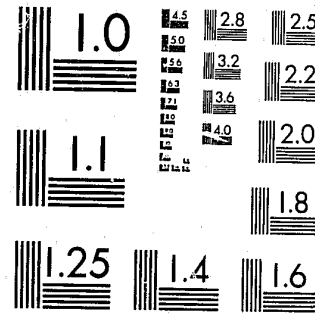


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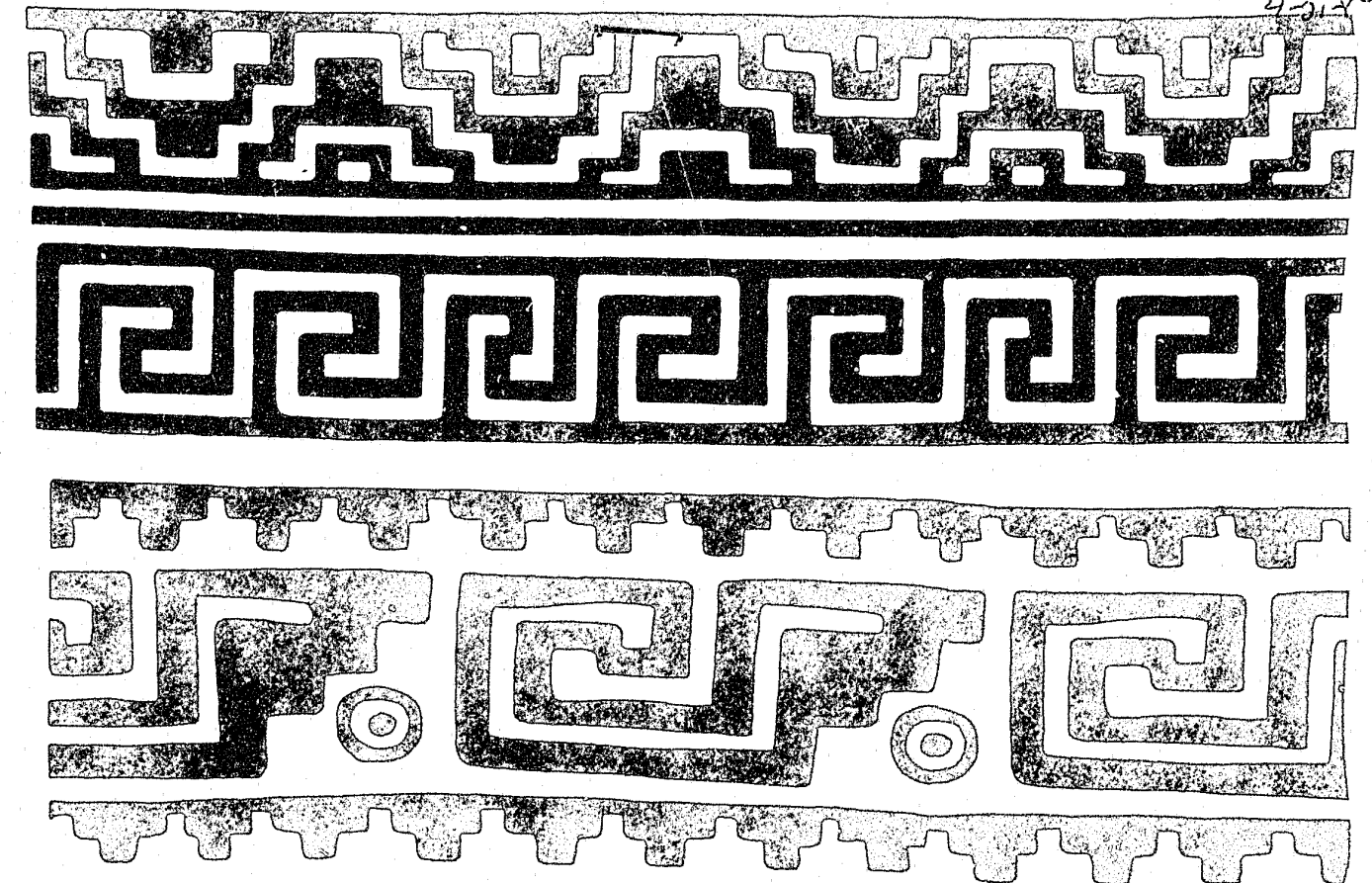
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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Washington, D. C. 20531

4-8-82



Adult Probation Department

Superior Court Maricopa County

ANNUAL REPORT

1975



81124

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

SUPERIOR COURT MARICOPA COUNTY

HENRY C. DUFFIE, CHIEF

NCJRS

SEP 22 1975

ACQUISITION

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ANNUAL REPORT
1975

Honorable Robert C. Broomfield
Presiding Judge
Maricopa County Superior Court
101 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Dear Judge Broomfield:

The 1975 Annual Report reflects the activities of many dedicated men and women of the Adult Probation Department. The past year, as the statistics indicate, has witnessed continual growth for service demands with very limited additional resources. Our total caseload figure has increased 25% thus causing average caseloads to rise from a 1974 average of 85 to a 1975 average of 105.

