

# **EVALUATING OREGON'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT**

**2003-2005**

Prepared by:  
Oregon Department of Corrections  
Community Corrections Division  
October 2005

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Oregon's Community Corrections Act .....	1
Community Corrections: A Balance of Supervision, Services, and Sanctions.....	1
Community Corrections Sanctions and Services.....	3
Community Corrections Populations .....	4
Who's in the Community? A Profile of Offenders Under Supervision.....	5
Gender .....	5
Race .....	5
Age .....	6
Employment.....	6
Risk to Re-offend.....	7
Risk Levels .....	7
Types of Cases Supervised.....	8
Termination Types.....	8
Number of Sanctions Given.....	9
Local Sanctions and Revocations .....	10
How Local Control Sentences Are Served .....	10
Average Length of Stay for Local Control Sentences and Sanctions .....	10
Revocation Rates .....	10
Community Corrections Outcome Measures.....	11
Statewide Recidivism of New Parolees and Probationers, 1995-2001 .....	12
Senate Bill 267 .....	12
State Operated Field Offices .....	13
Static 99 .....	14
Appendix 1: SB 267 Information Sheet .....	16
Appendix 2: Sanctions and Services – Daily Capacity 2001 – 2003 Biennium .....	18
Appendix 3: Offender Population by County .....	23
Appendix 4: Community Corrections Funding .....	24
Appendix 5: Outcome Measures .....	Attachments

## OREGON'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT

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

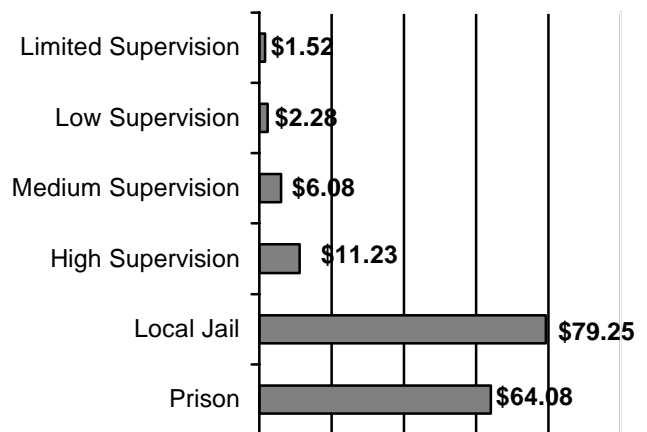
- (1) Provide appropriate sentencing and sanctioning options including incarceration, community supervision, and services;
- (2) Provide improved local services for persons charged with criminal offenses with the goal of reducing the occurrence of repeat criminal offenses;
- (3) Promote local control 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

**Cost Per Day, 03-05**



requirements of the court or Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision is also the responsibility of Community Corrections.

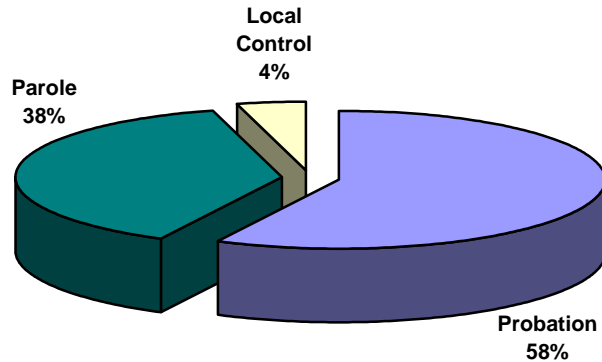
Probation/parole officers control felony offenders who are in the community by concentrating the greatest efforts on the 25 percent of offenders who are the highest risk to commit new crimes. Offenders considered the highest risk are given the greatest amount of attention, especially if their behavior 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 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"> <li>◆ WORK/RESTITUTION CENTER – Structured housing in which offenders are allowed to leave for work or other approved activities.</li> <li>◆ JAIL – Secure custody (includes sanction and SB 1145 beds).</li> <li>◆ ELECTRONIC HOUSE ARREST - Offender spends most of time at home with small transmitter attached to ankle.</li> <li>◆ 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.</li> <li>◆ COMMUNITY SERVICE &amp; WORK CREW - Offenders are assigned to work for government or private non-profit agencies.</li> <li>◆ PRE-TRIAL SERVICES – Selection and supervision release of pre-trial detainees to free up secure custody beds for higher risk offenders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT (OUT-PATIENT &amp; RESIDENTIAL) Group and/or individual treatment to address alcohol and drug issues. Ranges generally from 28 to 180 days.</li> <li>◆ DRUG COURT - A court supervised diversion program for offenders charged with drug offenses.</li> <li>◆ MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT - Includes general counseling, evaluations, and services for mentally ill offenders.</li> <li>◆ ANGER MANAGEMENT – A program delivered in a group setting that teaches methods to control anger in a productive manner.</li> <li>◆ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – Supervision, education and treatment to prevent domestic violence and address battering behaviors.</li> <li>◆ COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING - A program that addresses flaws in how an offender thinks to assist in interrupting criminal thinking patterns.</li> <li>◆ SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT - Group and individual treatment to assist in providing behavior control to sex offenders. Treatment is generally long in duration.</li> <li>◆ CRISIS AND TRANSITION HOUSING – Individual and group housing primarily for parolees released from prison or temporarily experiencing instability in living arrangements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ EMPLOYMENT - Assist offenders in getting and keeping jobs arrangements.</li> <li>◆ EDUCATION - Assist offenders in obtaining Basic Education or GED.</li> <li>◆ TRANSITION SERVICES - Services to assist the offender in transitioning from incarceration or residential treatment to the community, featuring housing, treatment, and employment.</li> <li>◆ URINALYSIS - Testing for drugs and alcohol.</li> <li>◆ POLYGRAPH - Disclosure and on-going testing for sex offenders to assure compliance with conditions of supervision.</li> <li>◆ ANTABUSE SUPPORT - Subsidized assistance with the purchase of Antabuse - a drug to inhibit alcohol usage.</li> <li>◆ SUBSIDY – Financial assistance for offenders that may purchase housing, food, transportation, work clothing etc.</li> </ul>

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATIONS

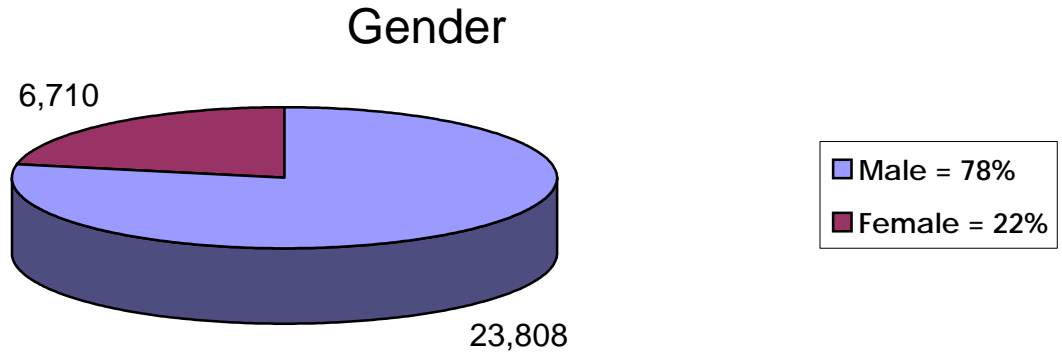


During the 2003-2005 Biennium, there were approximately 31,000 felons under supervision in the community compared with 12,500 felons in prison. The majority of felons managed in the community were not convicted of a new felony after supervision. Commission of a new crime is called recidivism, and in Oregon over 70 percent of those on supervision do **not** recidivate.

