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**FINAL REPORT
KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
WORK RELEASE PROGRAM**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE**

NCJ-000006
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KING COUNTY WORK RELEASE PROJECT

OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT NO. 027

Jack D. Porter, Sheriff
King County Sheriff's Department
Seattle, Washington

Submitted by C. James Coughlin, A. C. S. W.¹

¹ Director, Bureau of Rehabilitative Services, King County Sheriff's Department
Director, King County Work Release Project, O. L. E. A. No. 027

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge and express my appreciation for the support and assistance that I have received throughout the duration of this project from: The Board of King County Commissioners; the Superior and Justice court judges of King County; the Municipal court judges of the City of Seattle; and Professor David Gronewold, University of Washington, Graduate School of Social Work.

I would like to particularly offer my gratitude to Sheriff Jack D. Porter who conceptualized the development of this program and whose guidance and counsel have been invaluable; to Lee W. Scott, Chief of the Jail Division whose remarkable patience and flexibility have made it possible to operate this kind of program within a jail facility; and to the staff of the Work Release Project, particularly David E. Mehus, Assistant Director, for their unstinting effort and great loyalty.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The King County Work Release Program has now completed two years of operation under the Federal Grant supplied by the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. This report is offered in fulfillment of the requirements of this grant. In the narrative portion of this research report we will describe the development and operation of this demonstration project.

The King County Work Release Program is a therapeutically oriented treatment program for adult male offenders. The program enables convicted inmates in the King County Jail the opportunity to continue their employment and support their dependents, to receive vocational training and education if indicated and to benefit from professional counseling offered to both them and their families. All efforts are made to help the participant maintain his dignity, strengthen his basic family unit, and better organize and structure his personal life and position in society.

Prior to July 1, 1966 the Work Release Program in King County, Washington consisted of a small segregated unit in the King County Jail, staffed by a full-time psychiatric social worker, a half-time psychologist and one secretary. The facility consisted of a small separate area in the King County Jail that would house up to twenty-five Work Release participants. The population of the Work Release Program at that time did not exceed twenty participants per day. Because of limited staff, services to the

participants were also limited. Selection criteria for those people who were to be allowed to participate on the Work Release Program had to be very stringent. Many men who may have qualified and would have benefited from participation were excluded simply because of staff limitation and therefore, the inability to offer support, supervision and counseling to enable more marginal candidates to succeed. The direction and support that this program received from Sheriff Jack D. Porter of King County and his administrative staff was such that we felt confident that we could provide a service to a larger group of inmates if we had the kind of staff and facilities that would enable us to offer an effective and responsible program. A grant application was at that time sent to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. The approval of that grant allowed us to operationalize the following demonstration project.

The project's purpose was to demonstrate that with adequate treatment staff a Work Release Program within the King County Jail could serve a greater number of applicants than previously anticipated, could serve them more completely, could offer on-going treatment services which would enable development of improved social functioning among a population which had previously demonstrated social disfunction in the community, and be able to include potential work releasees who previously had to be excluded due to the severity of their problems.

On July 1, 1966 the demonstration project began. The plan approved by the grant called for the following staff positions: director of the Work Release

program; one full-time psychologist; one full-time social worker; another full-time social work position which at that time was divided into three one-third time social work positions; one half-time psychologist; an additional full-time secretary; two case aides; a psychiatric consultant; a social work consultant; a research consultant and a financial officer. On the starting day of the grant all positions were filled with the exception of one secretary and one one-third time social worker. These two positions were filled by August 1, 1966.

Minimum standards were set for all treatment personnel. This standard was at least a master's degree in either social work or psychology. We intentionally set and maintained these academic standards in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of adding a professional treatment staff to a local correctional facility. Staff meetings were then held in which all staff were oriented to the Work Release Program; were also oriented to the position of Work Release and rehabilitation within a correctional and a law enforcement agency; and the beginning roles of all staff were clarified. At this time office space and additional equipment to support the increased staff was acquired.

I. DIRECT SERVICES TO WORK RELEASE PARTICIPANTS

A. Screening

1. Referrals to the King County Work Release Program come from a variety of sources. These include the King County Superior Courts, the King County Justice Courts, the

municipal courts within King County (primarily the Seattle Municipal Courts), the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Federal courts, and the State of Washington Department of Institutions.

✓ These jurisdictions do not sentence a person to the Work Release Program; they refer the person to the program for screening and evaluation by the Work Release staff and the final decision for accepting or denying participation in Work Release lies with the staff. The jurisdiction that refers to Work Release must first ✓ make the decision that the individual involved is to be confined in the King County Jail rather than given a sentence of probation or a commitment to a higher security institution. When a court refers an individual to the Work Release Program the judge signs a supplemental order giving the prisoner permission to participate in Work Release if found eligible by the Work Release staff. Upon receipt of that supplemental order the Work Release screening process is initiated.

The candidate, who at that time is confined in the King County Jail, is brought up to the Work Release unit and is required to fill out the information and data forms which are attached to this report.¹

Upon completion of the data gathering process the candidate is interviewed by a social worker with the goal of evaluating his strengths and weaknesses in reference to his potential for performance

¹ Appendix I

on the Work Release Program. If at this time psychological testing is requested, a standard psychological testing procedure takes place with each candidate during the first part of his stay on the Work Release Program. To complete the study, a record check, which includes the FBI arrest record and the arrest record from the Seattle Police Department, is obtained. Job verification is then done by phone conversation between the interviewing social worker and the employer. If indicated, other community social agencies and/or members of the candidates family might be contacted at this time. At the completion of the study and diagnosis a staffing is held. The staffing usually includes the director of the program, the social worker responsible for the intake and the psychologist, if he was involved in the intake process. During the staffing a decision is made to accept or not accept the candidate on the Work Release Program, and a tentative treatment plan is formulated. If accepted, the new Work Release participant is assigned to a social worker who will assume primary treatment responsibility. A written notation is then sent to the jail booking office informing them that the candidate has been accepted on the Work Release Program and is to be moved from the jail proper into the Work Release unit. His civilian clothing and most of his personal effects are to be moved with him. The entire intake process is completed in the large majority of the cases within one business day after receiving the recommendation.

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B. Implementation of Program and Treatment Plan

1. Movement onto Program: Implementation of the Work Release Program begins when the inmate (now Work Release participant) is moved from the general jail population into the Work Release unit. The new participant, upon movement into the program, is assigned a bed, given blankets and linens, the proper eating utensils, and receives his personal belongings from the jail property room. He is then oriented to the Work Release Program. A partial responsibility for orientation of the new member is taken by Work Release participants already on the program. This responsibility is formalized by the existence of a Reception and Orientation Committee composed of Work Release participants and supervised and advised by a Work Release staff member.

2. Release to Work: As the name "Work Release" implies, and as stated before, the Work Release participants are allowed to maintain their employment in the community or to attend school or vocational training programs approved by the Work Release administration. Each participant is released daily in time for him to get to his assignment, fulfill his day's obligations and return to the Work Release unit at a specified time. Since the Work Release Program in King County is housed in the King County Jail releasing up to sixty men per day and having them

return to the unit each day can become a tedious and difficult procedure. This procedure has undergone numerous changes during this grant period. Originally the individual participant rang a doorbell from inside the Work Release unit living quarters and an officer on that floor of the jail unlocked the gate going into the unit and allowed the participant to walk through the jail to the jail booking desk where he was checked out by a booking officer. This procedure was essentially simply reversed upon his return to the jail after work. Recently we have developed a different procedure in which the participant, at the time prescribed for him to leave the Work Release unit, rings the bell, is released from the unit, walks through the jail to the booking office where he punches out on a time clock and using his own key, unlocks a ✓ safe deposit box where his wallet, money and a few other personal items not allowed within the jail are kept. Upon return from work he simply places those belongings back in the box and punches back in on the time clock. There still remain some difficulties with this procedure, and these will be described later.

The ability of the Work Release participant to continue his employment while serving his sentence in jail, to continue taking responsibility for himself and the support of his family, to maintain his position in the community as a self-sufficient and responsible employee, to meet his obligations and to essentially pay his way in

the community is an integral and important part of the total process in the Work Release Program.

3. Treatment: The treatment philosophy of the King County Work Release Program is based on the premise that law violations are related to the individual's economic, social or emotional disfunction in his community. It is further recognized that in most cases the person's total functioning is not impaired, but that he has both functional and disfunctional attributes. The treatment Philosophy in the Work Release Program is to attempt to maintain and enhance the already functioning aspects of the person's personality (i. e. his ability to maintain employment, to maintain his positive relationships to his family and community, etc.), while allowing him to recognize his areas of disfunction and to develop more satisfactory and more acceptable patterns of behavior. The total program attempts to offer, in addition to the opportunity to work, the provision of a residential treatment mileau, psychotherapy and, if possible, vocational and educational rehabilitation in order to help the participant strengthen as many areas of positive functioning as possible.

Comments

a. Residential Therapeutic Mileau: To provide a program which will perform the dual function of supporting the individual's positive attributes while also dealing with the negatives it is important to provide a purposeful goal-oriented treatment

milieu in which the total treatment plan can be successfully implemented. In order to provide this milieu in which treatment can take place we have taken the following steps.

✓ We established a dormitory type unit in the King County Jail that is separate from the rest of the jail living facilities. The Work Release participants living in this unit have complete freedom of movement within this inner facility. They are provided with furniture and facilities that more closely resemble residences in the free community than the jail community. They are allowed to keep a great many of the personal belongings that normally would be considered contraband in a jail. Within the Work Release unit men are provided with knives, forks, spoons and plates rather than tin trays, they are allowed to wear their own civilian clothing, have books, radios and television sets, record players, musical instruments and other things that we take for granted in a free society. Also treatment calls for giving the Work Release participants a voice in determining their own destiny within the unit. One method of accomplishing this is to utilize the men themselves for the maintenance of the unit and the maintenance of acceptable social standards within the unit. A Work Release Recreation Club was formed, in which, with staff guidance, the men are as a group able to handle various internal problems themselves and to take the responsibility for providing many of the material things needed for their own

comfort and enjoyment. The club operates under a set of by-laws, has officers including a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and parliamentarian, and a staff advisor. Men voluntarily pay dues of up to one dollar per week. The payment of dues is entirely voluntary and gives to the participant only the right to vote on expenditure of club funds. All Work Release participants, whether dues-paying members of the club or not, have the right to use any equipment provided through the money earned by the club. All club decisions are subject to the approval of the program director; however, our experience has been that the decisions made by the club have been for the most part thoughtful and responsible decisions, and have not been vetoed by staff to any great degree. Club funds have been utilized in some of the following ways; they have been allotted for recreation, educational and hobby equipment; for the rental of a washer and dryer for participant use in the unit; for games and equipment; magazine and newspaper subscriptions; various small appliances, and philanthropy (i. e. Christmas gifts for retarded and emotionally disturbed children living in residential treatment centers in the Seattle area).

Educational and cultural enrichment programs have been provided in the unit in the past by volunteer groups from the community.

b. Supervision and Provision of Structure: The staff of the Work Release Program takes responsibility for offering supervision and providing structure for the participants on the program. This structure is intentionally kept flexible so that the individual participant can function with as much freedom as he can comfortably and responsibly handle or receive as much supervision as he may need to work within the limitations of a Work Release Program. The social worker who is assigned to take the primary treatment responsibility for the individual also takes responsibility for assessing his need for appropriate limits and structure.

✓ The supplemental order that allows participation on the Work Release Program also allows the Work Release administration the ability to release participants for constructive or rehabilitative purposes other than work or training. Since it is the philosophy of this program to make every attempt to keep the individual as closely allied to his total community as possible during his sentence, passes are used in a purposeful, but flexible manner.

Passes

Each social worker makes an effort to assess carefully the ability of each of his clients to constructively utilize passes from the jail.

Passes are then given for a large variety of reasons, ranging from home visits to treatment interviews in community agencies and involvement in community programs, such as AA meetings, church groups, service clubs and social or recreational activities.

We are convinced that our ability to use passes in this manner enables participants to test out some of the treatment gains they may have made within a somewhat structured situation. It also allows us to help the individual to stay involved with his family and his normal environment and to avoid the difficult task of re-entry into society after a period of forced segregation.

(P) ✓
c. Psychotherapy: During the intake process a preliminary psychosocial diagnosis is completed. Included in this is an assessment of the individual's need for, and ability to utilize, psychotherapy. The available treatment services and our reasons for offering them are explained to each participant. He is then told that if he wishes to make use of these services a treatment schedule will be arranged with one of the staff at a time that fits in with his work schedule. *choice*
The fact that our staff includes three part-time social workers who work evenings and weekends allows us to schedule treatment interviews with participants at hours that do not interfere with their employment or training. *How many*

Upon agreement between the participant and his social worker he may become involved in individual or group psychotherapy, family therapy or may be referred immediately to a community based agency or private therapist for treatment. The latter might be the choice if the prognosis indicated that longer term treatment than possible while on the Work Release Program was desirable.

d. Vocational - Educational: In most cases the participants on the Work Release Program have jobs available to them at the time of their referral. We then simply enable them to maintain their employment.

In those instances when a man referred to us does not have employment, but is in other ways qualified for admission, we often are able to help them find jobs. Fortunately, the employment picture

(22) in the Seattle area has been good for the past few years. By virtue

of the fact that we have now had over 1,000 men working in this community while on Work Release we informally know a number of employers. We can often give an unemployed person a few job leads and a pass to pursue them. Sometimes we simply tell the individual to make a list of employment possibilities found in the evening newspaper and then give him a pass to follow through on them. Our experience has been that in many cases this is good for the client. A number of the younger men that we receive have not experienced in the past the task of seeking and securing employment.

