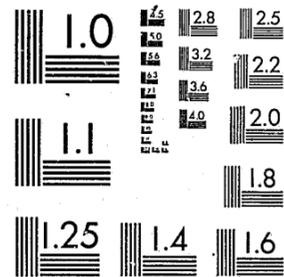


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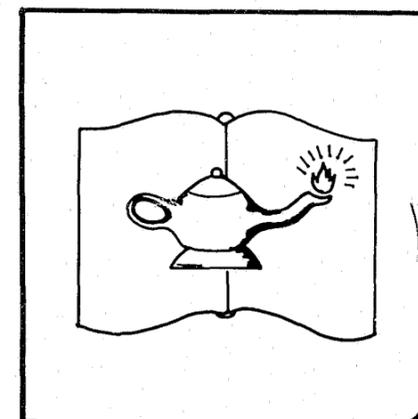
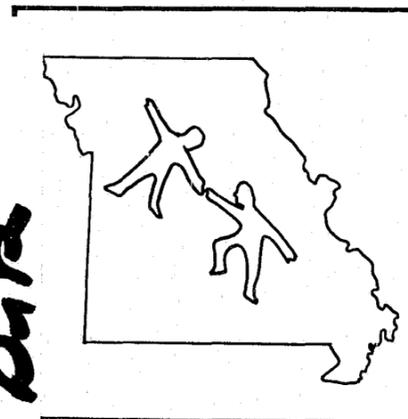
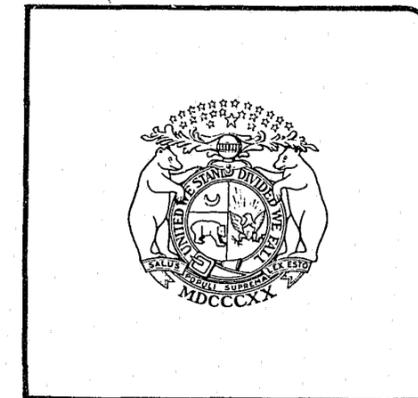
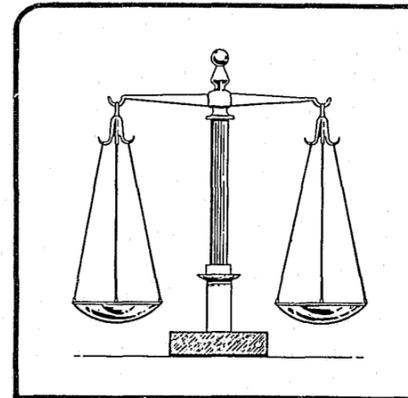
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MISSOURI DIVISION of PROBATION and PAROLE



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DNR

Thirty-Fourth Annual Report



JOSEPH P. TEASDALE
Governor

CAROLYN V. ATKINS
Chairman and
Compact Administrator
DICK D. MOORE, Member
BILL E. DUNCAN, Member

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
P.O. Box 267
JEFFERSON CITY
65102

DAVID R. FREEMAN
Director
Department of
Social Services

GAIL D. HUGHES
Chief State Supervisor
PATRICIA A. PARKER
Secretary and
Deputy Compact Administrator

Honorable Joseph P. Teasdale, Governor

Members of the Legislature

Gentlemen:

It is with a great deal of pride that we submit this 34th Annual Report of the Division of Probation and Parole. This report is submitted in compliance with Section 549.234, R.S.

We feel that it is important to note that we are continuing to provide a quality service at a minimal cost to the taxpayer for ever increasing numbers of people that are being assigned to this Division. This service can only be maintained through the continued support of both the Governor and the Legislative Branch.

Therefore, we solicit your help and assistance in a continuing effort to up-grade the services of Probation and Parole systems to adequately serve the people of this state.

U.S. Department of Justice 76849
National Institute of Justice

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Sincerely,

Carolyn V. Atkins
Carolyn V. Atkins, Chairman

Dick D. Moore
Dick D. Moore, Member

Bill E. Duncan
Bill E. Duncan, Member

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**Missouri Division of Probation and Parole
211 Marshall St., P.O. Box 267
Jefferson City, MO 65102**

PAROLE BOARD

Chairman **Carolyn V. Atkins**
Member..... **Dick D. Moore**
Member..... **Bill E. Duncan**
Parole Analyst..... **Woodrow Cross**
Parole Analyst..... **Ferd Sturm**
Board Secretary/Deputy Interstate Compact Administrator..... **Patricia A. Parker**

FIELD SERVICES

Chief State Supervisor **Gail D. Hughes**
Eastern Regional Administrator..... **Vearl W. Harris**
Northwestern Regional Administrator..... **James G. Holman**
Central Regional Administrator..... **Clyde McCarty Jr.**
Southeastern Regional Administrator..... **Bruce L. McClintock**
Southwestern Regional Administrator..... **Robert E. Seckington**
Institutional Regional Administrator..... **Ben W. Russell Jr.**
Training Officer **James E. Markham**

Editor, Annual Report **Kenneth L. Hartke**
Editorial Assistant..... **Peggy A. Smith**

STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION

Probation and Parole is a division within the Department of Social Services. The Chief State Supervisor is appointed by the Board and is responsible to it. Staff is appointed by the Board under state civil service from a register of eligible candidates obtained by the State Personnel Division. Probation and Parole officers are required to have a college degree with a major in Criminal Justice or Social Work, though substitution for some of this education based on prior work experience is permissible.

MISSION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Sooner or later, 98% of all prisoners are released. Those who are paroled before reaching their maximum sentence receive supervision and guidance to assist them toward a successful reentry into the community.

Facing this realization, the mission of our agency is as follows:

“Our ultimate mission is to help the client assigned to us become a responsible citizen who can and will live in society without reverting to criminal behavior.”

In order to accomplish this mission, the support of the community and the people we serve is essential.

POLICY STATEMENT DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

The Missouri Division of Probation and Parole is an Equal Opportunity Employer and provides an Equal Opportunity Program and Affirmative Action Plan for the purpose of insuring non-discrimination in the recruitment, employment, training, upgrading, benefits, transfer, evaluation, promotion, salary, layoff, termination, and recall of all employees by the Division of Probation and Parole without regard to race, color, religion, sex, physical disability, national origin, age, political affiliation, or belief.

Opportunities for employment and advancement for all employees on all levels shall be subject to the policies set forth in the Equal Opportunity Policy and Affirmative Action Plan, all Federal, State, and local laws and statutes, regarding Equal Employment, and the personnel policy of the Missouri Division of Personnel.

The Missouri Division of Probation and Parole provides a system of redress for any applicant or employee who feels that he/she has been discriminated against, either by intent or neglect in regard to race, color, religion, sex, physical disability, national origin, age, political affiliation, or belief; and further insures that the Division shall not intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any person because he/she has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any matter in investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

The Director, Affirmative Action Committee, and the appointed responsible management officials, and other supervisory personnel are dedicated and committed to carry out the Affirmative Action Program within this unit of State Government. It is further stipulated that all decisions on employment will be based so as to further the principle of Equal Employment Opportunity. It is emphasized that accomplishment of Affirmative Action Plan goals will provide positive benefits for the agency.

The Human Relations Officer has been assigned responsibility for the accomplishments of the Affirmative Action Plan and has the full support and assistance of the Director and the staff. The Human Relations Officer will be available to furnish information and/or assistance on Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, and discrimination matters.

The Affirmative Action Plan of the Division of Probation and Parole is a public document, and is prepared for dissemination to interested individuals and organizations such as employees, labor and employee organizations, regular sources of applicants for employment (e.g. Merit System Office, schools, community agencies, employment services offices, etc.) and area minority groups and women's organizations.

Further, the Missouri Division of Probation and Parole provides for the elimination of disparity when found in its offices and insures that all individuals eligible to receive benefits of the program served by the agencies of the State Division of Probation and Parole, directly or indirectly, shall have Equal Opportunity to do so by implementing, following and enforcing all State, Federal, and Local Equal Opportunity laws, rules, regulations, and issuances in regard to Opportunity programs and Equal Opportunity Employment.

PAROLE BOARD

The Board consists of three full-time members who serve staggered renewable six year terms. All members are appointed by the Director of the Department of Social Services with the approval of the Governor. All appointments are with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law specifies that persons appointed to the Board must be of recognized integrity and honor, known to possess ability, experience, and other qualifications fitting them to the position. No more than two members at any one time may be of the same political party.

The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the Director of the Department of Social Services. The Chairman, in addition, is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Board and has charge of the Board's operation funds and expenditures and is the equivalent to the Division Director. The Board Chairman also serves as the administrator of the interstate compact and is the chief spokesperson for the Board.

The Three Board members are assisted by two parole analysts who sit with the Board on hearings and make recommendations on parole reviews. Parole analysts also handle the scheduling of hearings and reviews, request investigation reports, handle routine Board correspondence and are involved in the review of violation reports and any subsequent revocation hearings.

Membership

The current Board is composed of three professional staff members. The Chairman, Ms. Carolyn V. Atkins, is originally from St. Louis, Missouri. She received a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1951 from Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland. She received her Masters Degree in Counseling and Guidance in 1968 from Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. She was appointed Chairman by Governor Joseph P. Teasdale in 1978 and became the seventh full-time Board Chairman since the position was created in 1945. Ms. Atkins has extensive prior experience in the field of rehabilitation counseling and corrections. Ms. Atkins' present term expires in April, 1984.

Mr. Dick D. Moore, Member of the Board, attended Evangel College, Springfield, Missouri and received a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1968 in Psychology-Sociology. He received his Masters Degree in Criminal Justice Administration from Central Missouri State University in November, 1977. His prior experience includes service as an institutional parole officer and as a district supervisor in Rolla. Mr. Moore's original appointment was effective July 1, 1974 filling an unexpired term. He was re-appointed on April 30, 1976 to a term which will expire in April, 1982.

Mr. Bill E. Duncan was appointed to the Board in June, 1980. Mr. Duncan received his Bachelor of Science in Social Science from the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri in 1969 and his Masters Degree in Criminal Justice Administration from Central Missouri State University in 1976. He has extensive experience in the field of criminal justice including prior service with the Board of Probation and Parole, Division of Corrections, Missouri Council on Criminal Justice, and the State Highway Patrol. Mr. Duncan's term expires in 1986.

During the period covered in this annual report, Mr. W. R. Vermillion, Board member and former Chairman, retired at the expiration of his term. Mr. Vermillion served on the Board for twelve years until April, 1980.

Function

The Board has parole granting authority over adult and female felons who are sentenced to the Division of Corrections. Parole hearings are scheduled monthly at all institutions. General Board policy dictates that inmates are considered for parole at a time relating to their length of sentence. The initial hearing may occur after six months to 24 months of the sentence term is served and the Board may decide to grant parole, permanently deny parole, or defer judgement until a later date. There are two types of Board actions or processes which result in Board decisions. The parole hearing is a face to face interview with the inmate during which the Board members discuss the inmate's past problems and future plans and give the inmate an opportunity to respond to their questions and to material in the inmate's file. The initial contact between Board members and the inmate occurs at the parole hearing. The second type of decision process is the parole review. Reviews are always the result of a deferred decision at a previous hearing or review. During a review, case file material in the inmate's folder is examined and evaluated to determine the extent of progress achieved by the inmate in the institution. A decision to grant or deny parole can result in a parole review as well as a decision to defer final judgement until a subsequent hearing or review.

Inmates are given advance notice of an upcoming hearing or review and work with their institutional parole officers to formulate living and employment plans and provide other material requested by the Board. The institutional parole officer also files a report which evaluates the inmate's readiness for parole and serves as an aid in the Board's decision making process.

Another major function of the Parole Board is the decision process relating to revocation of parole or conditional release. A two tiered revocation hearing process is required by law. The initial or preliminary hearing is held on the district level by an objective and uninvolved parole officer. If the decision is made to revoke the client's parole, a second and final hearing is held by the Parole Board at the reception center for the Division of Corrections. The parolee can waive their right to a revocation hearing at either level and be returned to the institution to continue serving the sentence.

CHARACTERISTICS AND SUCCESS OF PAROLEES

The Division of Probation and Parole continuously monitors and reviews the characteristics and success of its board parolees. Monitoring is accomplished through review of parole release records, Board action statistics and through the use of the Uniform Parole Reports project administered by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The tables produced on the following pages provide details concerning parole board actions taken during fiscal year 1979-1980.

Table 1 shows the year's Board actions by institution. Approximately 30% of the parolees released during FY-1980 came from the Intermediate Reformatory (Algoa). The second largest group was paroled from the state's halfway houses. The percentage of paroles granted after face to face hearings increased from 60% to 63% during the year.