With increased caseload sizes our field contacts rose by 33% to a total of 37,559.

Also of interest was the increase in State Prison Commitments recorded within the Department.

The report further reflects that total restitution and reimbursement payments received, rose from \$94,367.82 in 1974 to \$130,036 in 1975, a 37.8% increase.

To meet these increased demands, management innovative-ness became even more important. The need to do more with no additional staff required alternatives to be developed.

With the assistance of LEAA funding, we were able to secure staff which allowed us to enlarge our Report Only Caseload and to more effectively manage our Out-of-State caseload's responsibilities.

In addition, LEAA funded the Management Information and Statistics System project which, when totally implemented, will assist the Department in identifying problem areas and providing solutions.

Of particular significance during the year was the creation of our Special Services Unit, unifying three previously distinct functions, training, volunteers, and employment, into one distinct unit. Although the three programs, Staff Development, Employment Services, and Volunteer Services are distinct entities with distinct program goals, their inclusion in the Special Services Unit appears to have the potential for improved services to staff and in turn our clientele.

Hon. Robert C. Broomfield
Page Two

Management of the Department continues to search for new techniques to meet the challenges of the 70's. The increased demands placed on the Department by the courts must be dealt with. The need for additional manpower appears to be a paramount consideration for planning during 1976. In line with departmental goals for '76, the following are included:

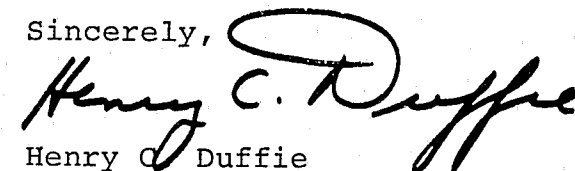
1. Review and improve program services and systems.
2. Expand department interaction.
3. Expand staff development services.

In summary, 1975 was in many ways an extremely difficult year, but I am pleased to report that the dedicated staff of the Department continues to evidence desire, motivation, and enthusiasm.

My personal thanks is extended to all of the Judges of the Maricopa County Superior Court for their continued support and in particular to Judge Rose and yourself for your individual support and guidance.

Be assured that staff of this Department are cognizant of the economic conditions of the community and their responsibilities to the community for its protection and the rehabilitation of the offenders who are placed under our jurisdiction.

Sincerely,



Henry C. Duffie
Chief Adult Probation Officer

HCD:jf

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT STAFF

1975

CHIEF ADULT PROBATION OFFICER
Henry C. Duffie
ASST. CHIEF ADULT PROBATION OFFICER
Harold F. Carden
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
William Pickens
* Research Analyst - Zigmund Maciekowich
* Statistician - Terrie L. Krieg

ADMINISTRATIVE CLERICAL

June Ford, Supervisor

Cecilia Alvarado Wanda Hood
Ruth Curtis Jane Miller
Vicki Noland

SPECIAL SERVICES UNIT

Gary Graham, Supervisor

Volunteer Services Officer - Jean Chechak
Staff Development Officer - Bruce Atkinson
* Employment Services Officer - Sal Fiore

INVESTIGATIONS

Investigation Unit I

James Hanosh, Supervisor

Elizabeth Barkley
* Richard Bertoli
Mary Durand
William Hasenmueller
Wade Hoffman
Walter Lide
Rupert Loza
Terry Ray

Investigation Unit II

Michael Hodge, Supervisor

Gail Bradley
Max Bessler
Edward Delci
Sam Hanna
Michael Jones
Herman Joseph
Gael Neugebauer
Michael Schallmann

SUPERVISION

Supervision Unit I

Terrance Boyle, Supervisor

Donald Baker
Dave Castricone
Amanda Herman
Kenneth Keating
Robert Loyd
James Muth
Robert Tomten
Basil Wiederkehr

Supervision Unit II

James Ponczak, Supervisor

John Black
Barbara Glessner
Phil Havens
Joanne Hester
Barry Norris
Preston Parker
* Thomas Peterson
Jack Watson
Ruben Young

Supervision Unit III

Neal Nicolay, Supervisor

Edna Alfred
Al Barrios
Thomas Breidenbach
Jeff Brown
Tim Brown
Kenneth Freedman
Armando Gandarilla
Ed Vall
Bill Young

Supervision Unit IV

Von La Prade, Supervisor

Bill Fitzgerald
John Jacobs
Darby Jones
Carol Porter
Charles Samuels
Randall Walker
Ron Watkins
Mike Wilson
Robert Van Luchene

