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An Evaluation

Of Home Detention



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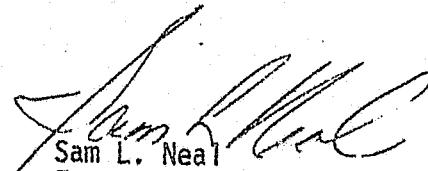
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AN EVALUATION OF HOME DETENTION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	ii
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	1
SECTION I. - The Objectives	4
SECTION II. - Characteristics of The Population	13
SECTION III. - Characteristics of The Non-Recidivists, Returnee and Recidivists	23
SECTION IV. - Follow-Up Recidivism	27
General Finding	34
Impressions and Recommendations	35

LISTS OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	Page
1	Average Daily Population by Month	9
2	Sex and Race by Outcome (Total Program)	9
3	Reason Referred for In-Treatment Offenses	10
4	Sex and Race by Outcome (Nov. 1, 1975-Oct. 30, 1976)	11
5	Frequency of Contacts by Outcome	11
6	Mean Total Contacts Per Day by Outcome	12
7	Mean Home Visits Per Day by Outcome	12
8	Reason Referred (FBI Classification) by Sex and Race	16
9	Reason Referred (Grouped) by Sex and Race	17
10	Sex and Race by the Number of Prior Offenses	17
11	Pre-History Score by Sex and Race	18
12	Sex and Race by Age	18
13	Sex and Race by Living Arrangement	19
14	Income by Sex and Race	20
15	Receiving Public Assistance by Sex and Race	20
16	School Status by Sex and Race	21

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

TABLE	TITLE	Page
17	Sex and Race by Length in Program	21
18	Court Disposition by Sex and Race	22
19	Summary Description by Outcome (Home Detention Population)	25
20	Sex and Race by Number of Follow-Up Offenses (Home Detention Population)	31
21	Sex and Race by Number of Follow-Up Offenses (Control Group)	31
22	Type of Follow-Up Offense by Sex and Race (Home Detention Population)	32
23	Type of Follow-Up Offense by Sex and Race (Control Group)	32
24	Sex and Race by Follow-Up Master Score (Home Detention Population)	33
25	Sex and Race by Follow-Up Master Score (Control Group)	33
Illustration 1.	Geographic Distribution of Home Detention	30

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

On February 1, 1975, an application was submitted by the Metropolitan Social Services Department (MSSD) to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) through the Kentucky Crime Commission for a Home Detention Program modeled after similar LEAA programs in St. Louis, Missouri and Newport News, Virginia.

This program was designed to remove from secure detention children who could be released to their own homes if intensive supervision and supportive services could be provided. Two types of children were considered appropriate candidates for Home Detention: a) children whose offenses were serious but who have a stable home and b) those whose offenses were less serious but whose home was questionably adequate.

The youths were assigned to the Home Detention Program by a Juvenile Court Judge, usually at arraignment or detention hearing. The child was then released to his own home. Intensive supervision was provided by one of four Home Detention workers. Each worker had a maximum caseload of five children. The first Home Detention worker began accepting a caseload in April, 1975, but the full staff was not operational until June, 1975.

The goal of the Home Detention Program was to test a potentially viable alternative to detention so that money would not be wasted on an unnecessarily large Detention Center. The specific objectives of the program were:

- ✓ to reduce the average daily population of the Detention Center by six children per day, as compared to 1974;
- ✓ to reduce the total number of children detained by 100 per year;
- ✓ to detain in a non-secure setting 200 children who do not constitute a clear danger to themselves or the community;
- ✓ to provide care at a cost comparable to or less expensive than the secure detention experience; and
- ✓ to assist youths in remaining arrest-free during the period of their adjudication through a program of supervision and personal support.

A preliminary evaluation of the Home Detention Program in the period from April, 1975 through the end of October, 1975, was published in March of 1976.*

The present study essentially replicates the earlier evaluation except that it covers a longer period of time. This study examines the Home Detention Program from its inception in 1975 through the end of October, 1976.

There are four sections to the report. The First Section looks at how well the program met the objectives stated above. The Second Section is a presentation of the characteristics of the population of youth

*MSSD Office of Research & Planning, Home Detention - A Preliminary Evaluation, March, 1976.

assigned to the program; while the Third Section discusses these characteristics in the light of the following definitions of outcome categories.

NON-RECIDIVISTS - those with no detected offenses during the program.

RETURNEES - those returned to secure detention either by the worker or by a bench warrant.

RECIDIVISTS - those charged with new offenses while on Home Detention.

The Final Section of the report examines the Juvenile Court contacts of the Home Detention population after completion of participation in the project.