Periodically a Work Release participant will wish to improve his vocational position through either attempting to find more satisfactory employment or by enrolling in a vocational training course. We encourage this and help make it possible through extra school passes and by putting the client in touch with various training agencies.

There have been instances during the past two years when a man referred to the program has been a full-time student. In these cases we have generally reduced or waived the three dollar per day cost and have allowed him to continue his education.

e. Consultation: Since the major focus of this program is treatment, we have found it most helpful to utilize professional consultation.

We employed a social worker and a psychiatrist as consultants at one hour a week each. Their time is used primarily in individual case consultation. Any of our social workers or psychologist desiring consultation on a particular case have access to either consultant. The staff is in complete agreement that these consultive services have been most beneficial.

II. DIRECT SERVICES TO COURTS AND JAIL

A. Evaluation for Judges

It has not been our policy to do pre-sentence investigations of the type often supplied by probation departments for the courts. We do not wish to duplicate service or compete with other agencies in this area. Generally referrals to Work Release are made by the judge at the time of sentencing and we then evaluate the client for participation. In the large majority of cases we admit the referred individual. In the event that we decide that it would not be in the best interest of the

client, the community or the program to accept him on Work Release, we notify the judge of our decision and reasons and the man serves his sentence in the regular jail population. In these instances we always attempt to offer an alternative service if one is available. Frequently we will involve the man in individual or group therapy and/or help him enroll in the education program in the jail. In the cases where severe alcoholism is the reason for denial of Work Release participation we many times offer the client and the judge the alternative of a sentence to Cedar Hills Alcoholism Treatment Center, a facility that is provided and supervised by the King County Sheriff's Department.

At times a Superior Court judge will be considering a sentence of up to one year on the Work Release Program, but feels that if the client does not qualify for Work Release he would rather have him committed to the Department of Institutions than serve a year in the jail. In cases such as this we are prepared to evaluate the individual as to his qualifications for Work Release prior to his sentencing.

B. Jail Service

1. Evaluation for Work Release at request of jail staff.

At times an officer in the jail will know of a jail inmate who was not referred for Work Release at the time of his sentencing and who the officer believes might be a good candidate. We then interview and evaluate the man and if we concur that he would qualify we encourage him to contact his attorney, or his sentencing judge if he has no

attorney, and request a Work Release referral.

In some cases the judge has particular reasons for not making the referral, but in others, for some reason, that alternative was not considered and the referral is then made. One of the things that I think would be of great service to our total jail system would be the adequate staff and facilities to interview every sentenced jail prisoner with the goal of identifying needs and developing or implementing appropriate services for him.

2. Therapy for regular jail inmates.

Periodically an inmate who is having some difficulties in the jail population is referred to our staff by the jail staff for evaluation and treatment if indicated. In appropriate instances these men can be seen in individual or group therapy in the jail. During the past year and a half three resident psychiatrists from the University of Washington Psychiatry Department have interned here. Their major responsibility has been to conduct group therapy in the jail for selected inmates. These residents have been supervised by our staff and our consultant psychiatrist.

In other cases referrals to agencies and practitioners in the community are made for those inmates about to be released.

C. Service to Sheriff's Department

The professional staff of the Work Release Program have been

available to the total Sheriff's Department for consultation and service in areas where their particular skills are of value. We are regular participants in the training programs offered by the Department for Law Enforcement Officers. Classes in understanding human behavior, interviewing techniques, treatment of juveniles, race relations, and other social and psychological areas are routinely offered by our staff. Our chief psychologist has been particularly involved with the total Department in planning and developing new services and in screening new applicants for law enforcement positions.

Sheriff Porter has long recognized the potential in utilizing mental health professionals to assist in the area of law enforcement. He has been able to make use of our staff in a number of creative and innovative ways. With his support we have had the happy experience of becoming a recognized, though specialized, integral part of the Sheriff's Department.

III. MUTUAL PLANNING WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The development of a professional treatment program within county jail facility has had impact on other community agencies. The offender, particularly the misdemeanant and the jail inmate, have long been to some extent overlooked by the total treatment community.

Frequently the young offender is somewhat non-verbal and acts out his emotional discomfort rather than talking it out. He does not seek

professional help readily, and often does not perceive social and psychiatric agencies as being applicable to him. He frequently seeks help through recognition of his problems by others, and gets his recognition from the police and the courts rather than from treatment personnel. Traditional jail confinement has not provided resources other than temporary control in the past. The somewhat aggressive referral stance that the Work Release staff has taken has brought the ✓ plight of the early offender to the attention of many of this city's resource agencies. The agencies response to this group of men has been gratifying. We find that our referrals are readily accepted and many agencies have developed special programs particularly for our clients. Family Counseling Service, a highly respected and competent treatment agency developed group therapy sessions and conjoint family therapy programs for the men on the Work Release Program and for released jail inmates.

The King County Work Release staff has also worked with other judicial and governmental jurisdictions to develop new programs and to cooperate in programming for offenders. We have contracted with the Federal Bureau of Prisons and with the Washington State Department of Institutions to accept Work Release referrals from them a few months prior to release from prison. We have also developed a good relationship with the Seattle Municipal Probation Department in which we are able to accept city prisoners on our Work Release Program and then have good follow-up service available through probation.

Our relationship with the University of Washington has been an excellent and helpful one. We have served as a training center for graduate students in Social Work, Educational Psychology and Psychiatry. The University has provided us with invaluable consultation services from professors in a variety of professions and has taken part in a number of department training programs.

In the 1966-67 school year a group of graduate students from the School of Social Work did their group thesis about the Work Release Program. They developed a questionnaire to test the attitudes of Work Release participants about their involvement in the program. We hope that another group thesis can be done next school year using the same questionnaire and retesting the original results which were very favorable, but resulted from a rather small sample of our participant population.

The most favorable result of our attempts at planning with, and working with, other community groups has been that this agency has gained recognition as a treatment resource to a specific client group and has become identified as a community based program not totally isolated by the bars of the institution in which it exists.

To this point this report has obviously stressed the positive functions and results of this program. It is not to be thought that during the development, growth and even present operation of this program there have not been problems. The problems have been, and are many, and some difficult.

In a following section of this report entitled "Problems" an attempt will be made to discuss them thoroughly and honestly.

PROBLEMS

I am sure that frequently when people consider establishing a program like Work Release in a security institution, they are concerned about the problems presented by the facility itself. This is a legitimate concern; but, although we have experienced difficulties stemming from the location of our unit, we have had more problems of our own making.

Let me begin a discussion of problem areas with those associated with our physical facility.

① Our Work Release unit is located at the far back end of the top floor of a three-"deck" jail. For Work Release participants to go in or out of this unit they must walk through almost the entire jail. The potential for contraband getting to the jail population is obvious. It would be naive to suggest that no contraband has been brought into the jail in this manner, but up to this time we know of this occurring in very few instances. The Work Release participants are certainly as aware as staff of the potential for this occurrence. They are also aware that if they should violate jail security in this or any other manner they would be automatically removed from the program, and perhaps be charged with a new offense. The consequences then, to the participants are certainly grave, and in most cases they are sensibly unwilling to take this risk.

Much consideration has been given to moving the unit to a facility outside of the jail. In most ways I am sure this would be a favorable move. In some

① cases, however, I think that the proximity to the jail has a good effect. Since Work Release is a method of serving a jail sentence and not a variety of probation, it is in some ways realistic to identify it clearly as a jail program. Participating on a Work Release program is difficult in many ways. The part that seems most difficult to me is the obligation to return to jail night after night, following a normal working day or a pleasant home visit. For some of the participants, perhaps the less mature or more impulsive men, this obligation offers necessary structure and can become a growth-producing experience.

② Feeding Work Release participants from the jail kitchen has been an ongoing problem, and one to which we have found no satisfactory solution. The meals are prepared along with the rest of the jail population's food. This food is placed in a steam table and brought into the Work Release unit kitchen. The participants then serve themselves. The greatest difficulty arises out of the varied work schedules of the men on the program. No matter how high the quality of food, nor how well it has been prepared, a few hours in a steam table can make it very unappealing. The most frequent complaint that we receive from participants is about food.

Many of the men buy lunches or dinner while at work, but this causes them to incur additional expenses. We do allow the participants to bring a wide variety of foods into the unit and try to supply foods that keep well and maintain their flavor, but feeding remains a problem.

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As mentioned earlier, a clock time-card system and use of individual safe deposit boxes was instituted in an effort to reduce the amount of work placed on jail booking office personnel when Work Release participants leave and return to jail. Under the old system each man had a property box behind the main counter in the Booking Office. This box contained his personal effects, money, etc. and his official sign-out sheet. A deputy had to open the box for each man, record his belongings and personally sign him out (or back in, as the case may be). It appeared that the new system described in the attached instruction sheet ² would save considerable time. It turned out that a great deal of staff time was required to implement the system. The equipment was old and needed a good deal of repair before it functioned well. There is an on-going cost of time-cards, which must be replaced each week. Most significant is the fact that any time saved by Booking Office personnel has been lost due to the extra attention needed from Work Release staff. Also, the system is not nearly as effective for controlling the movements of Work Releasees as was the former system, which required each man to be individually checked out by an officer.

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During the first year of the grant period an educational enrichment program was instituted, using Seattle University students as volunteer teachers. The men on Work Release did not show nearly the enthusiasm as did the volunteer teachers. Most of the men, after a full day of work, preferred playing pool or

²Appendix II

watching TV to participating in a non-credit class. Attendance at particular classes appeared to be based on teacher attractiveness as much as on course content. Despite a great effort by the volunteers to attract applicants to the classes, few men actually participated. It was very difficult to schedule classes for times when the men, the teachers and the Work Release staff could all be present at the same time. For those men who did sincerely attend, it was a worthwhile and meaningful experience. Interestingly, the volunteers were reluctant to follow-up on suggestions that they might offer their services to other programs more effectively.

In future experiments with the use of volunteers it will be necessary to do much more intensive pre-planning. It is of particular importance to assess what motivates individual volunteers to offer their services, and also what motivates individual inmates to apply for volunteer services. There needs to be a firm contract involving program administration, professional and clerical staff, jail administration and staff, volunteers and clients. All parties of the contract must accept certain prescribed roles and function, and follow through on them with consistency if a volunteer program is to meet with any success. This experiment, which helped some men, hurt no one, but fell short of expectations, was a valuable learning experience in terms of future planning for the use of volunteers.

It would seem that to most effectively utilize volunteer services on this program, two things would be necessary; a facility that offered less complicated

access to the public and a full-time staff member assigned to coordinate volunteer services.

② In the summer of 1967 two different Superior Court Judges referred women, convicted of serious felonies, to the Work Release Program despite the absence of such a program for women. The first woman was accepted and a woman social worker was hired on a contracted basis to offer treatment. This Work Release participant was housed in an apartment and supervision was inadequate. However, with intensive casework it was possible to help her make a satisfactory adjustment and then refer her to a community agency after the term of her sentence. That experience taught us that women could be helped, but that a structured setting would be necessary.

When a second referral was received arrangements were made with Seattle City Jail to cooperate in operating a program for women. All county women prisoners are housed in the City Jail. While contracts were being negotiated, two more referrals were received. Three young women, all convicted of serious crimes, were accepted on the program. Existing Work Release staff assumed administrative and treatment responsibility for the women's program while the City Jail provided meals and physical structure and facilities. The City Jail superintendent and the Seattle Police Department administrators were very helpful and cooperative, but the facility was inadequate for the task of operating a separate treatment program. At the cost of staff time away from the mens program it was possible to enable two of the original three women to complete

their sentence on Work Release. A total of thirteen women were accepted on the program during the grant period. Of those, three women were removed for cause; one for drinking, and two for drinking and being A.W.O.L. for a period of a few hours. It was clearly demonstrated that women with very severe personal and emotional problems of long standing could succeed only when very substantial resources could be brought to bear rapidly. Women with moderate problems and some outside resources were very successful. Use of outside agencies as treatment resources was only successful when very close liaison was maintained with Work Release staff. A major drawback was that we were unable to conduct group therapy which has proven effective in the mens program. City Jail facilities were inadequate for group meetings, but more significant is the fact that we never had a large enough population of women Work Releasees at any given time to form an effective group. In retrospect we think thought should have been given to forming groups which included both Work Releasees and regular prisoners. This is a concept which also should be expanded in the mens program if the security problems presented by such a move can ever be worked out.

There are few instances in which women are incarcerated unless very serious law violation or continued violation is involved. Therefore, to limit Work Release to the minor and first time offender means a Women Work Release Program will always work under the disadvantage of having a very small population. With community acceptance plus adequate facilities and numbers of professional and supervisory staff, much greater numbers of

women could be successfully helped by use of Work Release at the local level.

Our intention at the beginning of this project was to extend professional services much more extensively to the total jail population, we even considered follow-up counseling for ex-Work Release participants with whom a strong treatment relationship had been established. It occurred, however, that the ✓demands on our staff to simply offer responsible treatment and supervision to the program residents precluded extensive collateral services. In some respects, this may have been for the best because it caused us to seek help for our client group from other established treatment agencies in the community and many of them responded with resources that we could not have provided.

