

CR Sent
04-18-88

107998

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

107998

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
Oklahoma Department of Corrections

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

107998

PLANNING AND RESEARCH



Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Evaluation of the Second Year of Expanded House Arrest
October 1, 1985 Through September 30, 1986

Steven Davis, Ph.D.
Planning and Research

NCJRS

NOV 13 1987

ACQUISITIONS

April 1987

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Executive Summary

1. The average number of placements per month during the first year of house arrest was 222, the average per month in year two was 237.
2. The percent of misconduct terminations was lower in the second year than in the first (40 percent versus 45 percent), but the percentage of new arrest terminations increased from 6 percent to 14 percent.
3. The percentage of offenders on house arrest who had DUI offenses increased from year one to year two. The number and percent of sex offenders on house arrest dropped significantly the second year following eligibility criteria changes.
4. The percentage of successful terminations from house arrest dropped from 63 percent during the first year to 59 percent for second year participants.
5. When compared to the overall success rate, participants with burglary, larceny, forgery, unauthorized vehicle use and escape charges generally fared worse; those with DUI, drug, robbery or assault offenses were more often successful than the overall rate.
6. As offender age increased, likelihood of success on house arrest increased.
7. As level of security from which an offender was referred to house arrest increased, the likelihood of success decreased.
8. The amount of time spent on house arrest increased from year one to year two and the amount of time served prior to placement increased.
9. The percent of persons employed increased from year one to year two, but the percent of those earning more than \$600 at termination dropped from 49 to 29 percent.
10. One and a half years after being on house arrest, about 90 percent of first year participants had not been re-incarcerated. This is about the same success rate as for the general inmate population and was true for successful and failed house arrest terminations.

Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Evaluation of the Second Year of Expanded House Arrest
October 1, 1985 Through September 30, 1986

Introduction

Although house arrest was used by the Department of Corrections prior to October 1984, it was at that time that its operation was expanded to help control the size of the at-facility population and to promote offenders' successful re-entry into society. An automated information system was established to monitor implementation and evaluate results of procedures developed to supervise offenders assigned to house arrest. The evaluation of the first year's data (Davis, 1986) showed that about 63 percent of those placed on house arrest finished successfully. Younger offenders and those who had been referred from security levels above community security were found to fail more often than did older offenders and those who went to house arrest from community security.

There were several changes in procedures during the second year house arrest was in operation. Legislation prohibited sex offenders from participation and required that at least 15 percent of the offender's sentence be served before placement on house arrest. Still, the house arrest population grew to more than 1,400 while the Department attempted to reduce the at-facility population and avoid invocation of emergency release legislation ("cap"). Although these efforts were successful ("cap" was invoked only one time during the second year of house arrest), average caseload size increased dramatically and the increase in new offenses committed by people while on house arrest made it unpopular with the public, law enforcement personnel, district attorneys and others. The current evaluation examines the successes and failures of the second year of house arrest and compares them to results found after the first year of its implementation.

Method

The second year evaluation is, for the most part, a replication of that done the first year. Where feasible, data for the two years are presented together to permit a year-to-year comparison. Where this is not practicable because of table sizes, comparisons are made in the text. For year one, it was possible to match names of house arrestees with data concerning new charges filed by state district attorneys. That data source was not available for the second year evaluation, but new incarcerations were identified to assess longer term impact. Persons who were terminated from house arrest during the first two years were matched against the master sentence file to determine how many had incarcerations for new offenses following house arrest termination. Results were cross-tabulated with house arrest outcome for analysis. The categories of new offenses were also summarized by year of placement. In addition, the sentence records of each house arrestee were examined to determine how many previous incarcerations each offender had. Previous incarcerations were then compared to house arrest placement outcomes to determine whether there was evidence of a relationship between those two variables.

Results

The distribution of placements by month for the first and second years of house arrest is presented in Table 1. As can be seen, the number of placements for the two years was about the same. There were 179 more placements to house arrest the second year. The average number of placements per month was 222 during the first year and 237 in the second year. Terminations by month of termination are displayed in Table 2. Some of those offenders placed during year one did not terminate until year two and over 500 of those placed during the second year finished in the third.

Terminations by year of placement can be seen in Table 3 in which reasons for termination are presented. About 800 fewer second year placements had been terminated by the end of the study period than had first year placements (64 percent versus 98 percent). The reasons for termination were distributed similarly between the two years, but there were important differences. The percent of discharges was higher the second year (45 percent versus 40 percent), but percent of releases to parole or community supervision was lower (14 percent versus 24 percent). Likewise, the percent of misconduct terminations was lower (13 versus 19 percent), but the percent of terminations that were for new arrests rose from about 6 percent the first year to almost 14 percent the second year. Termination reasons are illustrated in Figure 1.

The distributions of house arrest participants by sex and race are presented by year in Tables 4 and 5. As can be seen, only slight differences occurred. Women remained about 10 percent of the house arrest placements and minorities were again about 37 percent of those placed.