Table 2 shows the outcome of the 2,167 hearings and 1,687 reviews conducted by the Board during the fiscal year. Approximately 30% of the hearings and 22% of the reviews resulted in paroles. The Parole Board either denied or postponed final action on the remaining 70% of hearings and 78% of reviews. Since the Board often decides to review a case again after a period of time has elapsed, many of the inmates denied parole initially will receive further consideration by the Board at a later date.

Table 3 shows a comparison of parole releases and commutation releases from the Division of Corrections. The Parole Board continues to parole over 40% of the releases from the institutions. The percentage appears to be holding fairly steady over the past three years after a decline from 54% paroled in FY-76. By comparing Table 3 to Figure 1 one can see that FY-76 was the year of the greatest number of parole releases in the past seven years. Parole releases have continued to hover around the 1,000 mark since 1976.

Table 4 provides data to show the rate of success of parolees after one, two, and three years. Historically, one-fifth to one-fourth of the parolees are unsuccessful during the first year, however, those remaining on parole for the second and third years show a much better success rate.

**TABLE 1
BOARD ACTION BY INSTITUTION 1979-1980**

Institution	Paroled at Hearings	Paroled at Reviews	Total	Total Number Paroled	Percent of Total
MSP	52%	48%	100%	102	10%
Church Farm	59%	41%	100%	92	9%
Renz Farm (Females)	70%	30%	100%	40	4%
Renz Farm (Males)	75%	25%	100%	8	1%
Moberly	42%	58%	100%	119	12%
Algoa	82%	18%	100%	307	30%
Fordland	71%	29%	100%	59	6%
Tipton	58%	42%	100%	43	4%
Halfway Houses	53%	47%	100%	221	22%
Honor Centers	48%	52%	100%	21	2%
Number of Cases	639	373		1012	
Percent Paroles	63%	37%	100%		100%

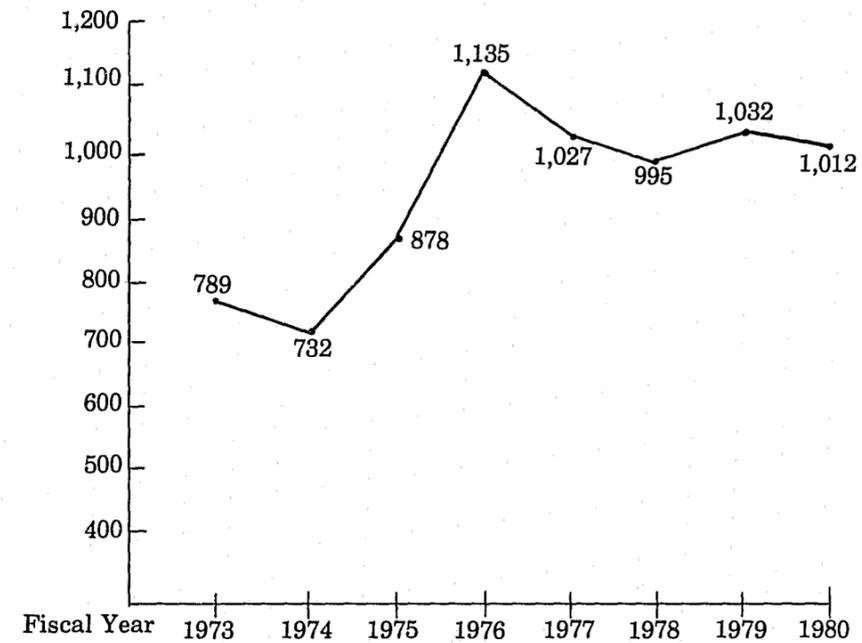
**TABLE 2
BOARD ACTION AT HEARINGS AND REVIEWS
1979-1980**

	Hearings	Reviews	Total
Paroled	30%	22%	26%
Denied/Setback	70%	78%	74%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of Actions	2167	1687	3854

**TABLE 3
PAROLE RELEASE VS. COMMUTATION RELEASES
FY 76 - FY 80**

Fiscal Year	Parole	Commutation	Total	Number of Cases
July 1975-June 1976	54%	46%	100%	2,041
July 1976-June 1977	48%	52%	100%	2,146
July 1977-June 1978	45%	55%	100%	2,198
July 1978-June 1979	43%	57%	100%	2,413
July 1979-June 1980	44%	56%	100%	2,277

**FIGURE 1
Total Parolees by Fiscal Year Paroled**



**TABLE 4
Percent of Male Parolees Who Successfully
Complete Their Period of Parole Supervision For
One, Two, and Three Calendar Years**

Year Paroled	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Number of Cases
1970	75%	72%	71%	687
1971	79%	77%	76%	621
1972	81%	77%	77%	753
1973	81%	77%	75%	692
1974	78%	74%	*	715
1975	83%	*	*	956
1976	77%	*	*	931

*Data Unavailable

INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS

In 1934 the United States Congress enacted the Crime Control Consent Act (Public Law 293, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session; Title 4, U.S.C. 111), which gave consent of Congress to any two or more States to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes. As a result of this action by Congress, the Interstate Commission on Crime drafted the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers in 1937. Today, all States are members of this Compact. Missouri has been a member since 1947. Missouri has also enacted legislation which enables us to enter into Compact supervision with the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

This is a legally binding agreement whereby the fifty States serve as each other's agents in the investigation and supervision of parolees and probationers. There are certain Compact forms, including the Agreement to Return Form, which are legally recognized in all States. This allows for the return of a probation or parole violator to the sending state from the receiving, or supervising state without the need for extradition. It also allows their return, without extradition, from any other state.

The probationer or parolee abides by the conditions of his probation or parole from the sending, or originating state, as well as by those of the supervising state. Most of these conditions are fairly uniform, with some states having specific statutes setting up the rules and regulations for probationers and parolees in their state.

This Compact is being used more and more in view of the great mobility of today's population, and has, since its conception, proved its value in the protection of society through the rehabilitation of the offender.

The Interstate Compact has separate membership in the American Corrections Association. The membership has a board of directors, officers, and has two annual meetings to discuss all the problems that each state has and to discuss and plan for new contingencies that always arise in this area. Much time and effort is spent in trying to seek uniformity. Time is spent in discussing various legal decisions and various federal and state statute changes. The Secretariat is provided by the Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas. Since 1947 when Missouri joined the compact, Missouri has had four presidents of the Association. This Compact is effective both in time saved and money spent, and is, in fact, one of the most working units of the American Corrections Association.

**TABLE 5
INTERSTATE AND OUTSTATE
CASES OPENED
JULY 1, 1979 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1980**

State	Interstate	Outstate
Alabama	9	20
Alaska	5	1
Arizona	32	41
Arkansas	106	125
California	130	200
Colorado	53	36
Connecticut	0	4
Delaware	2	0
Florida	109	80
Georgia	32	13
Hawaii	0	1
Idaho	7	3
Illinois	485	399
Indiana	16	66
	10	

TABLES (Cont.)

State	Interstate	Outstate
Iowa	73	83
Kansas	212	445
Kentucky	14	35
Louisiana	31	42
Maine	0	1
Maryland	4	6
Massachusetts	1	4
Michigan	29	61
Minnesota	16	24
Mississippi	25	27
Montana	6	3
Nebraska	28	35
Nevada	17	15
New Hampshire	1	0
New Jersey	15	8
New Mexico	15	17
New York	26	16
North Carolina	28	9
North Dakota	2	1
Ohio	26	46
Oklahoma	84	150
Oregon	18	11
Pennsylvania	11	12
Rhode Island	0	1
South Carolina	9	9
South Dakota	11	6
Tennessee	37	43
Texas	208	187
Utah	4	9
Vermont	1	1
Virginia	16	9
Washington	28	20
West Virginia	3	3
Wisconsin	32	27
Wyoming	9	18
Washington D.C.	0	2
Foreign Country	0	1
TOTAL	2026	2377

Interstate - Cases originating in other states but being supervised in Missouri.

Outstate - Cases originating in Missouri but being supervised in other states.

COURT SERVICES

During the past year, the Division of Probation and Parole continued to experience an expansion of its role in providing services to Missouri's criminal courts. The revised criminal code has had a noticeable impact on the Division's relationship with the courts. The most carefully monitored development has been the accelerated growth of the pre-sentence investigation workload. During calendar year 1979, the sentence investigations assigned by the courts increased to the point that several districts were experiencing an increase of 50% to 100% over the previous year. The statewide increase in PSI workload amounted to 22%. This growth has continued at a rate of 18% during the first six months of 1980 over the same period of 1979. Prior to the implementation of the new criminal code, the average number of completed PSIs stood at 1,147 per quarter. The average number of PSIs completed per quarter since the new code came into effect has risen to 1,452 and continues to rise. Figure 2 illustrates the growth of the pre-sentence investigation workload over the past seven years. When one considers the fact that a pre-sentence investigation takes an average of 15 hours to complete, the impact of this growth on the Division is more fully understood.

Another aspect of the Division's expanding role in court services is demonstrated by the continuing growth of the Division's caseload. At the end of fiscal year 1980 the caseload stood at 17,829 or 11% larger than the previous year. Assignments have been increasing at an accelerated rate over the last two years. During FY-80, we received 12,649 new case assignments, a 21% increase over 1979. Figure 3 shows the comparison of caseload growth to the growth in new assignments over the past seven years. The increase in case assignments is partially due to the increased number of misdemeanor probation openings from the association circuit court judges. Another large number of cases have come from the St. Louis City misdemeanor probation caseload that was assimilated into the Division in 1979. These two developments have resulted in a changed character for the bulk of the Division's case openings and the caseload in general as misdemeanor probation cases account for a larger portion of the total case openings. In Figure 4, we see that the 1977 case openings included 22% misdemeanor probation cases. In fiscal year 1980, the misdemeanor probation case openings increased to 41% of the total openings. Currently, misdemeanor probation cases represent the largest single case type opened under the Division's supervision.

An analysis of the length of probation sentences over the past four years shows that each year the length of sentence is getting longer meaning that the case will remain longer under supervision, a contributing factor to the increased caseload. Tables 6 and 7 illustrate the trend toward longer sentence lengths for probation case openings. The percentage of felony probation cases with five year sentences has increased from 24% in 1977 to 34% in 1980. At the same time, the one year sentences have shown a decrease from 13% to 8%. Misdemeanor case openings with sentences of two years have increased from the 1977 figure of 42% to the current 54%.

Another roll that the Division of Probation and Parole fills is the supervision of restitution and court cost payments from our clients. During fiscal year 1980, the amount paid totalled nearly a million dollars through the efforts of Division staff. Restitution payments total \$679,919.67 while court cost payments amounted to \$318,758.49. While this money is not collected by Division staff, it is through their supervision of the clients that the payments are made. The payment of restitution is often made one of the conditions of release on probation when the case is assigned by the court. If the individual violates this condition, the probation officer can recommend revocation of the client's probation which, if accepted by the court, may result in incarceration.

