Alternatives:  
Institutional Work Release

Work release is a program that allows a state institution inmate to live in a community residential setting while he/she works, or attends school or treatment. In preparation for parole or post-prison supervision, work release provides the releasee with the opportunity for:

✓ a stable work record and job experience
✓ the ability to support dependents
✓ ties to family and the community
✓ new job skills
✓ financial support for the parole period
✓ limited immersion in the prison culture
✓ experience in self-discipline
✓ an improved attitude towards him/herself and society.

Parolees who are not able to work have little or no income and are often indigent. They may live at the expense of the state and/or engage in criminal activity to support themselves and their families. Work release has been shown to reduce the seriousness of parolee criminal activity.

To be eligible for work release, an inmate must be in minimum custody, judged not a threat to the community, and have no pending felony charges or detainers. Complete eligibility and other work release requirements are detailed in the Administrative Rule on Work Release (OAR 291-149-005 through 070). When an inmate applies for work release, a correctional counselor verifies eligibility, makes a recommendation, and develops a plan for work release. The institution work release authority then approves or denies the application.

While on work release, the releasee resides at a community residential facility that meets state standards for supervision, custody, health and safety. The facility and the Department of Corrections establish a work release contract. The facility must have 24 hour supervision, and be accountable for releasee whereabouts around the clock. In/out logs, random verification by phone or visit, and formal headcounts assist in this accountability. Facilities are expected to have written rules of conduct for all residents, and a system of sanctions for violations of these rules. Any unauthorized absence must be reported to the Department immediately. Although the releasee is living in the community, legally he/she is still an inmate.

If the work release is for employment, the releasee earns normal wages. The work release supervisor verifies the rate of pay, hours worked, pay

-- more --
period, days of employment, and the amount of job supervision the releasee receives. The employer agrees to notify the work release supervisor immediately in the event of absence or tardiness, or changes in shift assignment or location of work. Transportation to and from the job site is by a pre-arranged, pre-approved method only. The work release supervisor may make unannounced visits to the job site, and periodically telephones the employer. Releasee income is deposited in his/her inmate trust account. The work release supervisor and the releasee develop a budget to pay for room and board at the community facility (often 1 hour gross wages for each day in the residence), repayment of loans, incidental expenses, payment of debts and fines, payments to dependents, and savings. If the work release is for education or treatment, the releasee must have at least a part-time job to pay for room and board, and school or treatment expenses.

**Work release may be approved for job search.** If so, the approval is provisional until employment is secured. If the releasee does not locate employment, he/she is removed from the work release program.

While residing in a community facility on work release, a releasee may have access to programming provided by the facility, such as job search and retention skills, life skills, cognitive restructuring, and substance abuse education and treatment.

A national survey of state work release programs conducted in 1988 by the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives presents information from several states on the outcomes of work release. North Carolina and Massachusetts report that inmates not on work release have a much greater probability of returning to prison on a felony charge than those who were on work release.

The North Carolina study followed a random sample of 297 men who participated in work release, and a control group of a comparable number who had not. These groups were followed for an average of 37 months after release. The study shows that:

- former work releasees scored significantly lower on the psychopathic deviate, hypomanic, and habitual criminalism scales of the MMPI
- work releasees had a lower unemployment rate, higher wages and greater work stability than the control group
- while work release had no effect on the length of time or percent of parolees who returned to criminal activity, it did have a significant effect on the seriousness of this criminal activity. Work releasees had significantly shorter sentence lengths than non-releasees. Non-releasees also had a greater probability of returning to prison for felony activity.

Contact: Barbara McGuire, Administrator, Community Programs Division, Oregon Department of Corrections, 2575 Center Street NE, Salem, OR 97310 (503) 378-8805.
See: OAR 291-149-005 through 070 Work Release Programs
Alternatives:

Sex Offender Management

Jackson County combines specialized supervision, qualified treatment, and polygraph monitoring to manage sex offenders on community supervision. This team approach results in a low rate of new sex offenses, new crimes, and parole/probation revocations to prison. The model is recognized internationally as an effective approach to the management of sex offenders in the community.

The purposes of the Jackson County Sex Offender Treatment Program (JCSOTP) are to protect the community, advocate for victims, reduce the reoffense rate, and block the sex offender's efforts to manipulate the treatment provider and the PO. The key components of the program are court-ordered treatment, long term intensive supervision, psychological evaluation, behavioral treatment with a strong confrontational approach, immediate sanctions for failure/non-compliance, and monitoring of behavior and treatment using polygraphs. The PO, the treatment provider, and the polygrapher work cooperatively, sharing information and providing a consistent response to sex offender behaviors.

Sex offenders are often characterized by a strong need for power and control. They frequently deny or minimize their wrongdoing, both about the offense of conviction and past behaviors. The use of polygraph examinations is key in breaking through this denial. The information obtained in these exams, as well as in treatment and through supervision, is shared between team members and is instrumental in neutralizing the sex offender's ability to manipulate one side against the other to his advantage.