Table 6 provides a more detailed list of offenses for which inmates were incarcerated than was presented in the first year evaluation. Two offenses had relatively large changes from year one to year two. The number and percentage of DUI cases increased and the number of rape cases dropped. The latter was the result of a statutory limitation placed on house arrest participation.

In Table 7, termination categories have been collapsed so that successful and unsuccessful terminations may be compared by the security level from which they were received. Several points may be made by comparing the information in this table to the corresponding table for the first year evaluation (not shown). In the first year, successful terminations occurred about 63 percent of the time and failures about 33 percent. In the second year, successes dropped to about 59 percent of terminations; failures increased to 37 percent. The percentage of referrals from community security that were successful dropped from about 68 percent in the first year to 64 percent in the second. At minimum security, the percentage of successful referrals remained about the same, but above minimum security, the percentage of successful cases dropped from about 59 percent to 50 percent from the first to second year. The percentage of house arrest placements from community security increased slightly

(from 54 to 57 percent), referrals from minimum security dropped by 11 percentage points to 21 percent, and referrals from above minimum increased from 14 to 23 percent.

Table 8 summarizes participation outcomes by host Probation and Parole districts. As noted above, the overall success rate was about 59 percent. The success rates of individual districts were within plus or minus five percent of the overall rate.

In Table 9, outcomes are summarized by type of offense. By comparing success rates of individual offense categories to the overall success rate (59 percent), those more or less at risk to fail with regard to their offenses may be determined. Of course, other variables may interact with or mask the effect offense may have on outcome. A small number of observations in a category will also tend to make results unreliable.

Offenses for which the success rate was lower than average included second degree burglary, larceny, forgery, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle and escape. Those with higher success rates than overall include DUI, drug offenses, robbery and assault.

In Table 10, successes and failures are compared by age of the offender at placement. The column percent for each age category shows a positive relationship between age and outcome: the older the offender when placed the more likely the offender was to complete house arrest successfully. Although not as clearly defined, the same relationship was found in the first year evaluation.

The distribution of time spent on house arrest changed from the first to the second year. As noted in the discussion of outcome by referring security level, a higher percentage of second year house arrest participants were placed from above minimum security. It follows that, for successful participants, their time on house arrest would be longer because they would have longer to serve. The results in Table 11 indicate that that is what occurred. The percentage of those spending three months or less on house arrest declined from 59 percent in the first year to about 45 percent in the second year, while those spending more than three months increased from 41 to 55 percent. Those that failed on house arrest seemed more likely to do so in the first three months as the percent successful was lower than average for that time period and higher than expected for those serving more than three months.

There were also changes in the distribution of time spent incarcerated prior to placement on house arrest (see Table 12). A smaller percentage of the participants had served three months or less prior to placement in the second year and a higher percentage had served over two years prior to placement. The former effect is likely a result of the added statutory requirement that inmates serve at least 15 percent of their sentences before being eligible for house arrest. There was no clear trend the first year in terms of success and time served, although those who served six months to two years had a better success rate than those that had served more or less time. In the second year, those serving six months or less were successful more often than those who served more than six months.

The employment status of house arrest participants for which information was available improved in the second year (see Table 13). A smaller percentage of those terminated were unemployed at the time and higher percentages were fully employed and employed part-time. There were also almost three times as many people enrolled as students and 80 percent of them completed house arrest successfully. Almost 82 percent of those employed full-time were successful.

In Table 14 the income of offenders at termination from house arrest is compared to their success or failure. Again, a positive relationship can be seen. As income increases, so does the likelihood of success: 29 percent of those with no income succeeded while 91 percent of those earning a thousand dollars or more per month were successful.

To determine whether placement on house arrest from community security provides a better basis for job placement development, comparisons were made the first year between employment and income of participants referred from different security levels. These comparisons are replicated for the second year in Tables 15 and 16. The percentage of full-time seasonal employees from community security rose from 35 to 56 percent in the second year. The percentages of those with full-time employment who came from minimum and higher security also increased from year one to year two. Though the percent unemployed was low in the second year, that percent did increase as referring level of security increased. Yet the percent unemployed from above minimum the second year was lower than the percent unemployed from community the first year.

Although job status improved from year one to year two, the income of house arrestees declined. As seen in Table 16, about 29 percent of those reporting income information upon termination the second year were earning \$600 or more per month. In the first year, almost 49 percent of those reported were earning \$600 or more.

To determine the longer term impact of house arrest participation, the computerized sentence records of those terminated from house arrest were searched to determine whether they were re-incarcerated following termination. In Table 17, outcomes of house arrest participants are cross-tabulated with outcomes following house arrest termination. An unsuccessful outcome after house arrest (OUTCOME2) was defined as re-incarceration. Failure on house arrest does not seem to have had an adverse impact on eventual law-abiding behavior. In fact, for each year, house arrest failures were about as successful in the longer term as were those who were successful on house arrest: 88 percent of first year failures were not re-incarcerated versus 89 percent of house arrest successes. For the second year, 97 percent of failed house arrest placements remained unincarcerated and 96 percent of successful terminations. Previous studies (Davis, and Johnson, 1984; Chown and Davis, 1986) have shown that the average failure (recidivism) rate for all releases is about 10 percent per year.