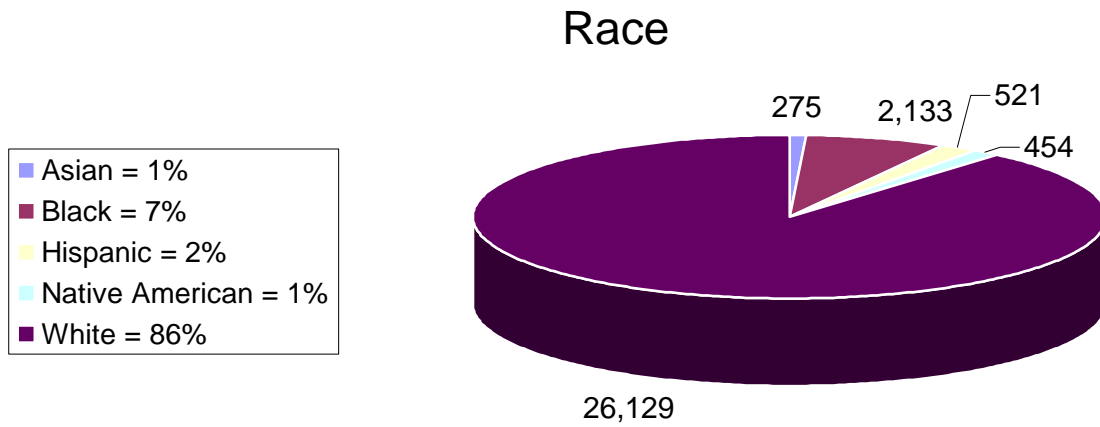
July 1, 2004

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATIONS				
	July 2003	January 2004	July 2004	January 2005
Felony Probation	17,801	17,378	17,499	17,870
Parole/Post-Prison Supervision	11,573	11,472	11,726	12,521
Local Control, New Crimes and Revocations	724	1,102	1,328	1,063
Local Control Sanctions	353	343	382	420
Total Community Corrections Population	30,451	30,295	30,935	31,874

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

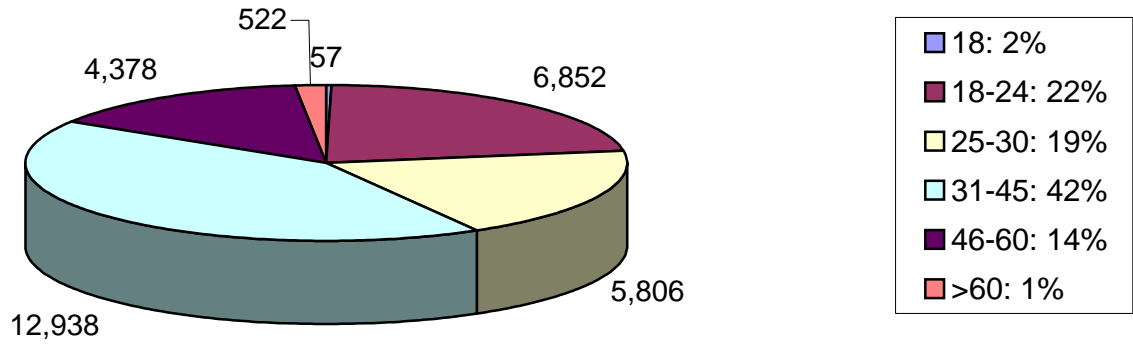


July 1, 2004



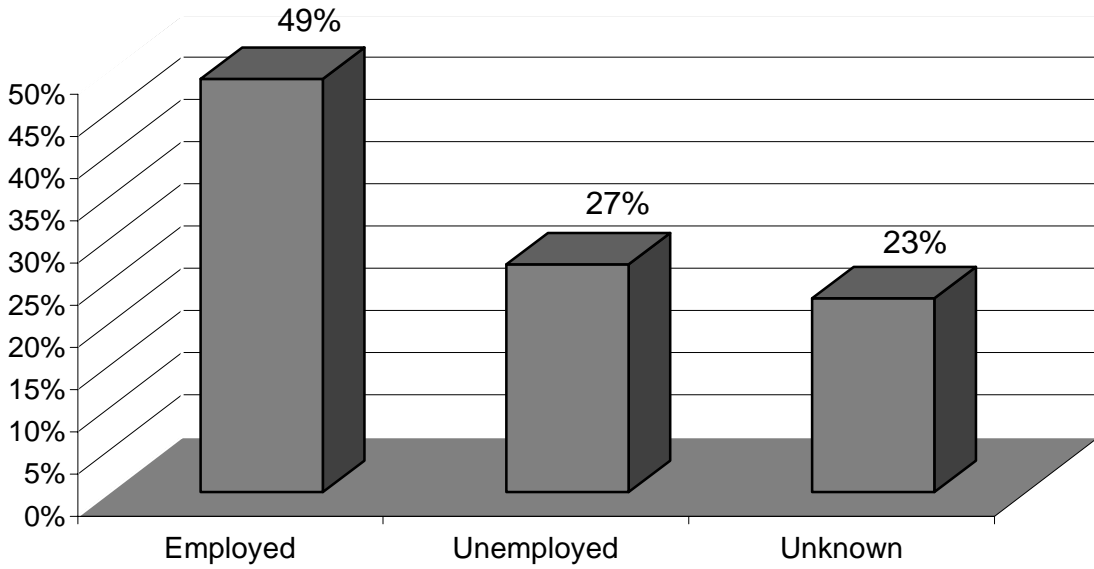
July 1, 2004

## Age



July 1, 2004

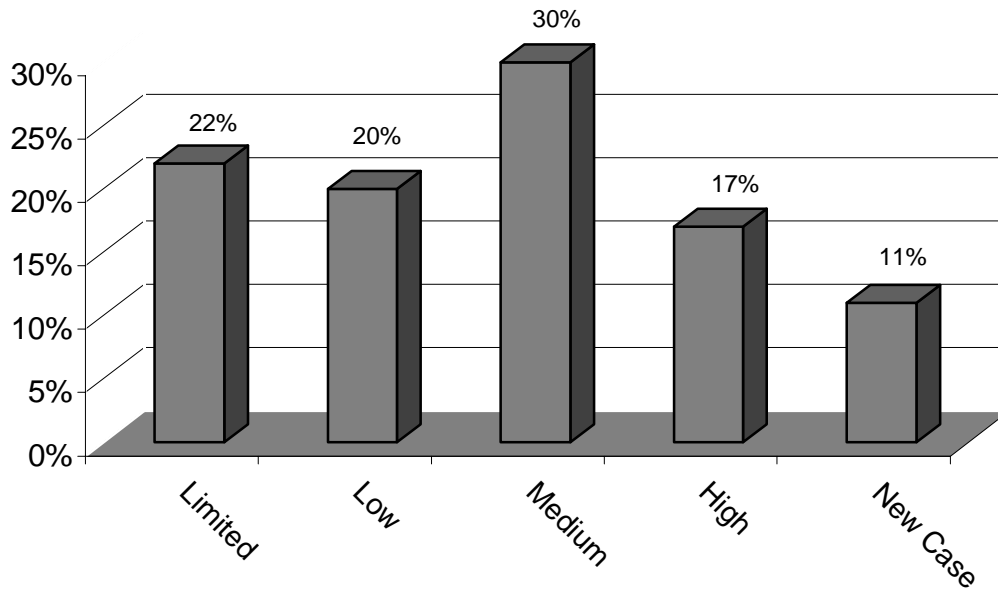
## Employment



July 1, 2004



## Workload Distribution



July 1, 2004

### Risk Levels

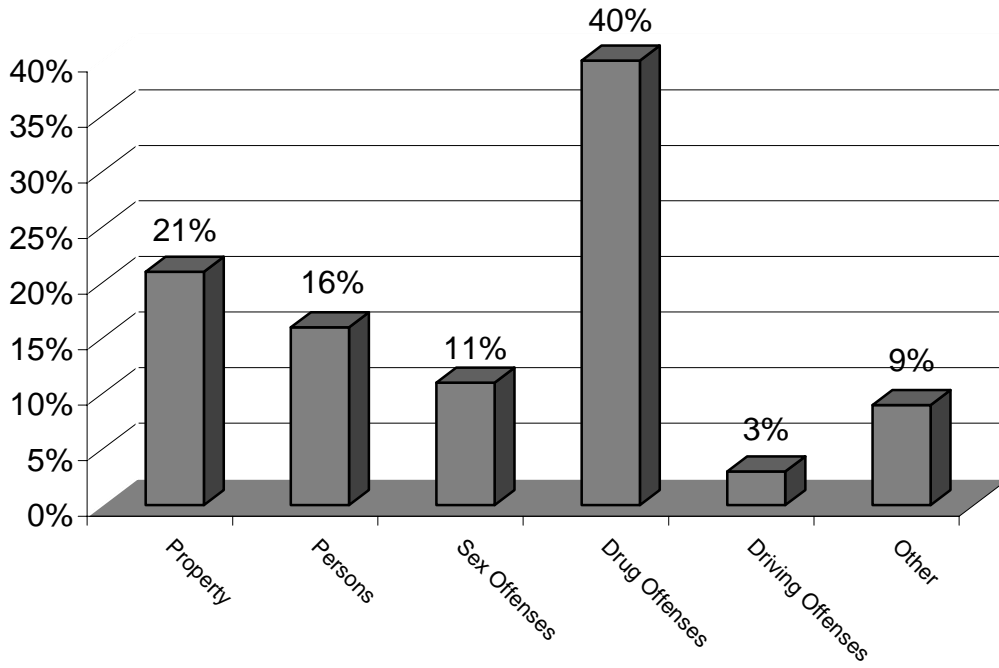
**Limited:** General compliance with supervision conditions

