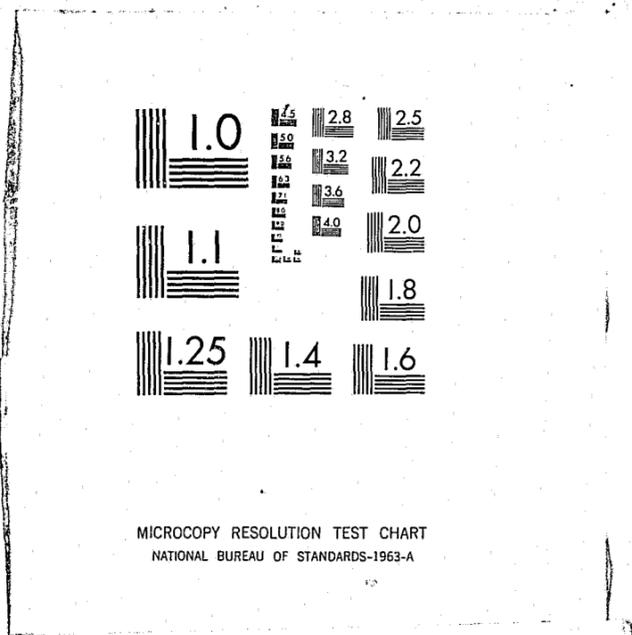


MF II

National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

2/23/82

80348

Department of Community Corrections  
Washington County, Oregon

# SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM REPORT

Hillsboro  
640-3101

Submitted by  
**Applied Social Research, Inc.**  
June 23, 1981

Department of Community Corrections  
Washington County, Oregon

SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM REPORT

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material in microfiche only has been granted by  
Deke Olmstead

Wa. Co. Or. Community Corrections

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Submitted by  
Applied Social Research, Inc.  
June 23, 1981

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 NEW CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS . . . . .	1
New Client Referrals . . . . .	1
New Felony Clients . . . . .	3
New Misdemeanor Referrals . . . . .	10
CHAPTER 2 SERVICES PROVIDED BY COMPONENT . . . . .	17
Mental Health . . . . .	17
Alcohol Services . . . . .	20
Job Development . . . . .	22
Community Service . . . . .	25
Probation Component . . . . .	26
Restitution Center . . . . .	26
CHAPTER 3 SPECIALIZED CASELOAD ANALYSIS I: PATTERNS OF SERVICE . . . . .	30
Client Time . . . . .	31
Resource Utilization . . . . .	37
CHAPTER 4 SPECIALIZED CASELOAD ANALYSIS II: CLIENT PROFILES UNIT . . . . .	43
Case Bank . . . . .	43
Intensive Caseload . . . . .	47
Alcohol Caseload . . . . .	48
The General Caseload . . . . .	50
CHAPTER 5 ANALYSIS OF TERMINATIONS . . . . .	53
Personal Characteristics . . . . .	53
Justice System Dimensions . . . . .	56
Supportive Services . . . . .	60

TABLE OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

1.1	New Client Referrals, Source, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	2
1.2	A Felony Referrals, by Offense, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	3
1.3	B Felony Referrals, by Offense, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	4
1.4	C Felony Referrals, by Offense, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	5
1.5	Prior Adult Record, Felons, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	6
1.6	Felony Profile, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	8
1.7	Felony Housing Profile, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	9
1.8	Felony Education Profile, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	9
1.9	A Misdemeanor Referrals, by Offense, 1979 & 1980. . . . .	11
1.10	B, C, Unspec. Misdemeanors, by Offense, 1979 & 1980 . . . . .	12
1.11	Prior Adult Record, Misdemeanor, 1979 & 1980. . . . .	13
1.12	Misdemeanor Profile, 1979 & 1980. . . . .	14
1.13	Misdemeanor Housing Profile, 1979 & 1980. . . . .	15
1.14	Misdemeanor Education Profile, 1979 & 1980. . . . .	16

CHAPTER 2

2.1	Mental Health Coordinator Services. . . . .	18
2.2	Time Spent Per Client . . . . .	19
2.3	Clients Receiving Service . . . . .	20
2.4	Alcohol Services. . . . .	21
2.5	Crime Type & Alcohol Services . . . . .	22
2.6	Job Developer Program . . . . .	23
2.7	Employment Status of Job Developer Clients. . . . .	23
2.8	Offense of Job Developer Clients. . . . .	24
2.9	Community Service Component . . . . .	25
2.10	Probation Services, Entire Year . . . . .	26
2.11	Restitution Center Services . . . . .	27
2.12	Restitution Center Resident Offenses. . . . .	29

TABLE OF TABLES -- Continued

CHAPTER 3

3.1	Case Bank Client Time . . . . .	32
3.2	Short and Intensive Client Time . . . . .	34
3.4	Alcohol Client Time . . . . .	35
3.5	General Client Time . . . . .	35
3.6	Client Time by Crime. . . . .	36
3.7	Case Bank Client Resource Use . . . . .	37
3.8	Short and Intensive Client Resource Use . . . . .	38
3.9	Intensive Client Resource Use . . . . .	39
3.10	Alcohol Client Resource Use . . . . .	39
3.11	General Client Resource Use . . . . .	40
3.12	Offender Resource Use . . . . .	41

CHAPTER 4

4.1	Offense Classifications of Case Bank. . . . .	44
4.2	Crime and Case Bank . . . . .	44
4.3	Case Bank Client Age. . . . .	45
4.4	Conviction Classification and Short/Intensive . . . . .	45
4.5	Crime and Short/Intensive . . . . .	46
4.6	Short & Intensive Client Ages . . . . .	46
4.7	Conviction Classification and Intensive . . . . .	47
4.8	Crime and Intensive . . . . .	48
4.9	Intensive Caseload Client Ages. . . . .	48
4.10	Classification and Alcohol Caseload . . . . .	49
4.11	Crime and Alcohol Caseload. . . . .	49
4.12	Alcohol Caseload Client Age . . . . .	50
4.13	Classification and General Caseload . . . . .	50
4.14	Crime and General Caseload. . . . .	51
4.15	General Caseload Client Age . . . . .	51

TABLE OF TABLES -- Continued

CHAPTER 5

5.1	Termination Type. . . . .	52
5.2	Age and Termination Status. . . . .	53
5.3	Residential Stability and Termination . . . . .	54
5.4	Education and Termination . . . . .	55
5.5	Employment Status and Termination . . . . .	55
5.6	Court and Termination . . . . .	56
5.7	Probation Length and Termination. . . . .	57
5.8	Offense Classification and Termination. . . . .	57
5.9	Offense and Termination . . . . .	58
5.10	Jail Time Ordered and Termination . . . . .	59
5.11	Prior Record and Termination. . . . .	60
5.12	Support Services and Termination. . . . .	61

Chapter One  
NEW CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

CHAPTER 1  
NEW CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter briefly reviews the characteristics of new clients of the Community Corrections Department for 1980. Characteristics of 1979 new clients are also presented to facilitate a comparison of the two groups. First, the broad sources of referral of new clients into the Department are noted. The next section reviews the characteristics of new felony referrals. A review of the characteristics of misdemeanor referrals is then presented.

NEW CLIENT REFERRALS

A number of major changes occurred in the composition and characteristics of new clients in the Community Corrections Department in 1980 as compared with 1979. Table 1.1 notes the individuals who were presentence clients of the Department, those individuals assigned to community service work within the Department, and individuals assigned probation.

Reflecting a change in the requirement for a presentence investigation for all felons (mandatory for all felons in 1979, at the option of judges and defense in 1980), the number of presentence investigations performed for the Circuit Court dropped from 1979 to 1980. The number of presentence investigations for District Court remained essentially constant from one year to the next, and increased in municipal courts. Note the overall decrease from the 1979 total of 717 to 518 in 1980.

Use of community service as either an exclusive sentence or in conjunction with other dispositions increased substantially from 1979 to 1980. Use of

community service by the Circuit Court was down slightly from one year to the next, but increased substantially for the District Court. However, the largest increase came from municipal and other courts where the caseload went from 59 to 206. The total represents in excess of a 47% increase in community service caseload from one year to the next.

Formal probation increased at a rate of approximately 15% from 1979 to 1980. It is interesting to note that the use of formal probation by Circuit Court actually declined from 1979 to 1980, while District Court increased substantially. As with the growth pattern noted for community service, the number of probationers supervised by the Community Corrections Department assigned from municipal courts grew dramatically.