In Table 18, the new crimes are listed for which former house arrest participants have been re-incarcerated. Comparing the frequency of those offenses to the frequency of those for which house arrestees were committed while on house arrest (Table 6), few differences are apparent. In general, the percentage of new offenses are about the same as seen in the original distribution of house arrest placements. There were no re-incarcerations for murder or manslaughter, but these cases were only a small portion of house arrest placements. Of the six persons re-incarcerated for rape, four had non-sex-related previous offenses, although one was assault. Over 70 percent of re-offenders whose new offense was DUI had been previously incarcerated for DUI and about 60 percent of those re-incarcerated for burglary or larceny had been previously incarcerated for one of those offenses. These three offense categories accounted for over half of all new crimes committed by former house arrestees.

Finally, previous incarcerations, as indicated by the computerized master sentence file, were compared to house arrest outcomes (see Table 19). In an earlier study (Previous Incarcerations and House Arrest Placement Outcome, October 1986), a stepwise decrease in success rate was found as number of previous incarcerations increased. In this follow-up analysis, a slightly different methodology was used which may account for the less clearly defined relationship found in the results, i.e., those with one previous incarceration fared better than those with no previous incarcerations. However, the overall result is the same: those with one or no previous incarcerations had success rates that were 12 to 17 percentage points higher than the success rates of those with two or more previous incarcerations. This finding lends continued support to the eligibility criteria change which adds criminal history to factors considered before house arrest placement.

Discussion

The expanded use of house arrest has now been implemented for more than two years. Both years were marked by rapid growth which led to a population of about 1400 by the end of the second year. The percent of successful terminations decreased slightly from year one (63 percent) to year two (59 percent). The distribution of placements by race and sex was about the same for the two years as was the distribution of offenses, with only two notable differences. There was a rise in the number and percent of DUI offenders placed and a sharp drop in sex offender placements following a rule change. Another departmental report (Issues Facing Corrections in Oklahoma, 1987) has noted the rise in receptions for DUI in the last six years. It appears that the system has responded to this influx by moving many of these cases to house arrest.

As in the first year, the percentage of successes decreased as the referring security level increased for year two placements. This finding again supports the efficacy of offenders moving stepwise from higher to lower security rather than going directly to house arrest from minimum or higher security.

Offenders with particular crimes were less likely to be successful as well. Burglary, larceny, forgery, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle and escape appeared to be at higher risk of failure than were DUI or drug offenders or most violent offenders. However, the numbers were so low in some categories that conclusions drawn would be unreliable.

Youthfulness, too, was found to be a risk factor. As age decreased among placed offenders, the likelihood of failure increased. Income and employment status also had predictable effects. Those unemployed and those making less money were less likely to be successful than were employed offenders or those employed and making relatively more money than other participants. In addition, the number of previous incarcerations an offender has had was also found to be a variable which influenced success and failure. These findings do not lend themselves readily to the development of a predictive formula, but they do provide a basis for a crude risk assessment. That is, if a 22 year old burglar who has been incarcerated twice before is placed on house arrest from minimum security and is placed in a job with a monthly salary of \$200, it is highly likely that person is going to need a great deal of supervision and support to succeed. What is not possible to determine from an analysis such as this one, which examines variables individually, is the relative importance of these variables and how they interact with each other. That would require a more sophisticated analysis which is beyond the scope of this report.

One of the implicit goals for house arrest is that it will provide a re-integrative (or re-educating) experience which will improve the likelihood of an offender's eventually returning to the status of a law-abiding citizen. In this light, even failure on house arrest can be instructive. Examination of longer range effects, that is, outcomes following termination from house arrest during the first year, revealed that offenders who had failed on house arrest (and those who terminated successfully) were about 90 percent successful in avoiding re-incarceration. Based on previous recidivism studies, it can be concluded that house arrest for the first year has had about the same failure rate as the general prison population. Second year participants have not had sufficient time following release to determine whether they will fare better or worse.

Although house arrestees do not appear, thus far, to do any better than offenders who discharge without participating in house arrest, they do no worse than non-participants. This is an important finding when program costs are considered: direct costs to the state are much lower for supervising house arrestees (about \$1,400 per year) than for housing inmates in a community treatment center or other facility (approximately \$12,000 per year).

House arrest continues to evolve in Oklahoma. After steady growth during the first two years and periodic relaxing of time-to-serve criteria, eligibility has been restricted significantly during the third year. An intentional effort is being made to reduce the house arrest population size. An important aspect of the third year evaluation will be its assessment of the impact of these latest criteria changes on the success rate of house arrest participants.

