

EVALUATING OREGON'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT

2001-2003

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OREGON'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT

The intended purposes of the Community Corrections Partnership Act, as listed in ORS 423.505, are to:

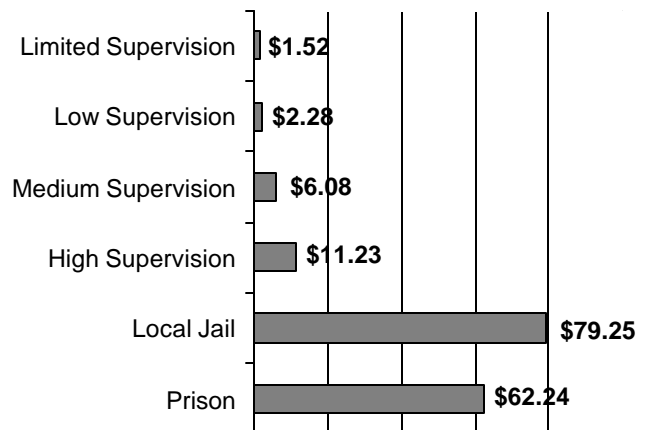
- (1) Provide appropriate sentencing and sanctioning options including incarceration, community supervision, and services;
- (2) Provide improved local services for persons charged with criminal offenses with the goal of reducing the occurrence of repeat criminal offenses;
- (3) Promote local control and management of community corrections programs;
- (4) Promote the use of the most effective criminal sanctions necessary to protect public safety, administer punishment to the offender, and rehabilitate the offender;
- (5) Enhance, increase and support the state and county partnership in the management of offenders; and
- (6) Enhance, increase, and encourage a greater role for local government and the local criminal justice system in the planning and implementation of local public safety policies.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: A BALANCE OF SUPERVISION, SERVICES, AND SANCTIONS

Community Corrections is a partnership between the Oregon Department of Corrections and local community corrections departments that serves to provide a cost-effective means to hold offenders accountable and change their criminal behavior while protecting the community.

Each aspect of community corrections--supervision, sanctions, and services--is important to hold the offender accountable for his or her criminal behavior while protecting the community from future crimes. Local community corrections departments develop and often operate sanctions such as electronic surveillance, community work crews, day reporting centers, residential work centers, and intensive supervision programs that help the probation/parole officer hold the offender accountable for his or her behavior. Development of other services such as alcohol/drug treatment, sex offender treatment, employment, education, and mental health services to meet the requirements of the court or Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision is also the responsibility of Community Corrections.

Cost Per Day, 01-03



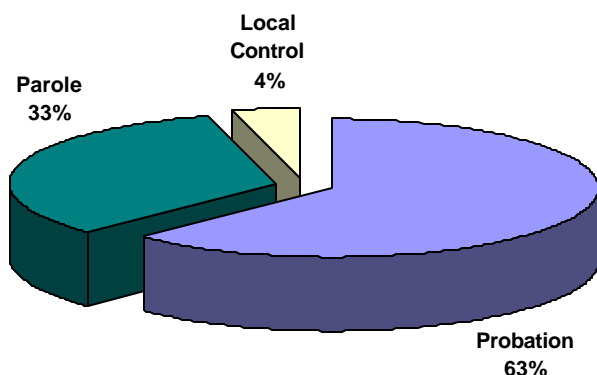
Probation/parole officers control felony offenders who are in the community by concentrating the greatest efforts on the 25 percent of offenders who are the highest risk to commit new crimes. Offenders considered the highest risk are given the greatest amount of attention, especially if their behavior and compliance with the orders of the court or Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision is less than desired. The contacts include home visits, office visits, employment checks, and frequent contact with other agencies including law enforcement and social service programs. Contact is progressively less frequent as risk decreases. Each offender is subject to a full array of sanctions and services to help hold him or her accountable and in reducing the likelihood that he or she will commit more crimes. Additionally, offenders are often subject to unannounced home visits, searches, random urine testing for drug use, or polygraph testing to monitor compliance with conditions of supervision.

Probation/parole officers use a variety of sanctions and treatment interventions in order to reduce the chance that an offender will commit a new crime. Research shows this approach is more effective and cost-effective than relying on jails or prisons alone as the only response to criminal behavior.

Community Corrections Sanctions and Services

SANCTIONS	TREATMENT AND SERVICES	OTHER SERVICES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ WORK/RESTITUTION CENTER – Structured housing in which offenders are allowed to leave for work or other approved activities. ◆ JAIL – Secure custody (includes sanction and SB 1145 beds). ◆ ELECTRONIC HOUSE ARREST - Offender spends most of time at home with small transmitter attached to wrist or ankle. ◆ DAY REPORTING – Requires offender to report daily to a central location, may include curfew, community work, drug testing, alcohol/drug groups, cognitive restructuring, employment readiness and education. ◆ COMMUNITY SERVICE & WORK CREW - Offenders are assigned to work for government or private non-profit agencies. ◆ PRE-TRIAL SERVICES – Selection and supervision release of pre-trial detainees to free up secure custody beds for higher risk offenders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT (OUT-PATIENT & RESIDENTIAL) Group and/or individual treatment to address alcohol and drug issues. Ranges generally from 28 to 180 days. ◆ DRUG COURT - A court supervised diversion program for offenders charged with drug offenses. ◆ MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT - Includes general counseling, evaluations, services for mentally ill offenders. ◆ ANGER MANAGEMENT – A program delivered in a group setting that teaches methods to control anger in a productive manner. ◆ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – Supervision, education and treatment to prevent domestic violence and address battering behaviors. ◆ COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING - A program that addresses flaws in how an offender thinks to assist in interrupting criminal thinking patterns. ◆ SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT - Group and individual treatment to assist in providing behavior control to sex offenders. Treatment is generally long in duration. ◆ CRISIS AND TRANSITION HOUSING – Individual and group housing primarily for parolees released from prison or temporarily experiencing instability in living arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ EMPLOYMENT - Assist offenders in getting and keeping jobs arrangements. ◆ EDUCATION - Assist offenders in obtaining Basic Education or GED. ◆ TRANSITION SERVICES - Services to assist the offender in transitioning from incarceration or residential treatment to the community, featuring housing, treatment, and employment. ◆ URINALYSIS - Testing for drugs and alcohol. ◆ POLYGRAPH - Disclosure and on-going testing for sex offenders to assure compliance with conditions of supervision. ◆ ANTABUSE SUPPORT - Subsidized assistance with the purchase of Antabuse - a drug to inhibit alcohol usage. ◆ SUBSIDY – Financial assistance for offenders that may purchase housing, food, transportation, work clothing etc.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATIONS

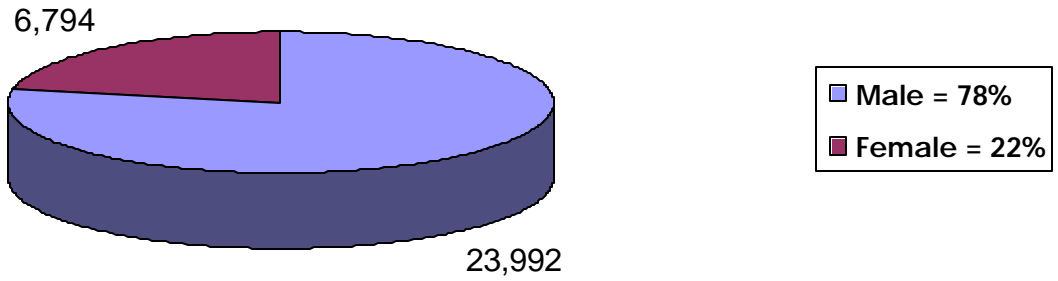


During the 2001-2003 Biennium, there were approximately 31,000 felons under supervision in the community compared with 11,500 felons in prison. The majority of felons managed in the community were not convicted of a new felony after supervision. Commission of a new crime is called recidivism, and in Oregon over 70 percent of those on supervision do **not** recidivate.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATIONS				
	July 2001	January 2002	July 2002	January 2003
Felony Probation	18,440	18,260	18,437	18,266
Parole/Post-Prison Supervision	10,896	11,048	11,084	11,369
Local Control, New Crimes and Revocations	1,309	1,206	1,265	1,173
Local Control Sanctions	421	498	375	297
Total Community Corrections Population	31,066	31,012	31,161	31,105