NEW CLIENT REFERRALS, SOURCE, 1979 & 1980

TABLE 1.1

	<u>Presentence</u>		<u>Community Service</u>		<u>Probation</u>	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Circuit	451	225	171	144	635	598
District	235	246	234	331	378	485
Muni & Other	31	47	59	206	21	102
Total	717	518	462	681	1034	1185

## NEW FELONY CLIENTS

The number of A felons assigned to the Community Corrections Department in 1980 represented a very slight increase over the number assigned in 1979. Table 1.2 indicates the conviction charges of offenders sentenced to probation in the Community Corrections Department in 1979 and 1980. Note burglary in both years was the most common conviction offense resulting in assignment to the Community Corrections Department. Overall, the conviction offenses of individuals assigned to the department did not change materially from one year to the next.

A FELONY REFERRALS, BY OFFENSE, 1979 &amp; 1980

TABLE 1.2

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Sex Assault	6	8
Robbery	5	7
Assault	0	2
Arson	1	0
Burglary	31	24
Drugs	0	3
Parole Violation	0	2
Traffic Offense	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	44	46

The conviction offenses of B and C felons (Tables 1.3 and 1.4, respectively) evidence great similarity from one year to the next with one important exception. Minor changes in the conviction offense of B felons can be noted with the exception of drugs. In the case of B felony convictions for drug offenses, the number of referrals to the Community Corrections Department rose from 11 to 42 from one year to the next. In the case of C felons, again, the offenses resulting in assignment to the Department from one year to the next are remarkably similar save for drugs. This difference from one year to the next may appear greater than it in fact is. The total number of drug offenses

B FELONY REFERRALS, BY OFFENSE, 1979 &amp; 1980

TABLE 1.3

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Homicide	0	2
Sex Assault	4	0
Robbery	5	3
Assault	5	3
Burglary	7	8
Stolen Vehicle	5	0
Fraud	1	0
Drugs	11	42
Parole Violation	1	1
Obstructing Justice	1	0
Traffic Offense	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	42	59

## C FELONY REFERRALS, BY OFFENSE, 1979 &amp; 1980

TABLE 1.4

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Homicide	3	3
Kidnapping	2	0
Sex Assault	6	13
Robbery	5	4
Assault	9	19
Arson	1	2
Burglary	41	49
Theft	57	48
Stolen Vehicle	21	29
Forgery, Counter.	19	26
Fraud	13	9
Drugs	53	29
Sex Offense	9	1
Family Offense	6	3
Probation Violation	6	14
Weapons	3	0
Disturb. Public Peace	0	5
Obstructing Police	5	2
Obstructing Judiciary	9	6
Other	1	4
DUIL/DUID	1	0
Traffic	<u>34</u>	<u>44</u>
Total	303	310

B and C felony assigned to the Department in 1979 was 64. In 1980, the number was 71. Viewed in that light, the apparent major change from one year to the next may in fact be only a minor change along the lines of other changes noted for the entire population.

The prior criminal record of felons assigned to the Department changed very little from one year to the next. Table 1.5 notes the prior record of individuals for both 1979 and 1980. Note the most common prior record is no prior record -- 56% in 1979, 53% in 1980. Overall, there were few changes in the criminal record background of felons assigned to the Department.

## PRIOR ADULT RECORD, FELONS, 1979 &amp; 1980

TABLE 1.5

	1979		1980	
	<u>#*</u>	<u>% of F. Convictions</u>	<u>#*</u>	<u>% of F. Convictions</u>
No Prior	222	56%	227	53%
1 Misd.	33	8	53	12
More than 1 Misd.	39	10	51	12
1 Felony	17	4	23	5
More than 1 Felony	17	4	10	2
Misd/Felony	63	16	66	15
Unspecified	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.2</u>
	394	100%	431	100%

\* Records containing information

Table 1.6 contains an exhaustive presentation of the demographic characteristics of felons assigned to the Department in 1979 and 1980. There were virtually no changes in the ethnic composition of the felons assigned to the Department. It is interesting to note that the number and percentage of males assigned, both absolute number and as compared with females, increased substantially from one year to the next -- 72% of all new referrals in 1979, 87% in 1980. Throughout the balance of the table, the decline in percentage of felons employed full time and the increase in the number of felons with unskilled labor as their usual occupation are interesting changes. In the case of usual occupation, 52% of all felons assigned to the Department in 1979 were unskilled labor. In 1980, the comparable figure is 67%.

The same apparent constancy in personal characteristics from 1979 to 1980 is evidenced in the housing profile, Table 1.7. The only major change in the residential stability of felons was a slight increase in the number of felons resident at their current address for from one to five years and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of felons resident for more than five years at their current address.

The most interesting change in personal characteristics of the new felon population was in education, Table 1.8. 50% of the felons assigned to the Department in 1979 had either a high school diploma or a GED; 60% in 1980. Interestingly, the percentage of offenders with less than a high school diploma dropped from 45% to 37% in 1980.

## FELONY PROFILE, 1979 &amp; 1980

(Probation Cases Only)

TABLE 1.6

	1979		1980	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	287	72 %	371	87 %
Female	112	28	54	13
<u>Ethnic</u>				
White	357	89.5 %	366	88 %
Black	5	1.3	21	5
American Indian	4	1.0	6	1
Oriental	2	.5	3	.7
Spanish Surname	26	6.51	20	4
Other	7	1.8	2	.5
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Never Married	203	51 %	241	57 %
Married	75	19	102	24
Divorced	70	18	55	13
Separated	26	7	10	2
Widowed	11	3	8	2
Other	14	4	8	2
<u>Employment</u>				
Full Time	206	52 %	188	44 %
Part Time	22	6	32	8
Unemployed	144	36	146	35
Other (not in force, disabled, jail, student)	27	7	56	13
<u>Usual Occupation</u>				
Professional/Managerial	4	1 %	23	6 %
Skilled Labor	90	23	52	13
Sales	14	4	12	3
Clerical	10	3	18	4
Unskilled Labor	209	52	264	67
Farm	1	.2	6	1
Houseperson	15	4	3	.8
Student	9	2	10	3
Other	47	12	8	2
<u># of Persons Receiving Food Stamps</u>	13		27	
<u># of Persons Receiving AFDC</u>	31		22	

FELONY HOUSING PROFILE, 1979 & 1980

TABLE 1.7

<u>Time at Address</u>	1979		1980	
	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Less than 1 year	271	68%	275	66%
1 - 5 years	64	16%	98	23%
More than 5 years	64	16%	46	11%
	399		419	

FELONY EDUCATION PROFILE, 1979 & 1980

TABLE 1.8

<u>Category</u>	1979		1980	
	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1 - 7 years	12	3%	7	2%
8 - 11 years	169	42%	150	35%
H.S. Grad/GED	198	50%	252	60%
College Grad	13	3%	8	2%
Post Grad	7	2%	5	1%

Military Service

	1980		1979
	99	23%	121 30%

NEW MISDEMEANOR REFERRALS

Characteristics of new misdemeanor referrals to the Department evidenced a greater change from one year to the next than was the case for felons. Table 1.9 arrays the conviction offense of new A misdemeanor referrals to the Department in 1979 and 1980. Note the increase in the number of theft convictions, drug convictions and DUIL/DUID from one year to the next. Particularly in the case of drug offenders assigned, this continues the pattern observed above in B and C felons. In addition to important increases in theft, drug, and DUIL/DUID is the aggregate jump of 200 A misdemeanors more assigned to the Department in 1980 than 1979. This represents a 35% increase in A misdemeanors assigned to the Community Corrections Department.

Reflecting the earlier notation of increased use of community corrections by municipal courts, the B and C misdemeanor new referrals indicate an enormous increase in caseload. Table 1.10 documents a 114-case increase in B and C misdemeanors from one year to the next.

There was a slight decline in the extensiveness of prior criminal record for new misdemeanor referrals to the department. As noted in Table 1.11, the percentage of new misdemeanants assigned to the Department with no prior record rose from 54% to 59%. The number of individuals with both a prior misdemeanor and prior felony dropped from 13% to 6% of all new misdemeanor referrals.