RESEARCH REPORT

RESEARCH REPORT

In accordance with the Work Release Program project, King County Sheriff's Department, this final report has been prepared and is herewithin submitted for the period of July, 1966 through June, 1968; as funded under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, P. L. 89-197. Consistent with the stated objectives of the project a comprehensive research program was designed and implemented. Research objectives established for the Work Release Program project were:

- to design and develop a research data system in order to facilitate the collection of baseline data on W. R. P. inmates
- to identify and determine factors and levels of significance for W. R. P. inmates
- to establish the cost effectiveness of the Work Release Program
- to evaluate the Work Release Program through a follow-up study of released W. R. P. inmates.

It is important to note that these research objectives were established for the purpose of providing a basis of assessment of the Work Release Program. Specific parameters were deemed essential in order to insure successful attainment of these objectives. This research program was without prior precedent and required major development in design and techniques in order to provide evaluation elements and relevant data to a project of this type.

Recognition is offered to Mr. C. James Coughlin, Director, Work Release

Program and his staff for the cooperation and support given research activities throughout the duration of the project. In addition, special recognition is made to Mr. Arnold Hopkins of the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, Department of Justice, for his contribution and interest shown to the research program in general and the follow-up study in particular.

GENERAL INFORMATION

During the period July, 1966 through June, 1968, total inmate population served by the Work Release Program project numbered 627 male inmates. For purposes of this report, the total inmate population, N=627, has been grouped by age and marital status categories to determine the frequency distribution of each category and relationship to the total inmate population.

When computed, Table I, Distribution of W. R. P. Inmate Population by Age Groups, a mean age of 33.0 years was produced for the total inmate population. Examining the mean age a significant relationship is noted for the age group 18-33 years, representing 61.4% of the total inmate population. This distribution weighing toward the 18-33 year grouping reflects a larger percentage in this age range involved in misdemeanor offenses and being considered by the Work Release Program's selection criteria as a lesser risk. The distribution is considered compatible with the basic goals of the program in which it is hypothesized that the most positive effect upon individual inmates will be attained prior to the age of 35 + years.

(P)
Wdy

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF W.R.P. POPULATION OF INMATES
BY AGE GROUP 1966-68

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INMATES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
18-22	124	19.8
23-26	125	19.8
27-33	137	21.9
34-41	128	20.4
42 +	<u>113</u>	<u>18.1</u>
	627	100.0

N = 627

Mean Age = 33.0

Examination of Table II, Distribution of W.R.P. Inmate Population by Age and Marital Status, produced a significant relationship of age and marital status for the total inmate population. The relationship of marital status for the age group 18-22 is considered within normal limits. However, for the remaining age groups, 23-42 + a less than normal distribution is produced. This difference is explained by the fact that non-married excluded only married and living with spouse. A detailed analysis for non-married status produced the following; single 31.4%, divorced 16.6%, separated 5.0% and widowed 2.2%. A primary objective of the Work Release Program is to provide economic stability to an inmate and his dependents while under confinement. Therefore, the overall relationship of age and marital status is significant when evaluating economic and employment factors.

TABLE I I
 DISTRIBUTION OF W. R. P. INMATE POPULATION
 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1966-68

AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF INMATES	MARITAL STATUS	
		NOT MARRIED	MARRIED %
18-22	124	69.4	30.6
23-26	125	63.2	36.8
27 33	137	45.3	54.7
34-41	128	49.2	50.8
42 +	<u>113</u>	<u>49.6</u>	<u>50.4</u>
	627		
		Mean Percent 55.2%	44.8%

RESEARCH DATA SYSTEMS

Basic to the Work Release Program project and research activities was the development of a research data system for the purpose of facilitating the collection of baseline data on the W. R. P. inmate population. As was earlier reported a research data system was designed and attained operational status utilizing computer technology for data recording, analyzing and reporting activities. Through this system all data pertaining to W. R. P. inmates was available for research classification and analysis. The research data system proved to be effective and offered a dimension in establishing information and reference levels not customarily utilized in other similar programs.

In support of this system the utilization of an optical scanning technique was incorporated with a basic document identified as W. R. P. A 1-2 (see Appendix). Of equal importance is the fact that data collected on W. R. P. inmates is available for further study and reference as the need may be determined by the program staff at a future date.

RESEARCH DATA ANALYSIS

The following analysis of data pertaining to the Work Release Program population, N=627, has been analyzed for the respective data units;

A Personal Data, B Family Data, C Employment Data, D Crime.

These data units form a universe with sub elements therein providing a composite for the inmate population. Analysis has been produced through a technique of squaring data categories through which relationship patterns are determined corresponding to positive or negative levels of significance for the total inmate group. Factorial significance was defined through the N=627, and as herein reported in a percentile range for clarity and interpretation.

The following summary of data unit elements produced levels of significance and are reported to have a positive or negative relationship when analyzed for the total inmate group. Minor levels of significances were ascertained for physical - medical and rehabilitative categories for all age groups, however, the level of significance was not considered adequate for reporting purposes.

A PERSONAL DATA

- PERCENT RANGE -

0 25 50 75 100

Citizenship

U.S.

98

Race

White

83

Negro

15

Other

2

State Resident

Washington

95

Other

5

Military Service

Yes

58

No

42

Military Discharge

Honorable

23

General

50

Medical

9

Dishonorable

14

Separation

4

Religion

Protestant

72

Catholic

22

No Affiliation

4

Driver License

Yes

30

No

29

Suspended

37

Revoked

4

Educational Level

0 - 8

19

9 - 12

42

H.S. Graduate

30

College

9

A

PERSONAL DATA SUMMARY

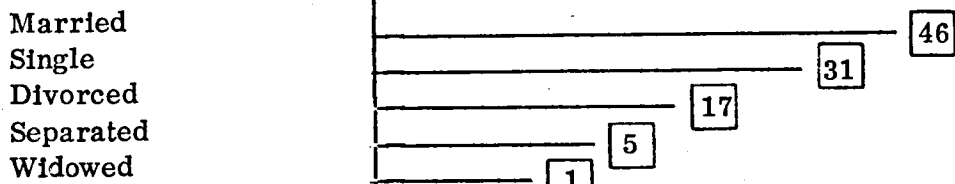
1. Citizenship produced a positive relationship with 98% reported as U.S. citizens.
2. Race distribution was comparable with local population percentages.
3. State residency was positively related with 95% reported as a resident of the State of Washington.
4. Military service reflected a normal distribution for the represented age groups.
5. Military discharge was negatively reported based upon a 14% dishonorable discharge rate.
6. Driver license was strongly negative; suspended driver license produced a percentage of 37% and revoked 4%.
7. Educational level produced a level slightly below a normal distribution for adult males.

B FAMILY DATA

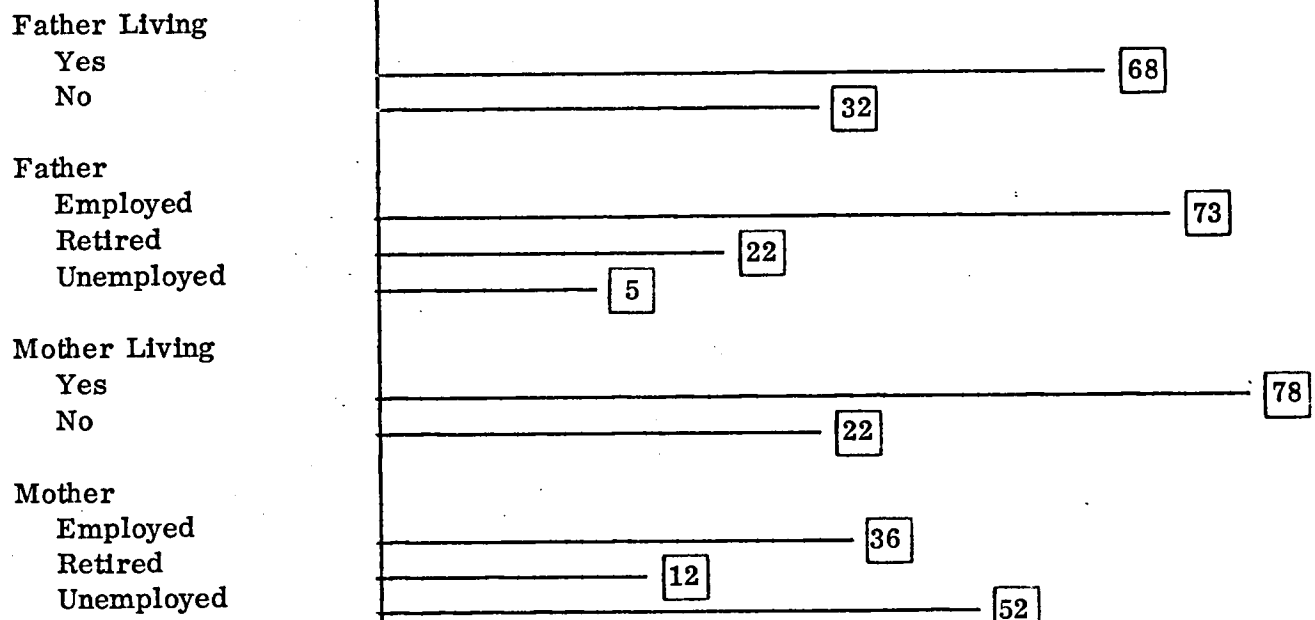
- PERCENT RANGE -

0 25 50 75 100

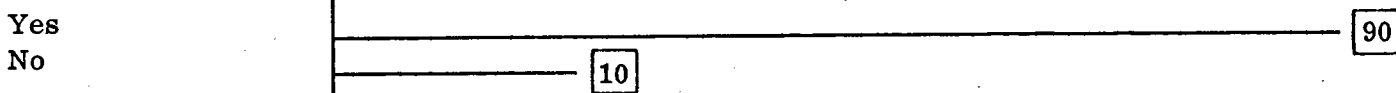
Marital Status



Parent



First 16 Years with Parents



B

FAMILY DATA SUMMARY

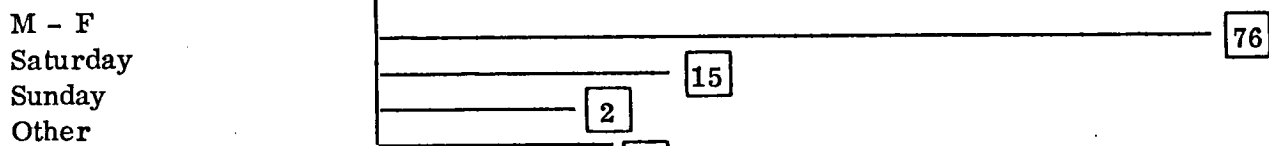
1. Marital status produced a positive relationship based upon a normal population distribution; married - 46%, single - 31%, and divorced - 17%.
2. Parent produced a positive relationship for both father and mother in both living and employment status. No significance as to parent unemployment was noted.
3. First 16 years with parent produced a positive significance level of 90% among all age groups.

C EMPLOYMENT DATA

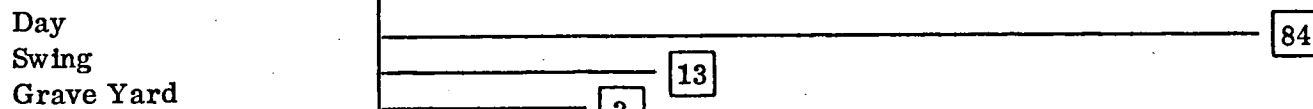
- PERCENT RANGE -

0 25 50 75 100

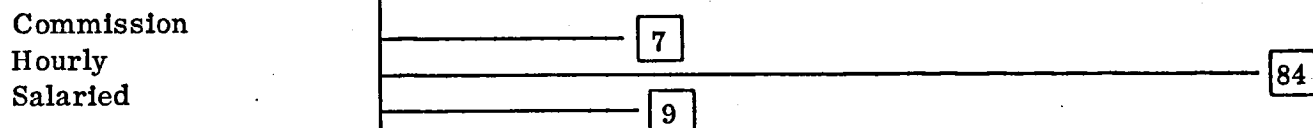
Work Days



Work Shift



Salary



C

EMPLOYMENT DATA SUMMARY

1. Work days produced a normal distribution; Monday - Friday 76% and Saturday 15%.
2. Work shift produced a positive relationship with 84% day, 16% in either swing or grave yard category being dependent upon the occupational classification.
3. Salary produced a consistent relationship with the occupational classifications; 84% hourly, 9% salaried and 7% commission.

D CRIME DATA

- PERCENT RANGE -

0 25 50 75 100

Place of Crime

City 64
County 36

Sentencing Court

Federal 6
State 27
Municipal 32
Justice 35

Personal Arrest

No arrest record 64
Arrest record 36

D

CRIME DATA SUMMARY

1. Place of crime produced a negative relationship;
city - 64%, county - 38%
2. Sentencing court produced a positive relationship
with a significance; Justice - 35%, Municipal - 32%,
State - 27%, Federal - 4%. This distribution for
sentencing courts is consistent with normal patterns
for court activity.
3. Personal arrest record produced a positive relationship
of 64% having no arrest prior to 18 years of age with an
average age of 24 years being reported for first arrest
record.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS

Contrary to traditional forms of confinement was the fact that the Work Release Program provided an opportunity to individual inmates to maintain gainful employment while satisfying the confinement obligation. The accessibility to continue employment produced an array of economic benefits that would have been otherwise eliminated in part or totally for the duration of the inmates confinement. Those economic benefits that were perceived to be significant were the earnings produced by the inmate which permitted payment to support dependents, personal maintenance and credit obligations. Although no specific means of measurement was available, it was estimated that the continued employment offered ancillary benefits to the inmate, dependents and community inasmuch as there was no requirement to re-establish employment upon completion of the confinement. The re-employment delay that would generally be experienced based upon regular inmate groupings would vary from one to three months during which time there would be no earnings for self-support and other obligations for the released inmate. It should be recognized that this estimate would be affected based upon occupation classification and employment experiences.

