practical nurse, keypunch operator, data entry clerk, cosmetologist.

Managerial: Includes manager of own business (self-employed) or of employer's.

Semi-skilled trade: Includes shipscaler, car detailer, painter's assistant, power sewing machine operator, pattern cutter.

Skilled trade: Includes trailer finisher, vehicle assembler, welder, cosmetology.

Professional: Includes social worker, engraver.

Unskilled: Cannery work.

APPENDIX "K"

WCC CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

CROSS-TABULATED WITH PROGRAM OUTCOME

TABLE I
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By Race

RACE	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	53	(64.6)	15	(18.3)	14	(17.1)	82	(100)
Non-White	33	(56.0)	13	(22.0)	13	(22.0)	59	(100)
TOTALS	86	(61.0)	28	(19.9)	27	(19.1)	141	(100)

Chi-square = 1.109; df = 2; not significant.

(continued)

TABLE II
Program Outcome for
Women's Community Center Participants
By Age

AGE	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20 or less	12	(54.5)	4	(18.2)	6	(27.3)	22	(100)
21 - 25	23	(48.9)	11	(23.4)	13	(27.7)	47	(100)
Over 25	51	(70.8)	13	(18.1)	8	(11.1)	72	(100)
TOTALS	86	(61.0)	28	(19.9)	27	(19.1)	141	(100)

Chi-square = 7.825; df = 4; not significant.

TABLE III
Program Outcome for
Women's Community Center Participants
By Marital Status

MARITAL STATUS	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned To Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never married	31	(55.4)	14	(25.0)	11	(19.6)	56	(100)
Married	15	(65.2)	7	(30.4)	1	(4.4)	23	(100)
Other*	40	(64.5)	7	(11.3)	15	(24.2)	62	(100)
TOTALS	86	(61.0)	28	(19.9)	27	(19.1)	141	(100)

*Includes divorced, separated or widowed.

Chi-square = 8.281; df = 4; not significant.

(continued next page)

TABLE IV
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By Educational Level

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned To Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
11 or less	30	(51.7)	15	(25.9)	13	(22.4)	58	(100)
12 or more	56	(63.2)	13	(15.9)	13	(15.9)	82	(100)
TOTALS	86	(61.4)	28	(20.0)	26*	(18.6)	140	(100)

*Not Reported: 1.

Chi-square = 4.007; df = 2; not significant.

TABLE V
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By No. Dependents

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	36	(63.2)	8	(14.0)	13	(22.8)	57	(100)
One or more	50	(59.5)	20	(23.8)	14	(16.7)	84	(100)
TOTALS	86	(61.0)	28	(19.9)	27	(19.1)	141	(100)

Chi-square = 2.376; df = 2; not significant.

(continued next page)

TABLE VI
Program Outcome for
Women's Community Center Participants
By Sentence Length to WCC

SENTENCE LENGTH TO WCC	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-6 months	47	(70.1)	14	(20.9)	6	(9.0)	67	(100)
7 or more	38	(53.5)	12	(16.9)	21	(29.6)	71	(100)
TOTALS	85*	(61.6)	26*	(18.8)	27	(19.6)	138	(100)

*Not Reported: 3.

Chi-square - 9.332; df = 2; p < .01; significant.

TABLE VII
Program Outcome for
Women's Community Center Participants
By Offense

OFFENSE*	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Person	11	(61.1)	5	(27.8)	2	(11.1)	18	(100)
Property	52	(60.5)	14	(16.3)	20	(23.2)	86	(100)
Drug	19	(61.3)	8	(25.8)	4	(12.9)	31	(100)
TOTALS	82	(60.7)	27	(20.0)	26	(19.3)	135	(100)

*Six misdemeanor cases are excluded.

Chi-square = 3.649; df = 4; not significant.

(continued next page)

TABLE VIII
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By Juvenile Court Contact

JUVENILE COURT CONTACT	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	21	(48.8)	11	(25.6)	11	(25.6)	42	(100)
No	57	(73.1)	11	(14.1)	10	(12.8)	78	(100)
TOTALS	78	(64.5)	22	(18.2)	21	(17.3)	121*	(100)

*Not Reported: 20.

Chi-square = 7.136; df = 2; $p < .05$; significant.

TABLE IX
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By Prior Felony Arrests

PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	38	(61.4)	12	(19.3)	12	(19.3)	62	(100)
One	19	(73.1)	3	(11.5)	4	(15.4)	26	(100)
Two or more	27	(52.9)	13	(25.5)	11	(21.6)	51	(100)
TOTALS	84*	(60.4)	28	(20.1)	27	(19.5)	139	(100)

*Not Reported: 2.

Chi-square = 3.207; df = 4; not significant.

(continued next page)

TABLE X
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By Prior Felony Convictions

PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	47	(57.3)	16	(19.5)	19	(23.2)	82	(100)
One	22	(68.8)	6	(18.7)	4	(12.5)	32	(100)
Two or more	15	(60.0)	6	(24.0)	4	(16.0)	25	(100)
TOTALS	84*	(60.4)	28	(20.1)	27	(19.5)	139	(100)

*Not Reported: 2.

Chi-square = 2.264; df = 4; not significant.

TABLE XI
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By Employment Status at Entry

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT RELEASE	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed	34	(70.8)	11	(22.9)	3	(6.3)	48	(100)
Unemployed	52	(55.9)	17	(18.3)	24	(25.8)	93	(100)
TOTALS	86	(61.0)	28	(19.9)	27	(19.1)	141	(100)

Chi-square = 7.821; df = 2; $p < .05$; significant.

(continued next page)

TABLE XII
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By Employment Status At Release

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT RELEASE	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed	68	(67.3)	19	(18.8)	14	(13.9)	101	(100)
Unemployed	18	(45.0)	9	(22.5)	13	(32.5)	40	(100)
TOTALS	86	(61.0)	28	(19.9)	27	(19.1)	141	(100)

Chi-square = 7.736; df = 2; $p < .05$; significant.

TABLE XIII
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By No. Sponsors

NO. SPONSORS	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 1	15	(53.6)	5	(17.9)	8	(28.5)	28	(100)
2	19	(54.3)	6	(17.1)	10	(28.6)	35	(100)
3 or more	50	(66.6)	17	(22.7)	8	(10.7)	75	(100)
TOTALS	84	(60.9)	28	(20.3)	26	(18.8)	138*	(100)

*Not Reported: 3.

Chi-square = 7.196; df = 4; not significant.

(continued next page)

TABLE XIV
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By Phase Attained

PHASE ATTAINED	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	3	(11.5)	10	(38.5)	13	(50.0)	26	(100)
Two	16	(47.0)	9	(26.5)	9	(26.5)	34	(100)
Three or more	64	(83.1)	8	(10.4)	5	(6.5)	77	(100)
TOTALS	83	(60.6)	27	(19.7)	27	(19.7)	137*	(100)

*Not Reported: 4.

Chi-square = 46.341; df = 4; $p < .01$; significant.

TABLE XV
 Program Outcome for
 Women's Community Center Participants
 By No. Incident Reports

NO. INCIDENT REPORTS	PROGRAM OUTCOME							
	Successful Completion		Returned to Jail		Absconded		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	26	(78.8)	3	(9.1)	4	(12.1)	33	(100)
One	15	(78.9)	1	(5.3)	3	(15.8)	19	(100)
Two or more	44	(50.0)	24	(27.3)	20	(22.7)	88	(100)
TOTALS	85*	(60.7)	28	(20.0)	27	(19.3)	140	(100)

*Not Reported: 1.

Chi-square: 12.373; df = 4; $p < .05$; significant.

APPENDIX "L"

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