The personal characteristics of new misdemeanor referrals are noted in Table 1.12. There is much greater consistency from one year to the next in the personal characteristics in misdemeanor referrals compared with felony referrals. As with the felons, the percentage of full time employed misdemeanants dropped from 63% to 56%; the unskilled labor percentage, however,

## A MISDEMEANOR REFERRALS, BY OFFENSE, 1979 &amp; 1980

TABLE 1.9

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Sex Assault	12	8
Assault	30	24
Burglary	2	5
Theft	166	243
Stolen Vehicle	8	9
Forgery, Counter.	5	11
Fraud	8	5
Drugs	47	70
Sex Offense	12	21
Family Offense	2	1
Probation Violation	3	15
Weapons	8	2
Criminal Mischief	18	26
Obstructing Police	10	7
Obstructing Judiciary	2	0
DUIL/DUID	141	207
Traffic Offense	99	113
Trespass	1	7
	<u>574</u>	<u>774</u>

## B, C, UNSPEC. MISDEMEANORS, BY OFFENSE, 1979 &amp; 1980

TABLE 1.10

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Sex Assault	0	1
Assault	0	1
Theft	1	10
Drugs	1	4
Probation Violation	0	3
Weapons	0	4
Criminal Mischief	8	22
Obstructing Police	0	7
Obstructing Judiciary	0	1
Other	0	17
DUIL/DUID	0	25
Traffic	7	29
Trespass	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
	17	131

## PRIOR ADULT RECORD, MISDEMEANORS, 1979 &amp; 1980

TABLE 1.11

	1979		1980	
	#*	% of all M. Convict.	#*	% of all M. Convict.
No Prior	317	54%	542	59%
1 Misd.	65	11	96	11
More than 1 Misd.	115	19	189	20
1 Felony	6	1	11	1
More than 1 Felony	7	1	15	2
Misd./Felony	77	13	56	6
Unspecified	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>.2</u>
	591	100%	911	100%

\* Records containing information

## MISDEMEANOR PROFILE, 1979 &amp; 1980

(Probation Cases Only)

TABLE 1.12

	1979		1980	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	446	75 %	715	78 %
Female	145	25	201	22
<u>Ethnic</u>				
White	538	91 %	809	90 %
Black	5	.8	22	2
American Indian	3	.5	7	.7
Oriental	3	.5	11	1
Spanish Surname	28	5	51	6
Other	14	2	2	.2
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Never Married	283	48 %	458	50 %
Married	173	29	258	28
Divorced	107	18	148	16
Separated	11	2	24	3
Widowed	9	2	10	1
Other	8	1	14	2
<u>Employment</u>				
Full Time	374	63 %	482	56 %
Part Time	38	6	78	9
Unemployed	122	21	197	23
Other (not in force, disabled, jail, student)	57	10	107	12
<u>Usual Occupation</u>				
Professional/Managerial	29	5 %	76	9 %
Skilled Labor	79	13	161	18
Sales	6	1	49	5
Clerical	23	4	34	4
Unskilled Labor	382	65	462	52
Farm	12	2	12	1
Houseperson	31	5	37	4
Student	22	4	37	4
Other	7	1	25	3
# of Persons Receiving Food Stamps	20		35	
# of Persons Receiving AFDC	42		18	

declined from 65% to 52%. Also interesting to note in both the misdemeanor and felon, the number of persons receiving food stamps increased from one year to the next and the number of persons receiving AFDC dropped.

The housing characteristics of misdemeanants did not change markedly from one year to the next. Table 1.13 indicates a slight rise in the number of misdemeanors resident in their current dwelling for from one to five years, and a slight drop in the number of "temporary" residence from 63 to 57.

MISDEMEANOR HOUSING PROFILE, 1979 & 1980

TABLE 1.13

Category	1979		1980	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Less than 1 year	373	63	519	57
1 - 5 years	153	26	268	30
More than 5	65	11	122	13
	591		909	

The educational attainment of misdemeanor new referrals to the Department is noted in Table 1.14. It is interesting to note that even in the face of an enormous increase in new misdemeanor referrals and a substantial increase in use of the Department by municipal courts, the educational characteristics of the misdemeanor population as a whole did not change substantially from one year to the next.

MISDEMEANOR EDUCATION PROFILE

TABLE 1.14

Category	1979		1980	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
1 - 7 years	33	6	67	7
8 - 11 years	166	28	269	28
H.S. Grad/GED	353	60	544	56
College Grad	30	5	66	7
Post College	9	2	23	2

Military Service

1980		1979	
272	29%	152	26%

## Chapter Two

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY COMPONENT

#### CHAPTER 2

##### SERVICES PROVIDED BY COMPONENT

This chapter briefly reviews services provided by each component in the Community Corrections Department during the 1980 year. Where appropriate, comparisons are made with 1979 service production. In Chapter 3, these services are reviewed again in terms of the specialized caseloads and the characteristics of offenders receiving services. This analysis is strictly an overview of service production for the year.

#### MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health component provides some direct services to clients and assists the Department in two non-client direct ways: (1) providing mental health assessment and consultation services to probation staff; and, (2) the facilitation purchase of service from private service providers. The total number of clients receiving service in 1980 was 373 as compared with 302 in 1979.

Table 2.1 indicates the types of services provided by the mental health coordinator and the number of clients receiving each service. The total number of clients at the bottom refers to the total number of clients receiving each service and therefore is larger than the unduplicated count of clients receiving service from the component as a whole.

## MENTAL HEALTH COORDINATOR SERVICES

TABLE 2.1

<u>Service</u>	<u>Clients</u>
Staffing	80
Consultation	210
Treatment	5
Referral for Treatment	85
Referral for Evaluation	24
Other	<u>156</u>
Total	560

Table 2.2 casts the mental health component, not in terms of specific services, but rather in terms of the staff time available and how it was allocated. The number of clients with whom the mental health coordinator was directly in contact was 165. The average total amount of time spent with each client with whom the coordinator had direct contact was 119 minutes. Reflecting the importance of the indirect portion of the coordinator's job function within the department, 351 clients had indirect contact with the mental health coordinator. Time required on the average for these indirect contacts over the entire year was 72 minutes. In terms of an average monthly time requirement for direct services, approximately 75 minutes was spent in direct contact with the clients. As can be seen in relation to the average total of 119, it is highly likely that the average period of involvement with a specific client directly is shorter than two months. The average time required per month for indirect clients is half that for direct clients, 36 minutes. This suggests that the average indirect client involvement in this component is completed in a two month period.

## MENTAL HEALTH COORDINATOR

## TIME SPENT PER CLIENT

TABLE 2.2

<u>Time</u>	<u>Number of Clients</u> *	<u>Total (Minutes)</u>
Total Direct Contact	165	119
Total Indirect Contact	351	72
Monthly Average Direct	165	75
Monthly Average Indirect	351	36

\* Duplicated count

46% of the clients served by the mental health component are referrals to the Department from the Circuit Court with a like percentage referred from District Court. 71% of the clients served are A misdemeanants, 19% are C felons. In that respect, "heavy felons and light misdemeanants" are not the major recipients of service from this component.

Table 2.3 arrays the clients receiving service from the mental health component, either directly or indirectly in terms of the specific offense for which they were convicted. The category labeled "Serious" includes homicides, kidnap, robbery, and arson. The label "Serious" should not be construed as suggesting that other offenses are not serious. The number of individual clients who have committed each offense is so small, analysis offense by offense was impractical. Likewise, lumping these individuals into the "Other" category, which is less serious, was not advisable.

MENTAL HEALTH COMPONENT  
CLIENTS RECEIVING SERVICE

TABLE 2.3

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Serious Offenses	8	3.0%
Sexual Offenses	51	19.1%
Burglary	19	7.1%
Theft	72	27.0%
Drug	23	8.6%
DUII	17	6.4%
DWS	14	5.2%
Fraud	10	3.7%
Assault	19	7.1%
Other	34	12.7%

## ALCOHOL SERVICES

As with the mental health component, the alcohol services component involves both direct service and provision of service by contract from private providers. Table 2.4 notes the services provided by the alcohol component. Note, for example, the 52 clients were given treatment directly by the alcohol services coordinator involving 81 hours of time during the course of the year. It can also be seen that 277 clients participated in group therapy provided by private practitioners, amounting to a total of 177 hours of group therapy time. In addition, assessment and staff consultation regarding 39 different clients was provided by private practitioners to department staff.