**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

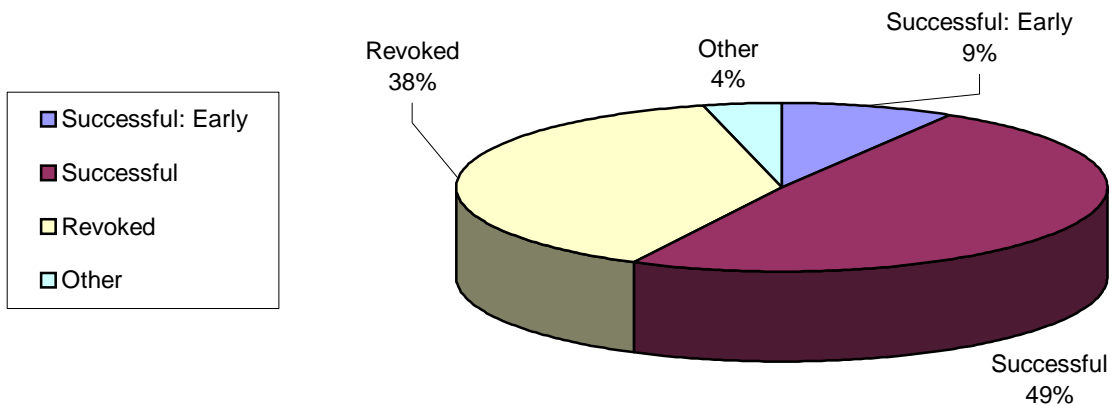
**High:** Four or more prior convictions  
Several prior prison incarcerations  
Substance abuse problems  
Serious crime  
Violating conditions of supervision

## Types of Cases Supervised



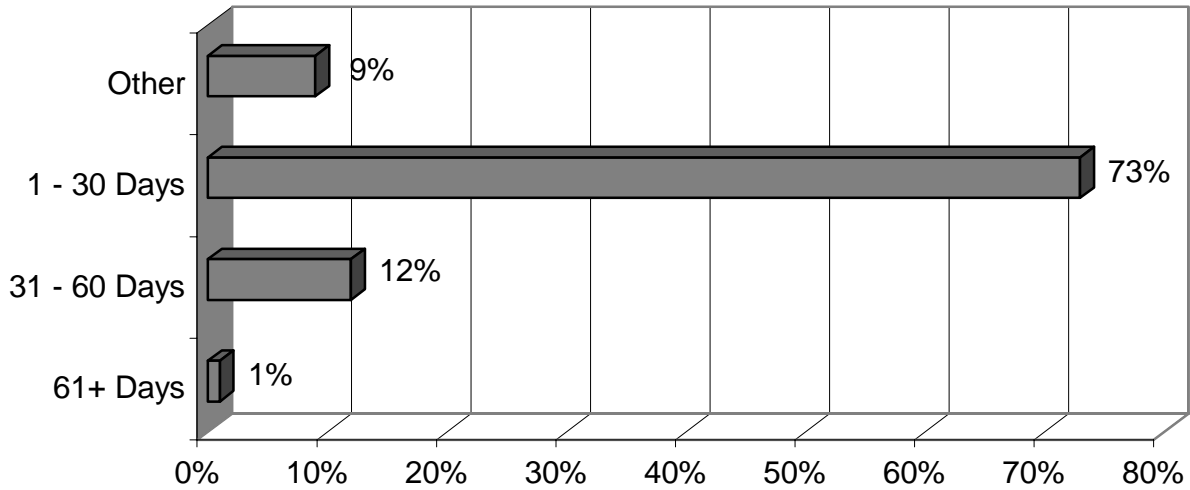
July 1, 2004

## Termination Types



July 1, 2004

## Number of Sanctions Given



*January 1, 2005*

In a six-month period, 29.2% 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	7/1/03	1/1/04	7/1/04	1/1/05	7/1/05
Jail	86%	88%	86%	84%	84%
Restricted Community	9%	8%	8%	11%	13%
Community	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%
Other Criminal Justice Responses	3%	2%	2%	2%	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 <sup>nd</sup> Half 2003	1 <sup>st</sup> Half 2004	2 <sup>nd</sup> Half 2004	1 <sup>st</sup> Half 2005
New Crimes and/or Revocations	88 days	89 days	95 days	95 days
Level III Sanction	64 days	57 days	58 days	61 days

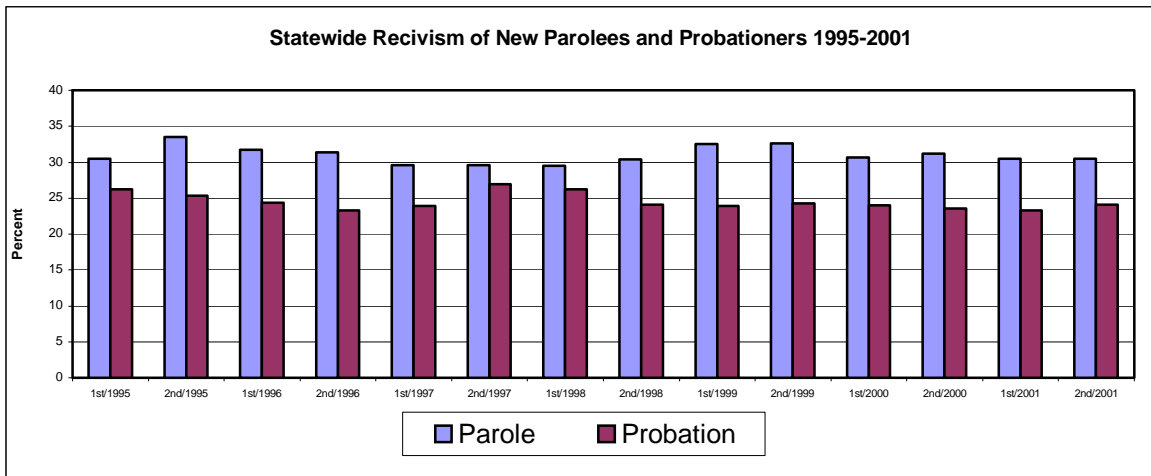
### Revocation Rates:

For every 100 offenders under supervision, there were 2.5 revocations for new convictions and 5.9 revocations for technical violations in July – December 2003; 0.9 revocations for new convictions and 7.7 revocations for technical violations in January – June 2004; and, 2.4 revocations for new convictions and 5.5 revocations or technical violations in July – December 2004.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OUTCOME MEASURES

- Reduce criminal behavior, as indicated by the **reduction of 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 2004 and is 24.1. This is above the baseline of 22.5%;
- Reduce criminal behavior, as indicated by the **reduction of 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 2004 and is 30.5%. This is below the baseline of 30.8%;
- Enforce Court and Board Orders, as indicated by the **Increase the percentage of positive case closures for offenders on probation**. The positive case closure rate through the second half of the year 2004 is 61.2%, which is worse than the baseline of 62.7%;
- Enforce Court and Board Orders, as indicated by the **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 2004 is 60.5%, which is significantly better than the baseline of 41.8%;
- Assist the offender to change, as indicated by the **employment rates for offenders on supervision for probation and parole/post-prison supervision**: initial collection of this data was reported in the second half of 2004, with a statewide average of 49% employment rate. The employment rate for the medium and high risk offenders was 46% during this period;
- Assist the offender to change, as indicated by the **treatment participation rates for offenders on supervision for probation and parole/post-prison supervision rates**. Initial collection of this data was reported in the second half of 2004, with a statewide average of 26% participation rate, and a 32% participation rate for medium and high risk offenders;
- Provide reparation to victims, by the **increase the percentage of restitution and compensatory fines collected that is owed to victims**. Initial collection of this data was reported in the second half of 2004, with a statewide average of 39% collection for ordered funds;
- Provide reparation to victims, by the **increase the percentage of community service work completed that is owed to the community**. Initial collection of this data was reported in the second half of 2004, with a statewide average of 40% completion rate for ordered services.

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



## SENATE BILL 267/EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES

Senate Bill 267, codified as ORS 182.515-.525, directs that programs intended to reduce the propensity of a person to commit crimes, reduce anti-social behavior leading to crime, or improve the mental health of a person to reduce the need for emergency mental health services be evidence based. The bill describes an evidence-based program as a program or service that incorporates significant practices based on scientific research and is cost effective. The intent is to promote more consistent and effective programs and a wise investment of state dollars throughout Oregon. The research on correctional interventions which are most effective in reducing recidivism indicate that programs should:

- ✓ Target high risk offenders
- ✓ Target those criminal risk factors that can be changed to reduce risk
- ✓ Deliver interventions and programs in the styles that work best for the offender

Community-based programs that must comply with SB 267 were identified by the Community Corrections Commission. The Commission is a broad-based advisory group to the Department of Corrections on policy relating to community corrections. Membership includes representatives from county community corrections, county commissioners, sheriffs, the Parole Board, the Criminal Justice Commission, and a crime victim advocate. The group reviewed all of the activities identified in each county's community corrections plan, and identified those programs that had as a primary purpose the reduction of recidivism. The programs identified are being reviewed using the CPAI, to determine if they are being delivered using evidence-based.