Reimburse

Obligatory to inmates serving in the Work Release Program was the payment of fines, court costs and support of dependents. In addition, reimbursement was made to the county for those services provided and received by the individual inmate. For the two year period, July, 1966 to June, 1968, total

inmate earnings reported amounted to \$342,005.36 for an average inmate earning of \$545.46. Distribution of earnings were made as follows: support of dependents and personal debts amounted to \$147,048.98 , thereby maintaining family income levels and reducing the equivalent dollar requirement for general welfare support to the inmates dependents. The satisfaction of personal debts and obligations was considered significant in the maintenance of systematic payment of the inmates obligations.

Payment of fines, court costs and other fees totaled \$20,770.10 with a \$87,993.76 reimbursement being made to the county for board and room charges provided through the Work Release Program.

Personal expense and savings amount to \$50,918.75 and \$35,273.77 respectively. These total dollar amounts are important in assessing the overall effectiveness of the Work Release Program in terms of employment activities and economic relationships when considering a direct and indirect benefit accrued to the inmate, dependents and community.

Chart A, Distribution of Earnings - Work Release Program Inmates, July 1966 - June 1968, provides an analysis of earnings in relationship to days assigned to the Work Release Program. In order to establish the factor relationship, a regression line denotes the level of significance for the total inmate population. Analysis of the data produced the following:

1. A straight line distribution was achieved in the regression line for both total earnings and total days assigned to the Work Release Program.

2. Total number of inmates distributed within the occupation line reflected N=504/627, producing 80.4% within the linear distribution.
3. A positive factor relationship was produced for total earnings, \$0-99 and days assigned 1-59; representing 65.7% of the total inmate population.
4. No significance was found for total earnings \$500-4499 and days assigned 60-269.

Total days assigned to the Work Release Program were reported for the two year period totaling 29,292 inmate days. The individual duration mean was 46.7 days falling within the positive schedule of days assigned, 1-59. Although it is considered essential for the maximum effectiveness of the project and supportive services for a duration period not too limited in total days, the limitation of total time under the program is due to initial delays in both selection and transfer to the Work Release Program. A recommendation would be to improve the selection and assignment process to a minimum level of time to be determined by the sentencing court and staff in order to insure optimum time under the Work Release Program.

Total cost of the project is as follows:

Local contribution	\$ 70,200.00
Federal contribution	\$107,570.00
Total	<u>\$177,770.00</u>

A cost benefit ratio was established from the total dollars expended for the Work Release Program in direct relationship to the total earnings produced by the inmate population during the two year period. The cost benefit ratio produced \$1.92 received in earnings for every \$1.00 invested in the Work Release

Program. The benefit ratio can be expressed in almost a 2-1 factor for project cost and total inmate earnings. It is considered, therefore, that the Work Release Program provided a substantial economic return in relationship to Federal and local contributions expended in support of the Work Release Program.

CHART A

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS - WORK RELEASE PROGRAM INMATES
JULY, 1966 TO JUNE, 1968

Total Days Assigned to W.R.P.	\$0-99	\$100-499	\$500-999	\$1000-1499	\$1500-1999	\$2000-2499	\$2500-2999	\$3000-3499	\$3500-3999	\$4000-4499
1 - 29	81	178	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 59	10	96	57	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 89	2	17	45	12	4	-	1	-	-	-
90 - 119	-	4	16	14	9	2	-	-	-	-
120 - 149	-	2	11	8	3	3	-	-	-	-
150 - 179	-	-	-	5	5	3	1	1	-	-
180 - 209	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
210 - 239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
240 - 269	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	93	297	153	46	23	8	3	2	-	2

FOLLOW-UP STUDY

Consistent with the research objectives of the Work Release Program was the need to conduct a follow-up study of released W.R.P. inmates in order to determine the effectiveness of the program. Recognizing the importance of a follow-up study in program evaluation, a research design was developed that would utilize interview techniques for the purpose of obtaining detailed information from individual inmates and their dependents where applicable. Four information categories were selected to be included in the follow-up study based upon the purposes of the Work Release Program. To produce the level of objectivity considered essential to this activity, information categories contained a stated objective and related factors as noted in Chart B.

Following the establishment of the research design, development of an interview questionnaire was completed for obtaining and recording former inmates responses to each of the information categories. Significant to the instrument was the construction of statements that would elicit a response from the interviewer that would afford clarity and succinctness and thereby reduce the level of error in reporting. A limitation of time requirement to conduct the interview, twenty - thirty minutes, was incorporated to prevent unrelated discussion to occur between the interviewer and the interviewee. This was determined to be beneficial and produced a level of rapport considered important to the interview technique employed in the conduct of the follow-up study.

CHART B

MAJOR INFORMATION CATEGORIES AND RELATED OBJECTIVES INCLUDED WITHIN FOLLOW-UP DESIGN

ECONOMIC

Objective - To obtain follow-up information on the overall economic benefit of the Work Release Program for the participant and dependants.

Related factors:

1. Ability to provide for basic maintenance of self and family.
2. Need for additional financial assistance.
3. Changes in standard of living as a result of the W. R. P.
4. Savings accumulated during program.
5. Reimbursement to the W. R. P. for services received.

EMPLOYMENT

Objective - To determine the effects of the W. R. P. upon the participants ability to be gainfully employed.

Related factors:

1. Continuation with same employer during confinement.
2. Attitudes of employer and fellow workers as a result of participants confinement.
3. Job continuation and security as a result of the W. R. P.
4. Occupational status.

PROGRAM

Objective - To assess the participants attitude towards the program, staff and facilities.

Related factors:

1. Living conditions during confinement.
2. Benefits of an emergency home leave.
3. Attitudes towards the various staff members.

PERSONAL

Objective - To determine the attitude of the participant and his family toward the W. R. P.

Related factors:

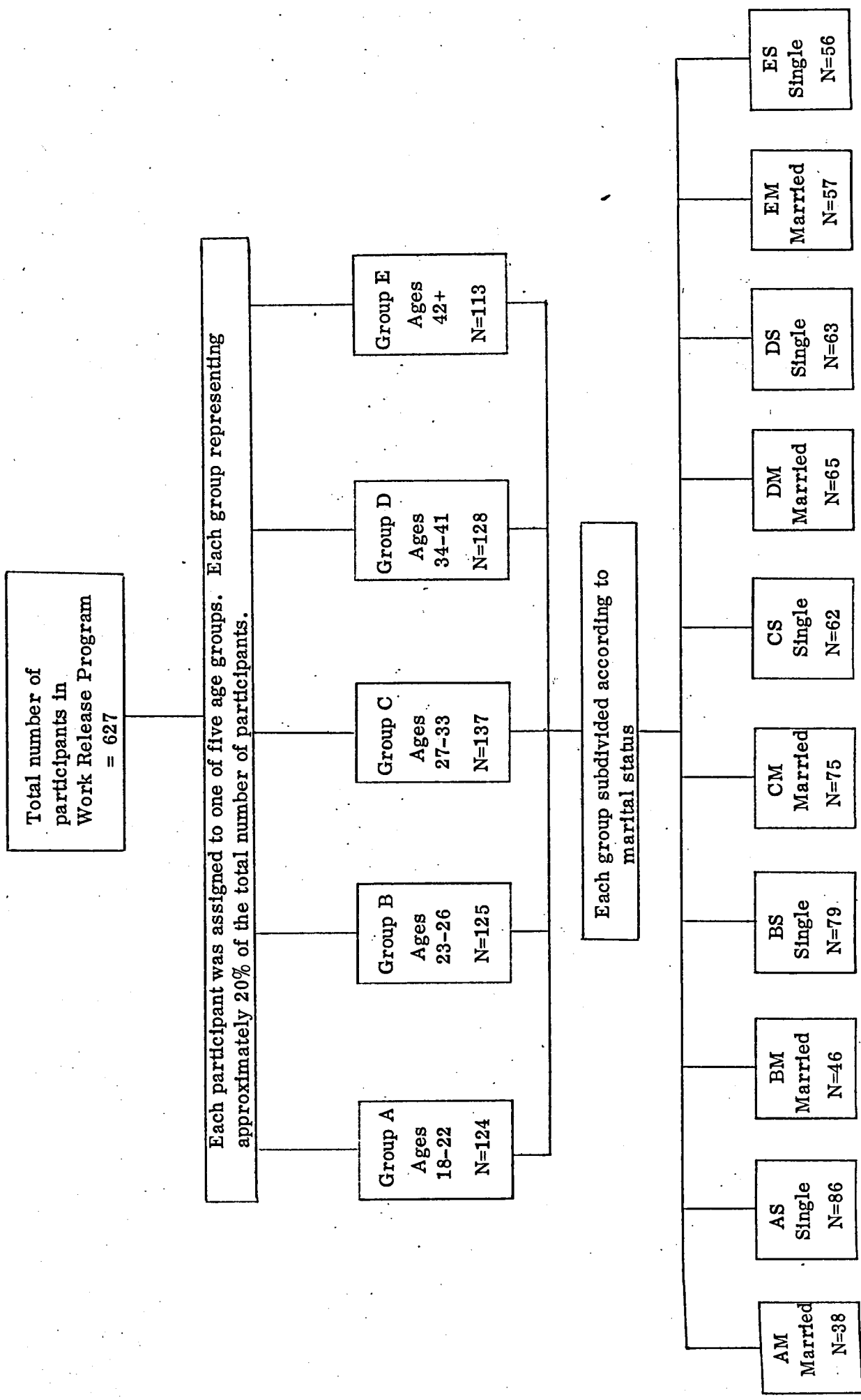
1. Advantages and disadvantages of the program for the participant.
2. Advantages and disadvantages of the program for the family.
3. Changes in attitude as a result of the program.

Two variables to be considered in the follow-up study were the age grouping and marital status of the total inmate population, N=627. Subject selection for inclusion in the follow-up study was accomplished through a stratified random sample technique. Group structure relating to the variables of age and marital status was produced through five primary group classifications, A - E, (see Chart C).

The five primary groups, A - E, represent approximately 20% of the total W.R.P. inmate population. Groupings were then arranged according to reported marital status, single or married. From each of the ten groupings fifteen participants were randomly selected for inclusion in the follow-up study thereby producing a total number of 150 released inmates. The only limitation placed prior to selection was that the individual inmate had completed no less than two weeks in the Work Release Program and was at present not on an active status.

Due to the mobility of the released inmate population, it was deemed necessary to conduct a personal interview in order to obtain the desired information and feedback from the interviewees. Selected released inmates, N=150, were then contacted by the interviewing team and asked if they would be willing to participate in the follow-up study activity. A high level of acceptance was received from the released inmate population, which was considered important from the viewpoint of a follow-up activity which requires a desire on the part of the interviewee to participate and provide information.

CHART C
 GROUP STRUCTURE AND DESIGN FOR FOLLOW-UP



**EFFECT OF WORK RELEASE PROGRAM UPON
THREE RELATED ECONOMIC FACTORS**

RELATED FACTOR	PERCENTAGE WITHIN EACH GROUP RESPONDING "YES"									
	Group A Age 18-22 80%		Group B Age 23-26 86.7%		Group C Age 27-33 93.3%		Group D Age 34-41 80%		Group E Age 42 + 96.7%	
Were the wages earned while under the W. R. P. adequate to maintain self and family?	AM	AS	BM	BS	CM	CS	DM	DS	EM	ES
	73.3%	86.7%	80.0%	93.3%	86.7%	100%	73.3%	86.7%	93.3%	100%

RELATED FACTOR	PERCENTAGE WITHIN EACH GROUP RESPONDING "YES"									
	Group A Age 18-22 83.3%		Group B Age 23-26 86.7%		Group C Age 27-33 100%		Group D Age 34-41 83.3%		Group E Age 42 + 86.7%	
Were you able to maintain your standard of living while under the W. R. P?	AM	AS	BM	BS	CM	CS	DM	DS	EM	ES
	73.3%	93.3%	86.7%	86.7%	100%	100%	80%	86.7%	73.3%	100%

RELATED FACTOR	PERCENTAGE WITHIN EACH GROUP RESPONDING "YES"									
	Group A Age 18-22 16.7%		Group B Age 23-26 16.7%		Group C Age 27-33 26.7%		Group D Age 34-41 6.7%		Group E Age 42 + 33.3%	
Were you able to save money while under the W. R. P?	AM	AS	BM	BS	CM	CS	DM	DS	EM	ES
	13.3%	20%	33.3%	--	6.7%	46.7%	13.3%	--	26.7%	40%

* AM, BM, CM, DM, EM - Married
AS, BS, CS, DS, ES - Single

SUMMARY

ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM FOR PARTICIPANTS

1. Wages earned during the program were reported to be adequate by 87.3% of the respondents.
2. A higher percentage of single inmates reported having adequate earnings when compared to married inmates. Percentages for single and married inmates were computed to be 93.3% and 81.3%.
3. When additional financial assistance was required, 80%+ of the married inmates had spouses employed and 72% of the single men obtained loans.
4. It is reported that the same standard of living level was maintained by 88% of the inmates. The least difficulty was reported by Group C- age 27-33.
5. Maintenance of standard of living was reported by 86.6% of the married inmates and 93.3% of the single inmates. This lower figure by married inmates can be accounted for due to the percentage reported for both the youngest and oldest age groupings.
6. Savings were produced by approximately 20% of the inmates. The greatest amounts reported were single inmates, age 27-33, 46.7%.
7. Single inmates, 21.3%, generally reported a greater savings than married inmates, 18.7%.