## ALCOHOL SERVICES

TABLE 2.4

<u>Service</u>	<u>Clients *</u>	<u>Time (Hours)</u>
Direct Treatment	52	81
Staff Consultation	138	46
Assessments	237	310
Consultant Groups	277	177

\* Clients may receive more than one service.

33% of the alcohol component's clients are Circuit Court referrals as compared with 60% from District Court. 74% of all clients receiving service through the alcohol component are A misdemeanants, 21% are felons. Table 2.5 indicates the specific offense of recipients of service from the alcohol component. Note the largest group of clients are individuals found guilty of driving under the influence of intoxicants, with the next largest group having been found guilty of driving with a suspended license. The driving under the influence population, however, only represents 20% of all individuals under supervision by the Department who have been found guilty of this offense and only 16% of all individuals found guilty of driving while suspended.

It is clear that there is a substantial difference occurring in the types of clients served by the Alcohol and Mental Health components: DUII and DWS for the alcohol component; sexual offenses, theft and other forms of crime for the mental health component. DUII and DWS represent only 10% of the total in mental health, and 56% in the alcohol component.

## CRIME TYPE AND ALCOHOL SERVICE CASELOAD

TABLE 2.5

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Serious Offenses	2.9%
Sex Offenses	1.7%
Burglary	3.4%
Theft	7.4%
Drugs	4.6%
DUII	38.9%
DWS	17.1%
Fraud	.6%
Assault	4.6%
Other	18.9%

## JOB DEVELOPMENT

As a result of the county's financial difficulties in fiscal year 1981, the job development function was terminated in November of 1980. This section reviews the services provided by that function during the course of calendar year 1980, an 11-month service period. Table 2.6 displays the employment status of clients seeking assistance from the job development program in both 1979 and 1980 for comparison purposes. Note the number of placements in 1980 was 182 as compared with 110 in 1979.

## JOB DEVELOPER PROGRAM

TABLE 2.6

<u>Placements</u>	<u>1979 # / Average Wage (\$)</u>	<u>1980 # / Average Wage</u>
Professional	2/\$5.00	0/0
Skilled Labor	24/\$4.90	65/\$4.20
Sales	4/\$5.89	0/0
Clerical	1/\$5.50	0/0
Unskilled	77/\$3.47	117/\$3.10
Student	0/0	9/--
CETA	<u>2/--</u>	<u>6/--</u>
	110	182

The employment status of clients receiving service from the job development function is noted in Table 2.7. 48% of all job development clients were unemployed at the time they entered the Department, and 39% were employed full time.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF JOB DEVELOPMENT CLIENTS

TABLE 2.7

	<u>% of All Clients</u>
Full Time	39%
Part Time	5
Full and Part	.5
Unemployed	48
Other	8

Offenses of the job development clients are noted in Table 2.8. The distribution of clients by offense mirrors the characteristics of the entire caseload of the Department.

56% of the clients receiving service from the job development function were referred from Circuit Court, 38% from District Court. This is higher than the percentage of Circuit Court referrals to the Department as a whole. 55% of all job development clients are A misdemeanants, 30% C felons.

OFFENSE OF JOB DEVELOPMENT CLIENTS

TABLE 2.8

<u>Offense</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Serious Offenses	1.4%
Sexual Offenses	4.8%
Burglary	12.6%
Theft	14.5%
Drug	10.1%
DUII	17.4%
DWS	11.6%
Fraud	4.8%
Assault	2.9%
Other	19.8%

COMMUNITY SERVICE

The community service component has grown dramatically since the inception of the Community Corrections Department. As noted in Table 2.9, the number of clients referred to the Department for community service increased from 500 to 681. The number of hours ordered to be worked increased from 31,215 to 37,833. The types of jobs into which these clients have been placed is noted in the section at the bottom of Table 2.9. Note the number of actual placements is substantially less than the number of clients ordered to perform community service work. Placement data is complete for all community service clients who have been terminated.

COMMUNITY SERVICE COMPONENT

TABLE 2.9

<u>Referrals</u>	<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>	
	<u>Clients/Hours Ordered</u>		<u>Clients/Hours Ordered</u>	
Circuit	175	12,450	144	9,695
District	233	14,535	331	20,847
Municipal	59	2,810	165	5,188
Other	33	1,420	41	2,103
	500	31,215	681	37,833
<u>Job Type (Placements)</u>	<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>	
Professional	18		31	
Skilled Labor	38		46	
Sales	7		3	
Clerical	23		52	
Unskilled	57		68	
Farm	0		0	
Student	0		0	
Other	3		69	
	146		269	

## PROBATION COMPONENT

Characteristics of the clients in the Probation unit were discussed above in Chapter 1. The services provided by the Probation unit are briefly noted here and much more extensively reviewed in Chapters 3 and 4. Table 2.10 notes the number of clients served and average amount of time spent per client during the entire service year. On average, in excess of 200 minutes was spent per client during calendar year 1980 in direct contact with that client, and an additional 181 in indirect activities related to each case. The amount of direct time on average per month for each client was 36 minutes, with an additional 42 minutes being spent indirectly related to each case.

## PROBATION SERVICES, ENTIRE YEAR

TABLE 2.10

<u>Service</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Time (minutes)</u>
Total Direct Contact Time	1349	209
Total Indirect Time	1457	181
Average Monthly Direct Time	1349	36
Average Monthly Indirect Time	1457	42

## RESTITUTION CENTER

The restitution center service data reflects major changes in the center that are partly a function of moving to a larger facility and partly also a function of accelerated programming within the Center. In the spring of 1980, the Center moved from a small house which allowed a maximum of 11 residents to a larger dwelling which now allows up to 27 residents at any one time. As a consequence, the capacity of the program is much greater than it was in 1979.

In 1980, a further change occurred in terms of the length of time residents spend as residents in the center. The average length of time served in the center dropped from almost six months under the earlier programming approach to approximately three months in 1980. Actual service information is noted in Table 2.11.

Reflecting the shortened period of average residence, the 10 hours of individual counseling on average is provided to residents, which compares to almost 15 in 1979. Group counseling accounts for 36 hours in 1980; in 1979, 51 hours of group counseling were provided residents. Total number of residents in 1980, unduplicated, was 119; in 1979 the total was 58. Of the 1980 residents, 60% had been found guilty of A misdemeanors, 36% C felonies, with the balance more serious offenses.

## RESTITUTION CENTER SERVICES

TABLE 2.11

<u>Service</u>	<u>Time (Hours)</u>
Individual Counseling	10
Group Counseling	36
Community Service	37
GED	12
Other	8

As of the end of 1980, a total of 181 different individuals had been assigned to the restitution center, operated by Washington County. Of this number, 118 (65%) successfully completed in-center residency. 40 individuals

referred to the center had their residency privileges revoked and were returned to the county jail, 22% of all referred. At the end of the quarter, the balance of the population, 23, were still residents.

41% of the residents who have successfully completed in-center residence have committed at least one prior offense and 50% have committed at least three prior offenses. In part, this probably accounts for the resident having been originally assigned to time in the county jail. 30% of the successfully terminated clients in the restitution center had committed crimes against property, 60 had committed traffic crime, the other 10 other non-violent crimes.

In terms of the personal characteristics of offenders who have been residents at the restitution center, it is interesting to note that 20% of all those who have successfully completed residence have been married at the time of their residency. 60% have been single, the balance either separated or divorced. 51% of all the successful residents have been between the ages of 18 and 24; 20% have been over the age of 30. 38% had not received either a high school diploma or a GED at the time they began residence.

55% of all in-center residents who have successfully completed in-center residence have been referred from District Court, 45% from Circuit Court. The most common crimes committed by residents of the center are stolen vehicle, criminal mischief, and burglary, along with criminal traffic offenses such as driving under the influence, or driving while suspended.

Of the 1980 residents, 49% had been referred from Circuit Court and 47% from District. Table 2.12 displays the offenses of 1980 residents.

Only 33% of all of the residents who have successfully completed the program were employed at the time of their residence. On the other hand, 100% were employed when they left the center.