TABLE 1.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 PLACEMENTS ON HOUSE ARREST BY MONTH
 OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986

TABLE OF MONTH BY YEAR

MONTH	YEAR		TOTAL
	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	
OCTOBER	93 3.49	185 6.50	278
NOVEMBER	350 13.12	274 9.62	624
DECEMBER	176 6.60	147 5.16	323
JANUARY	226 8.47	140 4.92	366
FEBRUARY	275 10.31	230 8.08	505
MARCH	420 15.74	165 5.80	585
APRIL	134 5.02	175 6.15	309
MAY	188 7.05	424 14.89	612
JUNE	170 6.37	379 13.31	549
JULY	154 5.77	252 8.85	406
AUGUST	294 11.02	244 8.57	538
SEPTEMBER	188 7.05	232 8.15	420
TOTAL	2668	2847	5515

TABLE 2.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 TERMINATIONS FROM HOUSE ARREST BY MONTH
 FOR PERSONS PLACED FROM OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986

TABLE OF MONTH BY YEAR

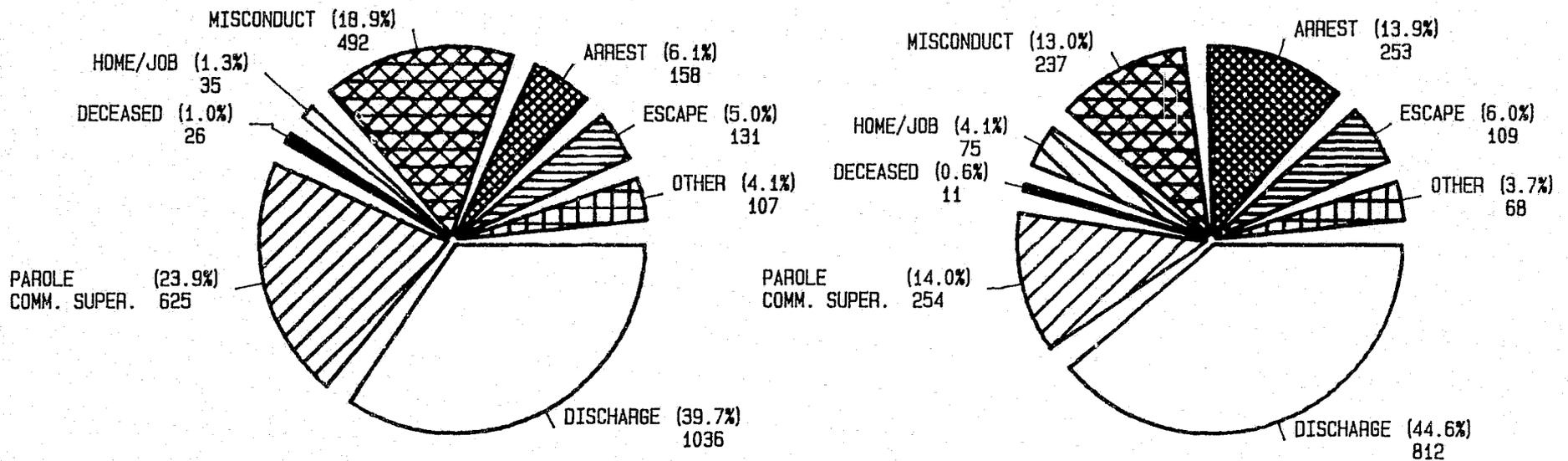
MONTH	YEAR			TOTAL
	FREQUENCY COL PCT	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	
OCTOBER	8 0.43	155 7.68	273 50.18	436
NOVEMBER	83 4.46	270 13.37	84 15.44	437
DECEMBER	145 7.78	105 5.20	84 15.44	334
JANUARY	114 6.12	145 7.18	82 15.07	341
FEBRUARY	137 7.35	144 7.13	21 3.86	302
MARCH	129 6.92	266 13.17	0 0.00	395
APRIL	367 19.70	99 4.90	0 0.00	466
MAY	182 9.77	127 6.29	0 0.00	309
JUNE	118 6.33	141 6.98	0 0.00	259
JULY	225 12.08	140 6.93	0 0.00	365
AUGUST	208 11.16	222 11.00	0 0.00	430
SEPTEMBER	147 7.89	205 10.15	0 0.00	352
TOTAL	1863	2019	544	4426

TABLE 3.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 REASONS FOR TERMINATION FROM HOUSE ARREST BY YEAR
 FOR PERSONS PLACED FROM OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986

TABLE OF REASON BY YEAR

REASON	YEAR		TOTAL
	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	
FREQUENCY	COL	PCT	
DISCHARGE	1036	812	1848
	39.69	44.64	
PAR/COM SUP	625	254	879
	23.95	13.96	
DECEASED	26	11	37
	1.00	0.60	
HOME/JOB	35	75	110
	1.34	4.12	
MISCONDUCT	492	237	729
	18.85	13.03	
ARREST	158	253	411
	6.05	13.91	
ESCAPE	131	109	240
	5.02	5.99	
OTHER	107	68	175
	4.10	3.74	
TOTAL	2610	1819	4429

**FIGURE 1. OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
REASONS FOR TERMINATION FROM HOUSE ARREST BY YEAR
FOR PERSONS PLACED ON HOUSE ARREST FROM
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986**