The community-based program types that must comply with SB 267 are:

- Alcohol and drug treatment

- Cognitive change programs
- Parenting skills training
- Mental health care
- Sex offender treatment
- Domestic violence intervention programs
- Employment programs
- Anger management
- Life skills

The Corrections Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) has been identified by DOC and the Community Corrections Commission as the appropriate tool to determine if programs are evidence-based in the way that they are being designed and delivered. Staff duties in the Transitional Services Division (the division that includes both institution programs and community corrections) have been reprioritized in order to provide staff resources for the review process. Reviewers and peer reviewers have been trained to apply the CPAI in both program areas and have begun to conduct the assessments in both settings. A consistent and statewide process for determining cost-effectiveness will be applied to both program areas once it has been defined.

During 05-07, all community programs receiving funding from the Department of Corrections will be assessed to see if they are evidence-based and to determine if they are cost-effective. The review process will provide quality improvement information to the county director so that local programs can be improved. The field is moving toward evidence based practices broader than the mandates of SB 267, as counties are evaluating their daily operations and strategizing their approaches to supervision as well. Counties will continue to evaluate and broaden their use of evidence based practices into the 2005 – 2007 biennium.

## **STATE OPERATION OF FIELD OFFICES**

When funding for community corrections drops below a baseline level defined in statute, counties may transfer responsibility for community corrections to the Oregon Department of Corrections. In this biennium, two counties made that decision following a successful vote on a statewide ballot measure to repeal the funding plan put forth by the 2003 Legislature. On August 1, 2004, Douglas County Community Corrections became a state-operated field office. On November 1, 2004, Linn County became a state operation. This change effected approximately 50 employees responsible for the supervision of almost 2,200 felony offenders.

Although now managed by the Department of Corrections, the transfer of responsibility was relatively smooth and daily operations continued without an interruption of service. The local public safety coordinating council in each county continues to function and serves in an advisory capacity to the Department of Correction, rather than to the county board of commissioners, on issues related to community corrections.

Many community corrections agencies throughout Oregon are looking to the national research for guidance on reducing recidivism to improve outcomes, and thus contribute in a more significant way to community safety. The state operated field offices are no exception. Staff have adopted a new assessment to determine criminal risk factors, and are changing practices and contracted services to better target those criminal risk factors. Each field office seeks to achieve a balance of supervision, community-based sanctions, and correctional interventions that effectively reduce recidivism and are cost-effective, representing a wise investment in public dollars.

## **STATIC 99**

In an attempt to better assess the risk of sexual re-offending, the Sex Offender Supervision Network reviewed three sex offender assessment tools: The Rapid Risk Assessment of Sex Offense Recidivism (RRASOR); Structured Anchored Clinical Judgment (SACJ); and the Static 99. Static 99 was created by adding items together from the RRASOR and SACJ, as it was determined that combining the two scales would provide a better prediction of deviant behavior. Due to their findings, SOSN recommended the statewide implementation and use of the Static 99. This new risk assessment tool was implemented in 2004, and has improved the ability of the supervising officer to identify sex offenders who are likely to recidivate and manage these offenders most closely to minimize that risk.

<b>Elements</b>	<b>RRASOR</b>	<b>SACJ</b>	<b>Static 99</b>
Predict sex offense recidivism			✓
Predict violent recidivism among sex offenders			✓
Confidence in conviction			✓
Predict violent recidivism in general offender population	✓	✓	

An additional component of the Static 99 is its' use to assist in determining predatory designation. In 2005, the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision modified their predatory determination process due to an Oregon Supreme Court ruling. As a result, the Static 99 is used by the Board as one of the elements in making predatory determinations. The Board also relies on information obtained from parole and probation officers. With a score of a 4 or above (out of a possible 12) from the Static 99, and then input from Community Corrections, predatory status is determined. A



"predatory" offender is someone who exhibits characteristics showing a tendency to victimize or injure others.

Once a sex offender has been designated as "predatory", Community Corrections responds with various supervision and notification tools. It is possible that a full scale community notification could occur, where supervising officers will go door-to-door to schools, agencies and homes in the area of where the "predatory" sex offender is residing. Or, the notification may be more limited, such as notifying family members. Although notifications have been included in law since the 1990's, the Static 99 has provided a better tool for the proper identification of those that are a higher risk to re-offend sexually and for when notification should be considered.

**APPENDIX 1: SENATE BILL 267 INFORMATION SHEET**

# SB 267 Information Sheet

## Purpose

SB 267 requires crime-prevention and some mental health programs to be "evidence-based".

## Application

SB 267 requires prevention, treatment or intervention programs which are intended to reduce future criminal behavior in adults and juveniles or to reduce the need for emergency mental health services to be evidence-based.\*\*

### What is "evidence-based"?

Evidence-based programs are those programs that are based on research principles and whose costs are realized over a reasonable period of time through cost savings.

### State Agencies affected by SB 267:

- ▶ Department of Corrections
- ▶ Department of Human Services
- ▶ Oregon Commission on Children and Families
- ▶ Oregon Youth Authority
- ▶ Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

### Services included in SB 267:

Services that the agencies provide directly or fund through other entities, including counties or private parties.

*\*Not Included: Education services required by state law and basic medical services are not included in SB 267.*

## Timelines: Reporting to Oregon Legislature and Compliance with SB 267

September 2004 – State agencies must report on: \*

- assessment of programs funded and whether they are evidence-based
- percentage of state dollars expended on evidence-based programs
- percentage of federal dollars expended on evidence-based programs
- description of efforts in progress to comply with SB 267.

July 2005 – 25% - agencies shall spend at least 25% of state funds on evidence-based programs/services\*

July 2007 – 50% - agencies shall spend at least 50% of state funds on evidence-based programs/services\*

July 2009 – 75% - agencies shall spend at least 75% of state funds on evidence-based programs/services\*

*\*Each state agency is required to report biennially to the Oregon Legislature on progress toward compliance with SB 267.*

## Processes

### Statewide Coordination:

- SB 267 Coordinating Committee – Members include state agencies and their stakeholders, including county government, tribes and private providers.\*\*
- The focus of the SB 267 Coordinating Committee is to coordinate decisions by individual agencies to avoid redundant or conflicting requirements in implementing SB 267.

### Individual Agency Processes:

- Each state agency will include local partners in designing the implementation process.
- Each agency will have a separate advisory group to:
  - Identify which activities are programs or services subject to SB267.
  - Identify research based practices that apply to crime prevention and mental health activities subject to SB267.
  - Assess which existing programs use research based practices and meet the state definition for evidence-based programs.

\*\*For more information regarding SB 267 legislation and the SB 267 Coordinating Committee please go to [www.ocic.state.or.us](http://www.ocic.state.or.us).

**APPENDIX 2: SANCTIONS AND SERVICES – CAPACITY 2003 - 2005 BIENNIUM**

**Sanctions and Services  
Monthly Capacities**

**Custody**

<p><b>Corrections/Work Center:</b> 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><b>776 Beds</b></p>
<p><b>Electronic Home Detention:</b> 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><b>544 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Jail:</b> Secure custody</p>	<p><b>2247 Beds</b></p>
<p><b>Substance Abuse In-Patient:</b> 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><b>289 Beds</b></p>

## Non - Custody

<p><b>Cognitive:</b> 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><b>1125 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Community Service/Work Crew:</b> 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><b>6343 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Day Reporting Centers:</b> 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><b>864 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Domestic Violence:</b> 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><b>2840 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Drug Court:</b> 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><b>691 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Employment:</b> Programs and services offender to assist offenders in locating, obtaining, and maintaining their jobs.</p>	<p><b>1269 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Intensive Supervision:</b> 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><b>272 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Mental Health Services:</b> 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</p>	

resources of state mental health services, these services have become more of a responsibility to local jurisdictions.	<b>976 Slots</b>
<b>Polygraph:</b> 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.	<b>363 Slots</b>
<b>Sex Offender Services:</b> 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.	<b>2287 Slots</b>
<b>Subsidy:</b> 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.	<b>193 Slots</b>
<b>Substance Abuse, Outpatient:</b> 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.	<b>5002 Slots</b>
<b>Transition Services:</b> 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.	<b>588 Slots/Beds</b>
<b>Urinalysis:</b> Testing conducted for drug and/or alcohol use	<b>4821 Slots</b>
<b>Other:</b> 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.	<b>2844 Slots</b>