RESTITUTION CENTER RESIDENT OFFENSES

TABLE 2.12

<u>Offense</u>	<u>%</u>
Sexual Offense	1
Burglary	14
Theft	11
Drug	2
DUII	26
DWS	24
Fraud	3
Assault	2
Other	20

Chapter Three  
SPECIALIZED CASELOAD ANALYSIS I:  
PATTERNS OF SERVICE

## CHAPTER 3

## SPECIALIZED CASELOAD ANALYSIS I: PATTERNS OF SERVICE

The analysis contained in Chapters 3 and 4 of this report are intended to assist the Department in evaluating the extent to which the purposes and intentions of the reorganization creating the specialized caseloads have been accomplished. Two different analyses have been prepared for this chapter to broadly address the impacts of the reorganization. The first broad test examines the extent to which the amount of time allocated to cases changes from the period prior to the reorganization to the period following reorganization. The second broad analysis examines the extent to which the three major resource components are utilized prior to and following the reorganization. To help assess the impact of the changes, the same analyses will be executed using client offense as the referent rather than caseload assignment. There is an obvious overlap between offender offense and the composition of specific specialized caseloads. The extent to which that overlap exists is assessed more completely in Chapter 4.

For purposes of this analysis, the service year 1980 has been split into two units: one labeled "pre" and the second labeled "post" reorganization. The pre period covers the five month period January through May. The post period runs from August through December. The two months intervening, June and July, were the period during which clients were being re-assigned from one caseload to another. As a result of this "shuffling", these two months have been deleted from the analysis in order to avoid confusion. This split in time is not "perfect". Some reassignments began as

early as May. It is likely in addition that reassignments were continuing to occur as late as August. Nevertheless, these are reasonably clean periods for analysis and the five month windows are superior to shorter periods for comparison.

Clients included in this analysis are those who received service at any point in the pre period who continued into the post period and new clients added in the post period. Those clients who received service during the first part of 1980 and were terminated prior to August have been dropped from this analysis since assignment of these clients to a specific "hypothetical" caseload was deemed impractical.

#### CLIENT TIME

The first broad analysis of impacts of the specialized caseloads relates to the amount of time allocated on a case-by-case basis to clients. This time is treated in five different ways:

Total direct	All time involving direct contact between counselor and client, either in person or on the telephone.
Total indirect	All other forms of case-specific counselor time devoted to a specific client.
Average monthly direct time	The total direct time divided by the number of months during which the client receives service.
Average monthly indirect time	The total indirect time allocated to clients case divided by the number of months during which that service was received.
Average monthly contacts	Total number of direct contacts, either in person or on the telephone, with the client during all months in which service was provided divided by the number of months.

The amount of time spent in each of these forms was compared prior to the reorganization with post-reorganization for each of the specialized caseloads. The form of the analysis is illustrated in Table 3.1. One fundamental purpose of the Casebank is to provide routine monitoring involving reduced direct contact with the client as compared to the time that might be required by other clients. If the reorganization was successful, presumably the amount of time devoted to clients on the Casebank would decline, particularly in terms of direct contact. As can be seen in Table 3.1, that did occur. The amount of direct time declined substantially from 122 minutes to 56 minutes; the average monthly direct time declined by half; and the number of direct contacts also declined. Note that the differences in total indirect time and average monthly indirect time are not statistically significant. All other differences are statistically significant.

#### CASE BANK CLIENT TIME

TABLE 3.1

TYPE	TIME (minutes)	
	Pre	Post
Total Direct (N=175)	122	56
Total Indirect (N=234)	86	87*
Average Monthly Direct	38	18
Average Monthly Indirect	31	37*
Average Monthly Contacts	1.8	1.2

\* Difference not statistically significant.

Short and Intensive client time is noted in Table 3.2. Note the same pattern of reduction in total direct time found in the Casebank recur for Short and Intensive. It is not clear that a major reduction in total time allocated to cases on the Short and Intensive caseload was intended by the reorganization. As noted in Table 3.2, that was the result. Both total direct time and monthly direct time dropped dramatically. The same thing occurred with respect to the number of monthly contacts. Also, as in Casebank, the total indirect time did not change materially and the average monthly indirect time increased slightly.

SHORT AND INTENSIVE CLIENT TIME

TABLE 3.2

TYPE	TIME (minutes)	
	Pre	Post
Total Direct (N=120)	156	95
Total Indirect (N=135)	92	90*
Average Monthly Direct	51	31
Average Monthly Indirect	33	41*
Average Monthly Contacts	2.5	1.2

\* Difference not statistically significant.

The Intensive caseload is intended to provide the most extensive level of case supervision within the specialized caseloads. Clearly, the intention of making available additional direct supervisory time for these cases has been accomplished. Note the increase in total direct time allocated from 153 to 230 minutes. The average monthly direct time also increased significantly.

There are two things which are striking in comparing Table 3.2 to Table 3.3. First, 2.5 times as much time is spent in total direct time for Intensive clients as on Short and Intensive clients. Second, the amount of time per month is roughly twice the amount spent in the Short and Intensive caseload. The increases in direct contact time noted in the Intensive caseload, however, are not occurring as a result of increases in the number of direct contacts with the client. This suggests that the duration of each contact has increased substantially.

INTENSIVE CLIENT TIME

TABLE 3.3

TYPE	TIME (minutes)	
	Pre	Post
Total Direct (N=52)	153	230
Total Indirect (N=62)	127	133*
Average Monthly Direct	47	67
Average Monthly Indirect	42	51*
Average Monthly Contacts	1.9	2.*

\* Not statistically significant.

The Alcohol unit evidenced the biggest change of any unit. Using any one of the five measures, the Alcohol unit clients received less total time following reorganization than they did before. This is true for both indirect as well as direct time. One thing which should be borne in mind in reviewing all of these tables is illustrated by the Alcohol table. The Alcohol component, relative to some of the other specialized caseloads, has a large

number of clients (177 in the study population). With larger numbers of clients, the same amount of change as found for a smaller number of clients may be statistically significant. Likewise, a smaller change is required to be statistically significant for a larger population than for a smaller population.

## ALCOHOL CLIENT TIME

TABLE 3.4

TYPE	TIME (minutes)	
	Pre	Post
Total Direct (N=177)	138	112
Total Indirect (N=181)	122	81
Average Monthly Direct	51	34
Average Monthly Indirect	53	27
Average Monthly Contacts	2	1.6

The General caseload evidenced the same pattern of changes noted in other areas of this analysis. Total direct time and average monthly direct time both declined as did number of contacts per month. Indirect time required by these clients did not change significantly.

## GENERAL CLIENT TIME

TABLE 3.5

	TIME	
	Pre	Post
Total Direct (N=144)	168	131
Total Indirect (N=146)	102	86*
Average Monthly Direct	50	40
Average Monthly Indirect	31	31*
Average Monthly Contacts	2.1	1.7

By way of comparison with these reviews of the specialized caseloads, client time by specific offense is noted in Table 3.6. Again, bear in mind that the study populations differ in size by offense and as a result some changes may not be statistically significant because of the small number of offenders. The number of serious offenders is relatively small, and the amount of change in both total direct time and total indirect time is likewise relatively small. Note the substantial increase in total direct time allocated to sexual offenders. This is consistent with the underlying intention of the Intensive caseload. The theft and fraud changes are also noteworthy, in light of changes found for the Short and Intensive as well as the Casebank.

In general, it appears that if the intent of the specialized caseloads was reduction of the amount of direct time required by cases, with the exception of Intensive, that has been accomplished.

## CLIENT TIME BY CRIME

TABLE 3.6

Offense	Total Direct Time		Total Indirect Time	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Serious (N=2)	158	151*	159	107*
Sex (N=34, 39)	141	232	107	138*
Burglary (N=6)	127	100*	110	81*
Theft (N=118, 130)	151	97	79	78*
Drug (N=61, 65)	145	130*	122	99*
DUII (N=143, 167)	133	98	104	92*
DWS (N=66, 76)	114	112*	76	83*
Fraud (N=23)	129	67	84	110
Assault (N=21, 22)	170	191*	163	205*
Other (N=71, 76)	190	138	120	127*

## RESOURCE UTILIZATION

A second way in which introduction of specialized caseloads might be expected to have an impact on the way in which cases are handled is the extent to which supportive resources are utilized. Specialization in the types of problems clients have might be expected to produce added capability to access needed resources. A comparison of resource utilization prior and post the reorganization assessing resource utilization follows.