YEAR ONE: TOTAL = 2610

YEAR TWO: TOTAL = 1819

TABLE 4.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 SEX OF OFFENDERS PLACED ON ARREST BY YEAR
 FROM OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986

TABLE OF SEX BY YEAR

SEX	YEAR		TOTAL
	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	
NOT RECORDED	13 0.49	1 0.04	14
WOMEN	267 10.01	280 9.83	547
MEN	2388 89.51	2566 90.13	4954
TOTAL	2668	2847	5515

TABLE 5.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 RACE OF OFFENDERS PLACED ON ARREST BY YEAR
 FROM OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986

TABLE OF RACE BY YEAR

RACE	YEAR		TOTAL
	FREQUENCY COL PCT	FREQUENCY PCT	
	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	
BLACK	741 27.77	818 28.73	1559
HISPANIC	30 1.12	33 1.16	63
NATIVE AMERICAN	145 5.43	183 6.43	328
OTHER	48 1.80	16 0.56	64
WHITE	1704 63.87	1797 63.12	3501
TOTAL	2668	2847	5515

TABLE 6.
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
CRIME CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS PLACED ON HOUSE ARREST BY YEAR
OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986

TABLE OF CRIME BY YEAR

CRIME	YEAR		TOTAL
	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	
FREQUENCY COL PCT			
BURGLARY II	481 18.03	488 17.14	969
LARCENY	483 18.10	489 17.18	972
BOGUS CHECK/CARD	35 1.31	1 0.04	36
FORGERY	149 5.58	153 5.37	302
FRAUD	41 1.54	9 0.32	50
EMBEZZLEMENT	41 1.54	53 1.86	94
UUMV	62 2.32	85 2.99	147
DUI - 2ND	299 11.21	506 17.77	805
POSS/OBT DRUGS	225 8.43	172 6.04	397
DISTR DRUGS	196 7.35	247 8.68	443
ESCAPE	17 0.64	56 1.97	73
MISC NON-VIOLENT	98 3.67	95 3.34	193
TOTAL	2668	2847	5515

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 6.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 CRIME CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS PLACED ON HOUSE ARREST BY YEAR
 OCTOBER 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986

TABLE OF CRIME BY YEAR

CRIME	YEAR		TOTAL
	ONE	TWO	
BURGLARY I	51 1.91	26 0.91	77
MURDER II	6 0.22	1 0.04	7
MANSLAUGHTER	40 1.50	32 1.12	72
KIDNAPPING	4 0.15	2 0.07	6
RAPE	25 0.94	1 0.04	26
ROBBERY	142 5.32	113 3.97	255
ASSAULT	83 3.11	83 2.92	166
ARSON	5 0.19	6 0.21	11
SEX	9 0.34	4 0.14	13
WEAPONS	8 0.30	1 0.04	9
MISC VIOLENT	7 0.26	12 0.42	19
UNASSIGNED	161 6.03	212 7.45	373
TOTAL	2668	2847	5515

TABLE 7.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 TERMINATION OUTCOME BY REFERRING FACILITY SECURITY LEVEL
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF OUTCOME BY SECURITY

OUTCOME	SECURITY			
	COMMUN ITY	MINIMUM	ABOVE MINIMUM	TOTAL
FREQUENCY				
PERCENT				
ROW PCT				
COL PCT				
SUCCESSFUL	663	216	205	1084
	36.25	11.81	11.21	59.27
	61.16	19.93	18.91	
	64.12	56.54	49.64	
UNSUCCESSFUL	335	146	195	676
	18.32	7.98	10.66	36.96
	49.56	21.60	28.85	
	32.40	38.22	47.22	
OTHER	36	20	13	69
	1.97	1.09	0.71	3.77
	52.17	28.99	18.84	
	3.48	5.24	3.15	
TOTAL	1034	382	413	1829
	56.53	20.89	22.58	100.00

TABLE 8.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 TERMINATION OUTCOME BY HOST PROBATION AND PAROLE DISTRICT
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY OUTCOME

DISTRICT	OUTCOME			TOTAL
	FREQUENCY ROW PCT	SUCCESS FUL	UNSUC CESSFUL	
D-1 MUSK	160 64.00	87 34.80	3 1.20	250
D-2 TULSA	302 55.21	222 40.59	23 4.20	547
D-3 MC AL	113 55.67	84 41.38	6 2.96	203
D-4 LAW	87 55.41	61 38.85	9 5.73	157
D-5 ENID	98 61.64	46 28.93	15 9.43	159
D-7 OKC	260 63.73	140 34.31	8 1.96	408
D-6 OKC	64 60.95	36 34.29	5 4.76	105
TOTAL	1084	676	69	1829

TABLE 9.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 TERMINATION OUTCOME BY CRIME CATEGORY
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF CRIME BY OUTCOME