CLERICAL STAFF

Lois Gugel, Supervisor

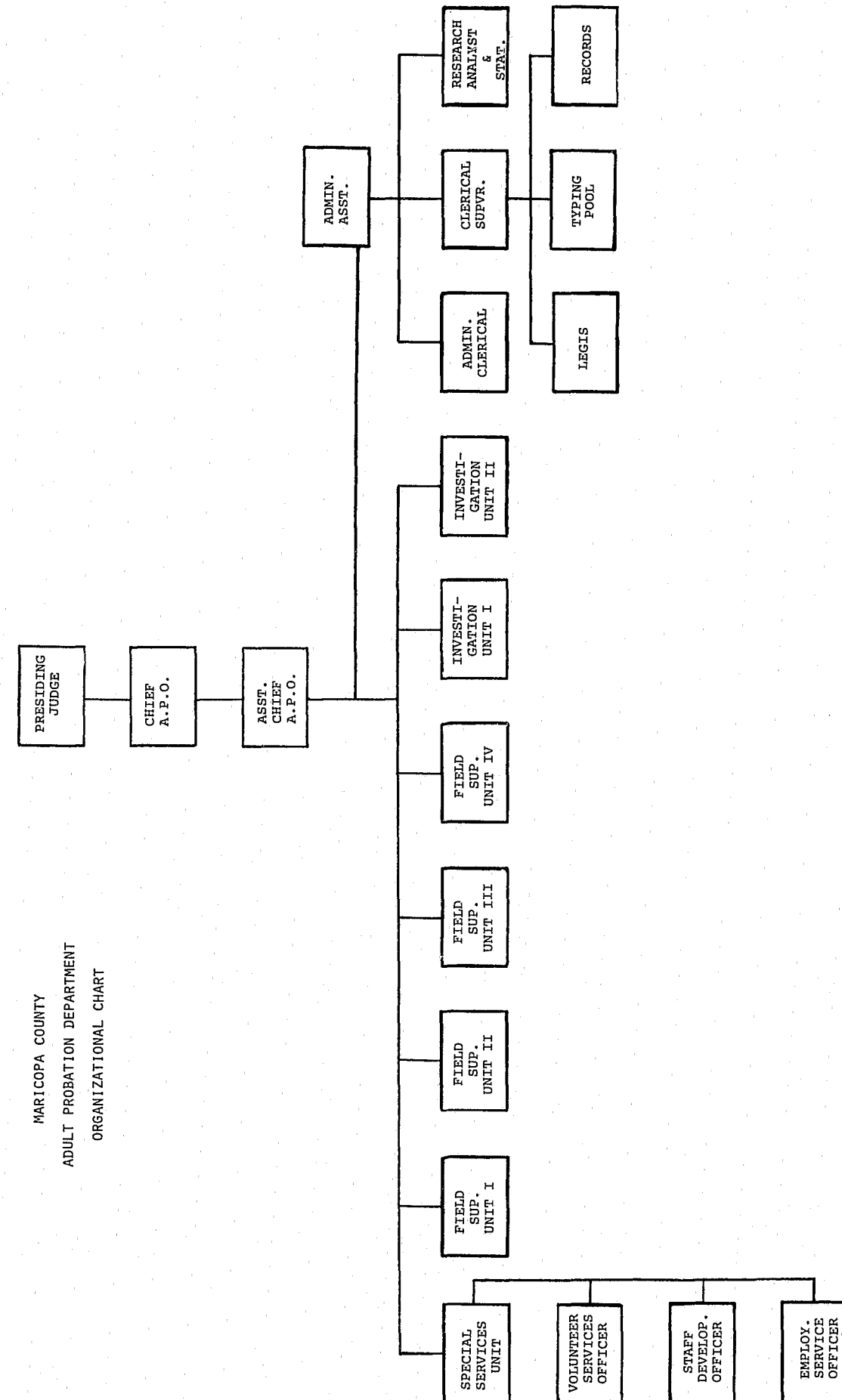
Jackie Aguayo
Zana Alfieri
Nora Altamirano
Veronica Barbee
Marty Burke
* Brenda Cantwell
Karen Chart
Linda Doss
Louann Eginton
Ruth Harrington

Elaine Hart
Cathy Hill
Gloria Kulwin
Georgia Levario
Jeanette Lister
Jackie Manuel
Joan Miller
Kathy Montoya
* Karole Nellis

** Donna Oliver
Michele Petsche
Arcenia Ramos
Rose Robles
Helia Salmi
Marie Schlutow
Pat Titgen
* Kathy Tussing
Joan Underwood
Florence Walker

* - LEAA funded position
** - CETA funded position

MARICOPA COUNTY ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Chapter I
Departmental Information

Adult Probation service in Maricopa County was inaugurated in 1927 with the passage of Senate Bill #27. Probation Officers were political appointees of the Superior Court Judge served, and continued in that manner until establishment of the Adult Probation Department in December of 1971. Standards for Probation Officers were originated and implemented and eventually evolved into those in use today; a Bachelor's Degree in the Social Sciences and a year of paid correctional casework experience, or a Master's Degree in a related field in lieu of the year's experience.