Case Bank clients illustrate a change in supportive resource utilization which is along the lines one might expect given the intention of Case Bank services. The extent to which Case Bank clients utilize mental health services is essentially constant, but utilization of alcohol and job development services is reduced. Clients on the Case Bank are expected to be "stabilized" and require very low supervision and might also be expected to utilize support resources at a lower rate than other clients in the department's caseload. Certainly, the pre-to-post changes in resource utilization noted in Table 3.7 are consistent with this expectation.

## CASE BANK CLIENT RESOURCE USE

TABLE 3.7

<u>Component</u>	<u>% of Caseload</u>			
	<u>Pre</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>N</u>
Mental Health	7	(25)	7	(25)
Alcohol	7	(25)	4	(16)
Job Development	6	(22)	3	(12)

Short and Intensive clients also manifest changes from pre-to-post in terms of resource utilization. The extent to which Short and Intensive clients utilize mental health services increases dramatically -- 11 to 21%. Utilization of alcohol resources, on the other hand, drops from 3% to less than half of one percent of all Short and Intensive clients. Job Development services declined somewhat. In all of the tables throughout this section, one should bear in mind that the job development function terminated in November of 1980. Other services were available for the entire post period as well as the pre period. Job Development services were available for all of the pre period and four of the five months of the post period.

## SHORT AND INTENSIVE CLIENT RESOURCE USE

TABLE 3.8

<u>Component</u>	<u>% of Caseload</u>			
	<u>Pre</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>N</u>
Mental Health	11	(29)	21	(54)
Alcohol	3	(7)	.4	(1)
Job Development	8	(15)	6	(20)

Intensive unit client resources evidenced one of the most impressive changes in terms of mental health services use of any. Almost half of all intensive clients utilized mental health services following the reorganization as compared with the level of mental resource utilization prior to the reorganization. In the other areas, changes are not so dramatic.

## INTENSIVE CLIENT RESOURCE USE

TABLE 3.9

Component	% of Caseload			
	Pre	N	Post	N
Mental Health	28	(24)	47	(41)
Alcohol	2	(2)	2	(2)
Job Development	6	(5)	3	(3)

The Alcohol client resource utilization noted in Table 3.10 does not suggest a significant change from pre to post. Somewhat of a decline in mental health services occurs for Alcohol unit clients, a marginal change in use of Alcohol unit services and slight change in job development. None of these changes, however, are statistically significant, or dramatic.

## ALCOHOL CLIENT RESOURCE USE

TABLE 3.10

Component	% of Caseload			
	Pre	N	Post	N
Mental Health	5	(17)	2	(7)
Alcohol	10	(29)	12	(36)
Job Development	4	(13)	5	(15)

The General caseload does not evidence appreciable change in either mental health or job development. It is interesting to note that there is a somewhat unexpected increase in the use of alcohol services for this caseload.

## GENERAL CLIENT RESOURCE USE

TABLE 3.11

Component	% of Caseload			
	Pre	N	Post	N
Mental Health	10	(23)	9	(23)
Alcohol	3	(8)	9	(21)
Job Development	6	(14)	6	(14)

Of all of the changes noted in the resource utilization of clients in the various specialized caseloads, the most impressive is the jump in use of mental health services for the Intensive client caseload. In most other respects, the changes that are noted are marginal and not statistically significant. The one exception is the increase, almost a doubling, in use of mental health services for Short and Intensive clients.

Table 3.12 summarizes changes in resource utilization for clients based on offense. There are relatively few "serious" offenders, and therefore changes in that population are not statistically significant. It is interesting to note that when arrayed in terms of offense rather than specialized caseload (for example the Intensive caseload), offenses such as sexual offense does not evidence the dramatic jump in mental health services utilization one might have expected. The Intensive caseload mental health services doubled, to 47%; 40% of all sexual offenders utilize mental health services.

## OFFENDER RESOURCE USE

TABLE 3.12

Offense	Mental Health		Alcohol		Job Development	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Serious (N=16)	31%	25%	13%	19%	13%	6%
Sexual Offense (N=81)	33	40	1	3	6	6
Burglary (N=76)	8	15	4	3	22	15
Theft (N=405)	10	9	1	2	5	4
Drug (N=158)	4	11	1	4	5	6
DUII (N=346)	4	2	11	8	7	4
DWS (N=187)	3	6	7	10	8	5
Fraud (N=62)	10	8	0	0	11	7
Assault (N=57)	16	25	7	7	5	4
Other (N=257)	7	7	6	5	9	6

Burglary offenders evidence almost a doubling in the use of mental health resources (to 15%), with a decline in the role of job development as a part of the probation program. Alternatively, there are very few changes viewed from the standpoint of resource utilization which occur for theft offenders.

Drug offenders, interestingly, evidence a dramatic increase in both mental health services and alcohol services utilization. DUII offenders, on the other hand, do not manifest important changes in either direction. Likewise, DWS clients evidence changes of a marginal sort for each of the three components.

Fraud offenders do not display important changes in one way or another for resource utilization.

Assault, perhaps consistent with the findings relating to the Intensive caseload increase in mental health services utilization also notes an increase in mental health services use. No similar changes in use of other support services were found.

On balance, the changes noted for specific offender clients by offense type do not manifest the order of magnitude changes that are found in either the Short and Intensive or the Intensive caseload. The changes in other offense categories are small and may reflect the smaller changes which have occurred in the other caseloads' resource utilization pattern.

Chapter Four  
SPECIALIZED CASELOAD ANALYSIS II:  
CLIENT PROFILES UNIT

CHAPTER 4  
SPECIALIZED CASELOAD ANALYSIS II, CLIENT PROFILES UNIT

The criminal justice system characteristics of clients on each of the specialized caseloads are described in this chapter. Unlike Chapter 3, the client population under investigation are those clients who were on one of the specialized caseloads in either November or December, 1980. If there is movement from one of these specialized caseloads to another during that period, the client will be counted in each of the caseloads in question. Chapter 3 identified changes in the way in which services are provided as a result of the specialized caseload, here the intention is to describe the client characteristics of each of the specialized caseloads.

CASE BANK

Clients of the Case Bank in November and December 1980 came primarily from District Court -- 53% as compared with 41% for Circuit Court. 25% of all Case Bank clients were originally ordered to serve time in jail as part of their sentence. Table 4.1 notes the offense classification of individuals on the Case Bank.

The actual crime for which the individual client was found guilty is noted on Table 4.2 for all case bank clients. The crimes noted are those which typically fall in the A misdemeanor, C felony range, note particularly theft, drug, DUUI, DWS.

## OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS OF CASE BANK

TABLE 4.1

	<u>B &amp; C Misd</u>	<u>Unspec. M.</u>	<u>A Misd.</u>	<u>Unspec. Fel.</u>	<u>C. Felony</u>	<u>A &amp; B Felony</u>
%	3%	8%	17%	.4%	11%	2%
#	10	3	198	1	26	6

## CRIME AND CASE BANK

TABLE 4.2

	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Sexual</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>DUII</u>	<u>DWS</u>	<u>Fraud</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Other</u>
%	.4%	5%	2%	12%	12%	23%	17%	8%	4%	16%
#	1	13	4	30	30	57	41	19	10	39

In terms of prior misdemeanor and felony records, it is interesting to note that 55% of the Case Bank clients had no prior misdemeanor records, 10% had been found guilty of one prior misdemeanor, 13% two prior misdemeanors, and 22% three or more. In terms of felony prior convictions, 90% had been found guilty of no prior felony offense, 5% one, 3% two. Slightly more than a third of all Case Bank clients were originally ordered to serve one year or less (36%). The majority of Case Bank clients were ordered to serve between two and four years probation -- 55%. 9% were originally ordered to serve five years or more.

Case Bank clients clearly are not "young". As noted in Table 4.3, 43% are 30 years or older.

## CASE BANK CLIENT AGE

TABLE 4.3

	<u>Below 21</u>	<u>21 - 29</u>	<u>30 +</u>
%	16%	41%	43%
#	38	100	105

## SHORT AND INTENSIVE

Short and Intensive clients have almost the same distribution of Circuit and District Court referrals as the Case Bank -- 37% from Circuit Court, 54% from District Court, the balance from municipal and other. Unlike the Case Bank, however, only 14% of the Short and Intensive clients were originally ordered to serve time in jail as part of their sentence. It can be seen in Table 4.4, Short and Intensive clients are overwhelmingly A misdemeanants.