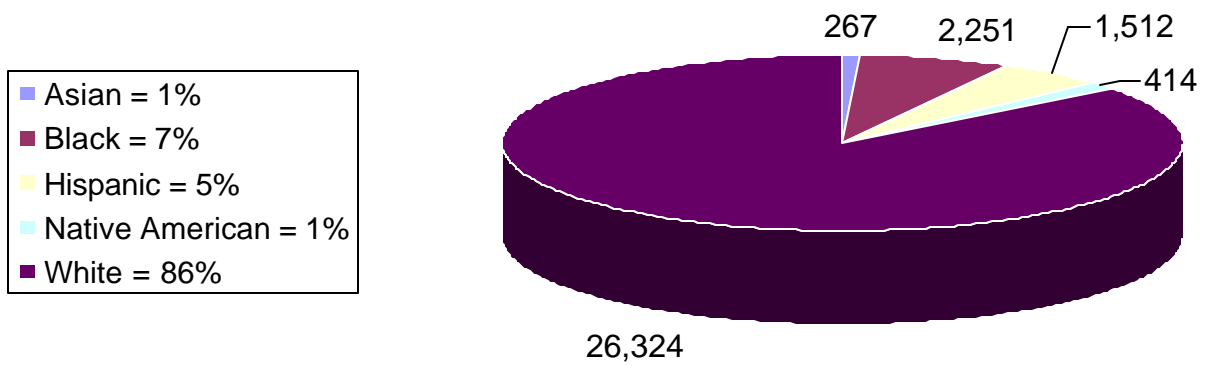
WHO'S IN THE COMMUNITY? A PROFILE OF OFFENDERS UNDER SUPERVISION

Gender



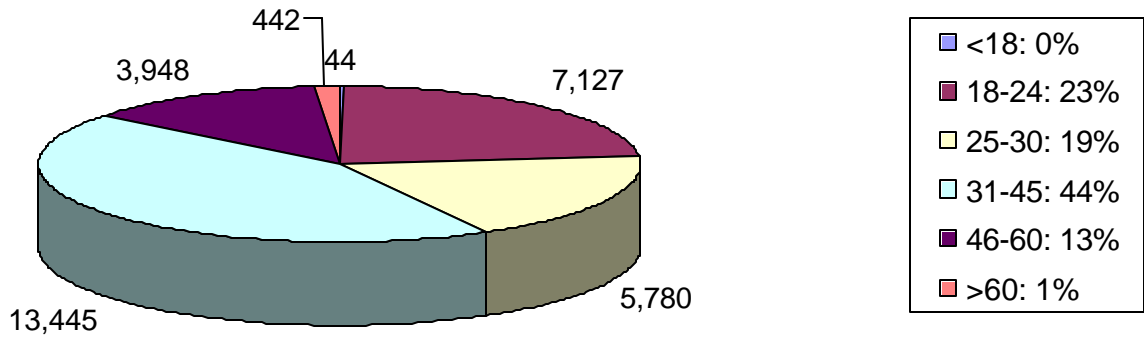
July 1, 2002

Race



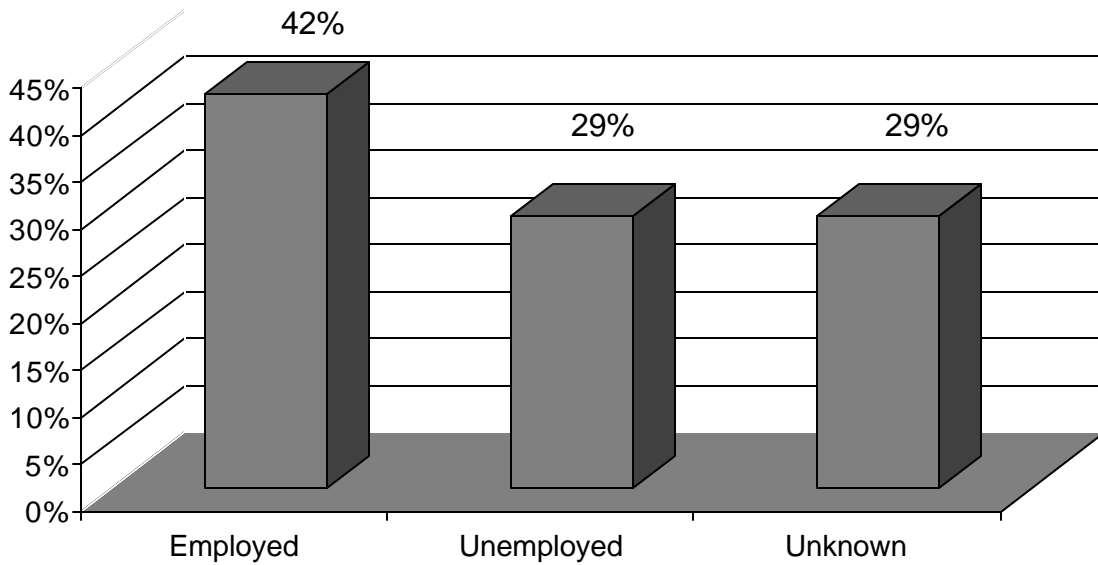
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Age



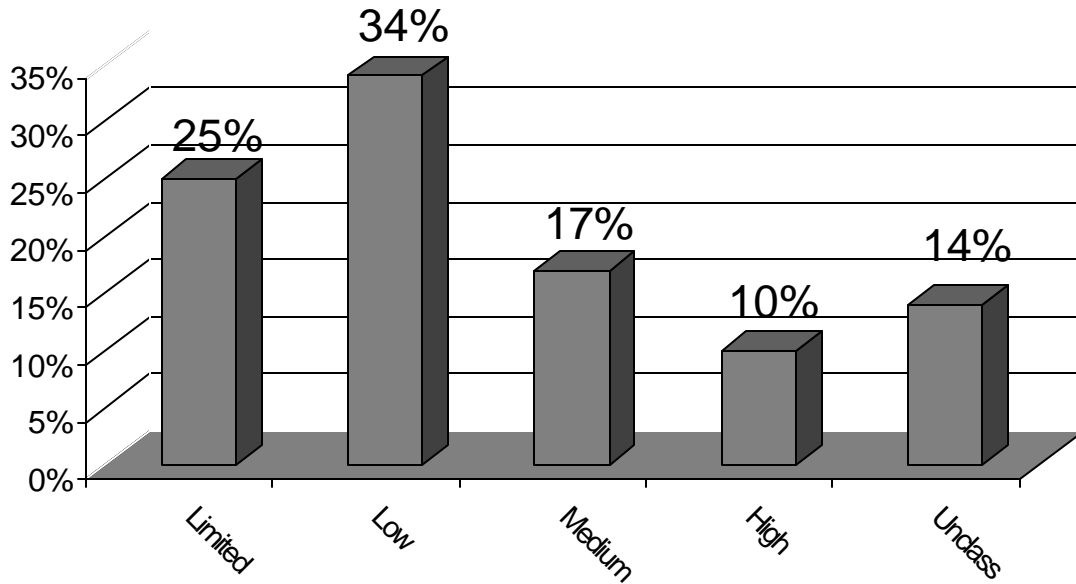
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Employment



July 1, 2002

Risk to Re-Offend



July 1, 2002

Risk Levels

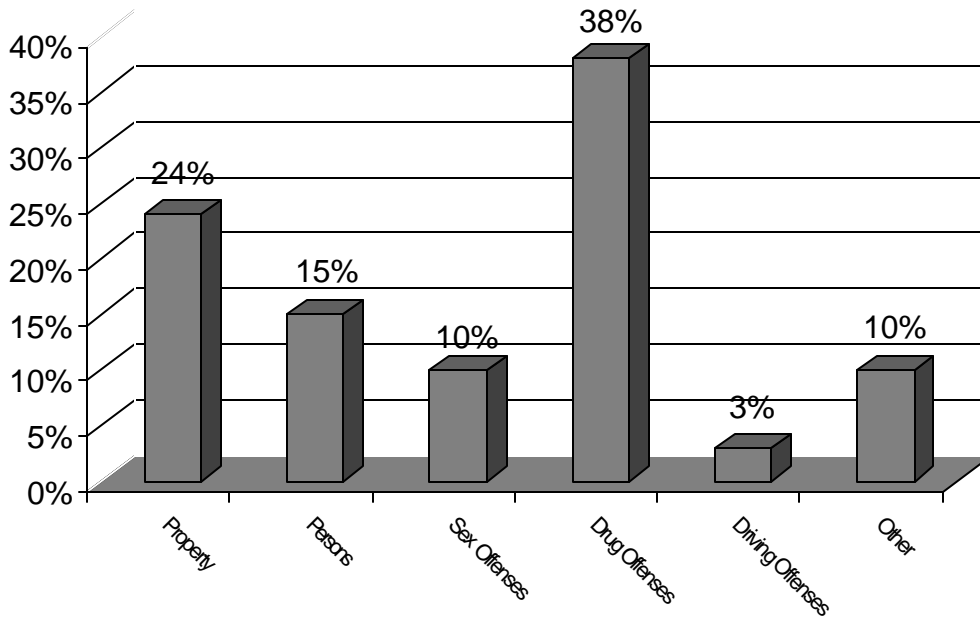
Limited: General compliance with supervision conditions