The present Department, under the direction of Mr. Henry C. Duffie, is responsible for two important functions; providing information to the Superior Court about persons convicted or adjudged guilty, and supervision of those persons granted probation by the Court. The departmental philosophy places the protection and safety of the community as its first goal, with rehabilitation of the criminal offender a secondary goal.

Approximately 100 persons are currently employed by the Department in professional and supportive service roles. As previously stated, the Probation Department serves two basic functions for the Courts. To most effectively accomplish these tasks the Department has been structured to provide services to the Court and the clients. The Department's

activities are divided into five functional areas (see Organization Chart); Administration, Investigation, Field Supervision, Special Services, and Clerical and Support Services.

Administration is comprised of Henry C. Duffie, Chief Adult Probation Officer; Harold F. Carden, Assistant Chief Adult Probation Officer; William Pickens, Administrative Assistant, and their clerical support staff. Some of the many duties of Administration are departmental budgeting, personnel management, public relations, policy setting, and interfacing with other correctional agencies.

INVESTIGATIONS

At present 16 Deputy Adult Probation Officers, under the guidance of two Unit Supervisors, perform the singular function of investigation and preparation of the Presentence Report for the Court.

Upon a verdict of guilty, or a plea of guilty, in the Superior Court, the vast majority of cases are assigned to the Adult Probation Department for the presentence investigation. It is then the responsibility of the assigned officer to collect information relative to the crime, the offender, and his background to provide the Court with as much verified information as possible. During the investigation, the officer interviews the defendant, the victims where possible, the arresting law enforcement officers and other interested parties. Additionally, information is gathered regarding the offenders' social history, employment history, health, marital status,

alcohol and drug abuse, and prior criminal record. When the above information has been collected, the assigned officer prepares a narrative text including all of the information he has obtained. As a part of this report, the officer summarizes and evaluates the facts and circumstances as he perceives them and makes a recommendation for the Courts' consideration. The completed report is then submitted to the Court, for review and determination of the appropriate sentence to be imposed. The report is an aid to the Court in determining not only the appropriate sentence, but also the imposition of special conditions, if any are warranted. It also assists the State Department of Corrections in their classification and treatment programs should the defendant be sent to the state prison. Additionally, it assists the Field Officer (in cases where probation is granted) in his rehabilitative efforts during probation supervision, and serves as a source of pertinent information for systematic research and statistical data.

FIELD SUPERVISION

Those persons who are granted probation by the Courts, become the responsibility of the Probation Department, and specifically of the Field Supervision Units. Field Officers perform many tasks besides their main duty of supervisory contact with the probationer. These duties may include: Individual and group counseling, referrals to other agencies in the community for intensive counseling, initiating and/or maintaining programs for drug and/or alcohol abusers, referring and assisting probationers to seek employment, appraising them

of other areas of assistance which might benefit their individual problems, such as welfare, food stamps, etc., as well as initiating revocation proceedings in those instances where a probationer does not abide by the rules and regulations of probation as ordered by the Court. Presently 35 Adult Probation Officers, under the direction of four Unit Supervisors, are responsible for over 3,680 people on probation to the Maricopa County Superior Court, with the average number assigned to each officer in excess of 100 probationers.

SPECIAL SERVICES

While the Presentence Investigation and Field Supervision sections are concerned with the described primary functions of the Probation Department, to supplement these activities, the Department has three programs, identified as Special Services. These services are designed to enhance the Department's ability to provide services to the clients and to assist staff in meeting the clients' needs. Volunteer Services, Employment Services and Staff Development Services constitute the three special functions.

The Volunteer Services program solicits non-paid people from the community, to donate time and energies to assist those persons on probation. Currently 75 citizens are donating their services in areas such as jail counseling, financial and legal advising, one-to-one counseling, resource development, tutoring and many more. Additionally, volunteers are assisting the department's Employment Services program in screening and job development.

The Employment Services program is designed to facilitate employment and training placement to assist probationers in securing either jobs or job skills. In addition to placement services, the Employment Services assists probationers via pre-employment counseling and testing to increase their employability.

Staff Development and training, the third of the Special Services, is responsible for the ongoing training of all departmental staff to increase their efficiency, therefore promoting their ability to provide services. Orientation of new employees and assisting with training of new volunteers, are also duties of the Staff Development Officer.

CLERICAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES

An extremely important function within the department is that of clerical and support services. It is an integral part of the department and includes typists, secretaries, computer terminal operators, and receptionists under the direction of two supervisors. Personnel in these capacities are responsible for all case assignments, file set up, record maintenance, filing, and typing of the reports and records required by the Courts.

New additions to the Departmental Staff in 1975, were a Research Analyst and a Statistician funded by an LEAA grant. Development of a Managerial and Statistical Computer Information System, for Maricopa and Pima counties is the primary goal of the grant. Eventually the information system will be linked statewide, one of the first in the Nation. The Analyst and Statistician also work on separate research projects for the department.