## Treatment and Services

<p><b>Substance Abuse Treatment (Out-patient &amp; Residential)</b> 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><b>5327 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Drug Court</b> - 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><b>691 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Mental Health Treatment</b> - Includes general counseling, evaluations, services for mentally ill offenders.</p>	<p><b>976 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Anger Management</b> - A program delivered in a group setting that teaches methods to control anger in a productive manner.</p>	
<p><b>Domestic Violence</b> - 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><b>2840 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Cognitive Restructuring</b> - A program that addresses flaws in how an offender thinks to assist in interrupting criminal thinking patterns.</p>	<p><b>1125 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Sex Offender Treatment</b> - Group and individual treatment to assist in providing behavior control to sex offenders. Treatment is generally long in duration.</p>	<p><b>2287 Slots</b></p>
<p><b>Crisis and Transition Housing</b> - Individual and group housing primarily for parolees released from prison or temporarily experiencing instability in living arrangements.</p>	<p><b>558 Beds</b></p>

## Other Services

<b>Employment</b> - Assist offenders in getting and keeping jobs arrangements	<b>1269 slots</b>
<b>Education</b> - Assist offenders in obtaining Basic Education or GED	
<b>Transition Services</b> - 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.	
<b>Urinalysis</b> - Testing for drugs and alcohol.	<b>2164 slots</b>
<b>Polygraph</b> - Disclosure and on-going testing for sex offenders to assure compliance with conditions of supervision.	<b>363 slots</b>
<b>Antabuse Support</b> - Subsidized assistance with the purchase of antabuse - a drug to inhibit alcohol usage.	
<b>Subsidy</b> - Financial assistance for offenders that may purchase housing, food, transportation, work clothing etc.....	<b>193 slots</b>



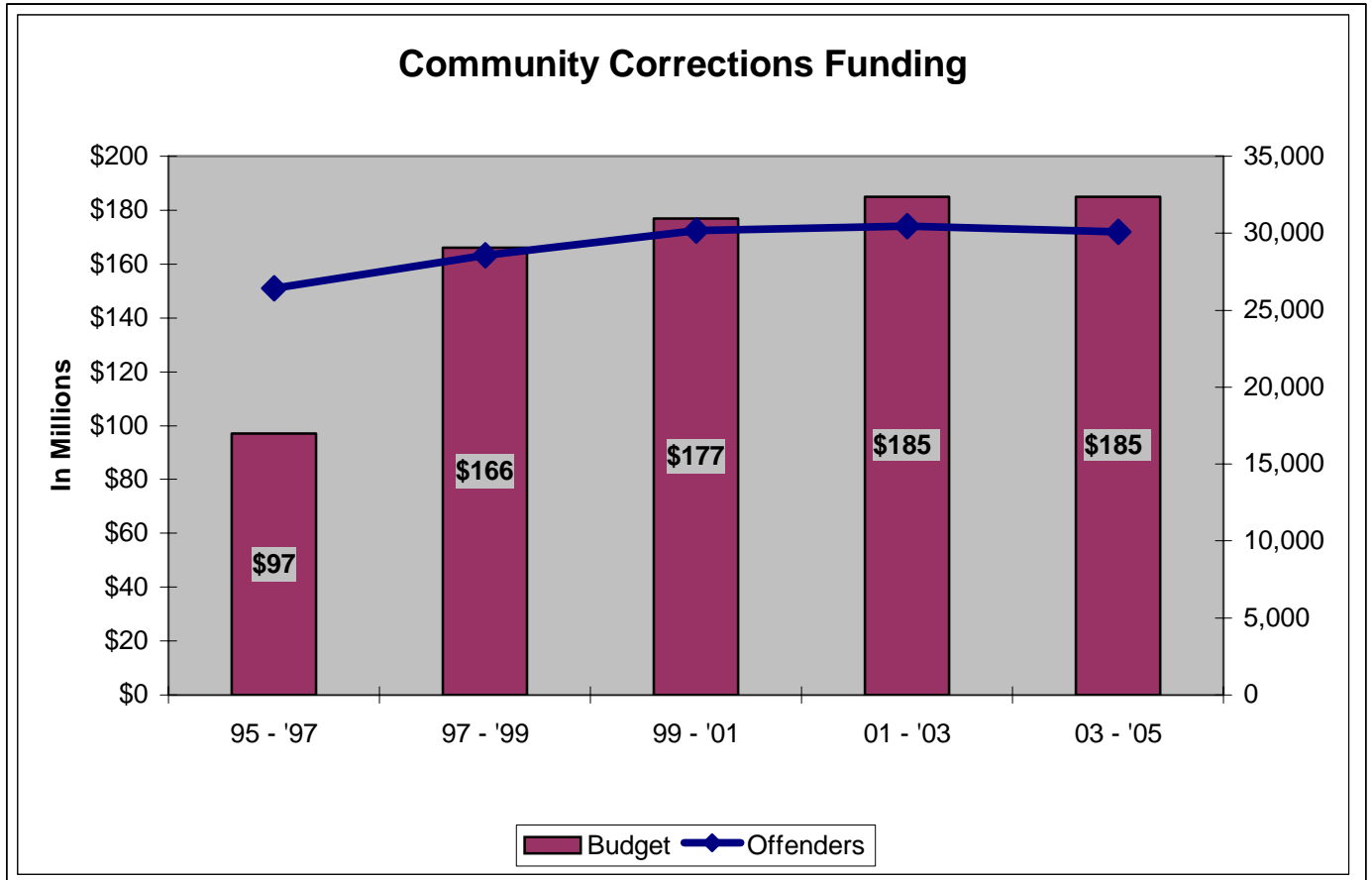
**APPENDIX 3: OFFENDER POPULATION BY COUNTY**

<b>OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS</b>			
<b>Felony and Misdemeanor Counts by County 7/1/2004</b>			
<b>County</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>Total</b>
BAKE	190	56	246
BENT	377	107	484
CLAC	1551	950	2501
CLAT	425	306	731
COLU	392	78	470
COOS	554	63	617
CROO	184	28	212
CURR	201	24	225
DESC	1209	124	1333
DOUG	1023	15	1038
GILL	24	8	32
GRAN	43	34	77
HARN	98	1	99
HOOD	175	127	302
JACK	1720	749	2469
JEFF	211	58	269
JOSE	883	194	1077
KLAM	862	357	1219
LAKE	98	122	220
LANE	3068	336	3404
LINC	470	65	535
LINN	1177	667	1844
MALH	413	232	645
MARI	2783	460	3243
MORR	64	1	65
MULT	6845	1365	8210
POLK	384	190	574
SHER	33	20	53
TILL	198	83	281
UMAT	780	6	786
UNIO	235	8	243
UNKN	23	5	28
WALL	31	2	33
WASC	279	93	372
WASH	2323	1778	4101
WHEE	5	8	13
YAMH	763	575	1338
<i>Total</i>	<i>30094</i>	<i>9295</i>	<i>39389</i>

Source: DOC Research - Caseload by county 2004.