CRIME	OUTCOME			TOTAL
	FREQUENCY ROW PCT	SUCCESS FUL	UNSUC CESSFUL	
BURGLARY II	161 50.31	143 44.69	16 5.00	320
LARCENY	155 49.52	152 48.56	6 1.92	313
BOGUS CHECK/CARD	0 0.00	1 100.00	0 0.00	1
FORGERY	52 52.53	43 43.43	4 4.04	99
FRAUD	3 33.33	6 66.67	0 0.00	9
EMBEZZLEMENT	27 71.05	9 23.68	2 5.26	38
UUMV	28 48.28	27 46.55	3 5.17	58
DUI - 2ND	241 72.37	81 24.32	11 3.30	333
POSS/OBT DRUGS	61 61.00	38 38.00	1 1.00	100
DISTR DRUGS	113 77.40	30 20.55	3 2.05	146
ESCAPE	23 54.76	19 45.24	0 0.00	42
MISC NON-VIOLENT	34 54.84	25 40.32	3 4.84	62
TOTAL	1084	676	69	1829

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 9.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 TERMINATION OUTCOME BY CRIME CATEGORY
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF CRIME BY OUTCOME

CRIME	OUTCOME			TOTAL
	FREQUENCY ROW PCT	SUCCESS FUL	UNSUC CESSFUL	
BURGLARY I	6 35.29	9 52.94	2 11.76	17
MURDER II	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 100.00	1
MANSLAUGHTER	14 66.67	7 33.33	0 0.00	21
KIDNAPPING	1 50.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	2
ROBBERY	52 70.27	17 22.97	5 6.76	74
ASSAULT	38 66.67	13 22.81	6 10.53	57
ARSON	4 80.00	0 0.00	1 20.00	5
SEX	0 0.00	2 66.67	1 33.33	3
WEAPONS	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1
MISC VIOLENT	4 44.44	3 33.33	2 22.22	9
UNASSIGNED	66 55.93	50 42.37	2 1.69	118
TOTAL	1084	676	69	1829

TABLE 10.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 TERMINATION OUTCOME BY AGE OF OFFENDER AT PLACEMENT
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF OUTCOME BY AGE

OUTCOME	AGE						TOTAL
	LE 20	21 TO 25	26 TO 30	31 TO 35	36 TO 40	OVER 40	
SUCCESSFUL	26	265	306	197	121	169	1084
	1.42	14.49	16.73	10.77	6.62	9.24	59.27
	2.40	24.45	28.23	18.17	11.16	15.59	
	46.43	55.32	59.07	61.18	62.37	65.00	
UNSUCCESSFUL	29	194	189	116	66	82	676
	1.59	10.61	10.33	6.34	3.61	4.48	36.96
	4.29	28.70	27.96	17.16	9.76	12.13	
	51.79	40.50	36.49	36.02	34.02	31.54	
OTHER	1	20	23	9	7	9	69
	0.05	1.09	1.26	0.49	0.38	0.49	3.77
	1.45	28.99	33.33	13.04	10.14	13.04	
	1.79	4.18	4.44	2.80	3.61	3.46	
TOTAL	56	479	518	322	194	260	1829
	3.06	26.19	28.32	17.61	10.61	14.22	100.00

TABLE 11.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 TERMINATION OUTCOME BY MONTHS ON HOUSE ARREST
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

OUTCOME	MONTHS ON HA				TOTAL
	0 TO 1 MONTHS	1 TO 2 MONTHS	2 TO 3 MONTHS	MORE THAN 3	
FREQUENCY					
PERCENT					
ROW PCT					
COL PCT					
SUCCESSFUL	118	131	151	684	1084
	6.45	7.16	8.26	37.40	59.27
	10.89	12.08	13.93	63.10	
	47.97	46.45	52.80	67.39	
UNSUCCESSFUL	105	146	124	301	576
	5.74	7.98	6.78	16.46	36.96
	15.53	21.60	18.34	44.53	
	42.68	51.77	43.36	29.66	
OTHER	23	5	11	30	69
	1.26	0.27	0.60	1.64	3.77
	33.33	7.25	15.94	43.48	
	9.35	1.77	3.85	2.96	
TOTAL	246	282	286	1015	1829
	13.45	15.42	15.64	55.49	100.00

TABLE 12.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 TERMINATION OUTCOME BY MONTHS OF INCARCERATION
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

OUTCOME	MONTHS INCARCERATED					TOTAL
	0 TO 3 MONTHS	3 TO 6 MONTHS	6 TO 12 MONTHS	1 TO 2 YEARS	OVER 2 YEARS	
SUCCESSFUL	244	336	190	153	161	1084
	13.34	18.37	10.39	8.37	8.80	59.27
	22.51	31.00	17.53	14.11	14.85	
	65.07	68.15	53.22	50.00	54.03	
UNSUCCESSFUL	118	143	148	138	129	676
	6.45	7.82	8.09	7.55	7.05	36.96
	17.46	21.15	21.89	20.41	19.08	
	31.47	29.01	41.46	45.10	43.29	
OTHER	13	14	19	15	8	69
	0.71	0.77	1.04	0.82	0.44	3.77
	18.84	20.29	27.54	21.74	11.59	
	3.47	2.84	5.32	4.90	2.68	
TOTAL	375	493	357	306	298	1829
	20.50	26.95	19.52	16.73	16.29	100.00