Chapter II

Probation Sentencing in 1975

In 1975, a total of 2,442 adults were placed on probation in Maricopa County by the Superior Court. 91.6% of that number were seen prior to sentencing with a presentence investigation report being forwarded to the courts, while the remaining 8.4% were sentenced without benefit of a report. Of the total persons placed on probation, 79.6% or 1,943 were male and 12%, 293 were female. As indicated above, 8.4% or 206 defendants given probation lacked a presentence investigation report, thus information regarding sex, age, and race were not available. Table I illustrates the comparison between 1974 and 1975 probation figures.

TABLE I
1974 - 1975
YEARLY COMPARISON *

	1974	1975	% CHANGE
P & S REPORTS SUBMITTED	3,858	3,626	- 6.01
DEFENDANTS SENTENCED	3,719	3,711	- .22
Felony	2,062	2,254	+ 9.31
Misdemeanor	1,657	1,457	- 12.07
PROBATION GRANTS	2,220	2,442	+ 10.00
Felony	1,582	1,579	- .19
Misdemeanor	638	863	+ 35.27
PROBATION ALTERNATIVES	1,499	1,269	- 15.34
Prison	466	656	+ 40.77
County Jail	218	232	+ 6.42
Others	815	381	- 53.25

* Calendar Year

As shown in Table II, the most frequently appearing racial group (based on available information) for new probation grants in 1975 was Caucasian-American with 1,437 persons or 58.8% of the grand total figure. Mexican-American descendants accounted for 18.8% of the grand total, or 458 probationers, while Black-Americans summed to 280, or 11.5%; Indian-Americans numbered 49 or 2.0% of the grand total, and 12 or .5% were classified as other.

Regarding the "age factor" of those who were granted probation during 1975, the largest number of probationers were in the age group of 18-24 years, a factor generally considered "normal" on a national basis. Numerically, the second largest number of probationers were 25-29 years of age,

TABLE II
1975 PROBATION SENTENCINGS
BY RACE

<u>RACE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT OF GRAND TOTAL</u>
Caucasian	1,437	58.8
Mexican	458	18.8
Black	280	11.5
Indian	49	2.0
Other	12	.5
*Summary Listing	<u>206</u>	<u>8.4</u>
GRAND TOTAL	2,442	100.0

*Information Unavailable Per Race

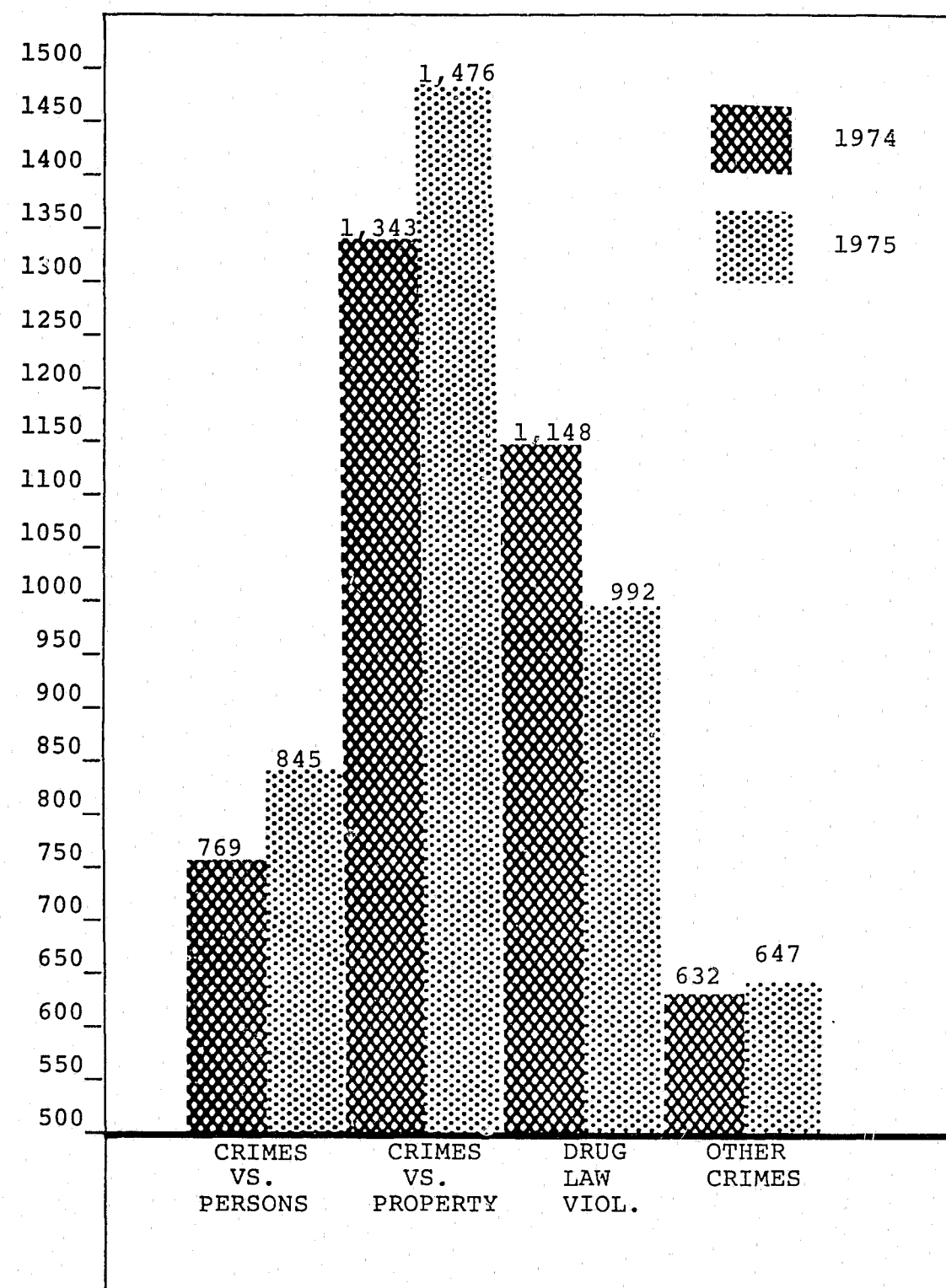
with 36 years and older following. Of interest is that the age group of 30-35 was smaller than the 36 years and older group by 56 persons or 27.5%, while a minimum number of adults 17 years of age were processed through the courts and placed on probation (see Figure I).