The JCSOTP model requires offender accountability - the sex offender must accept responsibility for his crime of conviction and past sexual abuses. It promotes community safety by identifying behavior cycles, thinking errors, and/or inappropriate contacts that may lead to further offenses.

Supervision

Most sex offenders are classified as high or medium risk. POs working under the JCSOTP model carry a caseload of about 50 sex offenders. Due to the complexity of treatment issues impacting this population, and the demands of communication and networking, the POs specialize in sex offender supervision. A caseload of 50 allows for frequent contacts, including home visits. In addition, sex offenders are seen weekly by their therapists.

The conditions of supervision usually include the successful completion of a sex offender treatment program, no contact with minors, payment of their own and victim treatment costs, and payment for polygraph examinations. Supervision under the JCSOTP model usually continues for the entire length of probation or parole.

Treatment

At the beginning of supervision, the offender must choose a treatment provider from a list of providers approved by the court. Approved providers meet certain professional standards, are members of the Association for the Behavioral Treatment of Sex Abusers, hold at least a Master's Degree, and offer educational and treatment components that are consistent with the
The JCSOTP model. Once an offender has selected a therapist, he must stay with that therapist until he graduates. It takes an average of 24 months for a sex offender to complete treatment, although many stay in treatment for the duration of supervision, around 5 years. Subsidies may be available to assist indigent offenders with treatment costs.

The treatment approach is multi-modality, with an emphasis on behavioral techniques. Treatment components include cycle behaviors, thinking errors, victim impact, intervention techniques, offender victimization, family dysfunction, self-concept, communication and self-concept skills. Treatment is usually provided in groups. There are five specialty groups: low functioning, aged, new to treatment, regular, and post treatment monitoring.

If the offender fails treatment, the therapist and the PO decide jointly on a course of action. Failure to continue in treatment will likely result in arrest for a supervision violation. Usually a recommendation is made for revocation and incarceration.

Polygraph

Jackson County has two polygraphers with particular expertise in sex offender issues. The JCSOTP model hinges on the information verified by the polygraphers. The examinations are vital in confirming offender reports of behavior. Information gathered in the examination process is shared with both the PO and the therapist. Polygraph information assists in responding quickly to offender behaviors which may lead to reoffense.

JCSOTP uses two types of polygraphs: full disclosure and maintenance. In group treatment, the offender is required to admit to the current offense and past sexual abuses. The full disclosure examination verifies the comprehensiveness of these disclosures. Maintenance polygraphs occur every six months or less. These examinations explore compliance with conditions and requirements of supervision and treatment. Information obtained in the full disclosure and maintenance poly-

graphs are reported to the PO and the treatment provider. Both the PO and the treatment group confront deceptions. Polygraph failures are not reported to the releasing authority. Information about new crimes, supervision violations and treatment failures is, however.

Team Approach

The team approach and the support of the wider criminal justice community are key to the success of the JCSOTP model. Cooperation and coordination enable the consistent response to sex offender behaviors which is essential to effectiveness with this particular population.

Considerable communication occurs between the PO, the treatment provider, and the polygrapher on a routine, practical level. In addition, a spectrum of agencies working with sex offenders and sex offender issues meets monthly to discuss issues, maintain consistency of practice, and solidify the coalition. These meetings include the specialized sex offender POs, assistant DAs focusing on sex crimes, treatment providers, polygraphers, CSD, victims' advocates, juvenile sex offender therapists, and corrections personnel from adjoining jurisdictions.

Evaluation

A study was done of 173 JCSOTP cases supervised between 1982 and 1990. The study covered all open cases and a random sample of closed cases. For over 60% of the cases, the offender had been on community supervision for more than three years. The study showed the following:

No subsequent sex crime convictions: 95%
No other new criminal convictions: 89%
No other new felony convictions: 96%
No parole/probation violations: 65%
No parole/probation revocations to prison: 87%.

For more information, contact: Bob Grindstaff, Director, Jackson County Community Corrections, P.O. Box 1584, Medford, OR 97501, (503) 776-6007.
APPENDIX C

MIS Information Resources: Justice Research and Statistics Association & SEARCH Group, Inc.
Interactive Models for Projecting Arrest and Corrections Trends

Finally, a software package to help criminal justice analysts and decision makers plan for the future and project the effects of policy changes on targeted populations.

The Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA)
444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 445
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 624-8560
IMPACT

The Justice Research and Statistics Association is pleased to introduce you to IMPACT, a user-friendly software package for use with IBM PC's and all compatible microcomputers.

Here at last is an easy-to-use, flexible, menu-driven, analytic tool which will allow you to forecast the flow of offenders through your criminal justice system.

"Is there a way to assess the consequences of new drunk driving legislation on our jail population?"

"How will a change in our classification system affect the number of prisoners held in maximum security?"

"Our legislature just passed a tough new mandatory sentencing law. How can I estimate the impact on our future prison population?"

IMPACT can help you find the answers to these questions ... and what's more, it's ideal for every level of experience. The package can help the novice learn basic projection procedures, while experts can use the wide variety of projection tools available for sophisticated policy analysis.