Low: Limited prior convictions
Some violations of conditions

Medium: Some prior criminal history
Substance abuse problems
Two or fewer prior convictions
Violating conditions of supervision
Often person-to-person or sex offense
Prior treatment failure

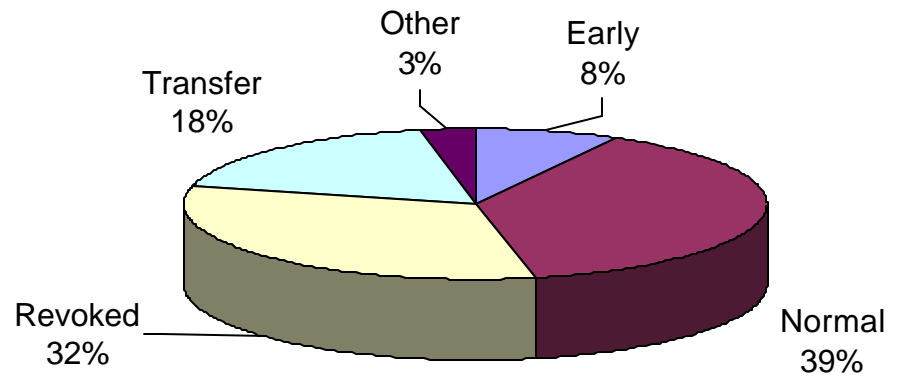
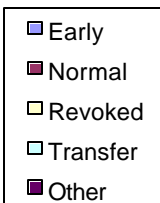
High: Four or more prior convictions
Several prior prison incarcerations
Substance abuse problems
Serious crime
Violating conditions of supervision

Types of Cases Supervised



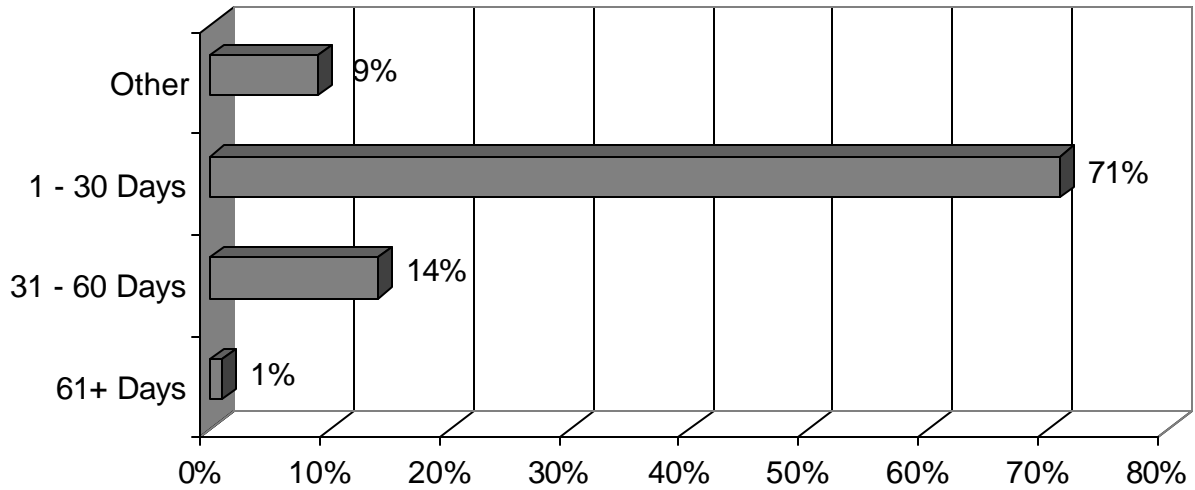
July 1, 2002

Termination Types



July 1, 2002

Number of Sanctions Given



July 1, 2002

In a six-month period, 18.1% of the supervised population receives a sanction of some kind.

LOCAL SANCTIONS AND REVOCATIONS

How Local Control Sentences Are Served (New Crimes and Revocations):

How Served	7/1/01	1/1/02	7/1/02	1/1/02
Jail	84%	86%	90%	90%
Restricted Community	11%	10%	7%	8%
Community	2%	2%	2%	1%
Other Criminal Justice Responses	3%	2%	1%	1%

Restricted Community: Electronic Home Detention; Forest Camp; Restitution/Work Center; or Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment

Community: Community Service Work; Non-Electronic House Arrest; Intensive Supervision; or, Day Reporting

Average Length of Stay for Local Control Sentences and Sanctions:

	2 nd Half 2001	1 st Half 2002	2 nd Half 2002
New Crimes and/or Revocations	103 days	100 days	102 days
Level III Sanction	62 days	65 days	60 days

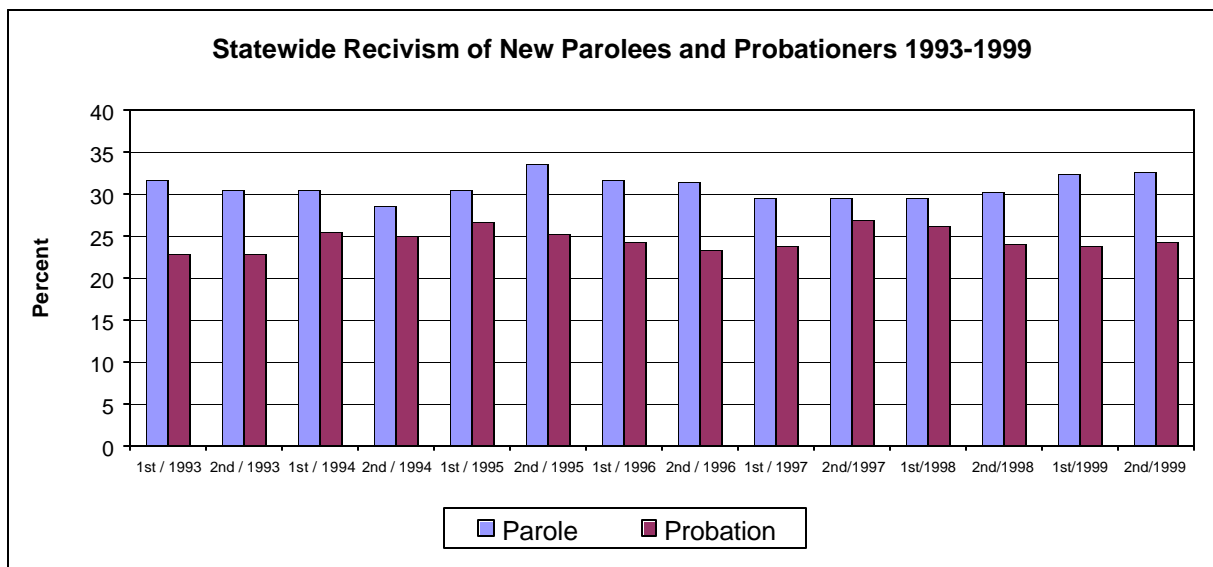
Revocation Rates:

For every 100 offenders under supervision, there were 2.2 revocations for new convictions and 5.6 revocations for technical violations in July – December 2001; 0.9 revocations for new convictions and 7.1 revocations for technical violations in January – June 2002; and, 0.7 revocations for new convictions and 7.1 revocations or technical violations in July – December 2002.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Reduce recidivism, as measured by felony convictions from initial admission to probation, tracking for three years from admission: The most recently available data is for those offenders entering probation in the second half of the year 1999 and is 24.3. This is above the baseline of 22.5%;
- Reduce recidivism, as measured by felony convictions from first release to parole/post-prison supervision, tracking for three years from release: The most recently available data is for those offenders leaving prison in the second half of the year 1999 and is 32.6%. This is above the baseline of 30.5%;
- Increase the percentage of positive case closures for offenders on probation: The positive case closure rate through the second half of the year 2002 is 64.7%, which is better than the baseline of 62.7%;
- Increase the percentage of positive case closures for offenders on parole/post-prison supervision: The positive case closure rate through the second half of the year 2002 is 55.1%, which is significantly better than the baseline of 41.8%;
- Reduce the rate of high risk offenders that go on abscond status: The most recently available data is for the second half of the year 2002. The rate of high-risk offenders who have absconded supervision was 21.7%, showing a significant increase from the baseline of 15.6%.
- Increase the percentage of restitution and compensatory fines collected that is owed to victims (NOTE: due to data collection challenges, this outcome measure was not implemented until 2003-2005 biennium, and is not being reported out on at this time)

Specific charts are at the end of this report for further review.



TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES FOR OFFENDERS

Fundamental to the successful transition of offenders released from prison or jail is affordable, stable, supportive, drug/alcohol free housing. Appropriate housing is directly related to the ability of the PO to monitor an offender's behavior as well as to successfully engage him/her in long-term change. Both are necessary to protect the public, in the short-term and in the long-term.