In reviewing the offenses committed for the total number of defendants processed through the Department during 1975, the data shows Burglary as the leading offense category. The offenses in this category include First or Second Degree Burglary, Conspiracy to Commit Burglary, Accessory To and Attempted Burglary. There were 808 charges to burglary handled by this department in 1975. This figure includes those defendants with multiple cause numbers; those that received probation as a sentence; as well as those that did not (see Table III). Significant changes were noted in the areas of Rape and Child Molesting, Grand Theft and Possession of Marijuana.

In Figure II, the crime categories have been joined together under the general headings of Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, Drug Law Violations, and Other Crimes. As was expected, the Crimes Against Property category substantially overshadowed the other categories; climbing 9.90% higher than the same category from 1974.

Based upon the above information, it could be surmised that the typical profile of a person processed by the Superior Court and granted probation in 1975 was that of an 18-24 year old, Caucasian-American male who committed a property offense, possibly burglary.

FIGURE II
COMPARISON OF 1974 AND 1975
OFFENSE CATEGORIES OF DEFENDANTS SENTENCED



Chapter III Continuing Probation Population

During 1975, the total number of persons on probation to the Maricopa County Adult Probation Department continued to increase. As of December 31, 1975, the Department was responsible for 3,680 persons on probation, with all indicators suggesting that the figure will continue to grow. Table IV indicates the comparison of data relative to the probation population over a one year period, with indications of the magnitude of growth experienced.

The In-County caseload, with 2,481 probationers, represents those individuals residing within Maricopa County who were under probation supervision. Each probationer was assigned to a Deputy Adult Probation Officer, dependent on a geographic distribution system, and was required to report at least once each month, however, contacts and reporting were dependent upon needs of the probationer. It should be noted that included in this figure were cases classified in need of Intensive Supervision. The Probation Department has five specialized caseloads consisting of a smaller number of probationers with more serious social and/or emotional problems.

The Out-of-County caseload of 160 probationers represents those persons who were granted probation by the Maricopa County Superior Court, but who were allowed to live and reside in a county other than Maricopa. While the probationers live in another county and may actually be supervised by a probation

officer in that County, through a reciprocal courtesy agreement, the probationer is still the responsibility of the Maricopa County Adult Probation Department and must continue to abide by the terms of probation imposed.

Similar to the Out-of-County caseload is the Out-of-State caseload which consisted of 443 probationers who had been granted permission to reside in another state, but were still responsible to the Maricopa County Adult Probation Department. This caseload was managed by one Deputy Adult Probation Officer and one full-time clerical person, who maintained contact with the probationer and initiated Interstate Compact Agreement supervision with the state in which the probationer resided. A number of factors were considered prior to a probationer being allowed to live either out of state or out of county, including available employment or training, family support and a more stable living environment, however, as indicated, the probationer must continue to abide by the rules and conditions imposed by the Court.

The Report Only caseload, with 272 probationers assigned, was created to alleviate work load demands on probation staff, while maintaining contact with the probationer to insure his continued compliance with probation terms. On this caseload, the probationers were carefully screened to insure that their conduct was in accordance with what the Court dictated and that there was a high likelihood that they would continue to comply with the outlined probation program. Once assigned to Report Only status, the probationers were required to report

their activities to the probation officer via monthly status reports outlining their work and family situations. All Report Only clients were supervised by one officer and several volunteers, who were available for counseling, or personal supervision, should the need arise or their conduct or compliance with terms of probation deteriorate.