IMPACT stands for Interactive Models for Projecting Arrest and Corrections Trends. And while computer projection software is not new in the criminal justice arena, never has such a comprehensive, easy-to-use software package been offered.
IMPACT Order Form

YES! We’re interested in IMPACT and how it can make a difference in the work we're doing.
YES! We’re interested in receiving forecasting support from JRSA. Please call us now.

Send us our IMPACT Support Package right away.
Send us more information about JRSA and the National Computer Center.

Please check one:
- IMPACT Diskette $25
- IMPACT Manual $250
- IMPACT User’s Guide
- IMPACT Tutorial

Please check one:
- Payment is enclosed
- Bill me

Make check payable to: Justice Research and Statistics Association

Name ________________________________
Organization __________________________
Address ________________________________
City __________________ State ______ Zip_____
Phone ( ) ____________________________
SUCCESSFULLY TESTED IN THE FIELD

IMPACT has been used in more than 50 state and local jurisdictions to assess the potential impact of demographic changes, changing judicial decisions, new sentencing legislation, and other factors on prison and jail populations. Results have been impressive.

The Virginia Department of Corrections wrote:

"After investigating several assessment methodologies and conferring with national criminal justice agencies, the planning and research units determined that the computer projection model IMPACT would be utilized."

Walter Smith of the Pretrial Services Resource Center said:

"IMPACT is a great tool for someone trying to get a handle on controlling jail populations, especially those who have microcomputers and don’t want to depend on countrywide programmers."

A WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS

IMPACT can play a major role in forecasting jail and prison populations, and can also assist in other vital projections such as:

* Court caseloads
* Probation caseloads
* Parole caseloads
* Crime patterns
* Probation populations
* Police workloads
Whether your interests in criminal justice are professional or academic, the IMPACT software package can prove invaluable. The program is designed to be used by a wide range of practitioners. Users who would benefit most from IMPACT would include:

* Corrections planners
* Jail administrators
* State finance committees
* State legislatures
* County commissions
* Researchers and analysts
* Criminal justice students

Other projection methods have been used in the past, so what makes IMPACT unique?

Projection methods developed in the past have been difficult to program, expensive to use, and tailored to specific interests. IMPACT has been developed to avoid all of these limitations... it's easy to use, inexpensive to apply, and can be adapted to almost any projections situation.

JRSA FORECASTING SERVICES

For a handling fee of $25.00, JRSA will provide the IMPACT programs, installation instructions, practice data sets, and the IMPACT User's Guide on diskette. Printed copies of the IMPACT User's Guide are available for an additional $25.00. The JRSA staff and membership have extensive experience in the development and application of IMPACT and other forecasting models.
Through JRSA, the following forecasting assistance subscription services are available:

Membership in the IMPACT Users Group—Join in a national network of IMPACT users and fellow forecasters from around the country, keep abreast of new developments in projections, help solve mutual problems, receive free IMPACT upgrades, and free forecasting technical assistance bulletins from the JRSA National Computer Center. Annual Cost: $80.

The IMPACT Tutorial—This computerized lesson will guide you through every screen and forecasting application in IMPACT, including a review of methods and actual forecasting samples. Cost: $350.

Forecasting Technical Assistance—Based upon individual requests, JRSA will develop a technical assistance program that suits the needs and budget of the requester.

ABOUT JRSA

JRSA is a professional community of criminal justice specialists committed to providing objective information that informs policy decisions. JRSA has been involved with corrections forecasting since 1982, has conducted national workshops on forecasting, and first introduced the Criminal Justice Projection Package (IMPACT's predecessor) in 1982. JRSA operates the National Computer Center where technical assistance in all aspects of computer applications in criminal justice can be obtained.
SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, is a nonprofit organization of the states dedicated to improving the criminal justice system through better management of criminal justice information and the effective application of information technology. Since 1969, SEARCH has provided leadership in the creation of state-of-the-art information systems, responsible law and policy, national statistical research and expert technical assistance and training. Based in Sacramento, California, SEARCH maintains an operating budget of $2 million and is staffed by 22 professionals. Funding is provided by State Membership dues, grants, contracts, cooperative agreements and donations. As the conduit between the rapidly changing world of high technology and the national justice community, SEARCH is the nation's leading resource on criminal justice information issues.
Agency Description - A1069Z

Agency: Winnebago County Jail
420 W State
Rockford, IL 61101
(815) 987-5400

Contact person: Mike Cram
Commander

Type of agency: County
Population served: Adults, juveniles
Pre-trial, sentenced
Total facilities: 2
Total beds: 230
Total admissions/1988: 245
Average daily population: 245

Computer Equipment

Access to computer: Have exclusive use of a computer
Data processing employees: 2

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Automated Functions

General functions:
Database management, payroll, personnel, statistical analysis

Discipline-specific:
Agency billing, commissary, inmate accounting, inmate classification, inmate history, inmate property, inmate visitation, medical history

Criminal Justice Software Applications

System Name | Acronym | Page
-------------|---------|-----
Jail System  |         | 63  