Recent studies show the importance of stable housing:

- Inmates released to homeless shelters are 7x more likely to abscond from supervision
- There is a 25% increase in the likelihood of arrest each time a parolee changes addresses

Recognizing that the successful transition of offenders from incarceration to community living is a community and public safety issue, and not just a corrections system responsibility, Oregon Housing and Community Services identified \$500,000 to increase transitional housing for offenders and committed to working with the Department of Corrections in this effort. Projects have been funded in Marion, Yamhill, Klamath, Columbia, and Douglas Counties.

This initiative is focused on more than increasing the availability of transitional housing—successful projects must include wrap-around services and case management. In other words, these five counties will be enhancing transitional services much more than simply providing transitional housing.

The second remarkable attribute of the initiative is the multiple partners involved, both public and private:

- DOC and OHCS at the state level
- The county community corrections office acts as the lead agency
- The local public safety coordinating council representing the entire local criminal justice system
- Local service providers who will be involved in services and case management
- Local transitional housing providers working with local corrections agencies (even in some cases owning and operating the housing)
- Local agencies are investing in the operation of the housing, the case management, and the wrap-around services

Criteria for transitional housing programs were developed by the DOC Transition Steering Committee (and incorporated into the request for project proposals):

- 24-hour staff support and case management services;
- Wrap around services delivered directly or by referral;
- Residence to be accessible to public transportation (where available), social services/treatment programs, and employment;

- Extensive drug screening;
- Properties used for offender housing to be well maintained and presentable in the neighborhood;
- Programs providing offender-housing services offer a safe and structured (clean and sober) residential environment and have written program rules;
- Case management staff skilled in intervening with criminal thinking and substance abuse problems; and
- Programs minimize daily fee assessments during the first 60 days of housing but also require mandatory savings to be used for housing upon release.

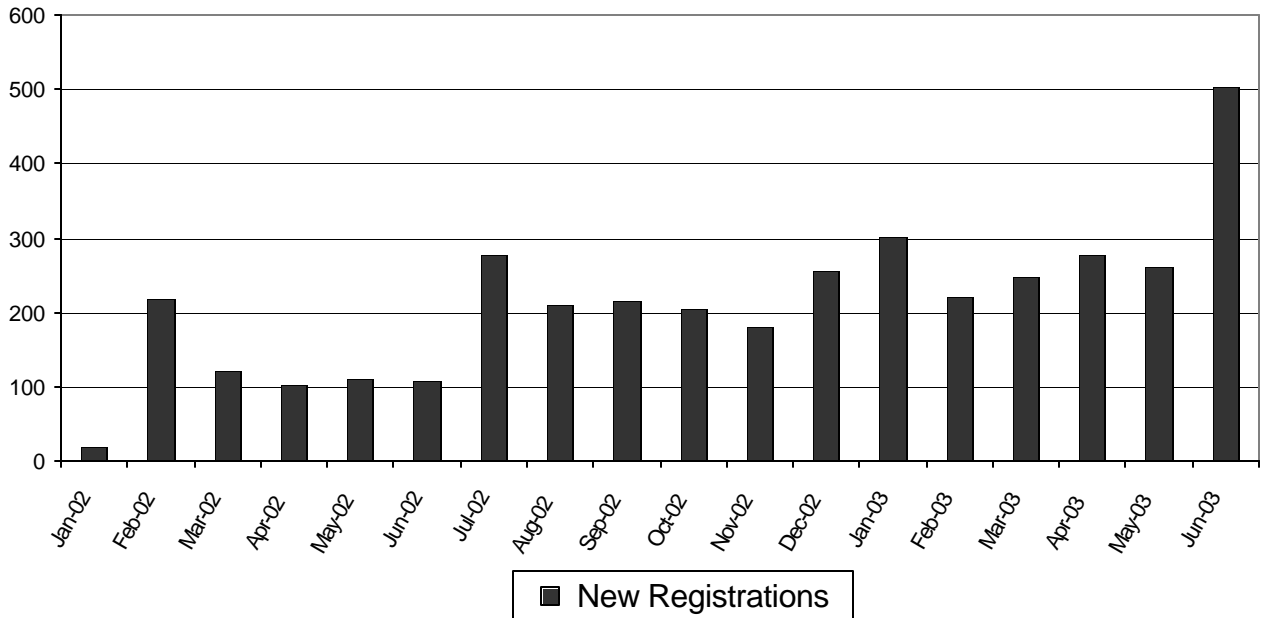
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: PROTECTING AND PROVIDING SERVICES TO VICTIMS

In January 2002, the Oregon Department of Corrections, in partnership with the Oregon Department of Justice, sponsored the implementation of the VINE (Victim Information Network Everyday) system. VINE is a free and anonymous telephone service that provides victims of crime two important features: information and notification. Information is available to callers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. This system allows anyone with interest of an adult felon under field supervision or incarcerated in a local jail, state prison, or a juvenile incarcerated at an OYA facility, to register and be notified when the felon is moved to another facility, transferred to another county for supervision, escapes from custody, etc. By providing this system, victims are more empowered by knowing vital information regarding the person they want protection from. Since it's implementation, VINE has had almost 4,000 people register with the system, allowing those individuals to be aware of an offender's whereabouts and status while under supervision or incarcerated. In response, VINE has generated over 80,000 calls to those registrants.

Oregon is the first state to implement VINE so that victims can access information and be notified regarding felons under probation, parole, and/or post-prison supervision. No other state has included that information in their VINE system.

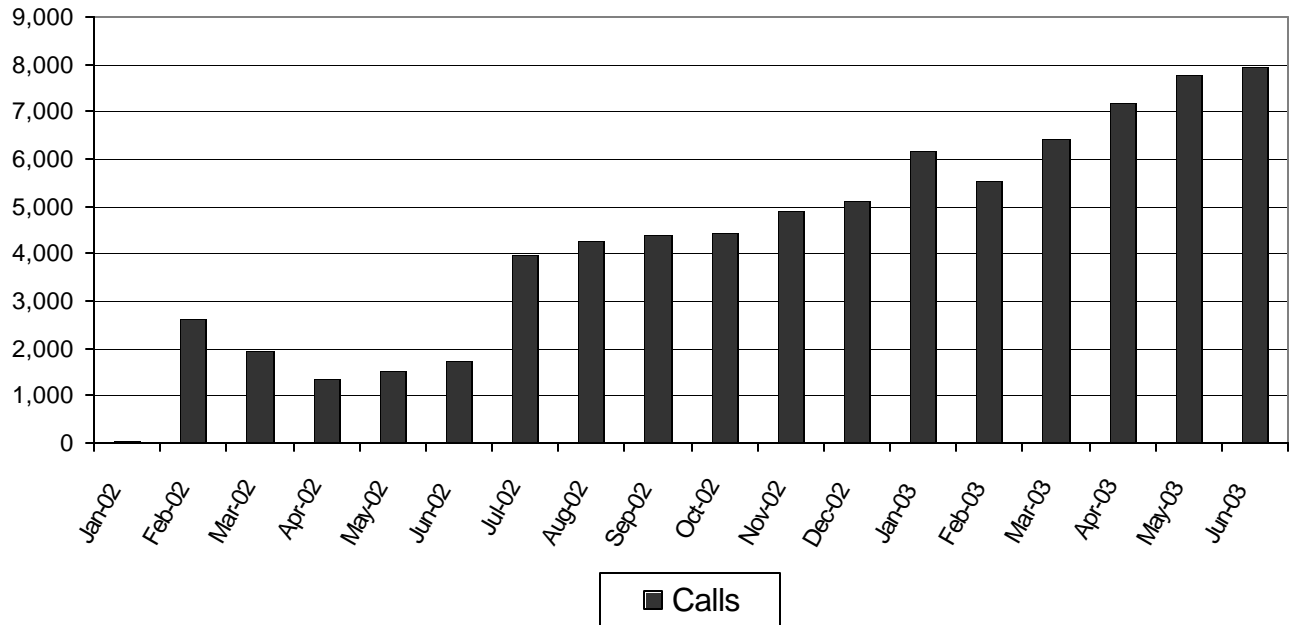
The Oregon Department of Corrections, Community Corrections Division is represented on the Governor's Restitution Task Force, as well as the Serious and Violent Crime Dialogue Steering Committee. In addition, we provide training on victims' issues has been provided to the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) and the Oregon Sex Offender Supervision Network.

VINE System Registrations



Number of new VINE customers registering each month

VINE System Contacts



Number of notifications VINE system generates each month

OREGON ACCOUNTABILITY MODEL

The Department of Corrections is in the process of an extensive organizational development effort called the Oregon Accountability Model (OAM). OAM is the implementation of the DOC mission to hold offenders accountable and to provide a foundation for them to lead successful lives upon release. Under the OAM a natural partnership has developed between county community corrections agencies and the department to improve the transition of offenders from prison to the community. There is a strong correlation between a well-planned transition and an offender's successful reintegration.