TABLE 13.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT TERMINATION
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF STATUS BY OUTCOME

STATUS	OUTCOME			TOTAL
	SUCCESS FUL	UNSUC CESSFUL	OTHER	
FREQUENCY				
PERCENT				
ROW PCT				
COL PCT				
UNEMPLOYED	95	252	32	379
	5.65	15.00	1.90	22.56
	25.07	66.49	8.44	
	9.39	41.58	51.61	
UNEMP/SEEKING	71	129	9	209
	4.23	7.68	0.54	12.44
	33.97	61.72	4.31	
	7.02	21.29	14.52	
FULL (35-40 HRS)	648	130	13	791
	38.57	7.74	0.77	47.08
	81.92	16.43	1.64	
	64.03	21.45	20.97	
FULL/SEASONAL	29	10	2	41
	1.73	0.60	0.12	2.44
	70.73	24.39	4.88	
	2.87	1.65	3.23	
PARTTIME	122	75	5	202
	7.26	4.46	0.30	12.02
	60.40	37.13	2.48	
	12.06	12.38	8.06	
STUDENT	41	9	1	51
	2.44	0.54	0.06	3.04
	80.39	17.65	1.96	
	4.05	1.49	1.61	
HOMEMAKER	6	1	0	7
	0.36	0.06	0.00	0.42
	85.71	14.29	0.00	
	0.59	0.17	0.00	
TOTAL	1012	606	62	1680
	60.24	36.07	3.69	100.00

TABLE 14.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 INCOME BY TERMINATION OUTCOME
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF INCOME BY OUTCOME

INCOME	OUTCOME			TOTAL
	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL	OTHER	
FREQUENCY				
PERCENT				
ROW PCT				
COL PCT				
NONE	172	373	41	586
	11.15	24.19	2.66	38.00
	29.35	63.65	7.00	
	18.84	65.55	68.33	
\$1-199	43	28	2	73
	2.79	1.82	0.13	4.73
	58.90	38.36	2.74	
	4.71	4.92	3.33	
\$200-399	101	44	3	148
	6.55	2.85	0.19	9.60
	68.24	29.73	2.03	
	11.06	7.73	5.00	
\$400-599	218	70	6	294
	14.14	4.54	0.39	19.07
	74.15	23.81	2.04	
	23.88	12.30	10.00	
\$600-799	181	31	6	218
	11.74	2.01	0.39	14.14
	83.03	14.22	2.75	
	19.82	5.45	10.00	
\$800-999	159	19	2	180
	10.31	1.23	0.13	11.67
	88.33	10.56	1.11	
	17.42	3.34	3.33	
\$1000+	39	4	0	43
	2.53	0.26	0.00	2.79
	90.70	9.30	0.00	
	4.27	0.70	0.00	
TOTAL	913	569	60	1542
	59.21	36.90	3.89	100.00

TABLE 15.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY REFERRING FACILITY SECURITY LEVEL
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF STATUS BY SECURITY

STATUS	SECURITY			TOTAL
	COMMUN ITY	MINIMUM	ABOVE MINIMUM	
UNEMPLOYED	199	83	97	379
	11.85	4.94	5.77	22.56
	52.51	21.90	25.59	
	21.10	23.45	25.33	
UNEMP/SEEKING	103	49	57	209
	6.13	2.92	3.39	12.44
	49.28	23.44	27.27	
	10.92	13.84	14.88	
FULL (35-40 HRS)	474	159	158	791
	28.21	9.46	9.40	47.08
	59.92	20.10	19.97	
	50.27	44.92	41.25	
FULL/SEASONAL	23	7	11	41
	1.37	0.42	0.65	2.44
	56.10	17.07	26.83	
	2.44	1.98	2.87	
PARTTIME	116	42	44	202
	6.90	2.50	2.62	12.02
	57.43	20.79	21.78	
	12.30	11.86	11.49	
STUDENT	26	13	12	51
	1.55	0.77	0.71	3.04
	50.98	25.49	23.53	
	2.76	3.67	3.13	
HOMEMAKER	2	1	4	7
	0.12	0.06	0.24	0.42
	28.57	14.29	57.14	
	0.21	0.28	1.04	
TOTAL	943	354	383	1680
	56.13	21.07	22.80	100.00

TABLE 16.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 INCOME BY REFERRING FACILITY SECURITY LEVEL
 AFTER PLACEMENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