**EFFECT OF WORK RELEASE PROGRAM UPON
FOUR RELATED EMPLOYMENT FACTORS**

RELATED FACTOR	PERCENTAGE WITHIN EACH GROUP RESPONDING "YES"									
While under the W.R.P. were you able to maintain employment with the same employer?	GROUP A Age 18-22 76.7%		GROUP B Age 23-26 83.3%		GROUP C Age 27-33 83.3%		GROUP D Age 34-41 96.6%		GROUP E Age 42+ 76.7%	
	AM 86.7%	AS 66.7%	BM 80%	BS 86.7%	CM 93.3%	CS 73.3%	DM 100%	DS 93.3%	EM 80%	ES 73.3%
RELATED FACTOR	PERCENTAGE WITHIN EACH GROUP RESPONDING "YES"									
Was the W.R.P. necessary for the maintenance of your job?	GROUP A Age 18-22 82.6%		GROUP B Age 23-26 76%		GROUP C Age 27-33 96%		GROUP D Age 34-41 75.9%		GROUP E Age 42+ 65.2%	
	AM 92.3%	AS 70%	BM 83.3%	BS 69.2%	CM 92.8%	CS 100%	DM 80%	DS 71.4%	EM 75%	ES 54.5%
RELATED FACTOR	PERCENTAGE WITHIN EACH GROUP RESPONDING "YES"									
Did knowledge of your confinement by your employer and fellow workers present any problems?	GROUP A Age 18-22 6.7%		GROUP B Age 23-26 --		GROUP C Age 27-33 10%		GROUP D Age 34-41 6.7%		GROUP E Age 42+ --	
	AM 13.3%	AS --	BM --	BS --	CM 6.7%	CS 13.3%	DM --	DS 13.3%	EM --	ES --
RELATED FACTOR	PERCENTAGE WITHIN EACH GROUP RESPONDING "YES"									
Have you changed jobs since entering the W.R.P.?	GROUP A Age 18-22 36.7%		GROUP B Age 23-26 26.7%		GROUP C Age 27-33 13.3%		GROUP D Age 34-41 13.3%		GROUP E Age 42+ 13.3%	
	AM 26.7%	AS 46.7%	BM 13.3%	BS 40.0%	CM --	CS 26.7%	DM 6.7%	DS 20%	EM 13.3%	ES 13.3%

* AM, BM, CM, DM, EM - Married
AS, BS, CS, DS, ES - Single

SUMMARY

EFFECT OF THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM UPON THE PARTICIPANTS ABILITY TO BE EMPLOYED

1. While under the Work Release Program, 83.3% of the inmates reported holding same job prior to confinement.
2. The age group 18-22 indicated the greatest difficulty in maintaining their employment with the same employer. This is accounted for due to the brief time duration prior to confinement. ✓
3. Approximately 66% of the inmates reported that under the Work Release Program it was necessary for them to continue the same employment. (why?)
4. Of significance was the lack of difficulty inmates experienced with employers and/or fellow workers due to their assignment to the Work Release Program.
5. Approximately 20% reported a need to change employment while under the Work Release Program.
6. Turnover rate was significantly higher for single inmates when compared to married inmates. This is due to the general level of stability evidenced by the married inmate group.
7. Groups A & B reported a higher job turnover rate than the other three groupings, thereby indicating ages 18-26 tend to produce a higher level of job turnover than the age group 27-42 +.

**ATTITUDE VALUES OF PARTICIPANTS TOWARDS
THREE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM FACTORS**

RELATED FACTOR	GROUP SCALE VALUES WITH FIVE BEING MOST FAVORABLE									
How do you feel about your living conditions during confinement?	GROUP A Age 18-22 2.5%		GROUP B Age 23-26 2.6%		GROUP C Age 27-33 2.8%		GROUP D Age 34-41 3.7%		GROUP E Age 42 + 4.1%	
	AM 2.3%	AS 2.8%	BM 2.0%	BS 3.3%	CM 2.8%	CS 2.9%	DM 3.4%	DS 3.9%	EM 3.9%	ES 4.3%

RELATED FACTOR	GROUP SCALE VALUES WITH FIVE BEING MOST FAVORABLE									
What is your reaction to repaying the County for your care while under the W.R.P?	GROUP A Age 18-22 3.6%		GROUP B Age 23-26 3.7%		GROUP C Age 27-33 4.4%		GROUP D Age 34-41 4.5%		GROUP E Age 42 + 4.7%	
	AM 3.8%	AS 3.4%	BM 4.1%	BS 3.3%	CM 4.5%	CS 4.3%	DM 4.7%	DS 4.2%	EM 4.7%	ES 4.8%

RELATED FACTOR	GROUP SCALE VALUES WITH FIVE BEING MOST FAVORABLE									
Was the home leave an important part of the program?	GROUP A Age 18-22 4.0%		GROUP B Age 23-26 4.0%		GROUP C Age 27-33 4.1%		GROUP D Age 34-41 4.1%		GROUP E Age 42 + 4.1%	
	AM 4.6%	AS 3.5%	BM 4.7%	BS 3.3%	CM 4.3%	CS 3.9%	DM 4.0%	DS 4.2%	EM 4.5%	ES 3.7%

* AM, BM, CM, DM, EM - Married
AS, BS, CS, DS, ES - Single

SUMMARY

ATTITUDES OF THE PARTICIPANTS TOWARDS THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

1. Adequacy of living conditions during confinement received a higher level of acceptance by single inmates than married inmates with the oldest aged single groups, 42+, reporting greatest level of acceptance.
2. Favorable attitudes were expressed by all groups, A - E, toward the Work Release Program project staff. This would support the general views expressed by the total inmate population.
3. Payment made by inmates to the county for care while under confinement was reported as acceptable and considered equitable. There was a general understanding and acceptance to this form of compensating a governmental unit for service provided while obtaining the opportunity of being gainfully employed.
4. Home life was reported significantly important to married inmates while single inmates provided no significant response.
5. The greatest concern expressed towards the Work Release Program was the quality of food and general sanitation experienced in the inmates living area.

**PERSONAL FEELINGS OF PARTICIPANTS TOWARDS
THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM**

RELATED FACTOR GROUP SCALE VALUES WITH FIVE BEING MOST FAVORABLE

How did you feel about being assigned to the W. R. P?	GROUP A Ages 18-22 3.0%		GROUP B Ages 23-26 4.2		GROUP C Age 27-33 4.5%		GROUP D Age 34-41 4.2%		GROUP E Age 42 + 4.5%	
	AM 3.6%	AS 2.4%	BM 4.1%	BS 4.3%	CM 4.5%	CS 4.4%	DM 4.3%	DS 4.1%	EM 4.6%	ES 4.4%

RELATED FACTOR GROUP SCALE VALUES WITH FIVE BEING MOST FAVORABLE

How do you feel about the program since your release?	GROUP A Ages 18-22 4.1%		GROUP B Ages 23-26 4.3%		GROUP C Age 27-33 4.2%		GROUP D Age 34-41 4.0%		GROUP E Age 42 + 4.4%	
	AM 4.2%	AS 3.9%	BM 4.7%	BS 3.8%	CM 4.4%	CS 4.0%	DM 4.1%	DS 3.9%	EM 4.6%	ES 4.2%

RELATED FACTOR GROUP SCALE VALUES WITH FIVE BEING MOST FAVORABLE

What was the opinion of your family or friends of the W. R. P?	GROUP A Age 18-22 3.0%		GROUP B Age 23-26 3.3%		GROUP C Age 27-33 3.3%		GROUP D Age 34-41 3.9%		GROUP E Age 42 + 3.7%	
	AM 3.2%	AS 2.8%	BM 3.5%	BS 3.1%	CM 3.3%	CS 3.3%	DM 4.0%	DS 3.7%	EM 3.6%	ES 3.8%

* AM, BM, CM, DM, EM - Married
AS, BS, CS, DS, ES - Single

SUMMARY

PERSONAL FEELINGS OF THE PARTICIPANTS TOWARDS THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

1. All inmate groups, A - E, reported personal gratification for the opportunity to be assigned to the Work Release Program.
2. Single inmates, Group A, produced the greatest negative feeling toward assignment to Work Release Program while married inmates, Group A, were significantly positive toward the program.
3. Family opinions of the Work Release Program were found to be significantly lower than the inmate groups.
4. The greatest advantage reported was the opportunity to maintain employment and meet financial obligations.
5. All inmate groups, A - E, reported that the Work Release Program offered definite advantages in maintaining personal status with family, employer and friends.

Data acquired through interviewing released inmates was classified in reference to an information category, economic, employment, program and personal. Where it was found that data produced an inter-relationship between categories a validation to the related factors was accomplished to insure objectivity in the data analysis. Massing of interview data on the total group, N=150, was completed prior to framing for relevance to the information categories. It should be noted that essential to this activity was the need to maintain data in a form as reported by the released inmate and not to introduce any external variance which could negate the validity of the data. This was accomplished through rigid procedures being applied in data collection and reporting.

The task of data analysis and interpretation was produced for the total group of interviewed inmates, then resubmitted against the variables age and marital status. This two step analysis required additional effort to be expended, however, produced a more comprehensive report of this research activity and evaluation of the Work Release Program.

In reporting the findings of the follow-up study, tables have been prepared for each of the respective information categories and the results of the data analysis for the related factors. To assist in the interpretation of the following tables a summary statement is provided in support of the data received from released inmates included in the follow-up research activity.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The follow-up study produced a dimension of evaluating the Work Release Program through a source, the released inmate group that possessed information and insight considered to be essential to this research activity. Information categories and related factors were established as valid in assessing data provided by the released inmate group.

As reported in the summary, the general level of evaluation of the Work Release Program was determined to be highly satisfactory. In review, positive levels of significance were evidenced among all age groups, A - E, for economic, employment and program. The category identified as personal produced significant relationship for groups A - E with no noted differences being considered valid for either age or marital status.

In conclusion, the follow-up study proved without question the capability to accomplish a direct assessment of the Work Release Program through the released inmate population and thereby providing an important contribution in determining the effectiveness of the program and its objectives.

The following recommendations are offered:

- ✓ 1. That follow-up data from released inmates be obtained immediately upon release in order to insure accuracy and consistency in data reported by this group.
- ✓ 2. Based upon the initial efforts, a basic information document should be developed for follow-up study activities utilizing computer technology.

3. A feasibility study should be made into the effects of the Work Release Program in relationship to the spouse and dependents of the released inmate.
4. Future plans should consider a longitudinal effort being made toward follow-up activities to determine other areas that would assist in the evaluation of the program and its activities.
5. This initial effort has produced the need to develop an interview instrument that can be more comprehensive and selective in data considered essential for evaluation.

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The preparation of this report has given us the opportunity to review and assess the activity of this program. A number of questions have been uncovered that I believe warrant consideration by us and by anyone interested in establishing a Work Release Program of this type. Our research indicates, for instance, that younger offenders express more dissatisfaction with the program than do the older participants. Since one of our hypotheses has been that a program of this type should work most effectively with this age group, certainly we should study this phenomenon. Is it simply because today's youth feel more free to express their negative feelings than do our older clients? Is it because they have a greater tendency to compare a sentence on Work Release with probation or no confinement, rather than with a sentence of the same duration in jail? Is it because we, in fact, set our expectations for performance on this program at a level that does not fit with their expectations of the program's service to them? These and other questions should be raised and examined.

It is also notable that although the race distribution among Work Release participants is comparable with our local population percentages, it is not comparable with our jail population percentages. Our regular jail population has had a somewhat higher ratio of Negroes to Caucasians than has our Work Release population over the past two years. An examination of those cases that were referred to Work Release, but denied participation at intake does not

indicate that we have rejected a disproportionate number of any racial group. My assumption is that because unemployment is higher among the Negro population in this city, a larger number of them were not eligible for Work Release simply because they had no jobs. If this is true, then we seriously need to examine ways in which we can identify this group and help them find employment so that they then can participate in Work Release. If we neglect this duty we will only help to compound the unemployed, and perhaps untrained, minority group offenders' problems.

We have found that the greatest majority of our Work Release population work day shifts, Monday through Friday; this verifies our decision to hire part-time social workers who could see these clients during evening and weekend hours. Since the percentage of day workers is so high, perhaps we should even consider strengthening this part of our program. The high percentage of workers paid by an hourly wage precludes, quite practically, our asking these men to keep work time appointments with their therapists.

A relatively small amount of staff time was expended for maintaining contact with Work Release participants' employers, and yet we have found that in almost no case has a man lost his job because he was involved in the program. Additionally, participants report that they experienced little or no difficulty with their employers or fellow workers due to their assignment to the program.

I think that this is indicative of the general community acceptance of the program, and should help to allay some concern that other communities might

having about developing a program of this type.

Approximately eighty percent of our follow-up sample reported that, had Work Release not been available to them, they would have lost their jobs. It is important to consider some of the further ramifications of this point. It is not sufficient to simply assume that a man sentenced to ninety days in jail and who loses his job, will be unemployed for three months. Rather, we should consider a myriad of compounding problems. More than likely, a significant amount of time will pass between his release date and his first new job and paycheck. If he is the head of a family there is a strong likelihood that his family will need to seek financial relief through tax-supported public assistance agencies. It is most likely that his original employer will lose a trained, productive worker, and will spend time and money replacing and training a new employee. Further, it is seldom true that a man who has experienced three months of unemployment because of a jail sentence will then find a new job at the same pay level of his former one.