Some of the most challenging aspects of transition, if not addressed, are also known criminal risk factors: employment, housing, transportation and availability of programs all contribute to an offender's chances for success. It is the goal of the Department of Corrections to work closely with community corrections agencies to put these pieces into place prior to an offender's release from prison.

Six components comprise the Oregon Accountability Model:

➤ **Criminal Risk Factor Assessment and Case Planning**

Research indicates there are certain offender characteristics that predict future criminal behavior. Mitigation of these risk factors through programs means a higher potential that an individual will transition successfully back into their community. After the initial assessment, a case plan is developed and tracked throughout an inmates' incarceration and continues during their supervision in the community.

➤ **Staff-Inmate Interactions**

This component includes a focus on how professional interactions with inmates can help to shape their behavior. Elements of social learning theory are integrated into how prison staff interact with inmates so that staff become better at initiating and reinforcing change.

➤ **Work and Programs**

Existing programs and work must include a focus on tying these activities to mitigation of the criminal risk factors and preparing an offender for community living.

➤ **Children and Families**

Reintegration of inmates with their families and their children assists in providing community support and may prevent a new generation from involvement in crime.

➤ **Reentry**

The Department of Corrections has identified seven of their institutions to specialize their programming while also being geographically located to encourage reach-in by the community.

➤ **Supervision and Programming**

For the prison system to be as effective as possible, the research based practices guiding incarceration must continue into field supervision. Use of criminogenic factors and a continuity of evidence-based interventions in the field following release from prison is an essential part of the OAM.

The ultimate goal of the Oregon Accountability Model is to improve public safety. The model ties together many concurrent and interrelated efforts of the Department and Community Corrections, and their partners, into a cohesive strategy to reduce recidivism and influence offenders into becoming productive citizens.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS COMMISSION

The Community Corrections Commission began meeting in February, 2002, their purpose being to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state and local community corrections activities by providing a forum for statewide policy development and planning. Their role is to act as an independent body that advocates for community corrections and makes recommendations to the Director of the Department of Corrections.

The Commission is chartered to do the following:

- ❖ Develop methods of assessing the effectiveness of corrections systems, supervision, programs and sanctions;
- ❖ Recognize community corrections activities that are the most effective in reducing the risk of future criminal conduct;
- ❖ Monitor and make recommendations on the maintenance and further development of the statewide community corrections data system;
- ❖ Development statutory changes to improve the functioning of community corrections;
- ❖ Analyze the effects of proposed or existing legislation on the functioning of community corrections; and,
- ❖ Develop community corrections policy recommendations, including new laws or administrative rules that improve community corrections practices.

To accomplish these tasks, members were selected from the Oregon Association of Community Corrections Director's, Oregon State Sheriffs Association, the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, Crime Victim Association, and the Association of Oregon Counties.

APPENDIX 1: EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY-BASED SANCTIONS IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM

The Effectiveness of Community-Based Sanctions in Reducing Recidivism

The Oregon Legislature asked the Department of Corrections to evaluate the effectiveness of community-based sanctions in achieving the outcomes envisioned in the Community Corrections Partnership Act, including reducing recidivism and protecting public safety. It is important to recognize that the local criminal justice system encompasses multiple policy goals, including punishment and incapacitation. Carrying out each of these goals is an important function of the system, even when they do not reduce recidivism.

Description of the Oregon Review

The review examines three different kinds of recidivism: re-conviction of a felony, re-sanctioning for a violation, and re-arrest for any reason (violation or new crime). Since offenders are not “randomly assigned” to sanctions, some difference in outcome may be the result of professional judgment about which sanction to use for which offenders. On the other hand, one can group together offenders with similar crime types and similar risks to re-offend and find patterns in outcomes within similar groups.

Offenders receiving their first ever sanction between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 2001 were studied. These offenders were then followed for 12 months after that first sanction to measure the outcome of the sanction on several types of recidivism. Information from the Corrections Information System and the Law Enforcement Data System was also analyzed.

Oregon Criminal Activity

Reconviction rates are based on conviction of a felony crime within that year. This indicator measures involvement in criminal behavior leading to conviction.

- Comparing groups of offenders who have the same crime type and same risk to re-offend for every group the reconviction rate is higher following a jail sanction than it is following a community alternative sanction. The differences are significant for all groups except medium risk person offenders and high and medium risk sex offenders.
- All community sanctions have lower rates of re-conviction than do jail sanctions
- Work crew/community service has the lowest rates for high/medium risk offenders (10%).
- Work centers have the lowest rates for low/limited risk offenders (6.5%)
- High risk offenders have similar rates of reconviction no matter how long they spend in jail.
- For medium risk offenders, the longer the jail stay, the higher the recidivism following jail.

- For all crime types, longer jail stays are associated with higher recidivism following jail release.

Oregon Compliance with the Conditions of Supervision

This measure of recidivism is based on whether the offender was sanctioned again during the year following their original sanction. The indicator measures compliance with the conditions of supervision.

- There is no clear indication that either jail or community sanctions compel future compliance. Comparing groups of offenders who have the same crime type and same risk to re-offend, the differences are not statistically significant.

Oregon Re-Arrest

This measure of recidivism reflects any arrest in that year, without distinguishing between misdemeanors, felonies, violations, or other types of arrests.

- There is no clear indication that either jail or community sanctions effect arrest rates. Comparing groups of offenders who have the same crime type and same risk to re-offend, the differences are not statistically significant.

LITERATURE REVIEW

For reducing recidivism, treatment and rehabilitation are more likely to be successful than surveillance and enforcement. We would expect, therefore, that community-based sanctions, especially those that involve an appropriate treatment component, should be more effective at reducing recidivism than jail sanctions. In the absence of treatment services, alternative sanctions would likely result in no worse recidivism than jail for many offenders. Selection and assignment of appropriate offenders to appropriate sanctions, however, is the key.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The response to violations of supervision should include sanctions other than jail in order to be both effective and cost-effective and it should include services aimed at changing offender behavior over the long-term in order to reduce recidivism. At the same time, jail remains an important part of the sanctioning continuum. There is anecdotal evidence from many counties in Oregon that having a jail bed as a back-up improves compliance with alternative sanctions, making them more successful.

- Have and use a range of interventions including but not limited to jail: There is anecdotal evidence from many counties in Oregon that having a jail bed as a back-up improves compliance with alternative sanctions, making them more successful.
- Use community service and/or work crews as an available sanction; it has the lowest rates of reconviction for high and medium risk offenders and is less expensive than residential or custody sanctions

- Adjust jail stay to gain greater efficiency: Shorter jail stays cost less than longer ones and have the same or better results in terms of recidivism.
- Pair treatment with sanctioning: The most effective sanctions include a rehabilitative component.

Sanctions and Services

Custody

<p>Corrections/Work Center: Purpose is to have offender in a community custody placement, without utilizing a jail beds. Designed to house offenders in a structured environment, allowing them to leave the premises for work, treatment, or other approved activities. Intent is to provide control and support for offenders who are required to pay victim restitution and other costs from wages they earn while working in the community.</p>	<p>887 Beds</p>
<p>Electronic Home Detention: Offender spends most of his/her time at home with a small transmitter attached to the wrist or ankle. A very specific schedule is required and a computer prints out whenever the offender is not where he/she is supposed to be.</p>	<p>719 Slots</p>
<p>Jail: Secure custody</p>	<p>1990 Beds</p>
<p>Substance Abuse In-Patient: Intensive group and/or individual treatment, conducted in a secure environment, to address alcohol and drug abuse issues. Usually ranges from 30 to 180 days in length, depending upon the progress and needs of the offender. Includes aftercare/continuing care services and programs, urinalysis testing, and other services to assist in sobriety.</p>	<p>289 Beds</p>

Non - Custody

<p>Cognitive: Programs specific in addressing the thinking errors and patterns established with criminality. Addresses flaws in how an offender thinks to assist in interrupting criminal thinking. Programs include Breaking Barriers, Framework for Change, ADJUST, etc.</p>	<p>858 Slots</p>
<p>Community Service/Work Crew: Offenders assigned to work for government or private non-profit agencies. County corrections personnel supervise sometimes offenders, or they are given supervisors at their work site.</p>	<p>6016 Slots</p>
<p>Day Reporting Centers: This program requires an offender to report to a central location each day where he/she files a written schedule indicating how each hour of the day will be spent – at work, in treatment, etc. The offender must obey a curfew, perform community work, and submit to random drug testing. It is often program intensive, including programs such as alcohol/drug treatment, employment readiness, education, and cognitive opportunities.</p>	<p>846 Slots</p>
<p>Domestic Violence: Individual and/or group counseling to teach methods of controlling anger in a productive manner. Category also includes family counseling to address these issues when deemed appropriate.</p>	<p>2440 Slots</p>
<p>Drug Court: A few counties have formed a specialized Court process specific to substance abuse issues. Supervision is usually done by the Court, or appointed to specific agency, and requires various conditions to address addiction issues, such as treatment, urinalysis, community service, 12-step meeting attendance, etc. Incentive for offenders is successful completion and evidence of sobriety usually results in a lesser or even dismissed conviction history.</p>	<p>2022 Slots</p>
<p>Employment: Programs and services offender to assist offenders in locating, obtaining, and maintaining their jobs.</p>	<p>582 Slots</p>
<p>Intensive Supervision: Increased requirements and expectations of the offender – usually used as an intervention for violating or concerning behavior, but also used as a program by some counties. Offender usually has increased reporting responsibilities, curfew, frequent employment checks and urinalysis testing, and increased home visits.</p>	<p>331 Slots</p>
<p>Mental Health Services: Programs and services vary greatly, but generally include counseling, evaluations, crisis intervention and placement, and other services for mental/emotionally disturbed and other seriously mentally ill offenders. With the shrinking resources of state mental health services, these services have become more of a responsibility to local jurisdictions.</p>	<p>1047 Slots</p>