FIGURE 2
Pre-Sentence Investigations
By Fiscal Year

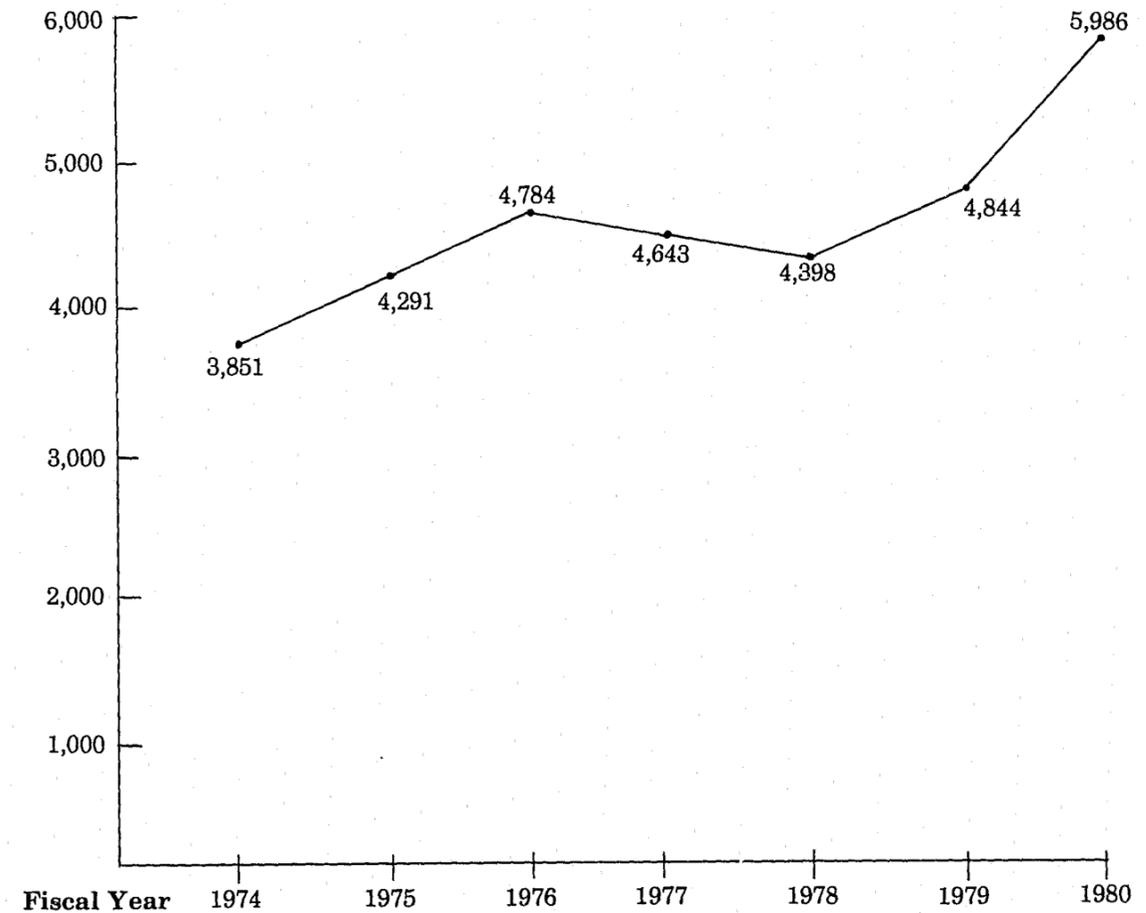


FIGURE 3
Caseload and Assignments by Fiscal Year

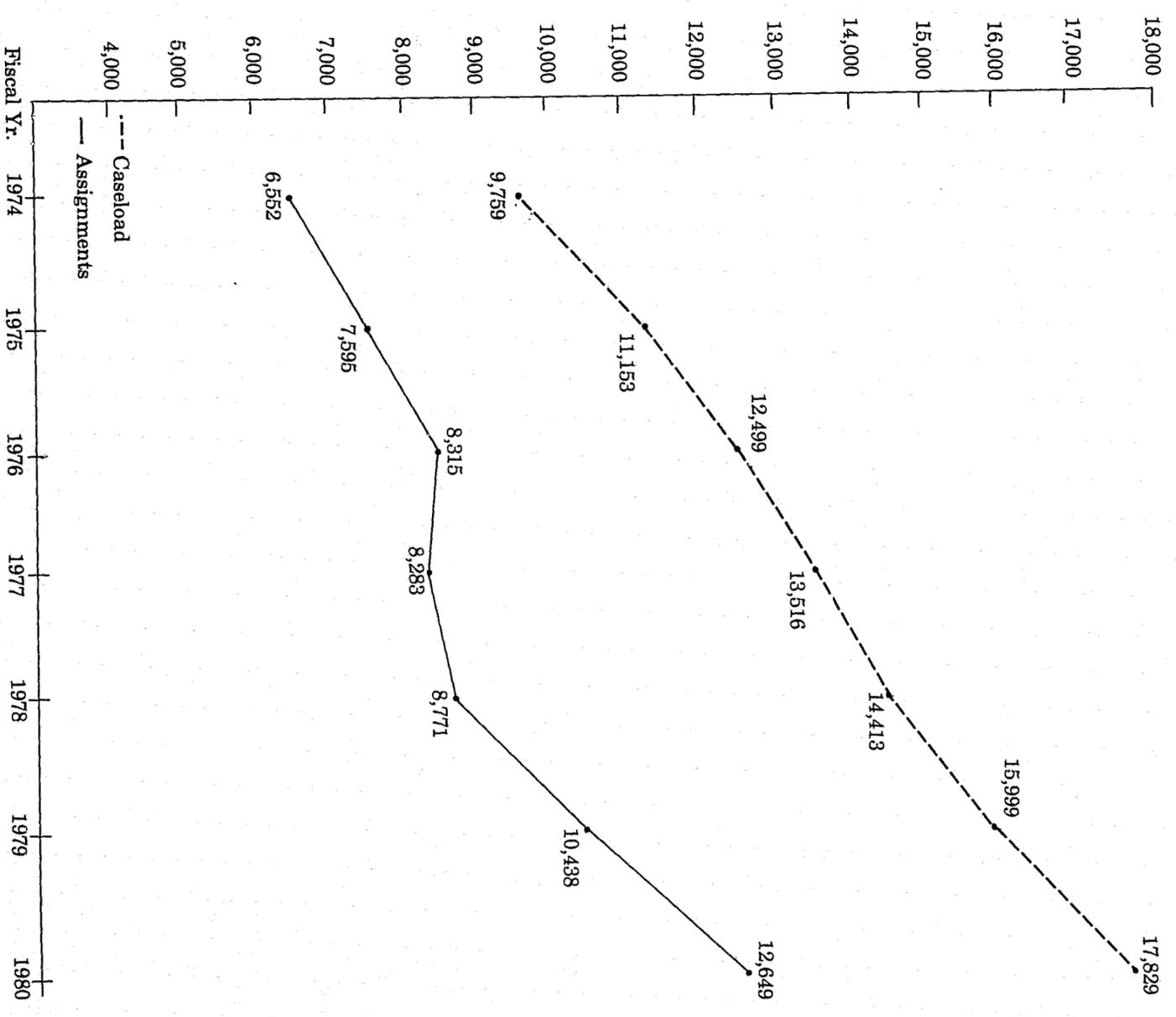


FIGURE 4
Probation Openings by Quarter

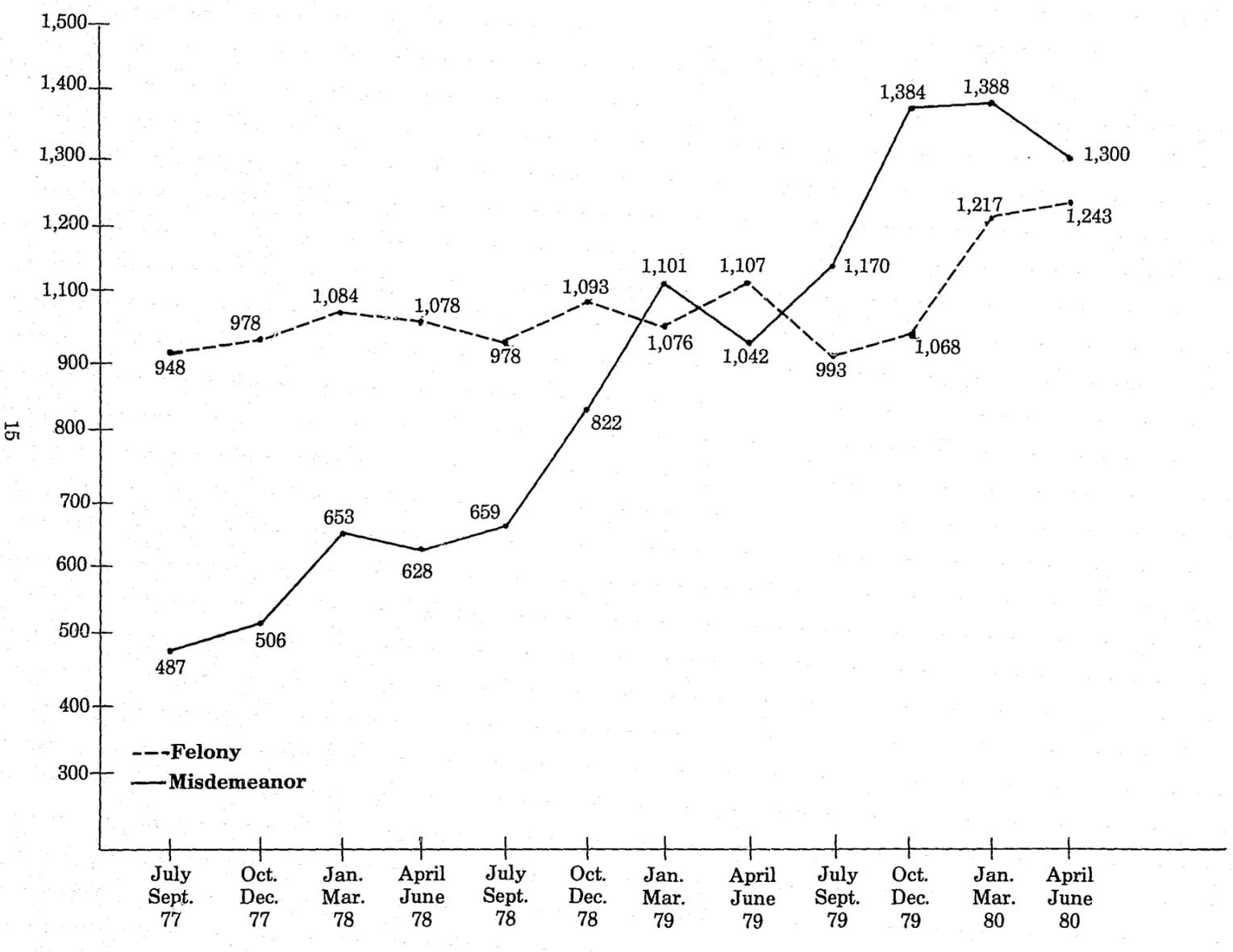
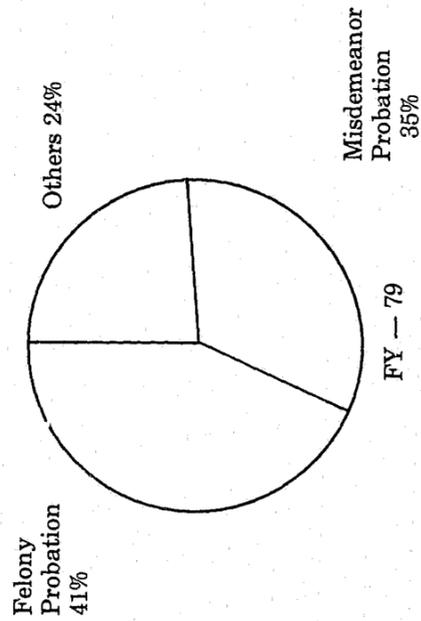
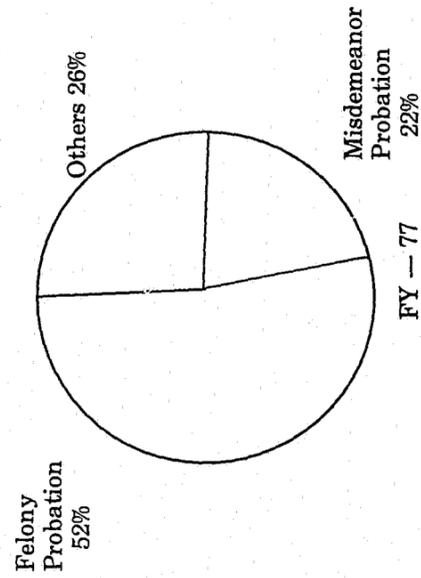
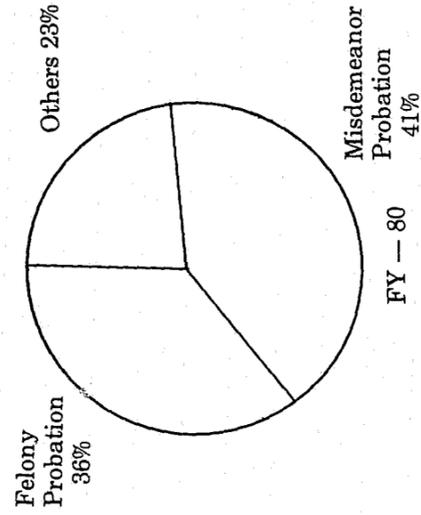
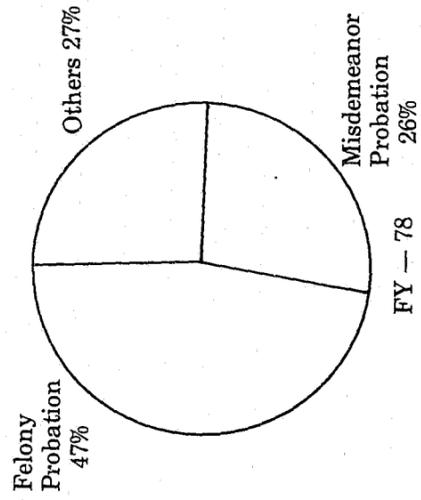


FIGURE 5
Case Openings by Type Over Time



Source: MBPP Monthly Work Analysis Summaries for FY - 77 through FY - 80.