TABLE OF INCOME BY SECURITY

INCOME	SECURITY			
	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	ROW PCT	COL PCT
	COMMUN ITY	MINIMUM	ABOVE MINIMUM	TOTAL
NONE	293	133	160	586
	19.00	8.63	10.38	38.00
	50.00	22.70	27.30	
	33.91	41.30	44.94	
\$1-199	41	22	10	73
	2.66	1.43	0.65	4.73
	56.16	30.14	13.70	
	4.75	6.83	2.81	
\$200-399	82	34	32	148
	5.32	2.20	2.08	9.60
	55.41	22.97	21.62	
	9.49	10.56	8.99	
\$400-599	174	55	65	294
	11.28	3.57	4.22	19.07
	59.18	18.71	22.11	
	20.14	17.08	18.26	
\$600-799	131	40	47	218
	8.50	2.59	3.05	14.14
	60.09	18.35	21.56	
	15.16	12.42	13.20	
\$800-999	109	33	38	180
	7.07	2.14	2.46	11.67
	60.56	18.33	21.11	
	12.62	10.25	10.67	
\$1000+	34	5	4	43
	2.20	0.32	0.26	2.79
	79.07	11.63	9.30	
	3.94	1.55	1.12	
TOTAL	864	322	356	1542
	56.03	20.88	23.09	100.00

TABLE 17.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 LONGER TERM OUTCOME AFTER TERMINATION FROM HOUSE ARREST
 BY YEAR OF HOUSE ARREST PARTICIPATION

TABLE OF OUTCOME2 BY OUTCOME1

OUTCOME2	OUTCOME1		OUTCOME1		OUTCOME1		TOTAL
	1ST YEAR SUCCESS	2ND YEAR SUCCESS	1ST YEAR FAILURE	2ND YEAR FAILURE	1ST YEAR OTHER	2ND YEAR OTHER	
FREQUENCY COL PCT							
SUCCESSFUL	1480 89.16	925 96.05	699 88.15	542 97.48	100 93.46	54 98.18	3800
UNSUCCESSFUL	180 10.84	38 3.95	94 11.85	14 2.52	7 6.54	1 1.82	334
TOTAL	1660	963	793	556	107	55	4134

TABLE 18.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 NEW OFFENSES FOR WHICH HOUSE ARREST PARTICIPANTS
 WERE RE-INCARCERATED AFTER TERMINATION FROM HOUSE ARREST
 BY YEAR OF HOUSE ARREST PARTICIPATION

TABLE OF NEWCRIME BY YEAR

NEWCRIME	YEAR		TOTAL
	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	
FREQUENCY COL PCT			
BURGLARY II	48 17.14	12 22.64	60
LARCENY	57 20.36	7 13.21	64
BOGUS CHECK/CARD	8 2.86	1 1.39	9
FORGERY	12 4.29	4 7.55	16
EMBEZZLEMENT	1 0.36	0 0.00	1
ULMV	10 3.57	1 1.89	11
DUI - 2ND	45 16.07	6 11.32	51
POSS/OBT DRUGS	24 8.57	5 9.43	29
DISTR DRUGS	13 4.64	4 7.55	17
TOTAL	280	53	333

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 18.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 NEW OFFENSES FOR WHICH HOUSE ARREST PARTICIPANTS
 WERE RE-INCARCERATED AFTER TERMINATION FROM HOUSE ARREST
 BY YEAR OF HOUSE ARREST PARTICIPATION

TABLE OF NEWCRIME BY YEAR

NEWCRIME	YEAR		TOTAL
	ONE	TWO	
ESCAPE	2 0.71	0 0.00	2
MISC NON-VIOLENT	21 7.50	5 9.43	26
BURGLARY I	5 1.79	0 0.00	5
KIDNAPPING	0 0.00	1 1.89	1
RAPE	5 1.79	1 1.89	6
ROBBERY	18 6.43	5 9.43	23
ASSAULT	8 2.86	1 1.89	9
SEX	2 0.71	0 0.00	2
MISC VIOLENT	1 0.36	0 0.00	1
TOTAL	280	53	333

TABLE 19.
 OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 HOUSE ARREST PARTICIPANTS, OCTOBER 1985 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1986
 TERMINATION TYPE BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS
 MULTIPLE HA PLACEMENTS INCLUDED, DECEASED AND OTHER EXCLUDED

TABLE OF TRMTYPE BY PREVIOUS

TRMTYPE	PREVIOUS				TOTAL
	NONE	1	2	>=3	
FREQUENCY	622	440	36	9	1107
EXPECTED	627.9	422.3	45.1	11.7	
DEVIATION	-5.9	17.7	-9.1	-2.7	
CELL CHI2	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.6	
PERCENT	34.69	24.54	2.01	0.50	61.74
ROW PCT	56.19	39.75	3.25	0.81	
COL PCT	61.16	64.33	49.32	47.37	
FAILURE	395	244	37	10	686
EXPECTED	389.1	261.7	27.9	7.3	
DEVIATION	5.9	-17.7	9.1	2.7	
CELL CHI2	0.1	1.2	2.9	1.0	
PERCENT	22.03	13.61	2.06	0.56	38.26
ROW PCT	57.58	35.57	5.39	1.46	
COL PCT	38.84	35.67	50.68	52.63	
TOTAL	1017	684	73	19	1793
	56.72	38.15	4.07	1.06	100.00

STATISTICS FOR 2-WAY TABLES

CHI-SQUARE	8.516	DF=	3	PROB=0.0365
PHI	0.069			
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.069			
CRAMER'S V	0.069			
LIKELIHOOD RATIO CHISQUARE	8.341	DF=	3	PROB=0.0395