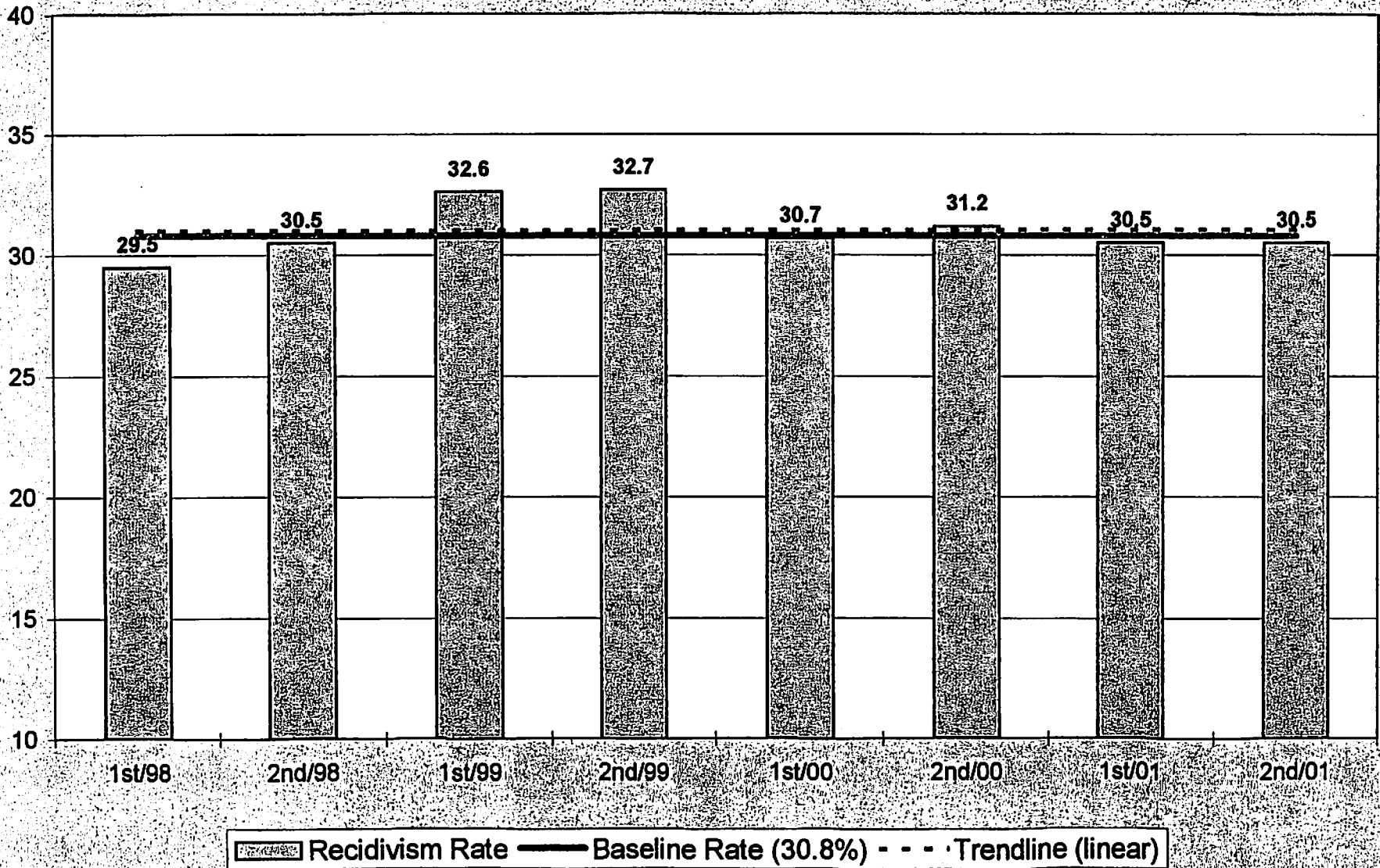
Note: Due to inconsistent data entry practices, caution should be used when interpreting the misdemeanor counts

**APPENDIX 4: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDING**

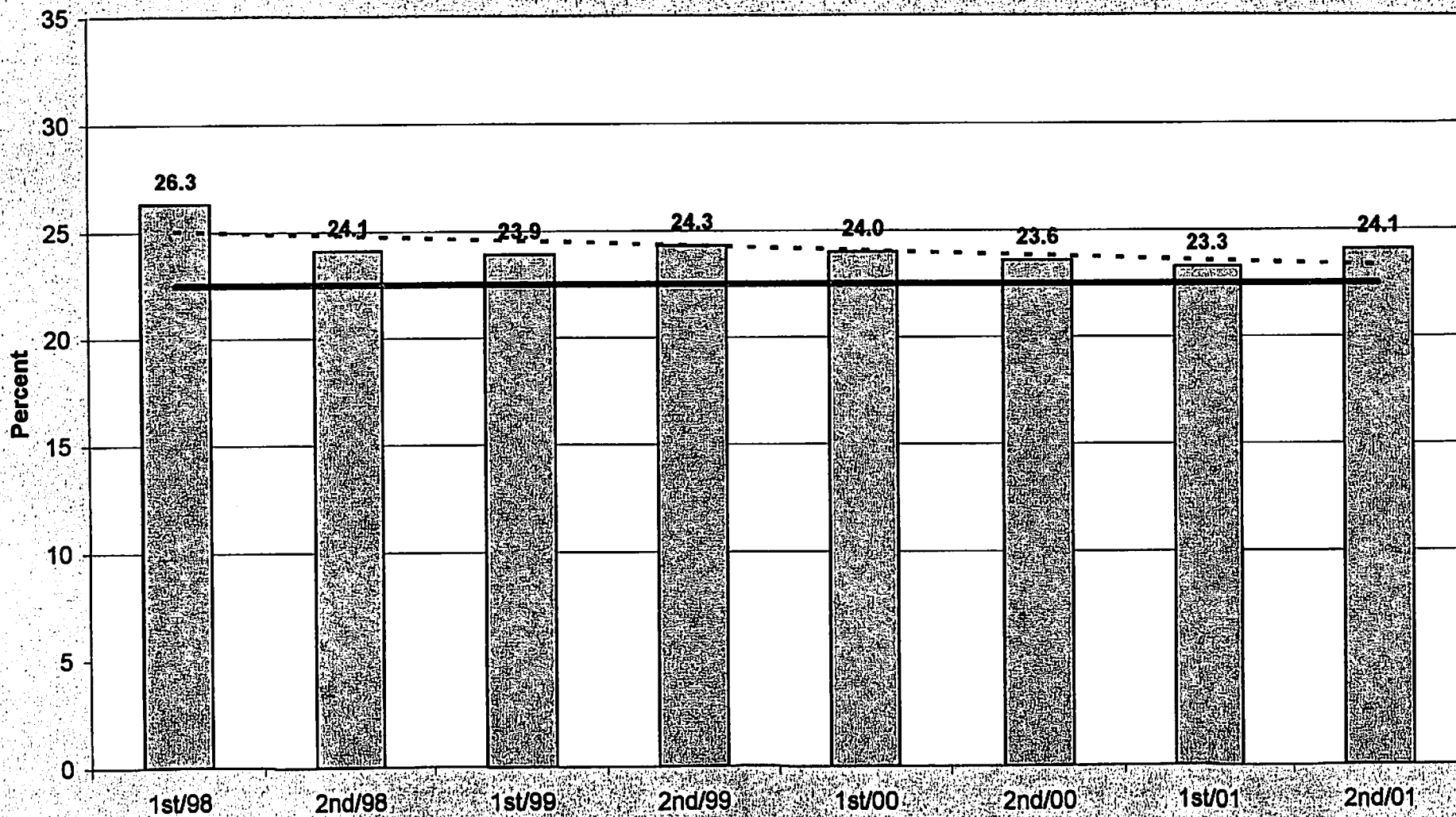


## **APPENDIX 7: STATEWIDE OUTCOME MEASURES**

### Statewide Parole/Post-Prison Supervision Recidivism Rates through 2nd Half 2004



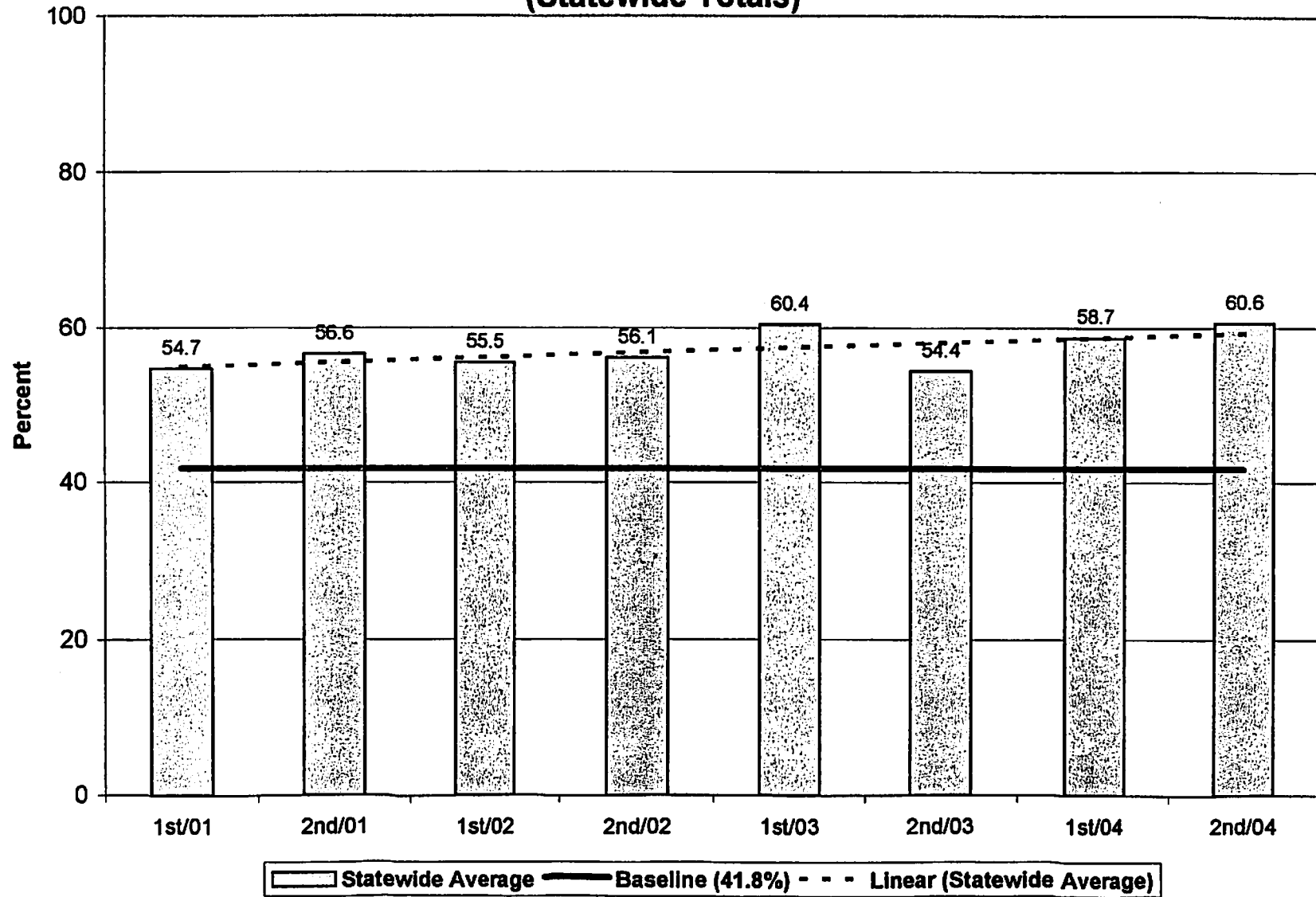
### Statewide Probation Recidivism Rates through 2nd Half 2004