OTHERS category includes Board Parolee, Interstate Compact, Court Paroles and Deferred Prosecution.

TABLE 6
SENTENCE LENGTH BY YEAR
FOR MISDEMEANOR PROBATION ASSIGNMENTS

Sentence Length	1977	1978	1979	1980
1 year	58%	57%	52%	46%
2 years	42%	44%	48%	54%
Total*	100%	101%	100%	100%

TABLE 7
SENTENCE LENGTH BY YEAR
FOR FELONY PROBATION ASSIGNMENTS

Sentence Length	1977	1978	1979	1980
1 year	13%	9%	9%	8%
2 years	35%	34%	34%	28%
3 years	23%	25%	22%	25%
4 years	4%	5%	5%	5%
5 years	24%	27%	31%	34%
Total*	99%	100%	101%	100%

*Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding

FIELD SERVICES

The state of Missouri has been divided into five field service regions by the Division of Probation and Parole. Each region is headed by a Regional Administrator. In addition, there is an administrator for our institutional offices. All District Supervisors are responsible to the Regional Administrators. All Regional Administrators are responsible to the Chief State Supervisor.

EASTERN REGION

The Eastern Region supervises the largest regional caseload in the state. On July 1, 1980, the region caseload stood at 6,336 cases, a 6.4% increase in the past year. The region is composed of eight counties plus the City of St. Louis and is largely an urban area. Many of the rural communities in the outlying counties are experiencing increases in population and accompanying pressures from the transition into a more urban way of life.

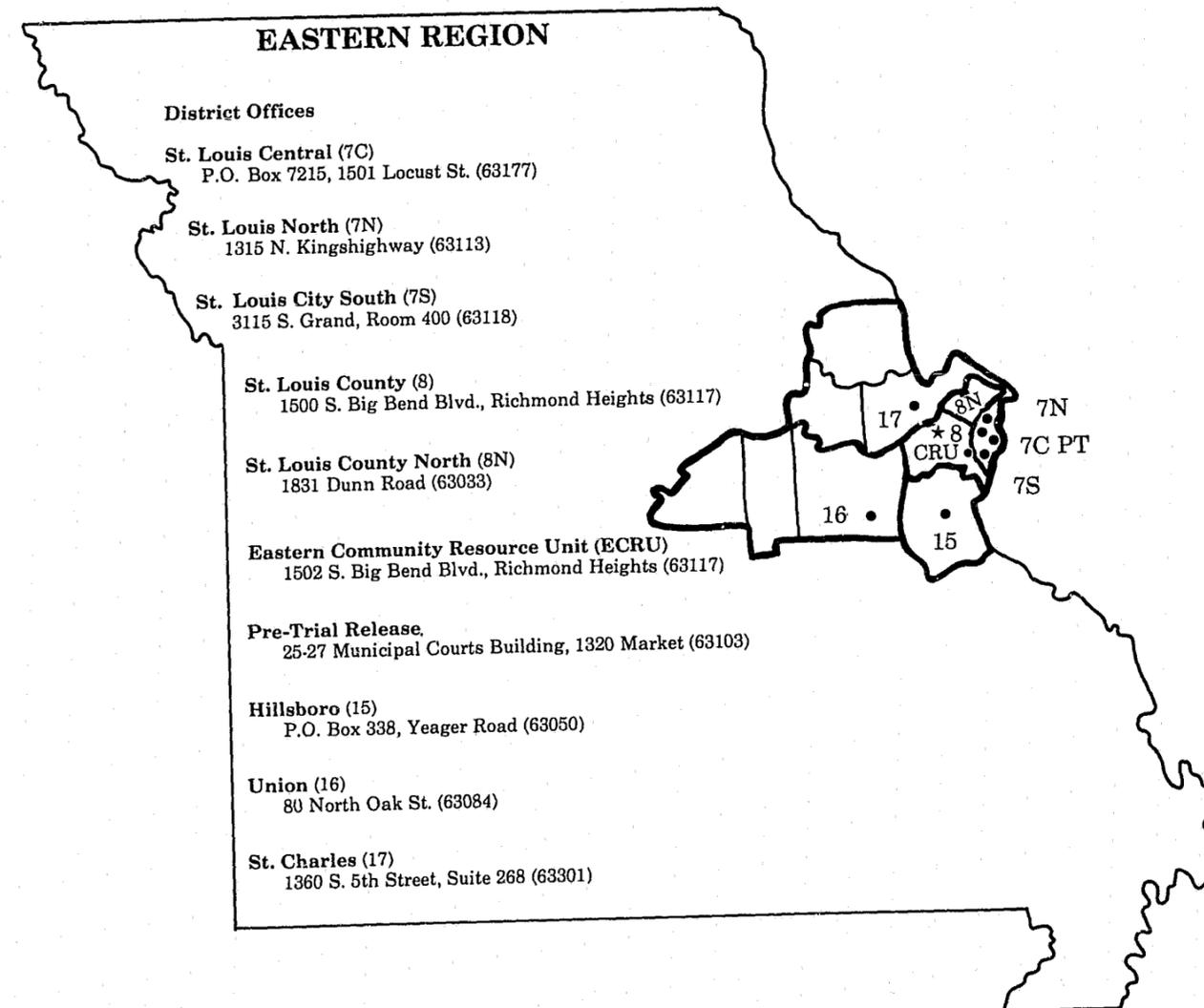
This region has ten district offices, eight of the offices are regular supervision and investigation offices. The Community Resource Unit in St. Louis County serves the region as a whole. It is responsible for developing community resources and recruiting volunteers to serve the offices in the region. The St. Louis Pre-Trial Office performs investigations on those incarcerated in the St. Louis jail to determine if they should be released on their own recognizance. This service is provided seven days a week, 24 hours per day. The office also handles the supervision of those released on recognizance. The district office in Hillsboro also provides release on recognizance services. In keeping with our Agency objective to provide service to our clientele within their own communities, a new district office was opened during the year to serve northern St. Louis County.

The eastern region provides a wide variety of specialized programs to aid probationers and parolees. All districts provide intake programs for clients at the beginning of their probation period. The program provides the client information and skills which will allow him to survive in our system and become a responsible citizen. A post-intake program is being run in District 8 which follows the client after he is assigned to his regular probation officer. It continues to work on intake commitments and solutions to problems as well as education.

The Community Resource Management Team (CRMT) approach has successfully been used throughout the Eastern Region after its first operation in St. Louis County in 1975. Other districts have built on the early successes with CRMT to the point that we currently see increased use of specialists, and increased community involvement throughout the entire region.

The Citizens Advisory Board, a not-for-profit citizens group made up of members from business, professional, academic, religious and social agency groups, provides valuable assistance in meeting the needs of our clientele. The Citizens Advisory Board provides emergency funds for housing, clothing, food, transportation, and books for our clients and is active in promoting treatment programs in the Eastern Region.

Employment training and counseling are offered to the ex-offender through several programs operating in the Eastern Region. The Booster Training Program in operation for several years, provides clients with 100 hours of vocational training experience. CETA training, funded in conjunction with the Department of Labor, St. Louis County Office of Training and Employment and the Special School District, provides 600 hours of training in welding and machine shop classes. Clients in the CETA program receive a minimum wage stipend while learning a useful trade. Employment programs in the individual districts include a job retention group in the District 7-North Office and a program in District 7-South (HIRE) teaching job skills and offering employment leads. All district offices provide employment readiness workshops in addition to these specialized programs.



A financial management course has been developed in Franklin County to provide training and counseling in basic money management for those individuals that have a pattern of financial management related offenses. This program was originally developed through the efforts of Agency staff and has since been taken over and strengthened by a community organization in Union. The format and content of the course is serving as a model for other similar courses being developed in other districts throughout the state. In the St. Charles Office, the Consumer Credit Counseling Service of metropolitan St. Louis is providing single session classes to clients to help them handle money and credit.

Parkway Adult Basic Education operates a regional GED program at the Community Resource Unit office two nights each week. The St. Louis City Board of Education conducts classes at the District 7-North Office two afternoons per week. These educational programs and other efforts on the part of the region's officers are having a measurable affect in increasing the education level of the client population.

Extensive drug abuse counseling and awareness programs are in operation in the Eastern Region. District 8 has implemented a specialized drug caseload serving as many as 200 clients. A drug program in District 7-North serves approximately 375 clients each year. District 7-Central has developed a three person alcohol-drug substance abuse unit. These specialized programs attempt to educate the client regarding drug abuse and dependence and the types of drug related problems that affect their lives and their attitudes.

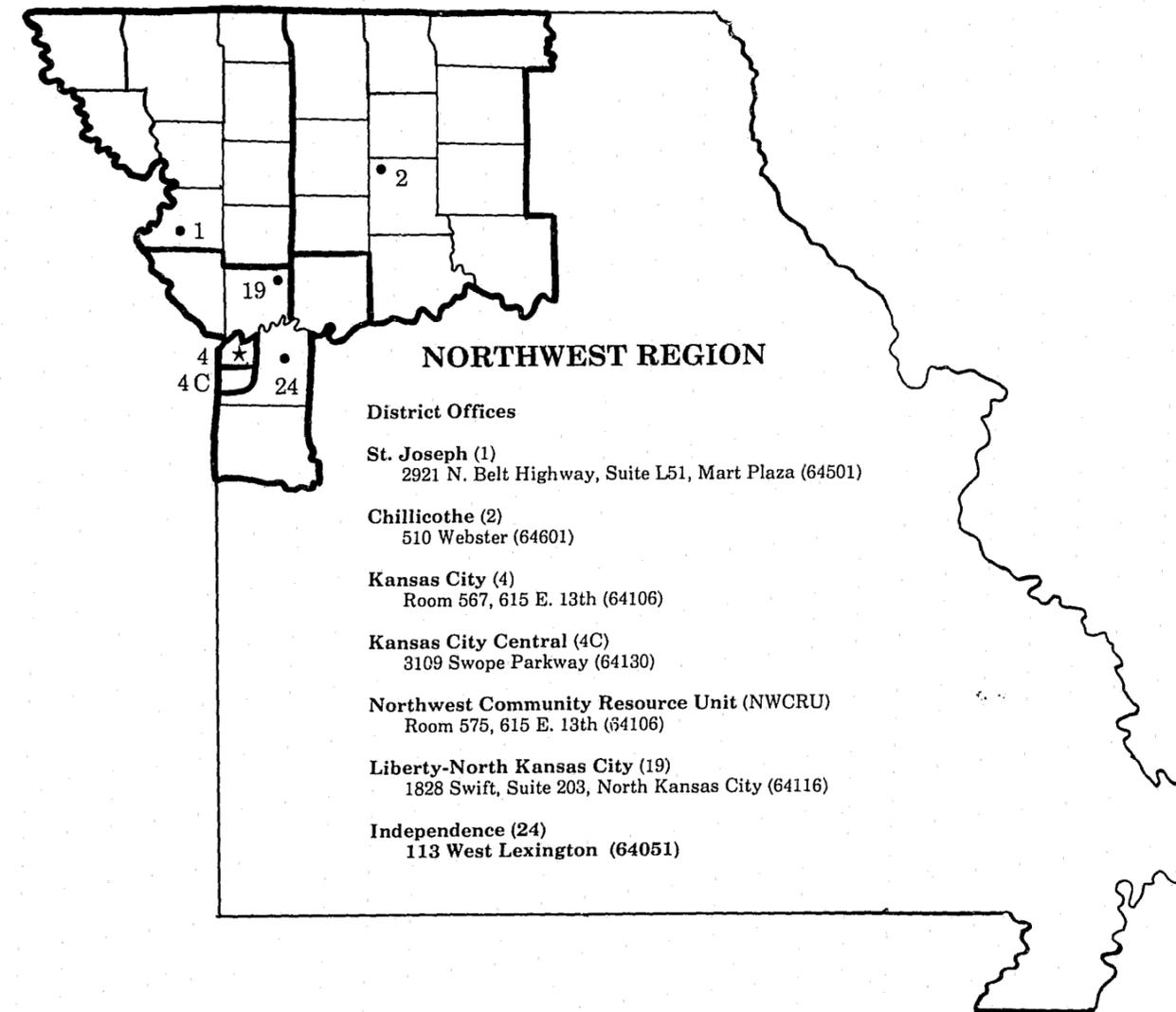
The Union Office has the Franklin County Alcohol - Drug Related Offenders Program (A-DROP). This program is modeled on the Alcohol Related Traffic Offenders Program (ARTOP). It was set up because of a lack of a community program addressing alcohol - drug related problems in Franklin County. It is a counter-measure educational program designed to identify, educate, and rehabilitate the alcohol-drug abuser. It also provides referral for treatment. The Union Office also had influence in the creation and operation of the Family Forum Program which is a four-week program to help relatives and friends of the problem drinker deal with the alcohol problem in the family.