SECTION I.

THE OBJECTIVES

The first objective of the Home Detention Program was to reduce the average daily population of the Detention Center by six as compared to 1974. In the period from May to October, 1974, the average daily population at the Detention Center was 60.7 youth. During this same period, the Alternative to Detention (A.T.D.) Program had an average of 5.1 persons per day.

Table 1 presents the average daily population for Detention, A.T.D. and Home Detention for the period from May, 1975 through October, 1976. In this period following the initiation of the Home Detention Program, the overall daily population at the Center has been 48.4 persons. While the reduction in the Detention Center population between 1974 and 1975/76 cannot be entirely attributed to Home Detention, nevertheless, it is quite clear that this objective has continued to be met.

The second objective of the Home Detention Program was to reduce by 100 per year the number of children held in secure detention. Due to data limitations, this objective could not be tested.

The third objective was to detain in a non-secure setting 200 children who do not constitute a clear danger to themselves or the community. In the first 18 months of the program, 327 youths have been served by the Home Detention Program. In the 12 month period from November 1, 1975 through the end of October, 1976, the total was 220. The program, therefore, has exceeded this objective of handling 200 children per year.

The fourth objective called for the program to provide care at a cost comparable to or less expensive than the Detention experience.

In 1976, the net cost to run the Detention Center was \$664,568. During this period of time, a total of 18,583 child/days were spent in the Center. Thus, the average cost per child per day for secure detention was \$35.76.

From April, 1975 through the end of October, 1976, the total cost for Home Detention was \$76,300. Of this amount, \$63,970 was from the actual grant and \$12,330 was the cost for administrative support. Through the end of October, 327 juveniles have spent a total of 8,430 days in Home Detention. Thus, the average cost per child per day for Home Detention was \$9.05.

Therefore, this objective has been met since the cost of keeping a child in secure detention was nearly four times as high as the cost of maintaining a child on Home Detention.

The final objective of the program was to assist the program participants to remain arrest-free while on Home Detention. Successful completion of the Home Detention Program was determined by two basic criteria: 1) that the youth commit no new offenses while on Home Detention and 2) availability of the child for Court appearances.

The results for the entire program (April, 1975-October 30, 1976) are presented in Table 2. In the

Home Detention population there were 220 (67.5%) non-recidivists, 57 (17.5%) returnees, and 49 (15.0%) recidivists. One record was expunged. Of the 49 recidivists, six were arrested for major offenses against person, 28 were arrested for major property offenses, 12 were charged with minor criminal offenses, and three youth were charged with status offenses (offenses which would not be criminal if committed by an adult). The specific charges are listed in Table 3.

The results of the program for the most recent 12 month period (November 1, 1975-October 31, 1976) are given in Table 4. A comparison of the data in this table with that of the first six months of the program (contained in the preliminary evaluation) indicates a significant improvement in the last 12 months. The most noticeable difference was in the reduction in the rate of those who committed a new offense while on Home Detention. In the first six months, 24 youth recidivated (committed a new offense while in the program). In the next 12 months, there were only 25 recidivists. This difference is significant at the .02 level. The percentage of those in the non-recidivist category (those who completed the program and did not commit a new offense while on Home Detention) increased from 59.8 percent in the first six months to 71.2 percent in the next 12 months.

Another objective listed in the grant application was "to demonstrate the feasibility of transferring the Home Detention Program from one LEAA jurisdiction to another." The Jefferson County Home Detention Program was modeled after a similar program in St. Louis, Missouri. While there were differences between the

two programs, the outcome from the two programs has been similar. For the St. Louis program, about 74 percent of the program's participants successfully completed the program, 21 percent were returned to detention and five percent committed a new offense.*

In the last year, the Jefferson County Home Detention Program had a success rate very similar to that of the St. Louis program. While the program in St. Louis had a lower rate of participants who committed a new offense while in the program than Jefferson County, the percentage of those returned to detention was higher in St. Louis than in Jefferson County. Because the two programs were not exactly the same, no inferences can be drawn. However, it does appear that the objective has been met since the Jefferson County program has achieved results similar to the St. Louis program.

The Home Detention grant application describes the specific procedures by which the Home Detention workers are to achieve the objective of assisting the youths to remain arrest-free during the period of their adjudication. One of the procedures mentioned was that the worker was to see each child every day. In order to test this, the activity sheets maintained by the program on each child were examined. These files were surveyed for a sample of 183 youth who were in the program between November, 1975 and October, 1976. The total days in the program as well as the total home and phone contacts documented in these records were tabulated. The results by program outcome are presented in Tables 5, 6 and 7.