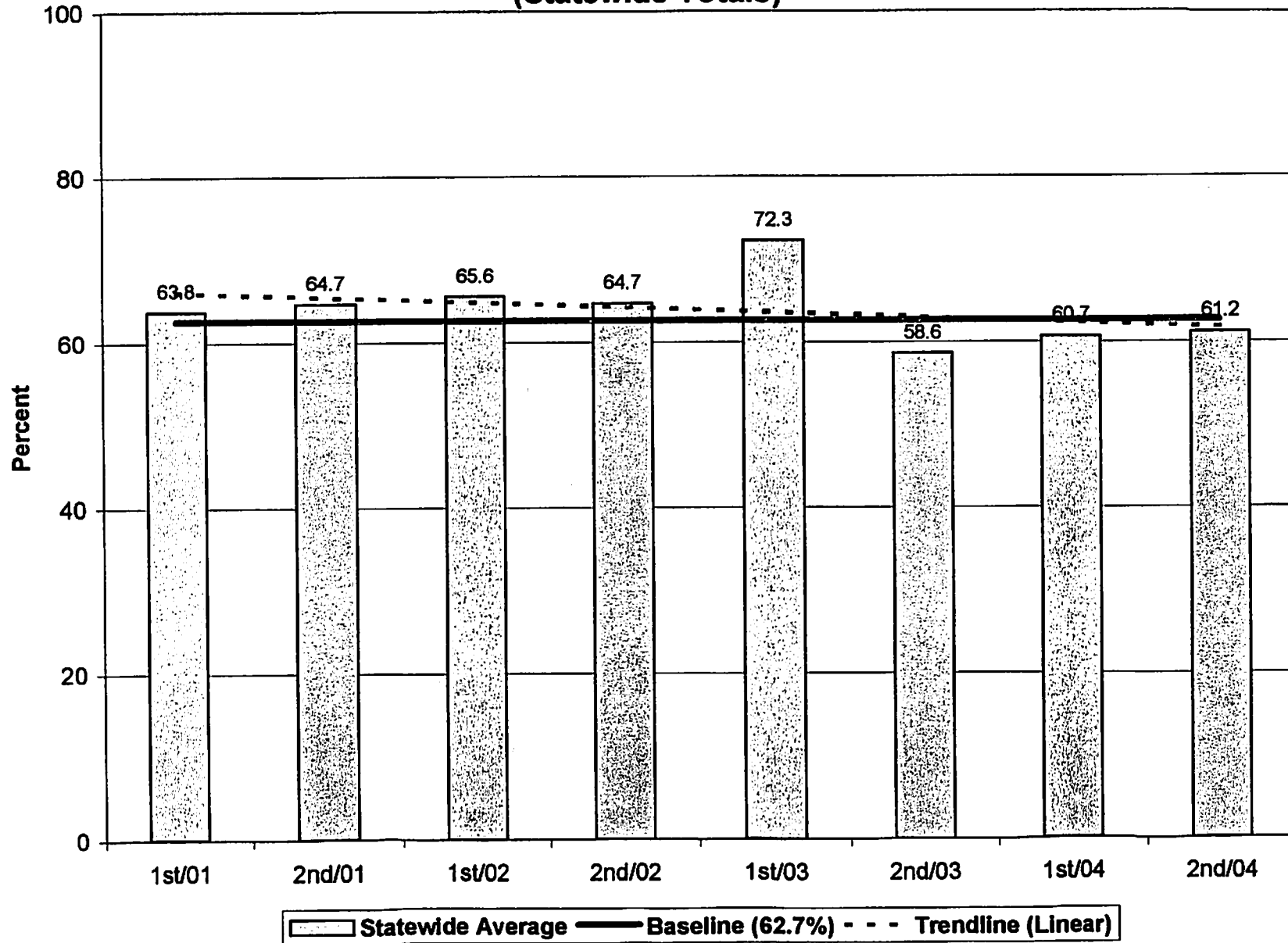
Admission Cohorts Tracking 3 Years from Admission

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

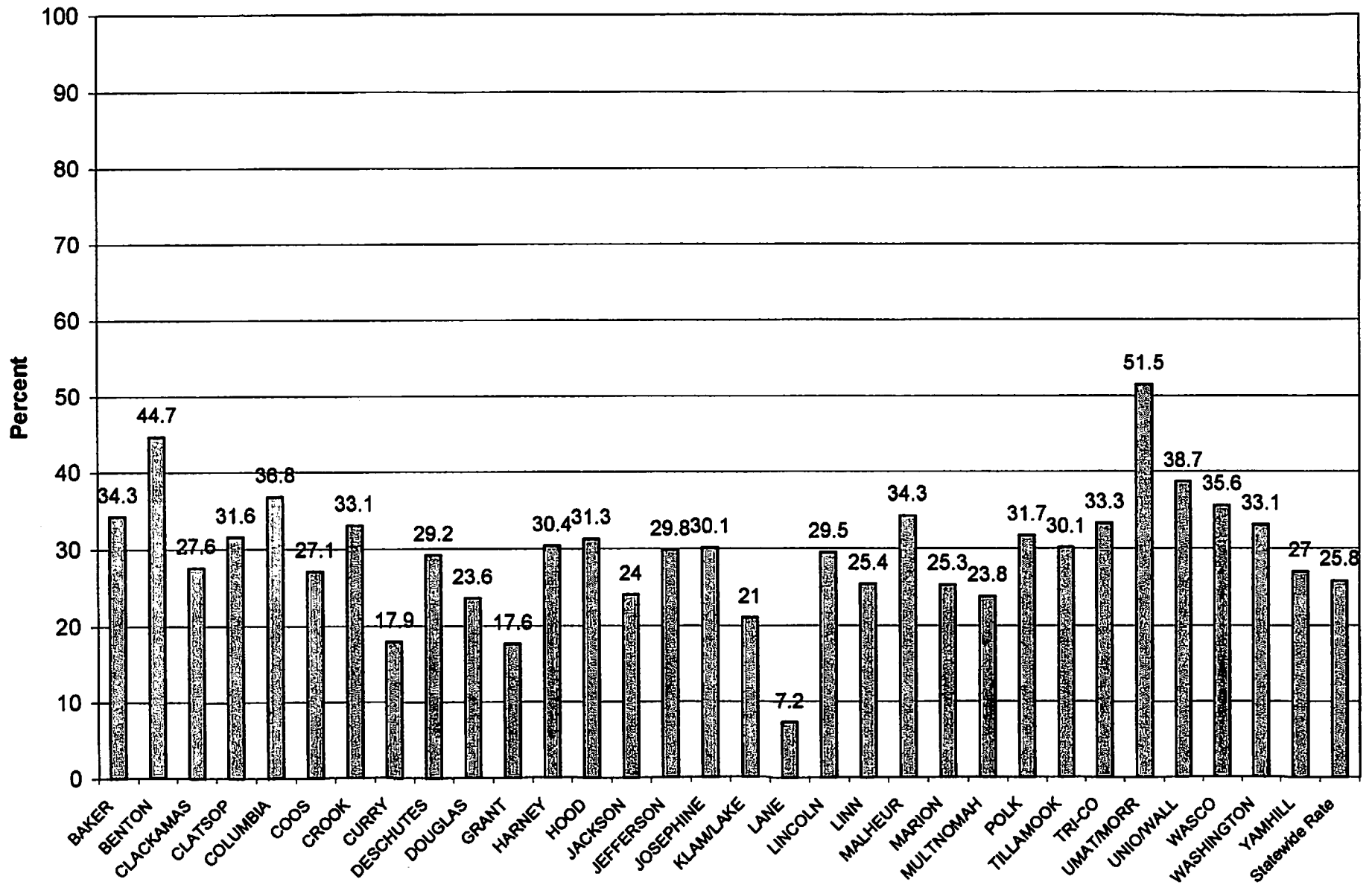
## Parole/Post-Prison Supervision Positive Case Closures through 2nd Half 2004 (Statewide Totals)