An ARTOP program is also provided in Jefferson County. It is run by COMTREA (Community Treatment, Inc.) which was set up in Jefferson County to provide a residential program for drug abuse clients. The counselors of this program and probation officers work closely together to devise a treatment plan to serve the client. COMTREA also provides out-client services. The St. Charles volunteers in Probation and Parole Inc., through a Manpower grant, have established an office in St. Charles to provide out-client counseling and referral services to our clients as well as other county residents.

Other alcohol awareness programs exist in St. Louis City and County districts and specialized alcohol caseload units have been set up in some districts for treatment of alcoholic clients.

For over a year, officers from St. Louis City districts North and South have met twice monthly with psychologists from Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center. At each session a different topic such as client hostility, client manipulation, or sex offenders is the theme. Officers receive practical advice as they discuss the problems of their current clients. In our St. Charles office, a volunteer psychologist from Lindenwood College administers a battery of tests to those clients seeking new or better employment.

Two innovative programs have been recently developed in the District 7 North and District 8 offices. SOAP (Significant Other Awareness Program) is a group program operating at the District 7 North office which attempts to involve a client's family in the problem solving process. A Community Service Order Program operating in District 8 provides a means by which the probationer can reduce his term of probation by as much as 50% through community service volunteer work. This provides an alternative to probation and allows the client to repay his debt to society while building his self-concept.



NORTHWEST REGION

The Northwest Region is composed of twenty-five counties and contains two urban centers. The caseload stood at 4,865 on July 1, 1980 which represents more than a 12% rate of growth over the previous year. Jackson County, the major urban area in the region contains a total of three offices with another scheduled to open in early FY-81 to serve south Jackson County and Cass County. The rural counties lie to the north and east of Jackson County with St. Joseph in Buchanan County providing a second urban center.

The region has seven district offices, six of these are regular supervision and investigative offices. The Community Resource Unit in Kansas City serves the region as a whole. It is responsible for developing community resources, recruiting and training volunteers to serve the offices in the region. Most of its work is concentrated in Jackson County because of the location of the caseload.

The Northwest Region is involved in a wide variety of specialized programs to aid probationers and parolees. The Kansas City office has a Pre-Trial Release Unit which performs investigations on individuals to determine if they should be released on their own recognizance. In conjunction with this program, there is a Pre-Trial Diversion Program which supervises clients that have been diverted from prosecution.

The Kansas City Office provides an Intake Program for clients at the beginning of their probation. The program provides the clients with information and skills which will allow them to survive in our system and become responsible citizens.

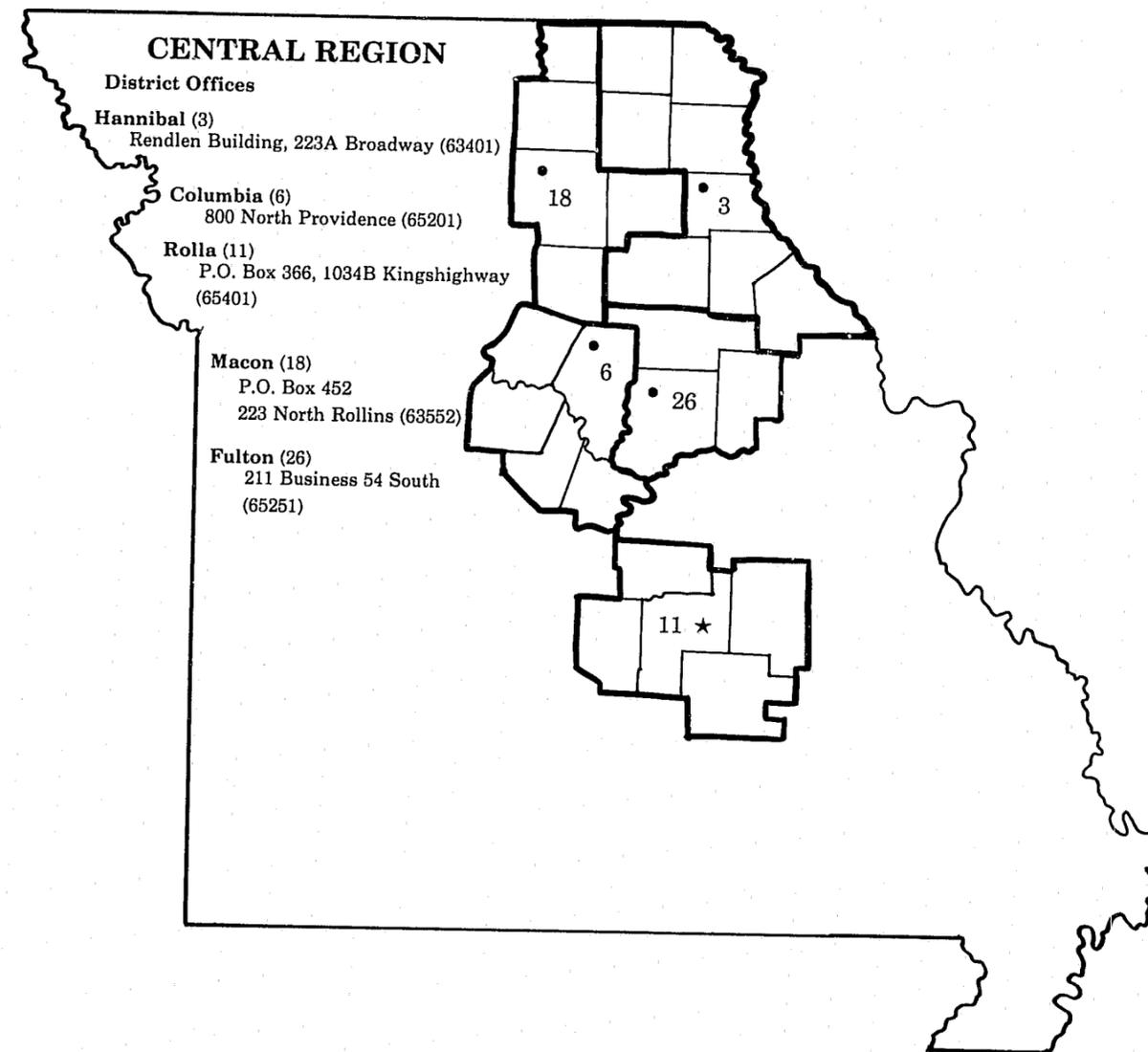
The districts in this region are involved in several programs to help their clients find employment. The Manpower office in Independence, Missouri, and Pioneer Community College in Kansas City, Missouri, provide job readiness programs which focus on teaching clients job seeking skills. The Women's Resource Service at the University of Missouri in Kansas City, Missouri provides job training for women entering the labor market. Jackson County Jail has a Model Inmate Work Release Program, (MIEP). The Division of Probation and Parole can request that inmates be allowed to enter the program. Classes in life and coping skills are given. After several weeks a full time job is found by the client. The inmate, after his days work, returns to the Jackson County Jail to spend the night.

In Kansas City there is a drug screening panel composed of representatives from Renaissance West, and NARA/DPSP. The panel screens on a weekly basis, Jackson County inmates only who have been referred to them by jail screeners, attorneys and probation and parole officers. The Public Defender's Office and the Jackson County Prosecuting Attorney's Office are included in formal notification of panel decisions.

All of the supervising offices in the Northwest Region are active in encouraging the payment of court costs and restitution by clients under supervision when this is set as a condition of their release.

CENTRAL REGION

As of July 1, 1980, the Central Region caseload for its 26 county area stood at 2,223 cases, a 25% increase during fiscal year 1980. This largely rural region includes several growing population centers such as Columbia, Jefferson City, Hannibal, and Rolla and a considerable number of universities with large seasonal student enrollments. Caseload growth is responsible for the increase in district offices from four to five and the FY-81 opening of a sixth district office.



The five current district offices are regular supervision and investigation offices. The Columbia office has a release on recognizance program. The Central Region provides a variety of specialized programs to aid probationers and parolees. The Columbia office has set up a Prison Experience Tour. About seven felony probationers are taken on a tour of the maximum security prison in Jefferson City. Two inmates provide an unescorted tour for the probationers. The aim is to have the probationers experience the prison where they will be confined if they continue their criminal involvement and have their probation revoked. All offices have implemented a Group Intake Program for their counties.

The Central Region uses community resources, especially in the areas of alcohol and drug abuse. The Central Ozark Drug Alternative Program was started in Phelps County because of increase in drug abuse in the area has notified the community of the pressing need to develop a program. The program provides education and counseling and has been found to be very helpful. The Family Counseling Center in Columbia provides services to both the alcoholic and his family. In the Macon office, Alcoholics Anonymous and AL-ANON are used for referrals. Finally, the Crossroad in Fulton and the Phoenix House in Columbia provide residential programs for the alcoholic which provide counseling in several different areas.

The Carter Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center in Hannibal provides residential treatment for the alcoholic and drug abuser. Hannibal Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council provides out-patient services. Mark Twain Mental Health Center provides both residential and out-patient treatment for mental health as well as alcohol and drug abuse. Northeast Missouri Shelter Workshop and Phelps County Sheltered Workshop provide employment for the retarded offender and the Regional Diagnostic Centers provide counseling mental health, child and family counseling, as well as drug and alcohol abuse.

Since 1977, the Columbia office has operated on Alcohol Education Program to educate individuals under supervision who have been identified as having a negative relationship with alcohol through the use of films, lecture material, and group discussion. This program's primary intent is to present a realistic view of the personal, legal, medical, and social evaluations that will hopefully assist an assigned individual's probation officer in determining whether or not additional alcohol treatment or counseling should be a consideration of this individual's supervision.

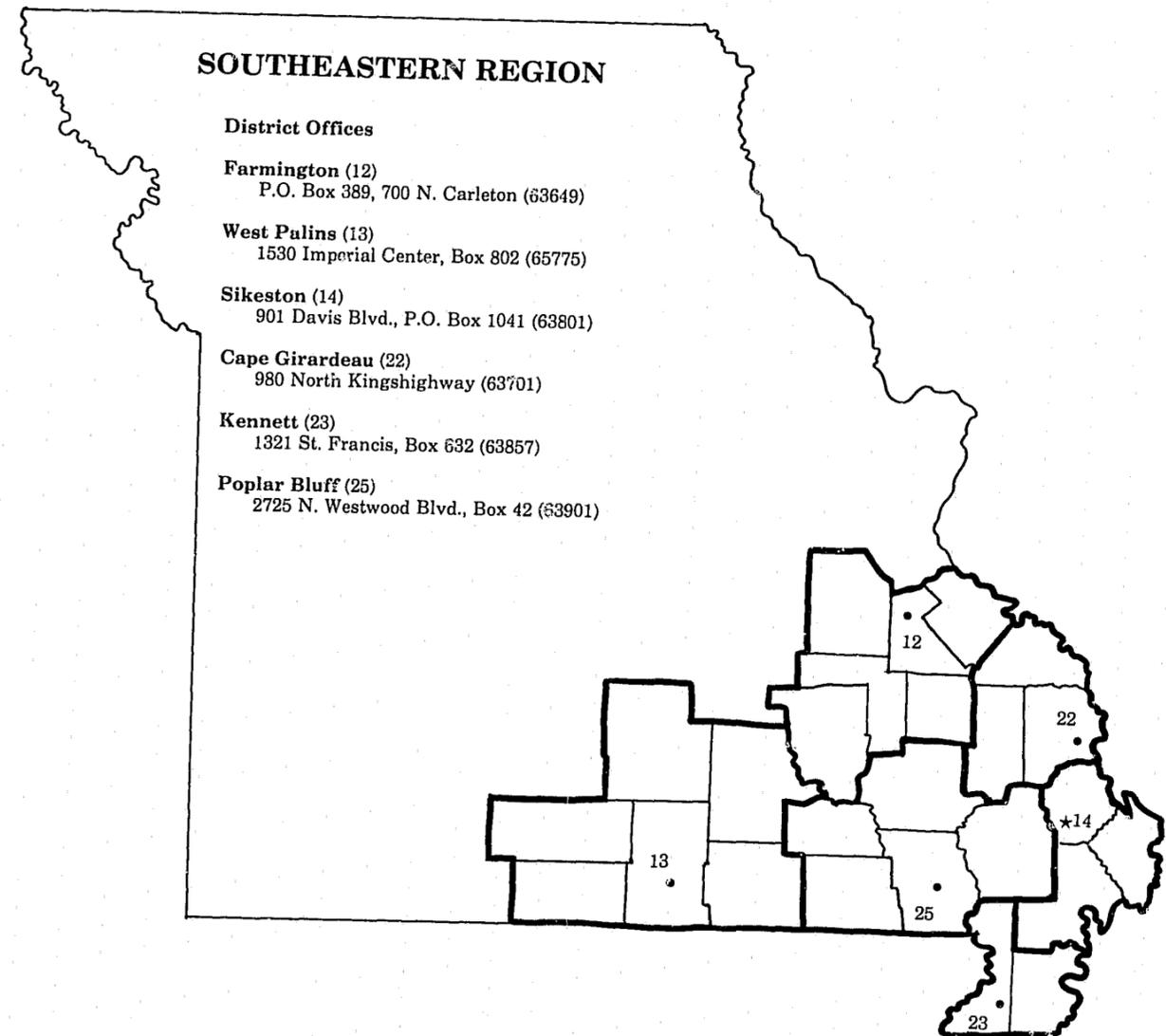
A Group Unemployment Program has been implemented in Cole and Pulaski counties and the Macon office has experimented with Alcohol Awareness Groups and also Unemployed Client Groups, looking at skills necessary to applying for employment, etc.