## CONVICTION CLASSIFICATION AND SHORT/INTENSIVE

TABLE 4.4

	<u>B &amp; C Misd</u>	<u>Unspec. M.</u>	<u>A Misd.</u>	<u>Unspec. Fel.</u>	<u>C. Felony</u>	<u>A &amp; B Felony</u>
%	7%	0	87%	.6%	6%	0
#	12		152	1	10	

The intention of the Short and Intensive program to intervene and provide extensive service for a brief period of time for clients such as shoplifters, can be clearly seen in the crimes arrayed on Table 4.5. Note 62% of the Short and Intensive clients are convicted of theft.

## CRIME AND SHORT/INTENSIVE

TABLE 4.5

	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Sexual</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>DUII</u>	<u>DWS</u>	<u>Fraud</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Other</u>
%	0	5%	1%	62%	12%	5%	3%	3%	2%	8%
#		8	2	108	21	8	6	5	3	14

Additional supporting information suggesting that this objective of identifying offenders with little or no prior record is borne out in background data suggesting that 86% of all Short and Intensive clients have no prior record of misdemeanor convictions. 6% had three or more prior misdemeanor convictions; only one person in the 176 individuals on the Short and Intensive caseload during this period had a prior felony.

The "short" expectation for duration of probation may require that many of the clients on this caseload be terminated early in light of the length of probation assigned as part of sentence for these clients. 58% of this caseload had been assigned one year or less probation. However, 39% had been assigned between two and four years, and 3% had been assigned five years or more probation. Of course these clients may be transferred at some point to the Case Bank for low supervision. An expectation that most of these clients will not be supervised by the Department for an extensive period of time, however, appears optimistic.

## SHORT AND INTENSIVE CLIENT AGES

TABLE 4.6

	<u>Below 21</u>	<u>21 - 29</u>	<u>30 +</u>
%	27%	44%	30%
#	46	75	51

## INTENSIVE CASELOAD

One central purpose of the Intensive caseload is provision of much more extensive supervision. One measure of that is the fact that 60% of all of the Intensive clients are Circuit Court referrals as compared with only 36% from the District Court. Interestingly, only 11% of the Intensive clients were originally ordered to serve time in jail as part of their sentence. This rate is lower than both the Case Bank and the Short and Intensive client groups.

The conviction classification of intensive caseload clients is clearly not a broad cross section of all offenses under supervision by the Department. It is interesting, however, to note the heavy concentration of A misdemeanants rather than as one might have expected a somewhat greater representation of C felons.

## CONVICTION CLASSIFICATION AND INTENSIVE

TABLE 4.7

	<u>B &amp; C Misd.</u>	<u>Unspec. M.</u>	<u>A Misd.</u>	<u>Unspec. F.</u>	<u>C Felony</u>	<u>A &amp; B Felony</u>
%	0	0	88%	0	13%	0
#			42		6	

The crimes of the Intensive caseload are clearly heavily concentrated in sexual offenses, with some additional representation by assault and drug offenses. 68% of the Intensive caseload had been convicted of no prior misdemeanants; 18%, however, had been convicted of three or more prior misdemeanors. 86% had been convicted of no prior felony.

## CRIME AND INTENSIVE

TABLE 4.8

	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Sexual</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>DUII</u>	<u>DWS</u>	<u>Fraud</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Other</u>
%	0	49%	2%	4%	14%	2%	4%	0	20%	4%
#		24	1	2	7	1	2		10	2

Again, reflecting the more serious nature of these offenders, 20% of the Intensive caseload had been assigned probation terms of a year or less; 59% on the other hand, had been assigned probation terms of two to four years. The balance, 20%, had been assigned to probation terms of five years or more. The Intensive caseload is the "oldest" of the specialized caseloads.

## INTENSIVE CASELOAD CLIENT AGES

TABLE 4.9

	<u>Below 21</u>	<u>21 - 29</u>	<u>30 +</u>
%	2%	34%	64%
#	1	16	30

## ALCOHOL CASELOAD

20% of the Alcohol caseload is referred from Circuit Court, 73% from District Court. Again, in contrast to the other caseload characteristics, 40% of the individuals in the Alcohol specialized caseload had been assigned jail time as part of their original sentence.

The alcohol caseload has the same concentration of A misdemeanants as was found for the Intensive caseload. Clear differences, however, are evident

in reviewing Table 4.10 in terms of the nature of the offense in question. 65% of the entire caseload are DUII's with an additional 12% coming from DWS. This is precisely as was envisioned in the classification for this caseload.

## CLASSIFICATION AND ALCOHOL CASELOAD

TABLE 4.10

	<u>B &amp; C Misd.</u>	<u>Unspec. M.</u>	<u>A Misd.</u>	<u>Unspec. Fel.</u>	<u>C Felony</u>	<u>A &amp; B Felony</u>
%	1%	0	93%	0	5%	1%
#	2		190		10	2

## CRIME AND ALCOHOL CASELOAD

TABLE 4.11

	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Sexual</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>DUII</u>	<u>DWS</u>	<u>Fraud</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Other</u>
%	0	.5%	0	5%	4%	65%	12%	0	3%	12%
#		1		10	8	132	24		5	24

The chronic problems of these offenders are evident in the prior records of Alcohol caseload clients. 46% had no prior misdemeanor conviction; 25% on the other hand had three or more prior misdemeanor convictions. The fact that these individuals are involved in essentially non-"serious" crimes can be seen in the fact that 89% had no prior felony convictions. 50% of the entire caseload has been assigned to serve a probationary period of from two to four years; 44% one year or less. The Alcohol component has very few individuals below 21 years of age, as one would expect.

## ALCOHOL CASELOAD CLIENT AGE

TABLE 4.12

	<u>Below 21</u>	<u>21 - 29</u>	<u>30 +</u>
%	5%	38%	57%
#	9	76	114

## THE GENERAL CASELOAD

The clients on the General caseload are more evenly divided in referrals from Circuit and District Court than are other caseloads: 42% from Circuit Court, 51% from District. Interestingly, 31% of all General caseload clients were originally ordered to serve some time in jail as a portion of their sentence.

As with the Department as a whole, the largest concentration of clients for the General caseload are A misdemeanants with the next largest group C felons, as noted in Table 4.13.

## CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL CASELOAD

TABLE 4.13

	<u>B &amp; C Misd.</u>	<u>Unspec. M.</u>	<u>A Misd.</u>	<u>Unspec. Fel.</u>	<u>C Felony</u>	<u>A &amp; B Felony</u>
%	5%	2%	83%	.7%	9%	1%
#	7	3	124	1	13	2

Of all the caseloads, the General caseload has the most diverse array of offenders of any of the specialized caseloads. Noted in Table 5.10 is the distribution of General caseload clients by type of offense. Note 24% are convicted of theft, 13% of drugs, 20% DWS, etc.

## CRIME AND GENERAL CASELOAD

TABLE 4.14

	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Sexual</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>DUII</u>	<u>DWS</u>	<u>Fraud</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Other</u>
%	.7%	3%	.7%	24%	13%	9%	20%	4%	4%	21%
#	1	5	1	36	20	14	30	6	6	31

Relatively speaking, the prior record of General caseload clients is extensive. 20% had been convicted of three or more misdemeanants prior to the offense resulting in assignment to the Department. 50% had no prior record; 20% had at least one prior felony conviction prior to assignment to the Department. As further evidence of the relatively more serious nature of these clients as compared with other groups of specialized caseload clients, only 36% had been assigned to probation of a year or less. 12% had been assigned to probation in excess of five years.

The age composition of the General caseload is displayed in Table 4.15.

## GENERAL CASELOAD CLIENT AGE

TABLE 4.15

	<u>Below 21</u>	<u>21 - 29</u>	<u>30 +</u>
%	17%	46%	37%
#	26	69	55

## Chapter Five

### ANALYSIS OF TERMINATION

#### CHAPTER 5 ANALYSIS OF TERMINATIONS

This chapter reviews the type of termination received by probation clients in the Washington County Community Corrections Department. This does not include clients who received service from the State Field Unit, which was in place prior to consolidation in January, 1981. Table 5.1 arrays the entire list of available termination types and the number of clients who received each form of termination during calendar year 1980. Note there are a total of 456 terminations. The percentage of clients terminating early is down somewhat from 1979 (41.1% compared to 34%). The number of clients successfully completing probation as scheduled, however, is up (22% versus 31%). The percentage of clients whose probation status was revoked as a result of violating conditions of probation declined from 6% to 2%. Those revoked for committing new offenses also declined from 6% to 4%. The percentage absconding remained essentially constant.