Table IV reveals that 30 persons were supervised by the Maricopa County Adult Probation Department, although they were on probation in another county. As discussed previously, the Probation Department has reciprocal agreements with all other counties in Arizona for "courtesy supervision" of probationers.

The last segment of the ongoing probation population consisted of those probationers, totaling 294, for whom warrants had been issued by the Court for their arrest, stemming from the allegation that they had violated the terms of their probation. Cases in this category were not actively supervised; however, they were monitored on a continuing basis. These warrant cases were retained until subsequent action was taken by the Court and were therefore included in the total probation population figure of 3,680.

Table V is a breakdown by sex of the total probation population's racial distribution. As shown, the largest racial group consisted of Caucasian-Americans with 2,439 probationers or 66.3% of the grand total figure. Mexican-American descendants accounted for 17.8% of the grand total, or 654 probationers, while Black-Americans summed to 493, or 13.4%; Indian-Americans numbered 70, or 1.9% of the grand total, and 24 or .6% were classified as other.

TABLE IV
PROBATION WORK LOAD
1974 - 1975
CALENDAR YEAR COMPARISON

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
SUPERVISION CASELOAD TOTAL	2,936	3,680	+ 25.34
In-County	2,170	2,481	+ 14.33
ROC	74+	272	+
OOC	106	160	+ 50.94
OOS	311	443	+ 42.44
Warrants	275	294	+ 6.91
Courtesy	*	30	*
TOTAL CASELOAD			
Felonies	2,531	3,159	+ 24.81
Misdemeanors	405	521	+ 28.64
RESTITUTION PAID	\$94,367.82	\$130,036.00	+ 37.80

+ Includes November and December figures only.

* No comparison figure for 1974.

Also of interest was the large discrepancy between males and females on probation. 87.04% of the total probation population were male, with only 12.96% females.

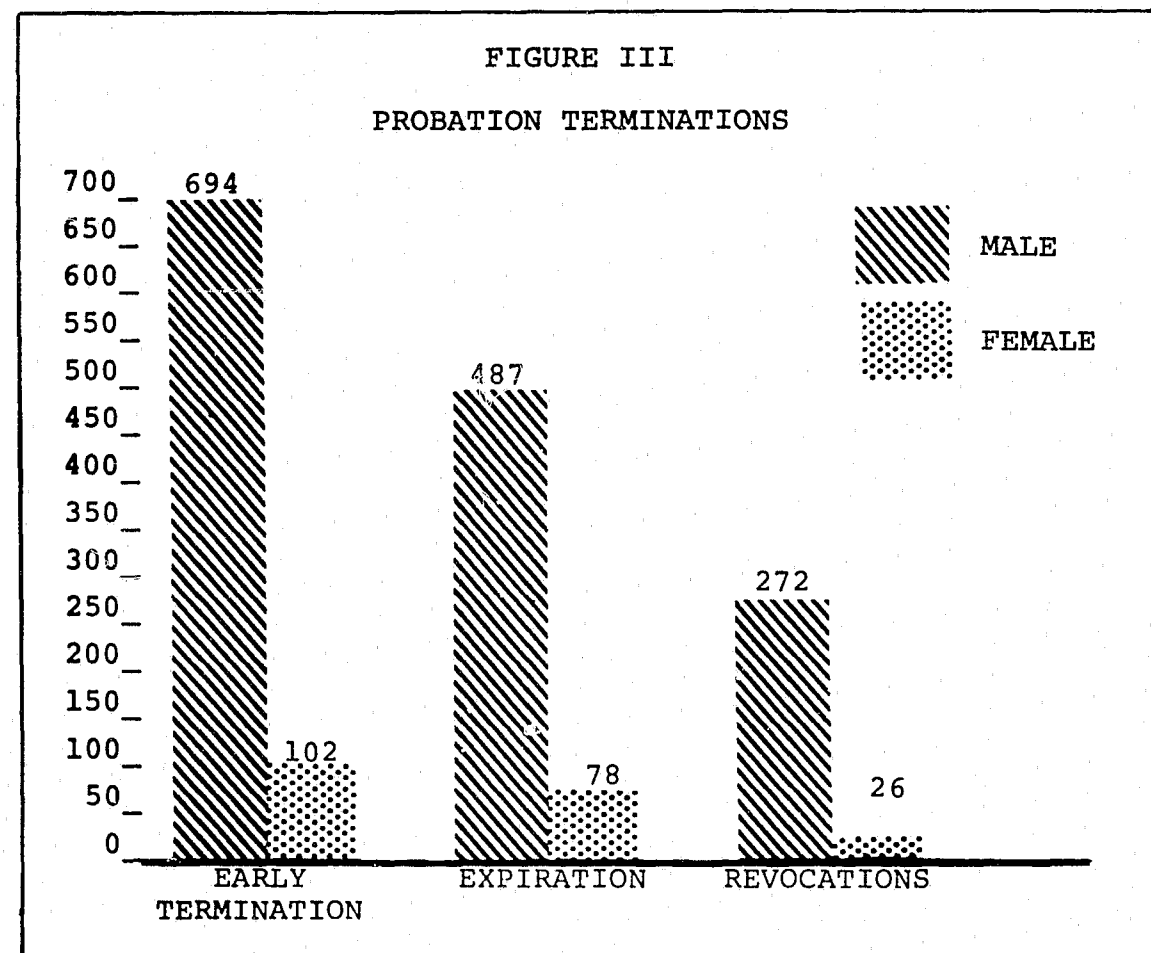
TABLE V
PROBATION POPULATION BY
RACE AND SEX