The district office that opened in Fulton during the past year is developing a volunteer program and is providing recognizance-bond investigation services to the Callaway County Courts. The resources of the Eastern Missouri Mental Health Center in Audrain County are also providing support for the needs of the district's clients.

SOUTHEAST REGION

The caseload of the six districts in the Southeast Region stood at 1,980 cases which is a decrease of 3.5% in the past year. This twenty-five county area is almost entirely rural. All six district offices provide supervision and investigation along with other community services.

The Cape Girardeau office provides pre-trial release (recognizance) services by performing investigations on persons incarcerated to determine whether they should be released on their own recognizance under the district staff's supervision until disposition of the charges. Deferred prosecution supervision is also offered through the Cape Girardeau office.



The district offices in this region utilize a variety of community resources to aid probationers and parolees. In Farmington, the East Missouri Action Agency, Inc., provides family planning and homemaker services. It also runs the Department of Housing and Urban Development Rental Assistance Program and the Headstart Pre-School Program. This agency also conducts the Alcohol Related Traffic Offender Program (ARTOP). The William Howard Morman Halfway House is located in Farmington and provides a full-range of services for clients referred by the courts throughout the region and adjacent counties. The Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit at the State Hospital in Farmington also is used extensively by the staff throughout the region. The Alcohol and Drug Treatment Center provides both in-patient and aftercare services to the substance abuser.

The St. Francois Mental Health Center located in Cape Girardeau is frequently utilized for those clients requiring out-patient counseling. The Mid-America Teen Challenge is a religious-based counseling program which maintains a residential setting near Cape Girardeau. Any cases which are sent to this program from throughout the state are assigned to our Cape Girardeau office. The CETA Program Skill Training Center is located in Sikeston, Missouri, and frequently is used for referral. A number of trade skills are taught at this center. The Tri-County Mental Health and Substance Abuse clinic is located in Sikeston with branch offices in Benton and Dexter, Missouri. A number of our clients are referred to the Tri-County Mental Health Clinic for out-patient counseling. Near Puxico, Missouri, the Mingo Job Corps Center affords opportunity for many referrals, not only in this region but throughout the state. Clients referred to and received by this center are supervised by the Dexter, District No.14 office.

The South Central Rehabilitation Center, located near our District 13 office in West Plains, offers residential and out-patient treatment for the alcohol abuser. Many cases are referred from the region but the service area extends beyond the Southeast Regional borders. Any probationers or parolees referred to the center from outside of the area are transferred to the West Plains staff's supervision.

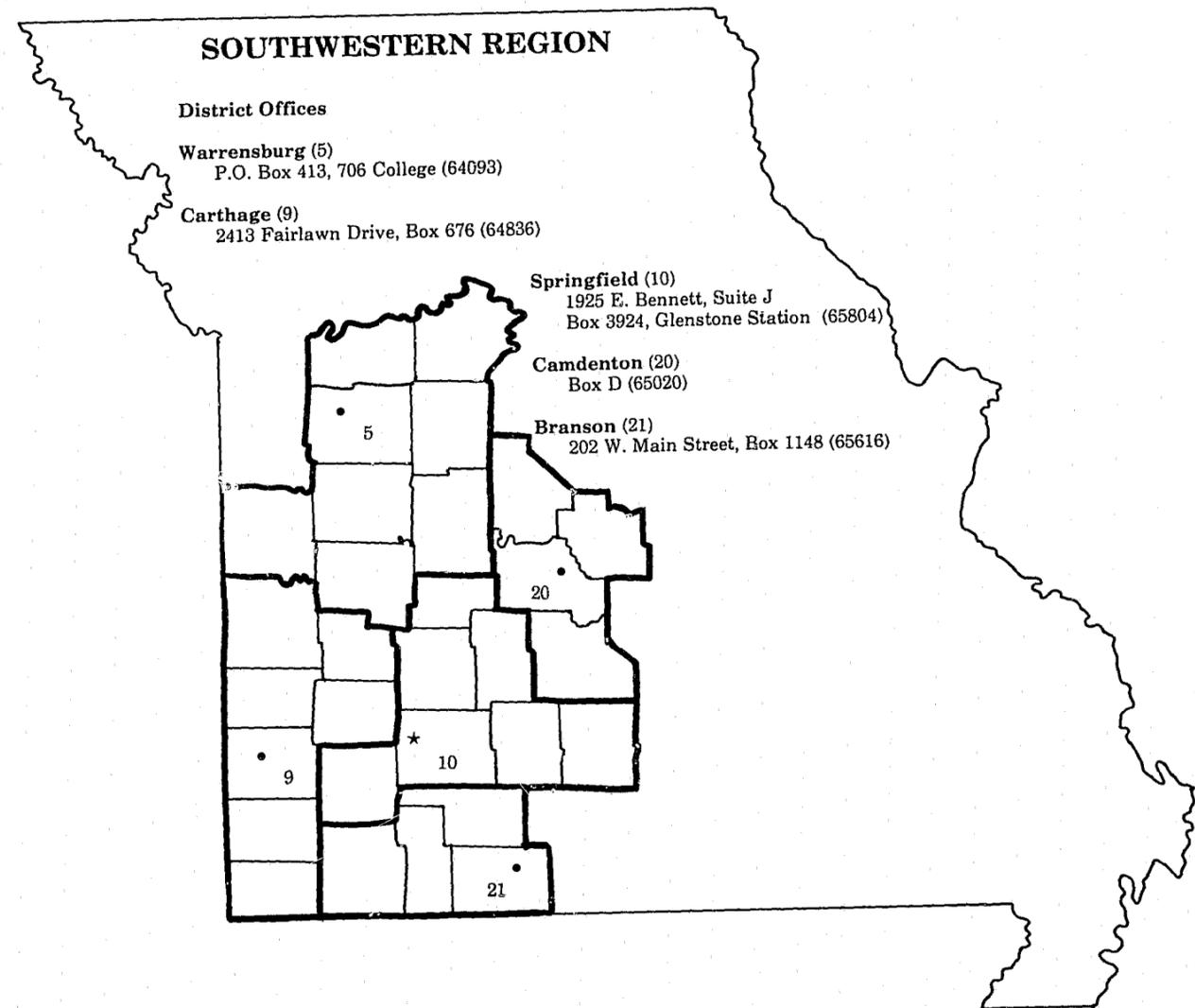
The Delta Area Economic Opportunity Corporation provides services to the economically disadvantaged in six counties. This agency is primarily concentrated in the Bootheel section of the region. Employment counselors from this program provide referrals and training for our clients. In Cape Girardeau and Poplar Bluff, the 70,001 Education and Employment Program serves high school dropouts by providing training and job referrals. The State Employment Security Offices are utilized extensively throughout the region and the Vocational Rehabilitation counselors are frequently involved in the planning for clients while under supervision. Throughout each district, extensive use is made of the GED programs and other public and private training facilities to enhance the client's potential.

SOUTHWEST REGION

The Southwestern Region supervised a total of 2,425 cases as of July 1, 1980, a 6% increase in caseload in the past twelve months. The Southwest region's 30 county area is primarily rural with urban centers in Springfield and Joplin. Several popular vacation and resort centers are located in the region.

This region has five district offices. All serve as regular supervision and investigation offices. The Springfield, District 10 office performs investigations on those incarcerated five days per week to determine if they should be released on their own recognizance. The offices in Branson, Carthage and Springfield also provided supervision for cases which have been given deferred prosecution through agreement between our agency and the prosecuting attorney.

The Southwest Region provides a variety of specialized programs to aid probationers and parolees. All five offices provide an Intake Program for clients at the beginning of their probation period. The program provides the client with information and skills which will allow him to survive in our system and become a responsible citizen. At the Springfield office's Intake Program, possible early signs of alcohol problems are determined. The Carthage office conducts an employment group which teaches probationers and parolees job seeking skills. A group has been established in the Branson office to provide employment counseling and referrals when needed.



The Carthage office continues to be actively involved in the identification and referral of clients with alcohol problems under their supervision. The officers in this district asked judges for their support in helping alcoholic clients. Now judges do not hesitate to impose a special condition of probation which requires attendance at Alcoholic Anonymous meetings after this has been requested in a pre-sentence investigation or in subsequent violation reports. The local Alcoholic Anonymous Chapter in Carthage is now giving a program for our clients at our office. This program has worked very well.

A GED program started in the Carthage office is run by volunteer teachers from the community. In Springfield, a program has begun called Job Seekers which is a contract between the District office and CETA which, at no cost to the Agency, results in our clientele obtaining employment through office referrals to CETA. Alpha House, a Springfield halfway house, offers a range of services to parole planning, parole, and probation cases for the entire Southwest Region.

The Branson, Warrensburg, and Springfield districts actively participate in the Intern Program involving students from local colleges taking an active role in each of these districts' activities. The use of local volunteers to provide group leaders in Carthage has been previously noted. In the Warrensburg district, the entire maximum supervision caseload is handled by community volunteers.

PRE-TRIAL PROGRAMS

In an effort to more effectively accomplish our mission, the Division of Probation and Parole is continuing to develop programs which provide services at the earliest possible time that an individual enters the criminal justice system. This is based upon evidence which indicates that early intervention increases the probability for success with the individual.

Traditional bail bond procedures and prosecution of all defendants in the same manner have not provided satisfactory solutions. There is a growing awareness that diverting many defendants from the criminal justice system provides advantages not only for a given individual but for society as well. Such programs not only help to make for a more equitable system of criminal justice but their success attests to the need to develop further alternatives to traditional approaches.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE (RECOGNIZANCE)

A major function of recognizance programs is to afford defendants charged with a misdemeanor or felony consideration for release, regardless of financial condition. Eligibility is determined through an investigation conducted by an officer of the Division of Probation and Parole. An interview with the prisoner takes place, focusing on such things as past social history, length of residence in the area, employment and past criminal history. An effort is made to determine if the prisoner has problems with drugs, alcohol, any past mental problems, or physical disabilities. This information is then investigated by contacting family, close friends, employers, etc. The investigation normally takes approximately two or three hours, contingent upon a number of factors such as accessibility of family and employer.

The next task in Pre-Trial Release programs is the supervision of clients awaiting trial. The Division has found that only a small percentage of defendants granted release willfully fail to appear in court. The number of cases under supervision at the end of fiscal year 1980 was approximately the same as the previous year, while the number of cases received for supervision increased by 5% over FY-1979.

The following tables illustrate the number of recognizance investigations completed by fiscal year and the size of the supervised recognizance caseload. Some increase in this area is expected for the next year as recognizance services are expanding in some areas. An increase in recognizance services in Jackson County was begun and one additional district office began providing recognizance services during the past year.