It is interesting to note that participants' families opinion of the Work Release Program were found to be significantly lower than the opinion of the participants themselves. Again there are a number of possible reasons for this, but I think it points out the need for increased contact with families by the participant and his therapist. Family therapy is an area in which this staff has had great interest, but limited opportunities to practice. The physical limitations of our facility within a jail make it extremely difficult to interview

families here, particularly children. Staff limitations preclude many home visits or outside agency contacts.

Plans for moving this Work Release Program partially or totally from within the confines of the jail have now been made. If adequate and appropriate interview space become available, increased family contact will be instituted.

The response that we have received from participants to the treatment philosophy and clinical approach that we have taken in structuring this program has been extremely gratifying. We have been able to clearly see the use that the participants have made of the available treatment resources, and the growth that many of them have achieved through its use. We are convinced that in a large measure the success that we have had with this program is due to the use of mental health professionals and behavioral science techniques in the screening, selection and continued treatment and supervision of this client group.

By systematically examining records of released Work Release participants and comparing these records with our intake prognoses, we have been able to develop a screening format for Work Release that has worked with a high degree of validity.

If the intent of the screening or intake process is simply to identify those applicants who have the capacity to perform with minimal supervision on a Work Release Program, and if the intake worker chooses to define "success" on Work Release as the activity of completing a jail sentence on a Work Release

Program without walking away or violating the program rules, then the following criteria prove highly significant.

1. Twenty-six years of age or older.
2. Married once and continuously for over two years.
3. No history of alcoholism or drug abuse.
4. No history or a significant history of juvenile delinquency.
5. No more than three arrests as an adult, and no more than two of those arrests for the same offense.
6. Resident at the same address for more than one year, preferably a home that is owned or being purchased by the applicant.
7. Continuous employment at present job for one year or more.
8. Honorable discharge or discharge under honorable conditions from military service.

Other criteria, such as high school graduation and stable parental environment, also show significant relationships to success on Work Release.

It is very apparent that the above criteria would also make up a good screening tool for probation, personal recognizance bonds or even for an employment interview. It is also apparent to people working in corrections at least, that the possibility of a person meeting all of these criteria being in jail at all, is slight.

It is my belief that developing these criteria into a selection schedule would be of little value, although its validity as a selection tool could be easily established.

We have found that the recognition of these traits has been useful to us in our intake process, in that their presence or absence in the applicant helps us develop a program of treatment and supervision at a level appropriate to the individual's needs, and to predict with a greater degree of accuracy, how well he will function on the program. Strict application of these criteria would probably provide us with a very small group of participants with reasonably little need for the program.

In attempting to operationalize this program and then study the operation, it sometimes seems to me that our most significant findings may have been the identification of more questions to ask. At the beginning of the project we devised a data collection schedule in which we included everything that we thought might be of significance. As the project progressed we found that some of the data that we were collecting seemed of no importance at all, some we found to be uncollectable, and that which we found to be significant also pointed to areas of information that we should have explored, but hadn't. I think that the implications for further research and study are clear, and we intend to follow some of these leads in the future.

Finally this project has fully demonstrated that a rehabilitative Work Release Program can be established and operated very economically. Since the Work Release participants would normally be jail inmates if the program were available, the only additional costs incurred are the salaries of the staff. The money that is collected from the participants easily repays the county for

this expense. The additional income benefits to the families, welfare departments, and community make the program fiscally beneficial to all concerned.

FINANCIAL REPORT



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANCE**

**GRANTEE'S
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES**

From: (Name and address of grantee)
King County Work Release Program Project
King County Court House
Seattle, Washington

Grant No. 027	Date of Report 10-17-68	Report No. 10 - Final
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Type of Report:
 Regular Quarterly
 Special Request
 Final Report (detailed schedules must be attached)

Report is submitted for the Period October 1, 1968 through October 31, 1968

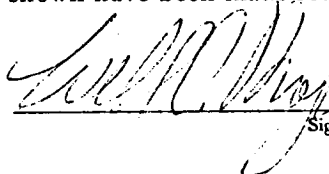
I. Data on Expenditures from Grant Funds.

1. Amount of Grant Award.	\$107,570.00	4. Amount Expended During Report Period.	\$ 1,895.49
2. Total Advances Received to End of Report Period.	107,570.00	5. Total Amount Expended to Date.	107,496.87
3. Amount Expended to Beginning of Report Period.	105,601.38	6. Unexpended Cash Balance at End of Report Period.	73.13

II. Summary Report and Budget Comparison.

Expenditure Items Grant Funds		Approved Budget	Expenditures During Period	Expenditures To Date
Personnel		\$ 91,042.00	\$ 1,146.30	\$ 90,977.53
Travel		1,356.00	152.64	1,460.01
Supplies, Communications, and Reproduction		1,650.00	408.55	1,538.72
Other:	Equipment computer	6,422.00	188.00	6,421.51
	Miscellaneous payroll taxes	7,100.00	-0-	7,099.10
	Indirect			
Totals—Grant Fund Expenditures		\$107,570.00	\$ 1,895.49	\$107,496.87
Totals—Grantee Contribution Expenditures		\$ 70,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 70,200.00

The above data is correct, based on the grantee's official accounting records consistently applied, and expenditures shown have been made for the purposes of and in accordance with applicable grant conditions.


Signature

Financial Officer
Title

I SCHEDULE A
EXPENDITURES FOR PERSONNEL
(A) SALARIES AND WAGES

Name	Title	No. Months Employed	Avg. Time Devoted to Project	Total Gross Wages
C. James Coughlin	Director	28	100%	\$ 4,800.00
James H. Shaw	Chief Psychologist	24	100%	14,400.00
Gordon Hartley	Psychologist	23 1/2	50%	9,400.00
David E. Mehus	Chief Social Worker	24	100%	17,599.92
Stephen Wilen	Stenographer	23	100%	9,800.00
Total Salary and Wages				\$ 55,999.92

I SCHEDULE A
EXPENDITURES FOR PERSONNEL
(B) CONSULTANT FEES

Name	Title	Major Employer	No. of Hours Employed	% of Time Devoted to Project	Total Gross Wages
Ron Hanna	Social Worker	Family Counseling Service	14	.333	\$ 3,111.08
William Beagley	Social Worker	State of Washington - Institutions Dept.	23	.333	5,111.06
Brian Scheffer	Social Worker	Family Counseling Service	18.5	.333	4,111.07
Paul Burton	Social Worker	Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic	8	.333	1,777.76
Thomas Watling	Social Worker	Seattle Municipal Court Probation Dept.	4	.333	888.88
Lenora Mundt	Social Worker	University of Washington, School of Graduate Social Work	2	50%	670.00
P. B. Lambert	Social Worker	University of Washington, School of Graduate Social Work	1	20%	143.00
Patricia Weeks	Social Worker	Ryther Child Center	4	20%	460.00
Richard Pinson	Case Aide	University of Washington - Student	11	10 hours/week	1,335.00
Robert Lee	Case Aide	University of Washington - Student	11	10 hours/week	1,335.00
Dr. Laurence Jacobs	Psychiatrist	University of Washington, Adult Psychiatric Dept.	23	1 hour/week	2,250.00
Frank Miller	Social Worker Consultant	Seattle-King County Health Dept. Alcoholic Treatment Center	24	1 hour/week	1,545.00
Dr. William Shertzer	Research Director	Shoreline School District	28	12%	6,899.92
William P. Moyer	Financial Officer	Shoreline School District	28	10%	4,639.84
R. D. Marken	Research Associate	Shoreline School District	4	150 hours	500.00
Claire Carter	Secretarial	Shoreline School District	4	80 hours	200.00
Total Consultant Fees					\$ 34,977.61
Total Salaries and Wages					\$ 55,999.92
Total Consultant Fees					\$ 34,977.61
Total Personnel Expenditures					\$ 90,977.53

I SCHEDULE A
EXPENDITURES FOR PERSONNEL
(C) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

<u>Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>
F.I.C.A.	\$ 2,169.20
State Employees Retirement	2,984.10
Industrial Insurance	386.80
Medical Insurance	1,559.00
	<hr/>
Total Employee Benefits	\$ 7,099.10

I I SCHEDULE B
EXPENDITURES FOR TRAVEL

Name of Traveler and Purpose of Trip	Date	Point of Origin and Place Visited	Transportation Charges	Subsistence and other travel expense	Total Cost of Trip
1.) TRAVEL:					
C. James Coughlin	2-19-68 to 2-29-68	Seattle to 1. Federal Bureau of Prisons Pre-release Guidance Center <u>Houston, Texas</u>	\$ 281.50	\$ 187.61	\$ 469.11
see letter of January 25, 1968 from Arnold J. Hopkins					
		2. Municipal Court Probation Dept. <u>Denver, Colorado</u> (visited enroute)			

2.) LOCAL MILEAGE:

C. J. Coughlin	\$ 535.00
David Mehus	176.40
James Shaw	228.20
William Beazley	16.70
Ron Hanna	6.60
Ralph Marken	28.00
	<u>\$ 990.90</u>

3.) RECAP OF TOTAL TRAVEL AND MILEAGE:

Travel	\$ 469.11
Mileage	990.90
Total Travel	<u>\$1,460.01</u>

I I I SCHEDULE C
EXPENDITURES FOR CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES,
AND REPRODUCTION

a. Supplies

Invoice Date	Supplies	Invoice Number	Amount
12/19/66	Moore Business Forms	748-675-61	\$ 543.92
2/17/67	Psychological Corp.	95579	63.38
5/31/67	Moore Business Forms	748-950-79	387.93
8/30/67	Clark Stationery (reimbursement W. Shertzer)		23.49
6/30/68	Clark Stationery		<u>94.89</u>
	Total Supplies		\$1,113.61

b. Reproduction

Phil Laing Printing (final report 200 copies)	\$ 425.11
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Total Supplies	\$1,113.61
Total Reproduction	<u>425.11</u>
Total	<u><u>\$1,538.72</u></u>

I V SCHEDULE D
OTHER EXPENDITURES

Other: Computer programming, operation, key punching
 and reporting service for Research Data System

Paid to Management Systems Associates	\$ 6,421.51
Personnel (programers, key punching and operators)	\$3,573.00
Supplies	351.36
Equipment (computer rental, operating costs)	<u>2,497.15</u>
Total	<u><u>\$6,421.51</u></u>

V GRANTEE CONTRIBUTION EXPENDITURES

	Cash Outlay	Inkind (show calculation)	Total Contribution
1. Director's Salary \$800/month x 28 months	\$ 22,400.00		
2. Chief Psychologist salary \$400/month x 24 months	4,800.00		
3. Telephone - 4 stations x 13.80 x 24 months	1,324.80		
4. Postage - \$240 per year	480.00		
5. Stationery and office supplies	1,200.00		
6. Stenographer (paid by county) \$4,800 per year	9,600.00		
7. Travel (county payment)	109.70		
8. Employee benefits (county payment)	121.00		
9. Mattresses - full size different from jail "pads" 25 mattresses x \$25.08 each	627.00		
10. Laundry - dry cleaning of inmate clothing and special jail clothing 627 prisoners x \$6.40 per prisoner		\$4,012.00	
11. Space costs - 4000 sq. ft. dormitory space, light, heat, maintenance, etc. \$3.00 per sq. ft. per year x \$4,000. per year x 2 years		24,000.00	
12. Food costs 627 prisoners x \$2.433		1,525.50	
	\$ 40,662.50	\$ 29,537.50	\$ 70,200.00

APPENDIX

DIRECTORY OF APPENDICES

- Appendix I Forms to be filled out by applicant at time of intake process.
- Appendix II Instructions for use of Property Boxes and time clock.
- Appendix III Authorization form for Administrative Leave.
- Appendix IV Participant's Request for Expenditure of Funds form.
- Appendix V Data collection form.
- Appendix VI Special commitment form recommending and authorizing Work Release participation.
- Appendix VII Staff Time Utilization form.
- Appendix VIII Confidential Information release form.
- Appendix IX Standard Form notifying judge of participant's acceptance on Work Release Program.
- Appendix X Participant Progress Report work sheet.
- Appendix XI Request for Pass form.

APPENDIX I

APPLICATION FOR WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
JAIL DIVISION

WORK RELEASE UNIT

NAME _____ CHARGE _____
Last First Middle

DATE OF SENTENCE _____ JUDGE _____ COURT _____

CAUSE NO. _____ TIME STARTS _____ TENT. RELEASE DATE _____

SPECIAL SENTENCE PROVISIONS _____

ATTORNEY _____ PHONE _____ ADDRESS _____

WHERE WILL YOU BE WORKING? _____ HOW LONG EMPLOYED THERE? _____

ADDRESS _____ Name of Company _____ PHONE NO. _____ UNION MEMBER? _____

WHAT KIND OF WORK WILL YOU BE DOING? _____

FOREMAN'S NAME _____ TELEPHONE NO. _____

WORK HOURS _____ DAYS: From _____ to _____ PAY RATE _____

WHEN ARE YOU PAID? _____ HOW? (Cash, check, etc.) _____

BIRTHDATE _____ BIRTHPLACE _____ AGE NOW _____

STATE OF RESIDENCE _____ HOW LONG IN WASHINGTON? _____

HOME ADDRESS _____ HOME PHONE NO. _____

FAMILY

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	OCCUPATION	AGE
Father				
Mother				
S/Father				
S/Mother				
Brothers 1.				
& 2.				
Sisters 3.				
4.				
5.				