<p>Polygraph: Testing usually conducted with sex offenders, but sometimes used for domestic violence issues. Testing includes disclosure, maintenance, and specific issue(s), all of which are done to assure compliance with the conditions of their supervision and treatment.</p>	<p>308 Slots</p>
<p>Sex Offender Services: Group and individual supervision and treatment to assist in providing behavior control to sexual offenders. This can included specialized county caseloads, extensive treatment mandates, polygraph testing, and other resources and supervision expertise directed specifically for this criminal population.</p>	<p>1983 Slots</p>
<p>Subsidy: Financial assistance for offenders to purchase food, transportation, work clothing and tools, crisis and transition housing. Also assists with providing housing primarily for offenders just released from county local control or a DOC/state prison, or those whom are temporarily experiencing instability in their living arrangements. Some housing is arranged through local residential treatment setting, to assist in assuring compliance with substance abuse issues and conditions.</p>	<p>402 Slots</p>
<p>Substance Abuse, Outpatient: Group and/or individual treatment to address alcohol and drug abuse issues. Some treatment may be very intensive, meeting on a daily basis or may be conducted in a day treatment model. May be confined to alcohol education groups in some cases.</p>	<p>3221 Slots</p>
<p>Transition Services: County pre-release services and planning with the Department of Corrections staff, which assist the offender in transitioning from local control or state custody to the community. Includes development of housing, treatment, employment, and other services prior to release to improve an offender's chance of successful reintegration back into the community.</p>	<p>1042 Slots/Beds</p>
<p>Urinalysis: Testing conducted for drug and/or alcohol use</p>	<p>3710 Slots</p>
<p>Other: Any program/service that is provided to adult felony offenders that does not fit into any of the above categories. Examples include victim mediation; SMART program (supervision also coordinated with local law enforcement); education programming; Theft Recovery, etc.</p>	<p>897 Slots</p>

Treatment and Services

<p>Substance Abuse Treatment (Out-patient & Residential) Outpatient involves group and/or individual treatment to address alcohol and drug issues. Some treatment may be very intensive, meeting on a daily basis or may be conducted in a day treatment model. May be confined to alcohol education groups in some cases or encompassing aftercare/continuing care services following residential or intensive outpatient treatment services. Residential involves more intensive treatment in a residential facility. Ranges generally from 28 to 180 days.</p>	<p>2,321 Slots</p>
<p>Drug Court - A court supervised diversion program for offenders charged with drug offenses. The program involves intensive chemical dependency programming, which may include acupuncture, attendance at support groups, and regular appearances before the referring court.</p>	<p>1,295 Slots</p>
<p>Mental Health Treatment - Includes general counseling, evaluations, services for mentally ill offenders.</p>	<p>788 Slots</p>
<p>Anger Management - A program delivered in a group setting that teaches methods to control anger in a productive manner.</p>	<p>140 Slots</p>
<p>Domestic Violence - Supervision, education and treatment of offenders designed to prevent domestic violence, address battering behaviors, often in an interdisciplinary effort through a court deferral program. Services are often provided to the victim(s)</p>	<p>1,190 Slots</p>
<p>Cognitive Restructuring - A program that addresses flaws in how an offender thinks to assist in interrupting criminal thinking patterns.</p>	<p>358 Slots</p>
<p>Sex Offender Treatment - Group and individual treatment to assist in providing behavior control to sex offenders. Treatment is generally long in duration.</p>	<p>1,405 Slots</p>
<p>Crisis and Transition Housing - Individual and group housing primarily for parolees released from prison or temporarily experiencing instability in living arrangements.</p>	<p>205 Beds</p>

Other Services

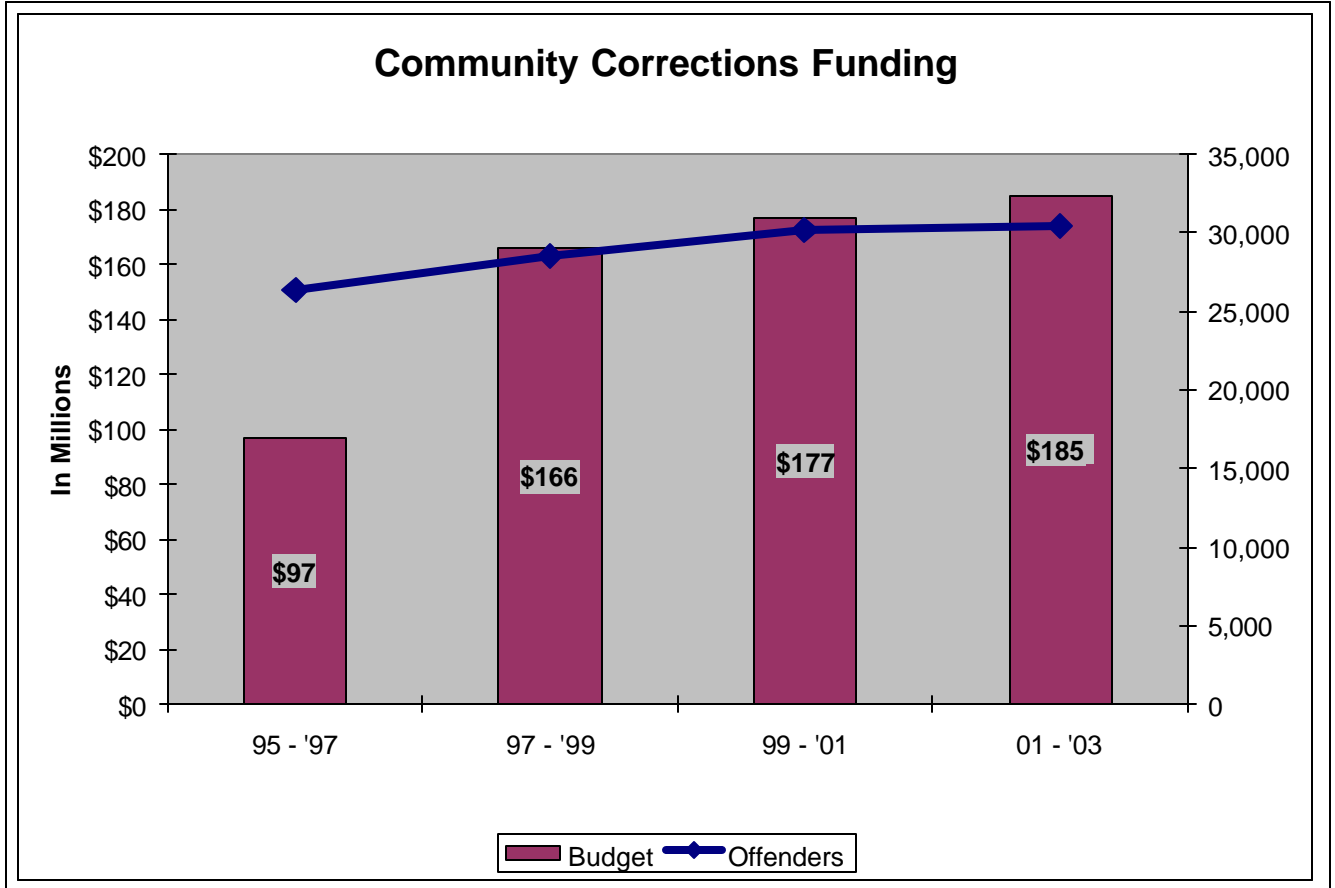
Employment - Assist offenders in getting and keeping jobs arrangements 325 slots
Education - Assist offenders in obtaining Basic Education or GED..... 255 slots
Transition Services - Pre-release services based in the county to assist the offender in transitioning from incarceration to the community, featuring housing, treatment, employment and other services prior to release to reduce likelihood of failure.
Urinalysis - Testing for drugs and alcohol.
Polygraph - Disclosure and on-going testing for sex offenders to assure compliance with conditions of supervision.
Antabuse Support - Subsidized assistance with the purchase of antabuse - a drug to inhibit alcohol usage.
Subsidy - Financial assistance for offenders that may purchase housing, food, transportation, work clothing etc. 238 slots