FIGURE 6
Total Recognizance Investigations
by Fiscal Year

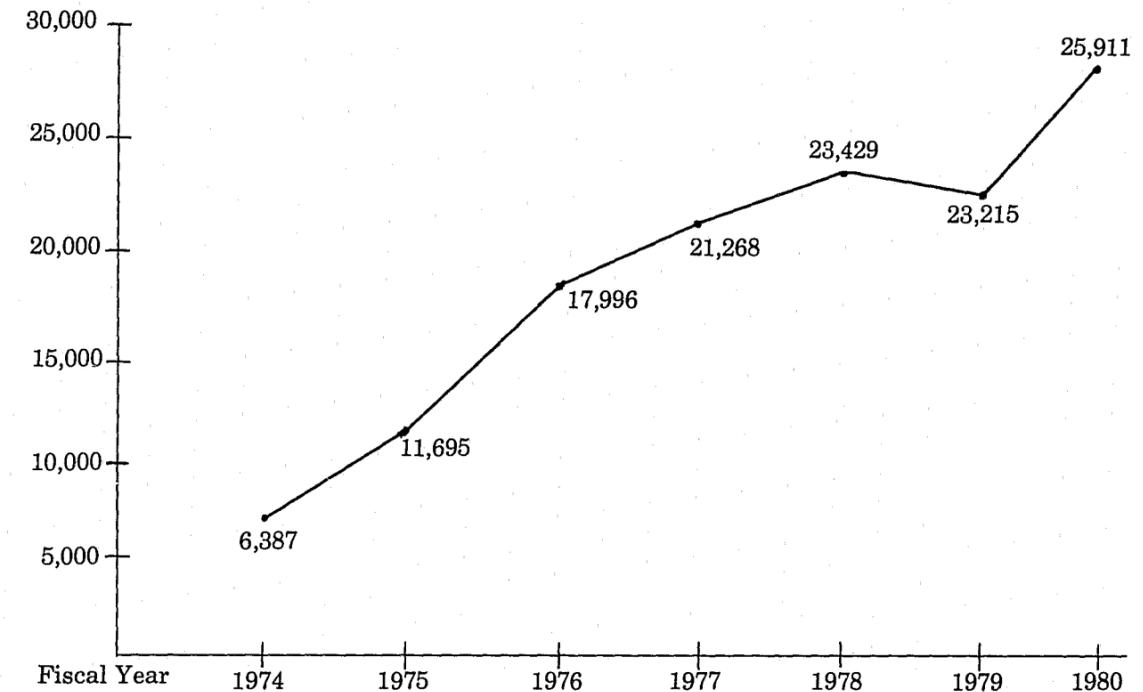


TABLE 8
RECOGNIZANCE CASELOAD

	Cases Under Supervision 6/30/79	Cases Received 7/78-6/79
Cape Girardeau	6	24
Columbia	13	95
Fulton	-	4
Hillsboro	56	73
Kansas City	175	484
Springfield	33	55
St. Louis City	782	2,994
Total	1,065	3,729

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE (DIVERSION - DEFERRED PROSECUTION)

While diversion may occur at many points as a case progresses through the criminal justice system, as the term is used in this statement, it refers to halting or suspending formal criminal proceedings against a person by means of the prosecutor holding formal charges in abeyance and placing the individual under the supervision of the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. This may or may not be done in concert with the Court.

No matter what efforts are made to expedite the criminal justice process, requiring conviction before referral significantly delays the offender's entry into any treatment program. It is felt that with many of our clients the sooner they become involved with our Division after arrest, the better the chances of rehabilitation.

With the prosecutor staying and dismissal of charges possible, the defendant avoids the stigma and adverse consequences of the criminal conviction and expenses associated with prosecution. As this diversion program operates at an early point in the criminal process, it avoids the necessity for some formal proceedings, therefore, saving in court costs and court time. It would surely have some effect on crowded court dockets. Diversion also has the benefit broadening the resources and alternatives that can be used in dealing with the offender.

These services could be expanded in other areas of the state. In early 1978 we completed a study of cases assigned circuit (felony) probation. Using the same strict criteria for entrance to diversion we found that about one-fifth of these cases would have been eligible for the program. An additional one-fifth of circuit probation cases might have been eligible for diversion depending on interviews to discuss minor problems.

During 1980, the Division's field staff met with prosecuting attorneys in all of the counties in Missouri to re-acquaint them with the objective of the diversion program and to obtain some indication of their willingness to use the program if it was expanded. While some prosecutors felt that the program was unnecessary in their courts, many indicated a willingness to use the program as an alternative to court trial for a limited number of cases. Since most of the diversion cases that would be referred to the Division for supervision would be coming under our supervision eventually as a probation case, the program would not greatly increase the workload and would provide earlier services and supervision to this group of offenders. Through the efforts of field staff and the willingness of county prosecutors, we have seen the diversion program grow from eight districts in 1979 to fifteen districts in 1980. While the number of diversion cases has not greatly increased, we are offering the service to a greater number of prosecutors.

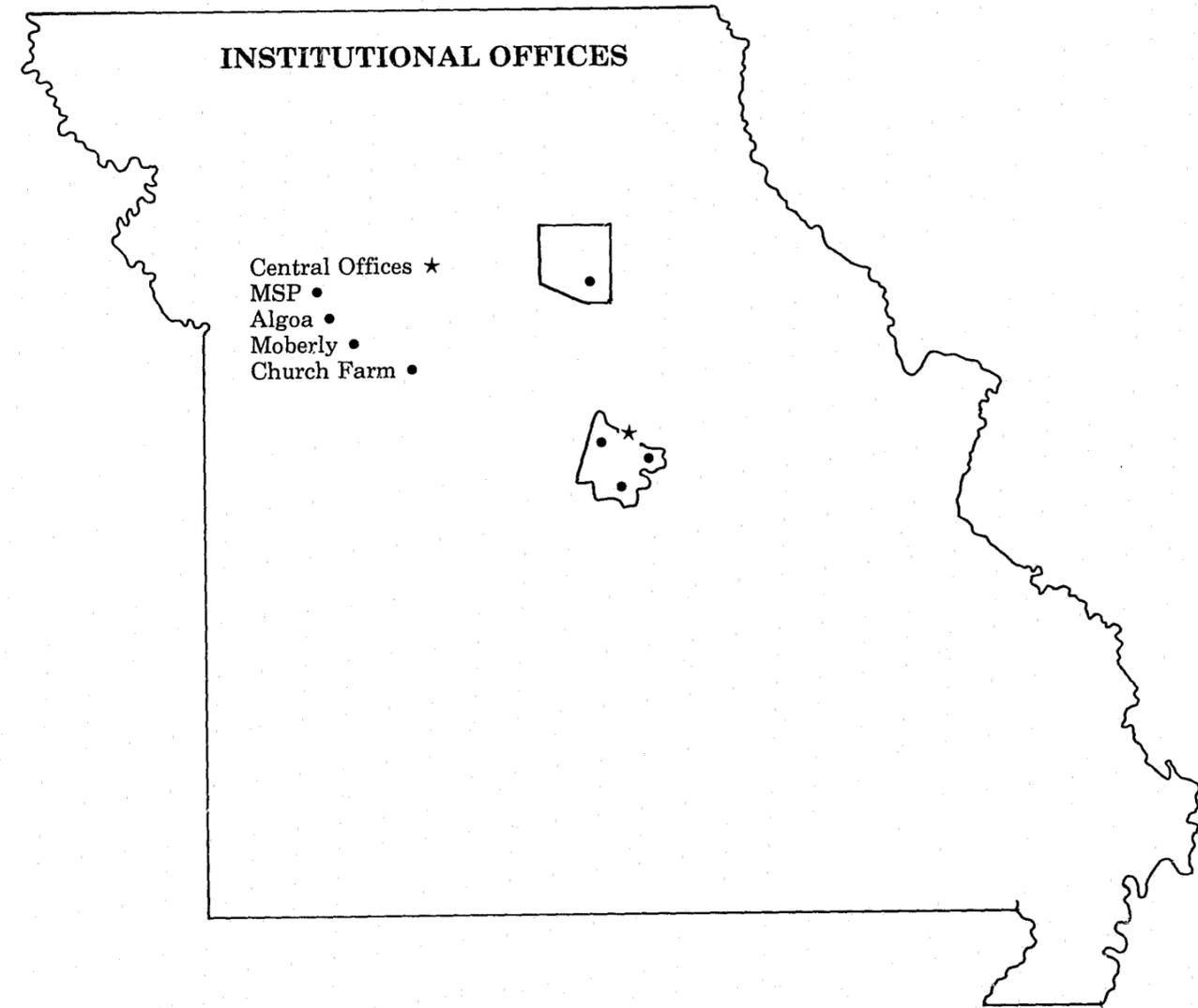
INSTITUTIONS

In Missouri, the state prisons are the responsibility of the Division of Corrections. The Division of Probation and Parole is a separate division which has four institutional parole offices inside the prisons. All of the institutional parole offices are located in prisons in the central Missouri area. However, they service all of the institutions of the Division of Corrections.

During the last fiscal year, the institutional parole officers completed 3,854 investigations on inmates of Missouri state prisons. These investigations are used by the Parole Board as aides in their decision-making on parole release. The institutional parole officer makes an attempt to evaluate the inmate's progress and readiness for parole for the Parole Board.

If the Parole Board desires to parole an inmate, the institutional parole officer aides the inmate in developing a parole plan if he has none. When the plan is formulated, it is sent to the field staff to be investigated.

If the Parole Board decides to parole an inmate, it is the institutional parole officer's job to inform the inmate about what will be expected of him on parole. He goes over the parole rules and discusses individual problems that any inmate may have.



CONDITIONAL RELEASE

The new Missouri Criminal Code that became effective January 1, 1979 provides for the conditional discharge of a prisoner by the Division of Corrections subject to the conditions of release that the Board of Probation and Parole deem reasonable to assist the offender to lead a law abiding life. An inmate discharged under this provision is subject to the supervision by the Board of Probation and Parole the same as a parolee. The conditional release period (or term) is one-third of the sentence if less than nine years, the last three years of sentences of nine to fifteen years, and the last five years of sentences of more than fifteen years. This provision of the code is applied only to offenses committed under the code since it was implemented in January, 1979. So far only a few offenders have been released under this provision since two year sentences would not have reached the conditional release point until serving 16 months depending upon jail time credits. As of June 30, 1980 there were only four conditional releases under our supervision. This portion of our caseload will be increasing over the next few years as the makeup of the inmate population becomes increasingly governed by the provisions of the 1979 code.

Since this group of inmates will largely be made up of individuals who have been denied release on parole by the Board, an opportunity presents itself to take a close look at the success and failure rates of persons released on parole as compared to the group of inmates that have been denied parole. The Board, in conjunction with the Uniform Parole Reports component of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, will be gathering data to monitor the two groups to measure the difference, if any, in their behavior under supervision. A study of this type could have far reaching impact on parole decision making since both groups will be receiving identical treatment while under supervision.

TRAINING

During fiscal year 1980, 77 new staff people completed 112 hours of new staff training. This constituted 13 training sessions. Programs were offered in journeyman training in Chemical Dependency, Legal Issues, Family Diagnosis, and Employment Counseling. Regional training was held for all service delivery staff during the months of May and June on Family Assessment.

During the first quarter, support service staff attended a two-day training session. Topics included assertiveness, goal setting in Probation and Parole, the Five Year Plan, and history of Probation and Parole - Department of Social Services. 35 clerical supervisors attended at two-day management training program. The Division has also provided opportunities under training for individuals to continue their formal education through this program. The Department of Social Services has offered training to supervisory staff during the year. Staff has attended Principles of Supervision and two separate courses on EEO.

It is estimated that during the next fiscal year, 12 new staff training sessions will be conducted to train new staff. An eight hour session of new staff training will be given in order to accommodate the curriculum on Family Assessment.

Topics for journeyman training for the coming year will be Legal Issues, Family Intervention, Chemical Abuse, and Educational-Treatment groups. The Division continues to take advantage of Middle Management Training offered by the Department of Social Services Management Training Unit.

PROBATION AND PAROLE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Since beginning operations in July, 1974, the Probation and Parole Information System (PAPIS) has accumulated a data base of over 65,000 records. Roughly 20,000 of these are active cases with the rest being stored for historical and statistical purposes. Ten PAPIS terminals are located in Division offices throughout the state and are connected to the computer center in the Highway Patrol Headquarters in Jefferson City. These terminals, used for file entry, update and retrieval, are also used to gain access to the MULES, NCIC, AND NLETS law enforcement systems.