## Probation Positive Case Closures through 2nd Half 2004 (Statewide Totals)

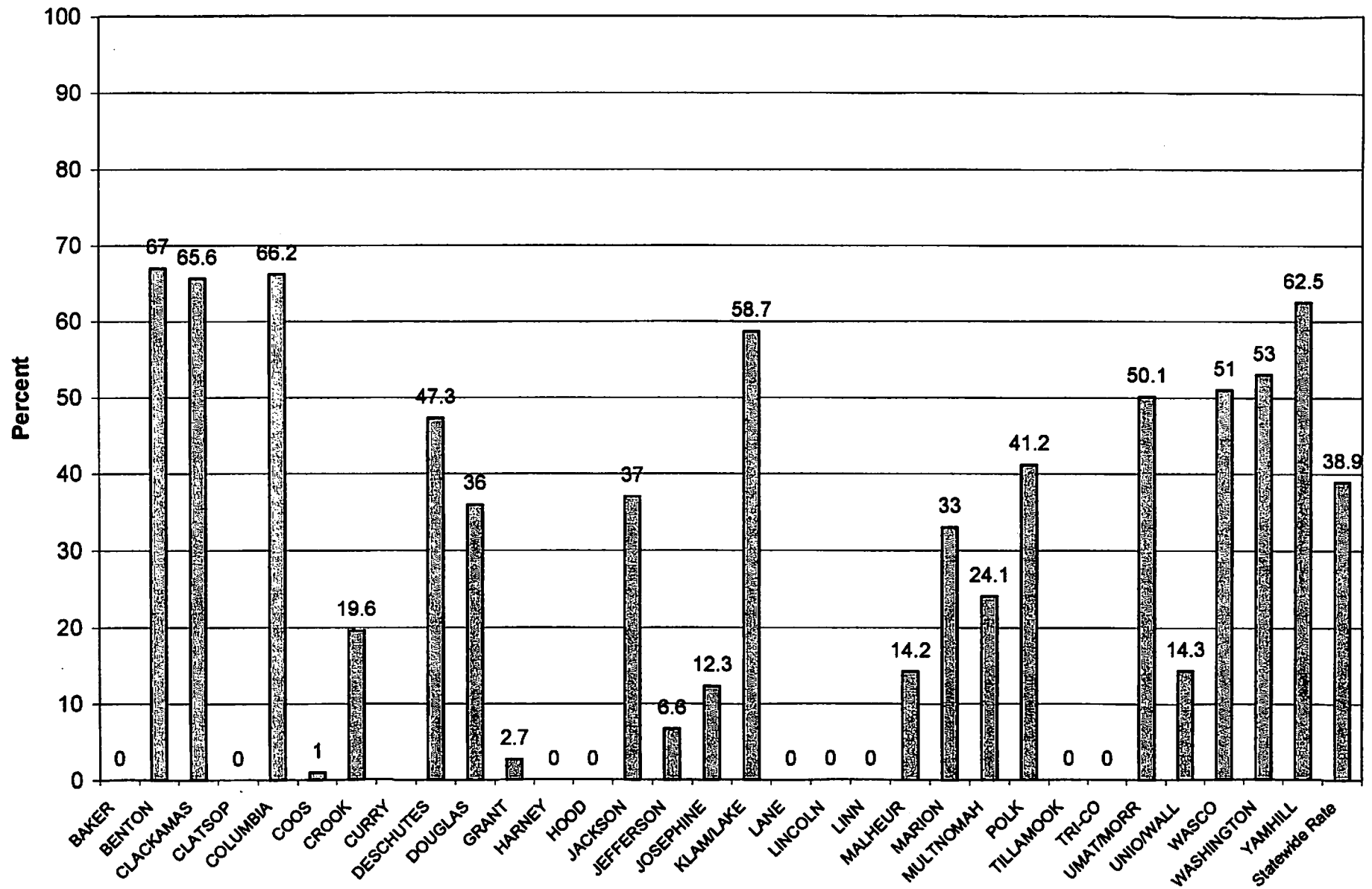


# Percent Participated in Treatment Cases Open - 2nd Half 2004

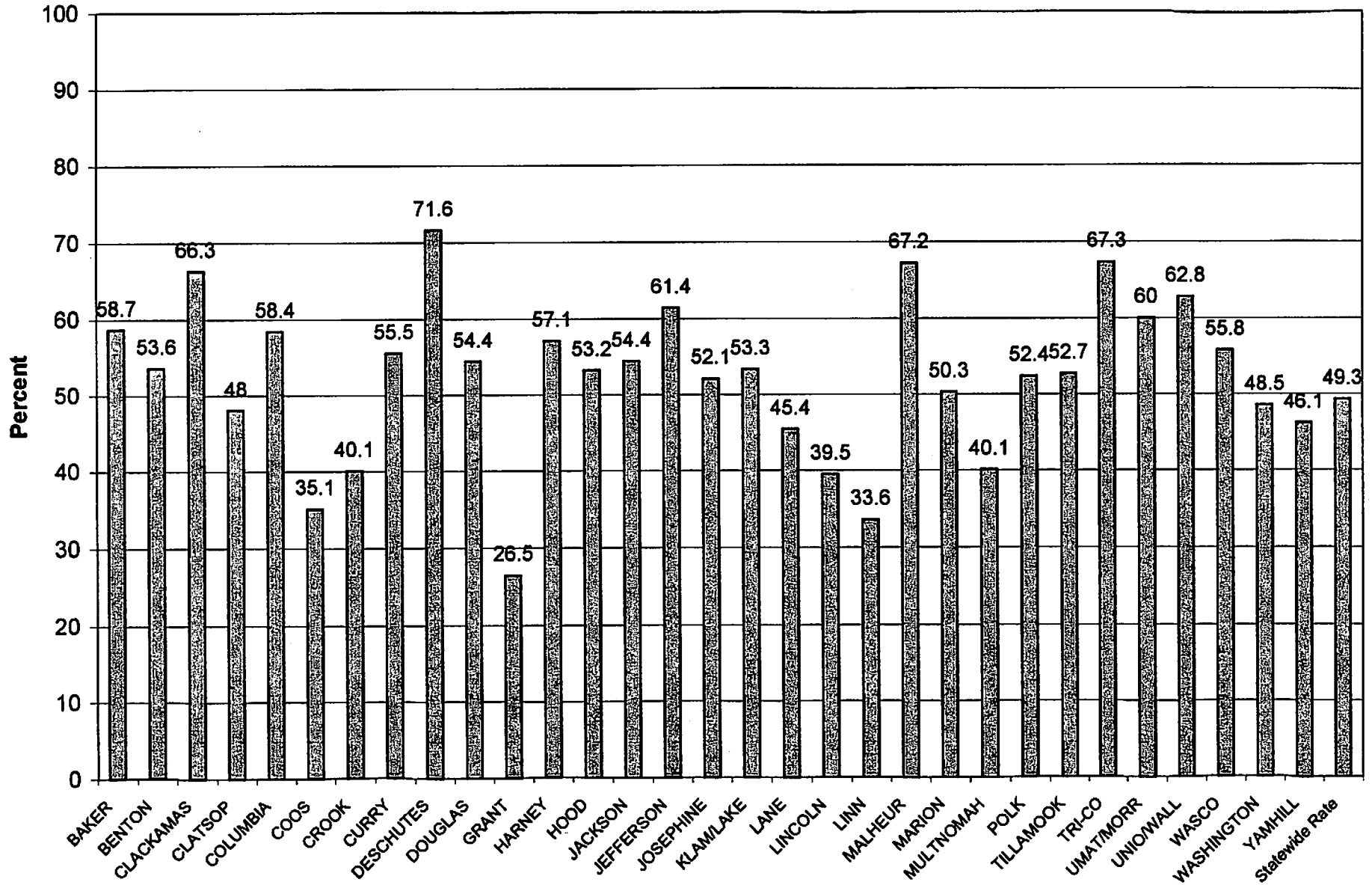




## Average Percent Restitution Paid Cases Closed - 2nd Half 2004



# Average Percent Employed Cases Open - 2nd Half 2004



# Average Percent Community Service Worked Cases Closed - 2nd Half 2004