HAVE YOU EVER FELT NEED FOR TREATMENT FOR A MENTAL CONDITION? _____

HAVE YOU EVER RECEIVED TREATMENT FOR A NERVOUS CONDITION? _____ WHERE _____

COMMITMENT TO ANY MENTAL OR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION? EXPLAIN WHERE AND WHEN _____

MARITAL STATUS (check one)

SINGLE _____ MARRIED AND LIVING WITH WIFE _____ SEPERATED _____ DIVORCED _____

PRESENT MARRIAGE

WIFE'S NAME	ADDRESS	MARRIAGE DATE	LICENSE OBTAINED WHERE	MARRIED WHERE	DIVORCED WHERE	WHEN
-------------	---------	---------------	------------------------	---------------	----------------	------

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PRIOR MARRIAGES

WIFE'S PHONE NUMBER _____ AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE _____

CHILDREN (indicate by which marriage)

NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	GUARDIAN	WHO SUPPORTS?
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

EDUCATION

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED _____ WHERE? _____ WHEN? _____

OCCUPATION (last 3 jobs)

EMPLOYER	ADDRESS	WORK TYPE	FROM	TO	REASON LEFT

ALL ARRESTS

(Include moving traffic violations. If more space is needed use reverse side of sheet.)

ARREST DATE	WHERE	CHARGE	DISPOSITION

SERVICE RECORD

BRANCH _____ SERIAL NO. _____ TYPE OF DISCHARGE _____

ENLISTMENT DATE _____ WHERE? _____

DISCHARGE DATE _____ WHERE? _____

HIGHEST RANK HELD _____ DISCHARGE RANK _____

PAROLE OR PROBATION? _____ PROBATION OFFICER _____

HOW DID YOU HEAR OF THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM? _____

HOW CAN THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM HELP YOU? _____

WHAT CAUSES YOUR TROUBLE, SUCH AS THE CURRENT SITUATION? _____

USE THE SPACE BELOW TO DESCRIBE HOW YOU GOT INTO YOUR CURRENT TROUBLE AND HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT IT ALL NOW. BE SPECIFIC AND DETAILED.

HAVE YOU EVER USED NARCOTICS? YES NO ADDICTED? YES NO

HAVE YOU EVER USED MARIJUANA? YES NO

DO YOU HAVE, OR HAVE YOU EVER HAD, A DRINKING PROBLEM? YES NO

HAD YOU BEEN DRINKING BEFORE THE OFFENSE? _____

I CERTIFY THE INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING PAGES IS CORRECT.

(Date)

(Signed)

APPENDIX I

KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
JAIL DIVISION
WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

I, _____, as a participant on the King County Work Release Program, hereby agree to be governed by the following rules and regulations. I further agree that failure to obey these rules will result in my being removed from the Program and may result in further disciplinary action.

1. I hereby assign unto the Sheriff and Work Release director of King County, Washington all money to become due me during my participation on the Work Release Program. No deductions are to be made from my check; except for Social Security, Federal Withholding Tax, Bonds, or other legitimate deductions already being taken out prior to my sentencing, unless approved in writing by the director or my social worker. I also hereby authorize the director to disburse this money in the following manner:

- a. deduct payment for board, room and administrative costs while I am on the Work Release Program at three dollars (\$3.00) per day;
- b. disburse to me a weekly allowance of \$10.00 for my personal needs while on the Program;
- c. disburse to my family, if any, an amount they may need for their support and maintenance;
- d. pay organizational or union dues necessary for my employment;
- e. disburse to any person, company or organization money for payment of outstanding obligations;
- f. disburse to the court money to satisfy existing fines.

2. I will not go to taverns, restaurants or other places where alcoholic beverages are sold, nor will I drink, take or accept any alcoholic beverages.

3. I will go to and return directly from my place of employment. If for any reason I am delayed and cannot return to the jail, I will notify the Work Release Program or the Jail Booking Desk AT ONCE and await instructions. Further, if I am late I will bring in a signed note from my supervisor stating the time at which I left my place of employment.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS: High standards of personal cleanliness are insisted upon. Every man on the Program will shower and change into clean socks and underwear daily. These items will be washed and dried daily as needed.

USE OF LOBBY: Persons in the unit may use the furnishings in this area for reading or writing during their leisure hours. However, NONE OF THE FURNISHINGS IS TO BE MOVED AROUND OR OUT OF THE AREA AT ANY TIME. Everyone is asked to take good care of these furnishings.

HANDLING OF CASH IN BOOKING OFFICE: No more than ten dollars (\$10.00) cash can be taken out. Amounts in excess of this will be placed in envelopes, marked and placed in the Work Release cash box in the Booking Office.

PROGRAM LEAVE: After persons have been on the Program for three weeks they MAY be given the privilege of up to a 10-hour leave from the jail. This is NOT a right, and will be given only where cooperation and attitude have been excellent. Subsequently, one 10-hour leave MAY be given for each succeeding two weeks. No drinking while on these leaves.

Following are some rules under which we operate. If everyone does his part in a mature manner we can operate smoothly and all will get the maximum of the Program's benefits. Our rules are essential to our Program. EVERYONE is expected to abide by them.

DAILY CLEANUP

Daily, before 7:00 AM inspection:

1. All beds will be made except those of the men who have worked a late shift and are allowed eight hours sleep after their return from work.
2. Your assigned maintenance duty will be completed by inspection time.

USE OF BEDS DURING DAY AND ON WEEKENDS: Persons working day shift or not working outside will be out of bed and have bed made neatly by 6:00 A.M. They are not to lie under the covers of their bed before 6:00 PM. Persons working other than day shifts will be up and have beds made ten (10) hours after their return from work. They remain out of bed until their next shift. On weekends or holidays all persons will have beds made by 6:00 AM. Thereafter, beds may be used for reading or napping PROVIDED the bed is remade neatly when they get up. Clothing should not be left on the bed at any time.

INSPECTION: Our unit is inspected Wednesday mornings with the rest of the jail. Particular pains should be taken on all details on these mornings. It is expected that you will cooperate courteously with members of the inspection team.

COOPERATION WITH REGULAR JAIL STAFF: Remember that you are still in jail and that you are expected to cooperate courteously with all jail officers. Failure to do so or a poor attitude toward jail officers may be cause for summary removal from the Program.

RULES OF CONDUCT

The following are special additional rules to the regular posted jail rules:

1. You are required to punch out on the time clock at the Booking Office whenever you leave the jail and punch in when you return.
2. You may not take anything out or bring anything into the jail for any other person without the written permission of the Program director or your social worker.
3. All packages not on the approved list of items, messages, letters, etc. must be left at the Booking Desk before leaving or entering the jail.
4. You will not be allowed to enter places where alcoholic beverages are sold, nor to drink any intoxicants at any time while you are under sentence to this Program.
5. If you become unemployed, you must report this fact immediately to the director or your social worker.
6. All requests, other than those dictated by the manual or other written directive, will be referred to the Program director or your social worker.
7. You will be released from the County Jail in plenty of time to get to work. You are to go directly to work and not loiter on your way to or from work. After work you will return directly to the County Jail.
8. You will not go home AT ANY TIME without the written permission of the Program director or your social worker.
9. You are not to buy, take, or use another person's belongings. You may have your own razor and toiletry articles. You may not have a razor with a continuous band blade.
10. You will not incur any debts or financial obligations while a participant on this Program without the written permission of the Program director or your social worker.
11. You are not to communicate with inmates who are not on the Work Release Program.
12. You are to bring your entire paycheck back to the jail uncashed.

I have read and understand the above rules and agree to pay to the King County Treasurer through the Program director the sum of three dollars (\$3.00) per day for every day I am sentenced to this Program. I understand this fee goes toward the board and other administrative expenses which allow me to continue my work or study. I also understand this fee is due at the time I receive my paycheck. I further agree to allow the Program director to safeguard and/or administer my personal funds as necessary by law.

Witness

Signature

Date

KCSD-F-542

APPENDIX I

KING COUNTY JAIL
WORK RELEASE PROGRAM
JACK D. PORTER, SHERIFF

I hereby direct _____ to
(name of employer)

deliver any and all of my salary warrants to the King County Work Release Program which is to apply the proceeds to my account and legal debts, in said Work Release Program. I authorize the director of the King County Work Release Program to endorse in my behalf, and deposit to my account, any salary warrants received as a result of this authority. The procedure shall be as follows:

1. that I bring in uncashed each and every payday my paycheck and surrender it, endorsed, to the County Jail Booking Office;
2. that my administrative board and room charges be deducted automatically up to and including the day that the paycheck is received by the Work Release Bookkeeper;
3. that the balance of my paycheck be disbursed to pay existing debts, fines, family support, etc. only with my written permission;
4. that all checks requested by me in an amount exceeding ten dollars (\$10.00) must first be approved by the director or my caseworker;
5. that I assume full responsibility for the disbursement of any and all checks drawn on my account while on the Work Release Program.

(signature)

(witness)

(date)

APPENDIX I

INMATE TRANSPORTATION DATA

- I. I agree to do no driving during the time I am sentenced to the King County Work Release Program.

(Date)

(Signature)

- II. It is necessary that I drive in order to maintain my present employment. I understand that any driving will be for employment purposes only and agree to maintain at least the minimum legal amount of liability insurance.

1. Make and model of vehicle:
2. Color:
3. Amount of liability insurance carried:
4. Name and address of agent:
5. Driver's license number:

(Date)

(Signature)

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE WILL CONSTITUTE GROUNDS
FOR REMOVAL FROM THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM.

Witnessed and approved by: _____
(Signature)

APPENDIX I

INTAKE FORM

NAME _____

	DATE	BY
1. Commitment received and file prepared		
2. Intake questionnaire completed		
3. Record check, KCSD		
4. Record check, Seattle Police Department		
5. Job verification--by who:		
6. Rules interpreted and signed		
7. Driving form completed		
8. Salary agreement		
9. Confidential information		
10. Interview and testing		
11. Accepted on Program		
12. Letter to Booking Office and Work Release ID card		
13. Letter to Judge		
14. 3 x 5 file card and job card		
15. Bedding, clothing and dishes assigned		
16. W. R. A. T.		
17. M. M. P. I.		
18. O. T. I. S.		
19. Attitude questionnaire		

APPENDIX II

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF

PROPERTY BOXES BY WORK RELEASE RESIDENTS

Each Work Release member will be assigned a property box upon being admitted to the Work Release Unit. These boxes are located just inside the main gain of the Booking Office. Each box is numbered and members will be given a key tagged with the corresponding number.

1. WHEN LEAVING THE JAIL, ON THE WAY TO WORK OR "PASS", USE YOUR KEY TO GAIN ENTRY TO PROPERTY BOX TO OBTAIN PROPERTY.
2. UPON RETURNING TO THE JAIL, USE YOUR KEY TO UNLOCK BOX AND DEPOSIT ALL PROPERTY NOT ALLOWED IN THE JAIL PROPER - ALL CASH (except pay-checks which are still to be endorsed and given to the booking officer) ANY KEYS OTHER THAN PROPERTY BOX KEY (for which you will be responsible), POCKET-KNIVES, TOOLS, AND JEWELRY NOT APPROVED.
3. TEN DOLLARS WILL BE RETAINED IN YOUR TRUST FUND ACCOUNT TO COVER LOSS OF KEYS, DAMAGE TO THE PROPERTY BOXES, OR OBTAINING THE SERVICES OF A LOCK-SMITH.
4. THERE IS A TIME CARD PROVIDED FOR EACH MEMBER WITH NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO PROPERTY BOX. THIS CARD WILL INDICATE TO THE STAFF YOUR RELEASE AND RETURN HOURS. PLEASE USE THE TIME CARD AS DIRECTED TO ELIMINATE CONFUSION FOR YOURSELF AND STAFF. WHEN YOU ARE LEAVING THE JAIL, TAKE THE CARD FROM THE "IN" RACK, INSERT IN SLOT INDICATED BY RED ARROW ON THE TIME CLOCK, THEN PLACE THE CARD IN THE "OUT" RACK. UPON RETURNING TO THE JAIL, REVERSE THE PROCEDURE.
5. PLEASE TURN YOUR KEY INTO THE BOOKING OFFICE UPON PERMANENT RELEASE FROM JAIL!

These boxes have been installed to give you some privacy and to eliminate seeking assistance from the booking officers handling property. If you will cooperate, the checking in and out of the jail will be handled smoothly.

APPENDIX III

KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
JAIL DIVISION
AUTHORIZATION FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE

DATE _____

TO: BOOKING OFFICE
FROM: DIRECTOR OF WORK RELEASE

RE: _____

Please release the above-named man from the King County Jail at _____,
(time)
_____, for the purpose of _____,
(date)

He has been advised that he is still technically a prisoner while absent from the jail on this release and is expected to conduct himself accordingly.

He may be contacted during his leave from jail at _____,
(address)

_____; any change in this arrangement will be telephone to the Booking Office,
(phone)
Ma 2-5124 or the Work Release Program, Ma 2-6688 x 59.