During the next two years, the PAPIS system will be undergoing a total redesign and will be converted to operate at the Department of Social Services host computer site. This change over will result in a system that is more responsive to the current needs of the Division. The current plans call for the redesigned system to be capable of providing accurate and timely reports to agency administrators that will be useful in measuring performance and progress in meeting the division objectives. An improved tracking system will enable the officer to provide more effective supervision and service to his caseload. Appropriate interfaces with law enforcement computer systems will provide valuable support to the officer through "hit" messages when a client becomes involved with law enforcement agencies. These messages will provide two-way alerts-one to the police agency informing them of the client's status and another to the probation officer informing him of the police agency's interest in this case. This will allow faster follow-up and communication between our officers and the law enforcement agencies. A sharing of data between PAPIS and the OBSCIS system operated by Missouri Division of Corrections will result in more effective case management and will streamline some data entry functions in both systems. The redesign of PAPIS will also provide for the reduction of excessive paperwork and unnecessary duplication of effort within the Division.

In addition to PAPIS and the MULES-NCIC-NLETS access of the current system, the Division operates two REJIS terminals in the St. Louis area. One of these provides service to the Eastern Region by accessing data concerning local criminal history and recent arrests for supervision and PSI purposes. The other REJIS terminal is located at the Pre-Trial Recognizance Unit in St. Louis City Jail Holdover and is used around the clock for access to local records necessary for release on recognizance investigations. Two ALERT terminals have been recently acquired for the Kansas City area offices. These terminals will be useful in accessing local criminal history data for supervision and investigation purposes and will provide support for the recognizance unit in Kansas City.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Division of Probation and Parole's continuing commitment to research and program evaluation resulted in several research projects during the past year. The Division is working closely with the Research and Statistics unit of the Department of Social Services in several projects, including an evaluation of the Client Analysis Scale which is used by our officers to classify individuals according to the level of supervision needed in the case. An evaluation of a Financial Management Course operating in one of our district areas has resulted in the replication of the program in other areas to provide credit and money management training to our clients. A time study conducted in April, 1980 resulted in a great deal of useful information that will be helpful in the redesign of our work unit formula. The results of the time study graphically illustrated the effects of the ever increasing workload and the increases in paperwork and investigations on the probation and parole officers day to day work activities. A study of the effects of the Missouri Criminal Code is being conducted presently with some emphasis placed on the conditional release provisions of the code. The third year of research was conducted on the Divisions's Intake Program looking at behavioral differences between those clients going through the intake program and those going through the rap and control groups. This research, conducted by graduate students from the University of Missouri, revealed that when the intake program is maintained in its purest form, there is a significant difference in the behavior of intake clients in that they are less likely to have technical violations during the first six months of their supervision period and they commit fewer new offenses and more successfully complete their period of supervision than individuals in the rap or control groups. Previous year's research on this project revealed that individuals that went through the intake program had a much greater understanding of what probation and parole was and what was expected of them during their period of supervision.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The Missouri Division of Probation and Parole's plans for the future are based upon the philosophy put forth in statement of the Agency mission set out earlier in this report. In an effort to be more effective and efficient, we have developed objectives for the next fiscal year centered on our goals and mission statement.

Our goals are as follows:

1. The Division will insure the maintenance of services as required by statute.
2. The Division will continue to plan, develop, and administer a service delivery system directed towards protecting society through aiding the client.
3. The Division will develop and increase community resources towards a better service delivery system for our clients.
4. The Division will continue to seek out more effective and efficient ways of delivering service directed towards keeping cost of that delivery down.

Our objectives for the next fiscal year are:

1. To identify at intake those individuals between 18 and 30 who have not completed high school or who are illiterate and to involve 10% of this group of individuals in GED programs and/or literacy training and to monitor and determine those who complete their GED program and/or high school while under supervision.
2. To decrease unemployment by 5% among those clients who are found to be unemployed at the time they are assigned to our Division.
3. To create a task force to develop a plan of early identification of alcohol abusers and to expand treatment programs for alcohol abusers or potential alcohol abusers in each district.
4. To hold family intervention training for all staff between January and June, 1981, and to have 30 staff trained to carry out family involvement programs within each district by June, 1981.
5. To develop in each district a strategy which should consist of a set of objectives to carry out the alcohol treatment segment of Objective #2. These strategies are to be supplied the Regional Administrator, copy to Central Office, by September 1, 1981. This objective is to be monitored by the Regional Administrator.
6. To continue efforts to establish in each district one deferred prosecution project during FY-81.

REPORT ON PAST OBJECTIVES

1. To decrease unemployment by 8% among those clients who are found to be unemployed at the time they are assigned to our Division.

There has been some difficulty in tracking progress on the unemployment objective. The data shown on the computer program which measures the Division's progress in this area is not as reliable as it should be since it looks at the entire case population on a quarterly basis and does not account for the number of clients who gain employment by later become unemployed. The quarterly unemployment statistics for the entire state caseload compared to the state of Missouri employment rate as reported by the Division of Employment Security is as follows:

Quarter Beginning	State Rate	Probation and Parole Caseload Rate
July 1, 1979	4.3%	19.5%
October 1, 1979	4.2%	18.4%
January 1, 1980	4.8%	19.9%
April 1, 1980	6.4%	22.6%
July 1, 1980	7.8%	22.8%

Economic factors which affected the state as a whole has similar impact on the probation and parole caseload during the fiscal year 1980. The total number of unemployed clients increased by 3.3% during the year, which is comparable to the 3.5% increase for the state as a whole. District offices reported that local industries that could be counted on in the past to employ our clients were now suffering shutdowns and layoffs. This adversely affected our caseload unemployment rate as well as the unemployment rate of the entire community. Due to the state of the job market, our field officers intensified their efforts to identify those clients at intake that were in need of special counseling or attention to increase their employment skills. This increased attention resulted in referrals for education and training to local community resources and to groups run in the district offices themselves.

2. To identify at intake those individuals between 18-30 who have not completed high school or who are illiterate and to involve 10% of this group of individuals in GED programs and/or literacy training and to monitor and determine those who complete their GED program and/or high school while under our supervision.

The computer program developed during the previous fiscal year has been successfully used to monitor our progress on this objective. By a close analysis of the reports and quarterly case opening figures we find that the objective is being met and surpassed in every region and statewide. For target group cases opened between October 1 and December 31, 1979, the state GED involvement rate is 14%. The regional GED involvement rate ranges from 11% to 19%.

3. To reduce early violation (violation of probation and during the first 90 days) by continuing intake projects within each of the district offices with modifications being considered in lieu of a research report due September, 1979.

The intake projects have continued in the district offices throughout the year. The second year research report showed that intake group clients had a better understanding of the probation and parole system and what they must do to successfully complete their period of supervision. The third year research has been conducted during the summer of 1980 with a formal report due in the fall of 1980. Preliminary data does not show a significant difference in early violation rates in most of the project sites. There appears to be a significant difference only in the district that originated the intake project. The future of the intake program will be determined after this year's research is completed and the results are finalized.

4. To provide training and in substance abuse for at least 30 staff members during the fiscal year.

This objective was met in January, 1980 when a group of 30 staff members were trained in substance abuse.

5. To initiate a task force made up of Probation and Parole and Department of Mental Health staff to develop a plan that will address the problem of lack of in and outpatient care and treatment for our alcohol and drug abuse clients.

Although there were meetings held with staff from the Department of Mental Health at state and regional levels, the Division's plans for this objective were not met during fiscal year 1980.

6. Each district will identify the adult basic education attendance centers within their district and prepare a list of names and addresses which will be available both to the staff and clientele.

All districts have completed a survey of their areas to identify the adult basic education attendance centers and have compiled district listings to be used for referrals of our clientele. This has proven useful in obtaining educational involvement for a target group of individuals sighted under Objective #2 above.

7. To develop in each district a strategy which may consist of a set of objectives to carry out the aforementioned objectives 1, 2, and 6. These strategies will be supplied to the RA who will be responsible for monitoring.

All district offices developed strategies for completing objectives 1, 2, and 6 and made regional administrators aware of their plans to carry out these objectives. The districts supplied the regional administrators with action plans showing the objective, the strategy the district was going to pursue to meet the objective, what specific tasks were to be undertaken, the date the tasks were to be completed, the person responsible for the completion of the task, and the date the task was finally achieved.

Central Office

P.O. Box 267, 211 Marshall St., Jefferson City, MO 65102

(314) 751-2441

MSP

Algoa

Church Farm

Moberly Institution

P.O. Box 267, Jefferson City, MO 65102

P.O. Box 267, Jefferson City, MO 65102

P.O. Box 267, Jefferson City, MO 65102

Box 7, Medium Security Prison, Moberly, MO 65270

(314) 751-2441
(314) 751-3933
(314) 751-2413
(816) 263-5508

INSTITUTIONAL OFFICES

District 1 - St. Joseph
District 2 - Chillicothe
District 3 - Hannibal
District 4 - Kansas City
District 4C - Kansas City
NW Community Resource Unit
District 5 - Warrensburg
District 6 - Columbia
District 7C - St. Louis
District 7N - St. Louis
District 7S - St. Louis
District 8 - St. Louis Cnty.
District 8N - St. Louis
East Community Resource Unit

2921 North Belt Highway, Suite L15, Mart Plaza, St. Joseph, MO 64501
510 Webster St., Chillicothe, MO 64601
223A Broadway, Rendlen Building, Hannibal, MO 63401
Room 567 615 E. 13th St., Kansas City, MO 64106
3109 Swope Parkway, Kansas City, MO 64130
Room 565 615 E 13th St., Kansas City, MO 64016
P.O. Box 413, 706 College, Warrensburg, MO 64093
800 North Providence, Columbia, MO 65201
P.O. Box 7215, 1501 Locust, St. Louis, MO 63177
1315 North Kingshighway, St. Louis, MO 63113
3115 S. Grand, Room 400, St. Louis, MO 63118
1500 South Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63117
1831 Dunn Road, St. Louis, MO 63033
1502 South Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63117

FIELD OFFICES

(816) 279-5710
(816) 646-4535
(314) 221-7010
(816) 274-6271
(816) 921-3322
(816) 274-6585
(816) 747-8186
(314) 449-2571
(314) 621-0280
(314) 361-8200
(314) 773-4300
(314) 647-3657
(314) 921-5080
(314) 647-3657

Pre-Trial	25-27 Municipal Court Building, 1320 Market St., St. Louis, MO 63103	(314) 241-4020
District 9 - Carthage	2413 Fairlawn Drive, P.O. Box 676, Carthage, MO 64836	(417) 358-7939
District 10 - Springfield	1925 East Bennett, Suite J, P.O. Box 3924, Glenstone Station, 65804	(417) 887-3474
District 11 - Rolla	P.O. Box 366, 1034 B Kingshighway, Rolla, MO 65401	(314) 364-1839
District 12 - Farmington	P.O. Box 389, 700 North Carleton, Farmington, MO 63649	(314) 756-4566
District 13 - West Plains	1530 Imperial Center, Box 802, West Plains, MO 65775	(417) 256-6178
District 14 - Sikeston	901 David Boulevard, P.O. Box 1041, Sikeston, MO	(314) 472-2244
District 15 - Hillsboro	P.O. Box 338, Yeager Road, Hillsboro, MO 63050	(314) 789-3392
District 16 - Union	80 North Oak Street, Union, MO 63084	(314) 583-8933
District 17 - St. Charles	1360 South 5th Street, Suite 268, St. Charles, MO 63301	(314) 723-1550
District 18 - Macon	223 North Rollins, P.O. Box 452, Macon, MO 63552	(816) 385-5731
District 19 - Liberty	1828 Swift, Suite 203, North Kansas City, MO 64116	
District 20 - Camdenton	P.O. Box D, Camdenton, MO 65020	(314) 346-2878
District 21 - Branson	202 W. Main Street, P.O. Box 1148, Branson, MO 65616	(417-334-5613
District 22 - Cape Girardeau	980 North Kingshighway, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701	(314) 334-0561
District 23 - Kennett	1321 St. Francis Street, P.O. Box 632, Kennett, MO 63857	(314) 888-4900
District 24 - Independence	113 West Lexington, Independence, MO 64051	(816) 254-7666
District 25 - Poplar Bluff	2725 North Westwood Boulevard, P.O. Box 42, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901	(314) 785-6468
District 26 - Fulton	211 Business 54 South, Fulton, MO 65251	(314) 642-1051
District 27 - Jefferson City	1109 Southwest Boulevard, Suite G, Jefferson City, MO 65101	(314) 751-4949
District 28 - Grandview	11525-27 Hickman Mills Drive, Kansas City, MO 64131	(816) 765-1304

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