APPENDIX 3: OFFENDER POPULATION BY COUNTY

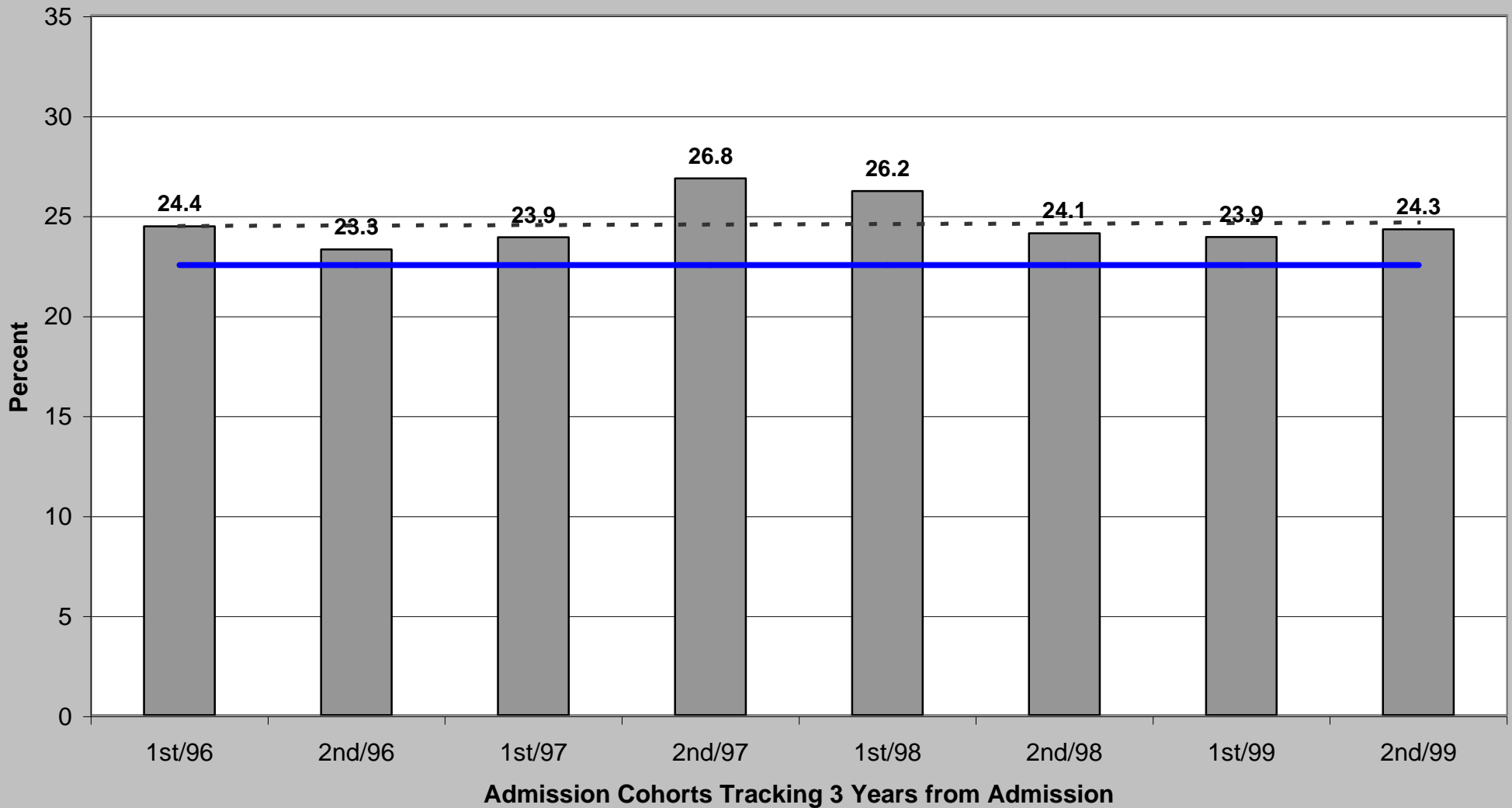
<u>County</u>	<u>Felony</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>	<u>Total</u>
Baker	154	43	197
Benton	426	118	544
Clackamas	1,456	1,269	2,725
Clatsop	336	74	410
Columbia	402	160	562
Coos	638	75	713
Crook	165	44	209
Curry	231	48	279
Deschutes	1,129	250	1,379
Douglas	1,058	102	1,160
Gill/Sher/Whee	55	27	82
Grant	36	37	73
Harney	84	19	103
Hood River	124	136	260
Jackson	1,715	695	2,410
Jefferson	191	69	260
Josephine	922	472	1,394
Klamath/Lake	1,000	635	1,555
Lane	2,902	255	3,157
Lincoln	507	157	664
Linn	1,098	970	2,068
Malheur	389	249	638
Marion	2,674	609	3,283
Multnomah	7,953	1,571	9,524
Polk	396	224	620
Tillamook	219	132	351
Umatilla/Morrow	799	29	828
Union/Wallowa	242	11	253
Wasco	247	119	366
Washington	2,446	1,679	4,125
Yamhill	690	667	1,357
Total:	30,696	10,954	41,650

Note: This reflects offender populations for the snapshot date of 7/1/2002
 Also, due to inconsistent data entry practices, caution should be used when interpreting the misdemeanor population counts. Total includes Out-of-State & Unk.