He understands that he is to return to the King County Jail no later than

_____ on _____,
(time) (date)

Director, King County Work Release
Program

APPENDIX I V

NAME _____ DATE _____ WRP _____

I HEREBY REQUEST THAT A TOTAL OF \$ _____ BE WITHDRAWN FROM MY TRUST FUNDS IN THE FORM OF CHECKS FOR MY PERSONAL EXPENSES FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

NO. 1 PAYABLE TO _____

FOR THE PURPOSE OF _____

NO. 2 PAYABLE TO _____

FOR THE PURPOSE OF _____

NO. 3 PAYABLE TO _____

FOR THE PURPOSE OF _____

NO. 4 PAYABLE TO _____

FOR THE PURPOSE OF _____

NO. 5 PAYABLE TO _____

FOR THE PURPOSE OF _____

APPROVED 1 2 3 4 5 TRUST FUNDS _____

DISAPPROVED 1 2 3 4 5 W. R. C. PAID TO _____

ALL REQUESTS SHALL BE MADE AT LEAST TWO (2) DAYS PRIOR TO ACTUAL NEED.

I ASSUME COMPLETE AND FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF THESE FUNDS.

KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT — WORK RELEASE PROGRAM DATA SHEET
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON APPENDIX V

A-1

NAME _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

	:0:	:1:	:2:	:3:	:4:	:5:	:6:	:7:	:8:	:9:
	:0:	:1:	:2:	:3:	:4:	:5:	:6:	:7:	:8:	:9:
	:0:	:1:	:2:	:3:	:4:	:5:	:6:	:7:	:8:	:9:
	:0:	:1:	:2:	:3:	:4:	:5:	:6:	:7:	:8:	:9:

PERSONAL DATA

ORIGINAL INTERVIEW INFORMATION ONLY

BIRTH DATE: MONTH (1-12) YEAR (10-80)

BIRTHPLACE: CITY _____ STATE _____

CITIZENSHIP: U.S. NAT. U.S. CAN. REG. ALIEN N/REG. ALIEN

RACE: W N O AR AB

STATE OF WASH. RESIDENT: Y N

NUMBER OF YEARS RESIDENT: 1-8

MILITARY SERVICE: Y N

MILITARY DISCHARGE: HON GEN MED D/HON SEP

RELIGION: P RC J CS OTHER

DRIVERS LICENSE: Y N SUSP. REV.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: G-8 9-12 HS COLL 1-2 COLL 3-4
GRAD PROF TECH VOC BUS

MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS: FRAT SOC POE EBR PROF
REL COMM OTHER A IA

ACTIVE INTEREST AREAS: FISH HUNT AUTO SKI BOAT
CRAFT COLLECT HIKE READ NONE

MARITAL STATUS: M S D W SEP

NO. OF MARRIAGES: 0-4

NO. OF DIVORCES: 0-4

NO. OF CHILDREN: 1-5
SONS DAUGHTERS

NO. OF CHILDREN: A. LIVING AT HOME 1-5
 B. RECEIVING SUPPORT 1-5

FATHER/STEPFATHER: Y N LIVING EMPLOYMENT

MOTHER/STEMOTHER: Y N E NE R

NO. BROTHERS (STEP.): 1-5

NO. SISTERS (STEP.): 1-5

FIRST 16 YEARS LIVED WITH ONE OR BOTH PARENTS: Y N FATHER MOTHER BOTH

PHYSICAL MEDICAL DATA

HEIGHT: FEET (4-7) INCHES (1-8)

WEIGHT — POUNDS: 100 200 300 400 500

GENERAL PHYSICAL BUILD: SEF MED SKY FFW

HANDEDNESS: L R AD

AMPUTATIONS: ARM LEG HAND FOOT EAR

DEFORMITIES & DISFIGUREMENTS: Y N

TATOO MARKS: Y N

PHYSICAL DISEASES: HEART LUNG NER. UR. VEN
 SKIN G.F. BRAIN VISION ALC.
 DIAB. EPHE.
 STATUS: ACUTE CHR. CURE UNDER TREAT. NO. TREAT.

HOSPITAL CONFINEMENT: Y N YEAR

NARCOTIC USER: Y N O.P. DRUG N.D. DRUG UNDER TREAT. NO. TREAT.

MENTAL DISORDERS STATUS: Y N A IA UNDER TREAT. NO. TREAT. COMP TREAT.

HOSPITAL CONFINEMENT: Y N PUBLIC PRIVATE

REHABILITATIVE DATA: PSYCHOTHERAPY PHYSICAL THERAPY CHEMOTHERAPY MED-SURG DENTAL ALCOHOLIC THERAPY EDUCATIONAL VOCATIONAL

WIFE'S NAME* _____
FIRST MIDDLE

ADDRESS* _____
STREET CITY STATE

*COMPLETE IF NOT SAME AS ABOVE

WN. STATE WEL. INFO. Y N A IA

SPEC. INFO. FILE Y N

CREDIT INFORMATION: SATISFACTORY UNSATISFACTORY CONTR. AUTO PERS. HOME CHG. AC.

KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT — WORK RELEASE PROGRAM DATA SHEET
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

A-2

NAME _____
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

TEST DATA

OTIS MENT. MAT.			10	20	30	40	80
MINN. MULT. PERS. INV.	L	10	20	30	40	80	
	F	10	20	30	40	80	
	K	10	20	30	40	80	
P.D. + .4K		10	20	30	40	80	
P.A.		10	20	30	40	80	
MA. = .2K		10	20	30	40	80	
	S	10	20	30	40	80	
HS + .3K		10	20	30	40	80	
	D	10	20	30	40	80	
	HY	10	20	30	40	80	
	MF	10	20	30	40	80	
PT + 1K		10	20	30	40	80	

WIDE RANGE ACHIEV.		1	2	3	4	8
RORSCHOACH TEST		Y	N		1	G
W.R.P. S.C. TEST		1	2	3	4	8
OTHER TEST		Y	N		1	G

EMPLOYMENT DATA

OCCUPATIONAL CODE		1	2	3	4	8
		1	2	3	4	8
		1	2	3	4	8
		1	2	3	4	8
		1	2	3	4	8

WORK DAYS	W-F	SAT	SUN	OTHER?
NO. OF HOURS WORKED OR WORKING	10	20	30	40

WORK SHIFT	DAY	SWING	GRAVE YARD
TYPE SALARY	COMM	HRF	SEMI
SALARY PERIOD	WEEK	2 WKS.	MO. OTHER

SALARY/MONTH	100	200	300	400	800
	10	20	30	40	80

LENGTH OF PRESENT EMPLOYMENT	1	2	3	4	8
	1	2	3	4	8

NO. OF JOBS HELD DURING PAST 5 YEARS	10	1	2	3	4	8
--------------------------------------	----	---	---	---	---	---

WASH. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE INFORMATION	Y	N	A	A
--	---	---	---	---

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

CRIME DATA

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	1	2	3	4	8
PLACE OF CRIME	CITY COUNTY				

DATE OF ARREST	1	2	3	4	8
	10	20	30		

JUVENILE ARREST RECORD	Y	N			
DATE ASSIGNED WRP	1	2	3	4	8
	10	20	30		

SENTENCING COURT	FED	STATE	MUN	JUST	
SENTENCE - MAXIMUM	1	2	3	4	8
	10	20	30		

ARREST RECORD

ARRESTS - TOTAL	10	20	30	40	80
	1	2	3	4	8

CONFINEMENTS - TOTAL	10	20	30	40	80
	1	2	3	4	8

SUSPENSIONS - TOTAL	10	20	30	40	80
	1	2	3	4	8

FELONIES - TOTAL	10	20	30	40	80
	1	2	3	4	8

MISDEMEANORS - TOTAL	10	20	30	40	80
	1	2	3	4	8

DISCHARGES - TOTAL	10	20	30	40	80
	1	2	3	4	8

BAIL, NO. OF TIMES	10	20	30	40	80
	1	2	3	4	8

CONFINEMENT - TOTAL MAN DAYS	100	200	300	400	800
	10	20	30	40	80

AGE AT FIRST ARREST	1	2	3	4	8
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---

W.R.P.

PROGNOSIS	1	2	3	4	5
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APPENDIX V I

Plaintiff,
vs. Defendant.

Cause no.

COMMITMENT UPON SENTENCE

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
County of King) ss.

TO THE SHERIFF AND THE KEEPER OF THE JAIL OF SAID COUNTY, GREETING:

WHEREAS, at a hearing held before the above entitled Court, for the trial or preliminary hearing of for the offense hereinafter stated, the said defendant was convicted of having on the day of , 19 , in said county committed the crime of

and upon conviction the said Court did adjudge and determine that the said defendant be imprisoned in the County Jail of King County, Washington, for a period of days commencing on the day of , 19 .

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that said defendant be and he is hereby granted permission, if eligible, to participate in the Work Release Program instituted by the Sheriff of King County, Washington, as part of the King County Rehabilitation Project; the defendant to be permitted to leave the King County Jail during approved working hours to work and earn a living to meet in part the cost of his current financial obligations; that the defendant return to the said Jail each day after work, and that he be released only for work and for related rehabilitative purposes as approved by the Work Release Program Director;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the defendant continue to participate in this Program until the end of his sentence as given by this Court only if he abides by the rules and regulations of the Work Release Program, including orders of the Chief of the King County Jail Division, his subordinates and the Work Release Program Director or until further order of the Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that as a condition to the defendant's participation in the Work Release Program that he pay his board and personal expenses inside the King County Jail, including the costs of administration of said program as allocable to him and as determined by the Sheriff of King County, Washington at the time any earnings are received by said Sheriff and/or at the time of defendant's release.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that defendant pay a fine of _____ Dollars, and \$ _____ costs of suit _____, and in default of payment of said fines and costs, that he be imprisoned in the said Jail until such fine and costs are paid, at the rate of _____ dollars per day, not to exceed _____ days.

THEREFORE, You the said Sheriff, are commanded in the name of the people of the State of Washington, forthwith to convey and deliver the said _____ to the said Keeper; and You, the said Keeper, are hereby commanded to receive the said defendant into your custody in the said Jail, and him there safely keep until said Judgment is fully satisfied, as above set forth, or until he shall thence be discharged by due course of law.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

_____, Judge

APPENDIX V I I I

KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
JACK D. PORTER, SHERIFF

WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

Date:

Re:

The above-named client has been referred to us as a possible candidate for treatment on the King County Work Release Program. To assist us in our evaluation, we would appreciate any social, psychological, psychiatric, school, family and medical information you can provide. A signed consent form is attached below.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Director
King County Work Release Program

CONSENT FORM

I hereby give permission for the mutual exchange of any and all social, psychological, psychiatric, school, family and medical information between

_____ and the King County Work Release Program,

pertaining to _____, _____,
(name) (birthdate)

(signature)

(witness)

(address)

(date)

(phone)

APPENDIX I X

JAIL DIVISION
Work Release Program

Date:
Re:
Cause no.:

Thank you for your order of _____, placing this man on the Work Release Program in the King County Jail.

Mr. _____ will be placed in our unit on _____
_____. He will be working for _____
_____ and his daily working hours will be from _____
to _____. He will be earning at the rate of _____ per _____.

We understand that Mr. _____ has been sentenced to serve _____
_____. If you should decide to release him before his normal release date we ask that you let us know so we can conclude necessary arrangements with him before he leaves the jail.

If Mr. _____ adjusts either unusually well or poorly to the Program we will report this fact to you, as well as any interruption of his work situation or change in our arrangements.

Thank you again for your order on this man.

Sincerely yours,

JACK D. PORTER, SHERIFF

Director
Bureau of Rehabilitative Services

cc: File

KCSD-F-503

APPENDIX X

KING COUNTY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

Participant Progress Report
(Work Sheet)

DATE _____

COMMITTED NAME _____ CAUSE NO. _____
(last) (first) (initial)

DATES OF PRIOR PROGRESS REPORTS _____

I. LEGAL STATUS

Offense _____ Jurisdiction _____
(municipal, justice or superior court)

Date sentenced _____ Date accepted on WRP _____ Release date _____

II. EVALUATION

a. Background: (Race ____ Sex ____ Age ____ Marital status ____ No. Children ____)

Summary of delinquency and criminal record:

b. Progress: (Diagnostic statement ____, Treatment plan ____, Progress in Therapy ____)

Work reports:

Conduct in Unit:

Restitution, support, etc.: (Amount paid on fines, family support, bills, etc.)
(Give balance in account.)

c. Outside resources: (Meaningful family ties, employment status, etc.)

d. Tentative plans upon release:

e. Recommendations:

Evaluation of prognosis for future success:

Continued treatment recommendations:

cc: Sheriff
Undersheriff
Chief, Jail Division
File (2)

Social Worker, King County Work Release Program

Director, Work Release Program

APPENDIX X I

KING COUNTY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

REQUEST FOR PASS

NOTE: ALL PASSES MUST BE APPROVED BY YOUR INDIVIDUAL CASEWORKER, PLEASE INSERT HIS NAME ON THE LINE BELOW. IF YOU DO NOT KNOW WHO HE IS CHECK THE CIRCLE AND YOU WILL BE INFORMED AS TO HIS NAME.

Caseworker _____ Don't Know 
Date today _____

Check type of pass requested:

NAME _____ 10-hour home visit _____
DATE MOVED ONTO PROGRAM _____ Extra work shift _____
WRP NO. _____ Other type of pass _____
REASON FOR PASS _____

WHERE WILL YOU BE AND WITH WHOM? _____

ADDRESS WHEN YOU CAN BE REACHED _____
PHONE NO. _____

TIME REQUESTED: FROM _____ TO _____

DATE OF REQUESTED PASS _____ DATE OF LAST PASS YOU HAD _____

NOTE: PLEASE PRINT AND FILL OUT THE ABOVE COMPLETELY OR REQUEST WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

(DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE)

YOUR REQUEST FOR A PASS HAS BEEN: APPROVED _____ DISAPPROVED _____

SIGNED: _____