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>ROW TOTAL</u>	<u>% OF GRAND TOTAL</u>
Caucasian	2,107	332	2,439	66.3
Mexican	595	59	654	17.8
Black	422	71	493	13.4
Indian	60	10	70	1.9
Other	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>.6</u>
TOTALS	3,203	477	3,680	100.0

Chapter IV 1975 Probation Terminations

There are three general categories of terminations from probation: Early termination, expiration, and revocation.

Early termination of probation is defined as termination of probation before the expiration of the assigned length of the term. This type of termination is given only to those individuals who display good behavior. For 1975, 796 (47.98% of the total terminations within the Department) clients received an early termination from the Maricopa County Adult



Probation Department (see Figure III). 694, or 87%, given an early termination were males, while 102, or 13% were females. The Early Termination category also includes those probationers that died during the year.

Expiration of probation occurs when a client's probation term is completed in full, and the probation period is finished on the date specified by the Court. This Department had 565 expirations (34.96% of all terminations) in 1975, 487 or 86% were males, and 78 or 14% were females.

Probation is revoked when a defendant's conduct has not complied with the rules and regulations of probation determined by the Court. Last year the Department had 298 revocations (17.96% of all terminations) with 272 or 91% males and 26 or 9% females.

The Department's violation rate is obtained by taking the beginning probation figure of 2,862 from January 1, 1975, and adding the total new cases assigned for supervision during the calendar year, which was 2,442, for a total of 5,304. This grand total represents the number of individuals supervised during the 1975 year. By taking the 813 petitions for revocation submitted to the Court in 1975, and dividing that figure by the total number of probationers supervised (5,304), a violation rate of 15% is arrived at. Of the 813 petitions submitted, only 653 individuals appeared in Court (the difference resulting in outstanding warrants or sentenced in absentia); 12% of the total cases supervised. As detailed in Table VI, of those appearing in Court, 298 were revoked,

with 55 sentenced to the County Jail and the other 243 persons, sentenced to ASP. The remaining 356 appearing in Court, had their probation reinstated; 194 with County Jail or special added conditions, and 162 with a straight reinstatement.

TABLE VI
COMPARISON OF
PROBATION REVOCATIONS FOR
1974-1975 CALENDAR YEARS

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
Revocation Requests	956	813	- 14.96
Violation Reports	653	653	0
Total Revoked	316	298	- 5.70
Revoked w/Jail	70	55	- 21.43
Revoked to ASP	246	243	- 1.22
Total Reinstated	340	356	+ 4.71
Rein. w/Jail	147	194	+ 31.97
Rein. w/No Terms	193	162	- 16.06

THE ADULT PROBATION OFFICER

There are those who view the probation officer as one who dramatically penetrates the innermost recesses of the souls of frailer mortals and solves problems with God-like perfection. Others suggest that we are ineffective, poorly trained bleeding hearts, with a license to practice Judicial leniency. Of course, we are neither of these.

It has been said, elsewhere, "The good probation officer is not a crusader and avenger for society. Punitive, vindictive revenge for the offenders transgression is not his hallmark, but neither is the probation officer uncomfortable in being the representative of society and will not deny responsibility to society."

The probation officer is committed to the interruption and reversal of the endless circle of lock step progression to crime-trial-jail, crime-trial-jail. They honestly address risk and uncertainty with courage and with the best practices and techniques, yet devised by dedicated scholars from the many disciplines.

Lessons of the past suggest that destructive behavior cannot be modified by force in the highly charged destructive atmosphere of prison. The probation officer believes that probation effectiveness, as a correctional tool, has been demonstrated, and the degree of successful rehabilitation of offenders is substantially greater than any other form of correctional care. The probation officer does not believe that all offenders will respond to treatment. The dangerous offender must be identified and imprisoned.

The probation officer believes in the constructive use of authority and adheres to the general principles of casework. We recognize our own frailties and the need for self discipline.

Most of all we believe our prime responsibility is:

1. The protection of society.
2. The rehabilitation of the offender.

Any doubt that affects the safety of the community should be waived in favor of the community.

ANNUAL REPORT PERSONNEL

Mr. Henry C. Duffie

Mr. Harold F. Carden

Mr. Zigmond D. Maciekowich

Mrs. Terrie Krieg

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Mr. Gary Graham

Mrs. Cecilia G. Alvarado

END