APPENDIX 4: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDING

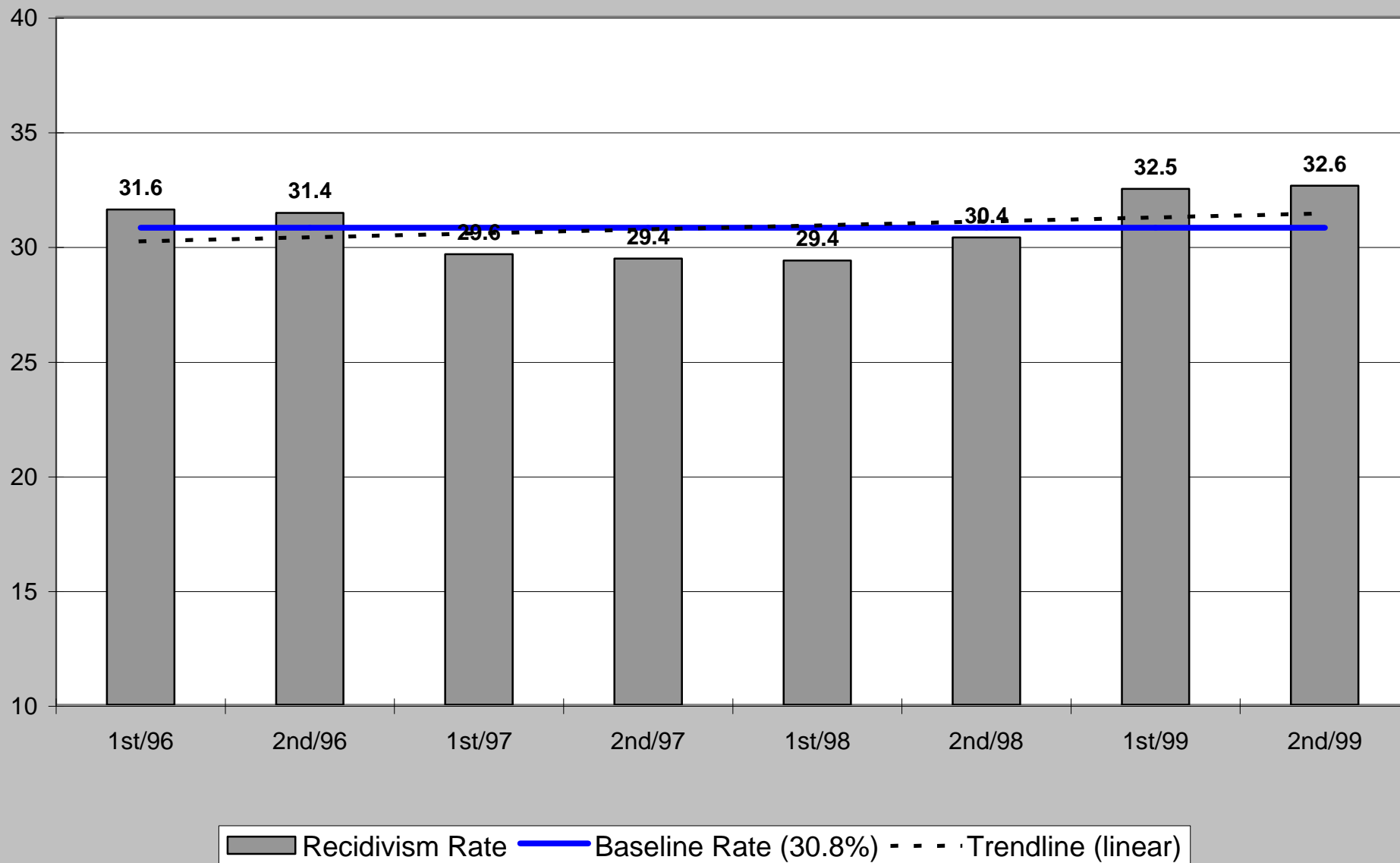


Statewide Probation Recidivism Rates through 2nd Half 2002

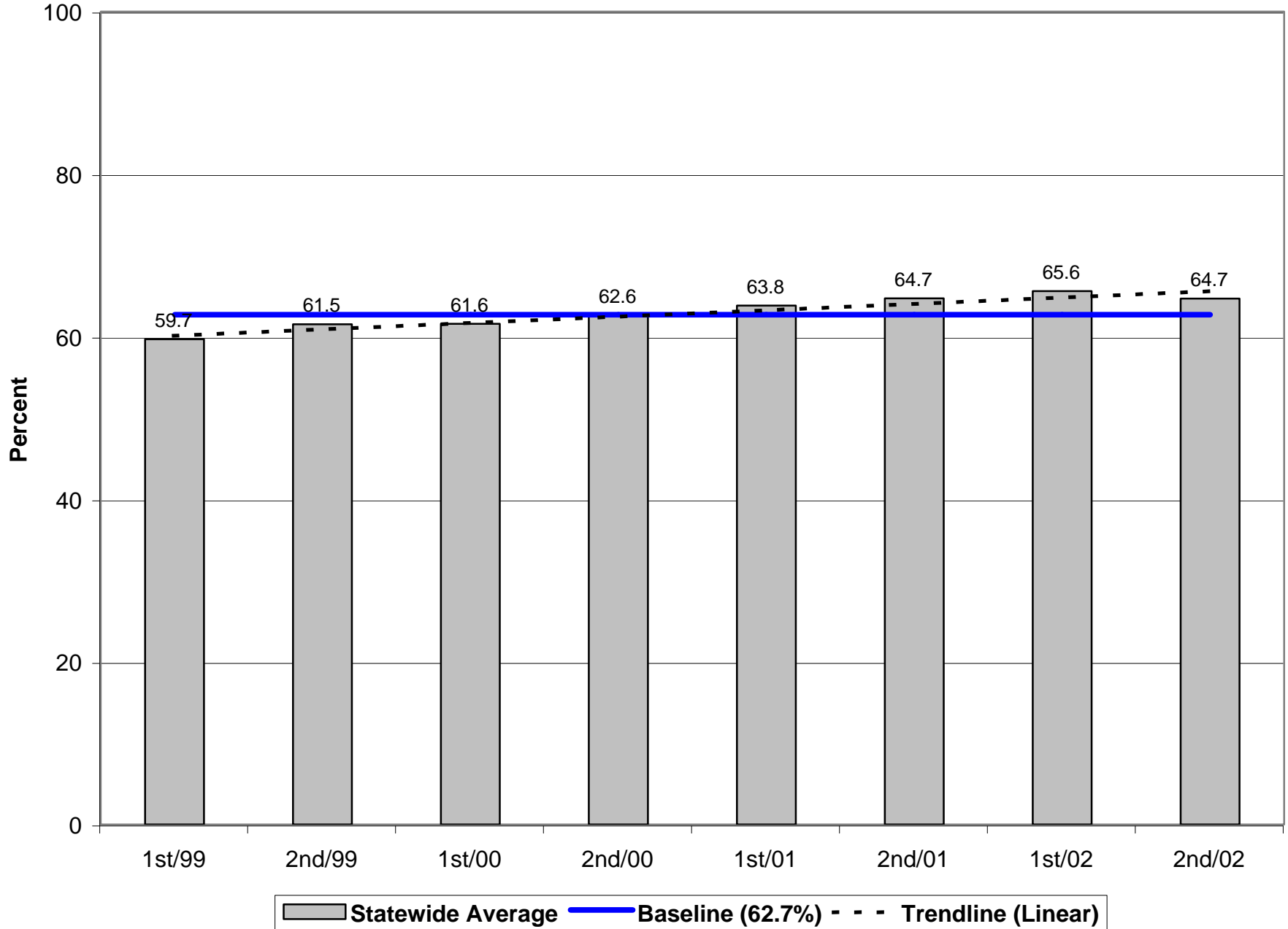


■ Recidivism Rate — Baseline Rate (22.5%) - - - Trend (Linear)

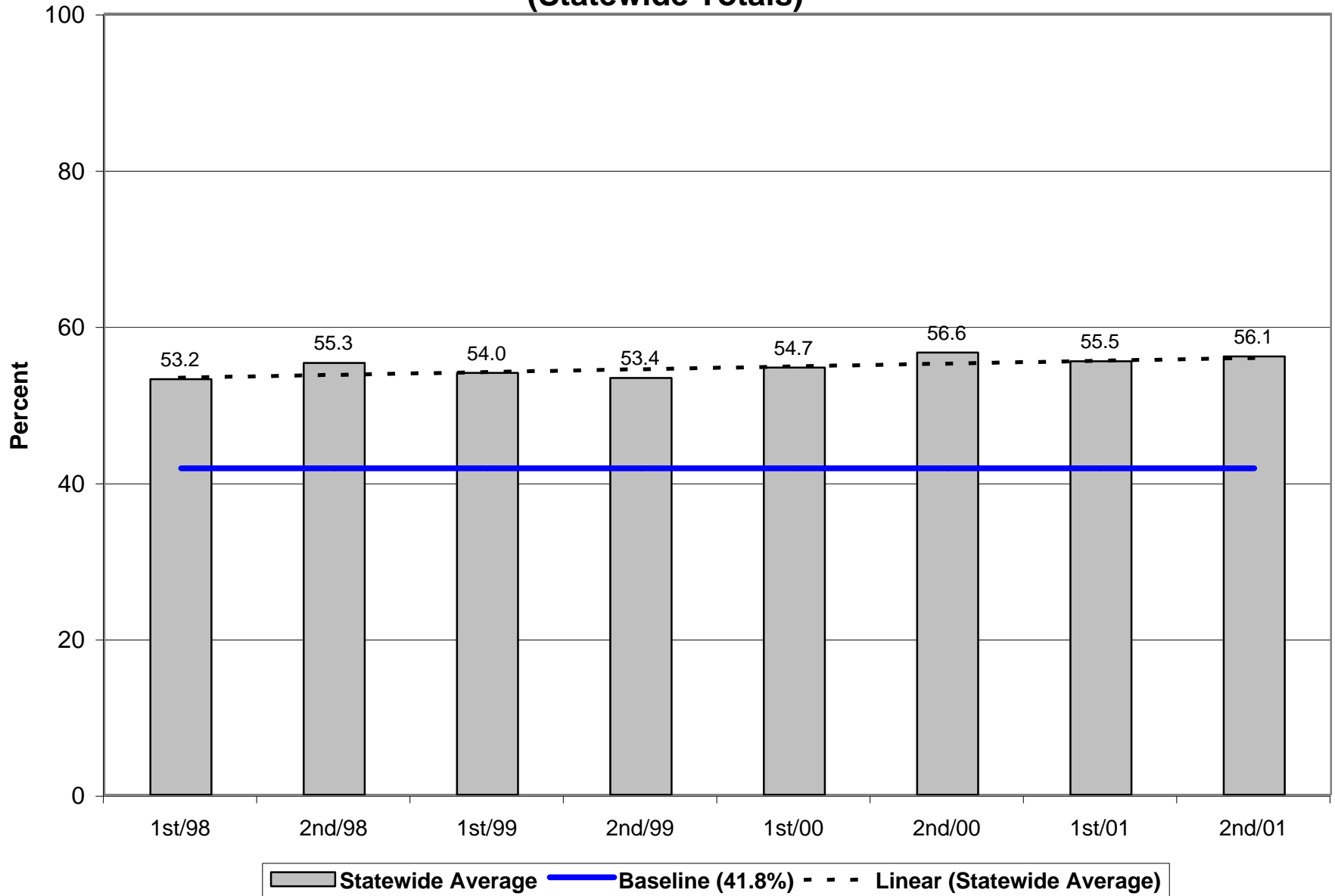
Statewide Parole/Post-Prison Supervision Recidivism Rates through 2nd Half 2002



Probation Positive Case Closures through 2nd Half 2002 (Statewide Total)



Parole/Post-Prison Supervision Positive Case Closures through 1st Half 2002 (Statewide Totals)



High Risk Abscond Rate through 2nd Half 2002 (Statewide Total)