#### TERMINATION TYPE

TABLE 5.1

	Early	Completed	Revoked (Cond.)	Revoked (New Off.)	Abscond	Transfer	Adm. Close	Other
#	157	141	10	20	65	41	2	20
%	34%	31%	2%	4%	14%	9%	1%	4%

To better understand those clients who are successfully and unsuccessfully terminated from the program, background characteristics and service experience of terminated clients will be reviewed. For purposes of this analysis, the only clients to be reviewed will be those who terminated early or completed probation (labeled below successful) and those revoked for conditions, revoked for new offense, and those absconding (labeled unsuccessful). Those transferred, administratively closed, and others will be dropped from further analysis.

#### PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

In the analysis completed in 1979, it was found that those factors which suggest a lack of personal stability are strongly related to failure to successfully complete probation. As will be noted below, these same findings hold true for 1980 as well. The percentage of individuals less than 21 who successfully completed probation rose from 61% in 1979 to 71% in 1980. Likewise, the percentage of successful completions for the 21 to 29 age group increased from 69% to 73%. Successful completion rate percentage for 30+ remained essentially constant from one year to the next. Overall, the rate of completion rose from 71% to 76%.

#### AGE AND TERMINATION STATUS

TABLE 5.2

	Successful		Unsuccessful	
	%	#	%	#
Less than 21	71	(32)	29	(13)
21 - 29	73	(123)	27	(46)
30 +	80	(131)	20	(32)
Overall	76%		24%	

The relationship between successfully completing probation and personal stability is illustrated by the findings in Table 5.3. Note that of those individuals who had resided in the same dwelling for the three years prior to becoming a client of the department, 87% successfully completed probation. Of those who had had six different residences or more, the rate dropped to 63%. These findings are consistent with those of 1979. In 1979, 81% of those individuals with only one residence successfully completed. Individuals with six or more different residences successfully completed only 67% of the time in 1979.

#### RESIDENTIAL STABILITY AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.3

# Last 3 years	Successful		Unsuccessful	
	%	#	%	#
1	87	(76)	12	(11)
2 - 5	74	(182)	26	(63)
6 +	63	(22)	37	(13)

Although not per se a measurement of personal stability, education nonetheless does suggest some degree of personal commitment. Table 5.4 displays a relationship between those individuals who have the personal discipline to stay in school and their probability of successfully completing probation. Note the lowest rates of successful completion are those who do not graduate from high school.

## EDUCATION AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.4

	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
Less than H.S.	64%	36%
H.S. Grad	86	14
GED	65	35
1 - 2 yrs. College	81	19
3 - 4 yrs. College	88	13
Col. Grad	91	10
Graduate Study	100	0

Another dimension of personal stability is employment status. As one would expect, those who are employed -- either full or part time -- are much more likely to successfully terminate. (see Table 5.5).

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.5

	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
Full Time	81% (187)	19% (44)
Part Time	79% (27)	21% (7)
Unemployed	66% (73)	34% (38)
Other	69% (11)	31% (5)

## JUSTICE SYSTEM DIMENSIONS

Circuit Court accounts for 50% of all the probation referrals to the Community Corrections Department. During 1980, however, only 23% of those terminated were Circuit Court referrals. This discrepancy is probably accounted for by a disproportionate number of the Circuit Court referrals going to the former State Field Services unit. District Court referrals represented 72% of all referrals. The balance were from municipal and other.

## COURT AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.6

	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
Circuit	72% (64)	28% (25)
District	76% (212)	24% (68)
Municipal/Other	90% (19)	10% (2)

The length of time an individual is assigned probation reflects at least two judgments on the part of a sentencing judge. The first is the seriousness of the offense for which the individual is found guilty. The second is the extent to which the judge perceives the individual to be a continuing threat to the community and therefore requiring supervision while resident in the community. As Table 5.7 makes clear, these risk factors can easily be translated into termination success. The longer the time of probation ordered, the greater the probability for unsuccessful termination. It should be borne in mind that for individuals who have been assigned longer terms of probation, if they were on the Community Corrections Department caseload, they in all

likelihood had been recently (within the last two to three years) assigned to that unit. Therefore, the likelihood of termination is lower for individuals assigned to probation of five years plus. In future years, therefore, the 50-50 ratio of success and unsuccessful terminations for long-term probationers may shift with more individuals successfully terminating as their "normal" probation term expires.

PROBATION LENGTH AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.7

<u>Probation Length</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
1 year	82% (190)	9% (43)
2 - 4 years	70% (90)	30% (39)
5 years +	48% (11)	52% (12)

Using the offense classification as a basis for reviewing successful and unsuccessful termination, (see Table 5.8) it is clear that likelihood of C felons and A misdemeanors successfully terminating is approximately equal.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.8

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
B Felony	50% (1)	50% (1)
C Felony	73% (22)	27% (8)
A Misd.	77% (261)	24% (80)
B Misd.	62% (8)	39% (5)

Perhaps a more revealing method of understanding termination success is found in Table 5.9, which lists the specific offenses for which individuals were found guilty.

OFFENSE AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.9

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
Serious	0	100% (1)
Sexual Offense	89% (16)	11% (1)
Burglary	50% (1)	50% (1)
Theft	83% (90)	17% (19)
Drugs	89% (31)	11% (4)
DUII	82% (86)	18% (19)
DWS	54% (21)	46% (18)
Fraud	60% (6)	40% (4)
Assault	56% (10)	44% (8)
Other	64% (34)	36% (19)

Two interesting findings in the review of specific offenses for which individuals were found guilty and their resultant terminations are those related to Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII) and Driving While Suspended (DWS). Note that driving while suspended offenders are successful only 54% of the time; DUII, on the other hand, successful 82% of the time.

Probation staff, in attempting to identify the likelihood of an individual successfully completing probation and developing a program of super-

vision for each offender might pay particular attention to three justice system indicators: whether jail time was ordered as part of the sentence and prior misdemeanor and prior felony records. Table 5.10, below, notes the rate of failure of offenders also ordered to serve jail time as part of their sentence. Although closely related to other factors, the ordering of jail to be served is a clear predictor of increased probability of unsuccessful termination.

JAIL TIME ORDERED AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.10

	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
Jail	57% (71)	43% (53)
No Jail	84% (227)	16% (42)

From this review of terminations, it is clear that court of referral and conviction class as well as most specific offenses are not good predictors of the likelihood of an individual successfully completing probation or not. Whether an individual was assigned jail time as well as probation, the length of time probation is ordered, and prior record are good predictors of the likelihood of success or failure. In the case of both misdemeanor and felony prior record, for example, 3+ prior convictions for an individual strongly suggests a much lower probability of successful completion than no prior convictions.

PRIOR RECORD AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.11

<u>Prior Misd.</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
0	79% (181)	21% (47)
1	78% (35)	22% (10)
2	78% (29)	22% (8)
3 +	63% (50)	38% (30)
<u>Prior Felony</u>		
0	78% (269)	22% (76)
1	57% (12)	43% (9)
2	71% (5)	29% (2)
3 +	51% (9)	47% (8)

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Provision of mental health services, alcohol services, or job development services are intended by the Corrections Department as a method of increasing the likelihood that an individual will successfully be able to complete probation. In identifying an individual as in need of one of these services, however, that very process of identification essentially suggests somebody who, because of that need, has an increased risk of failure. An analytic paradox can sometimes result. As noted in Table 5.12, the individuals receiving service from the alcohol and job development functions within the department clearly have substantial needs, and also have a higher risk of failure. The fact that individuals receive service from those components during the course of their probation time should not be construed, however, as suggesting that the service itself contributed to the failure.

Table 5.12 contains information about all those individuals who both were terminated and receive service from any one of the three components. The record for the alcohol component is somewhat surprising in light of the findings related to DUII terminations. 82% of all DUII's are successfully terminated, however, the alcohol component rate is only 49%. The job development rates are consistent with earlier findings regarding the relationship between employment, education, and other personal stability factors, and unsuccessful termination.

## SUPPORT SERVICES AND TERMINATION

TABLE 5.12

<u>Component</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>
Mental Health	80% (43)	20% (11)
Alcohol	49% (17)	51% (18)
Job Development	63% (17)	37% (10)

# END