*Research Analysis Corporation, "Final Report and Evaluation of the Home Detention Program St. Louis, Missouri"; McLean, Virginia, 1972. Pg. 17.

Overall, the mean number of total contacts per child per day was .73. The mean number of home visits per child per day was .43. No differences between the three categories of outcome were apparent with regard to total contacts. However, there was a difference in home visits, with recidivists having a lower mean number of home visits per day than non-recidivists and returnees ($P < .05$ - Kruskal-Wallis).

Table 7 indicates that less than one-fourth of the youths in the sample had a mean number of home visits per day of .7 or greater. Recidivists were more likely to have a mean of .3 or less home visits per day than non-recidivists ($P < .02$). More than half of the recidivists had a mean of .3 or less home visits per day.

Apparently the desired procedure of having the worker see the child each day was not being maintained or the documentation of the worker's activity was inadequate. The data indicates a relationship exists between the lack of home contacts and the chances of the child committing an offense while in the program.

Table 1. Average Daily Population by Month

	1 9 7 5							
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Detention	56.0	50.1	45.7	47.1	37.7	49.9	40.9	41.8
A.T.D.	7.5	7.4	6.6	8.1	9.7	10.6	6.9	6.4
Home Detention	9.3	9.3	11.5	18.6	16.3	15.7	14.4	18.7

	1 9 7 6										TOTAL
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
Detention	53.8	59.5	56.4	48.5	44.1	47.4	45.9	46.0	42.4	58.3	48.4
A.T.D	9.0	13.1	13.0	14.7	14.2	11.4	9.7	7.4	7.9	9.9	9.6
Home Detention	15.2	16.9	16.0	16.4	17.0	16.6	13.0	16.4	15.0	15.3	15.1

Table 2. Sex and Race by Outcome (Total Program)

OUTCOME	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Offenses/ No Warrants	82	66.7	92	69.7	174	68.2	22	64.7	24	64.9	46	64.8	220	67.5
Returned to Center	4	3.3	5	3.8	9	3.5	3	8.8	3	8.1	6	8.5	15	4.6
Bench Warrant/ No Offenses	18	14.6	9	6.8	27	10.6	6	17.6	9	24.3	15	21.1	42	12.9
Committed New Offense	19	15.4	26	19.7	45	17.6	3	8.8	1	2.7	4	5.6	49	15.0
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	100.0	255	99.9	34	99.9	37	100.0	71	100.0	326	100.0*

*One youth's record was expunged; therefore, demographic and output data were unavailable.

Table 3. Reason Referred for In-Treatment Offenses

REASON REFERRED	No.	%
Burglary	18	36.8
Robbery	5	10.2
Grand Larceny	4	8.2
Petty Larceny	3	6.1
Runaway	3	6.1
Drug Violation: Non Narcotic	2	4.1
Weapons: Possession	2	4.1
Shoplifting	2	4.1
Disorderly Conduct	2	4.1
Possession of Liquor	2	4.1
Purse Snatching	1	2.0
Drug Violation: Narcotic	1	2.0
Auto Theft	1	2.0
Solvent Sniffing	1	2.0
Destruction of Property	1	2.0
Neighborhood Complaint	1	2.0
TOTAL	49	99.9

Table 4. Sex and Race by Outcome (Nov. 1, 1975-Oct. 30, 1976)

O U T C O M E	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Offenses/No Warrants	58	70.7	66	74.2	124	72.5	18	72.0	14	60.9	32	66.7	156	71.2
Returned to Center	2	2.4	3	3.4	5	2.9	3	12.0	3	13.0	6	12.5	11	5.0
Bench Warrant/ No Offenses	14	17.1	5	5.6	19	11.1	3	12.0	5	21.7	8	16.7	27	12.3
Committed New Offense	8	9.8	15	16.9	23	13.5	1	4.0	1	4.3	2	4.2	25	11.4
T O T A L	82	100.0	89	100.1	171	100.0	25	100.0	23	99.9	48	100.1	219	99.9

Table 5. Frequency of Contacts by Outcome

	TOTAL CHILD DAYS	TOTAL HOME VISITS	PHONE CONTACTS	TOTAL CONTACTS	MEAN HOME VISITS/ CHILD/DAY	MEAN PHONE CONTACTS/ CHILD/DAY	MEAN TOTAL CONTACTS/ CHILD/DAY
Non-Recidivists	3,880	1,739	1,086	2,825	.45	.28	.73
Returnees	468	201	132	333	.43	.28	.71
Recidivists	546	173	221	394	.32	.40	.72
T O T A L	4,894	2,113	1,439	3,552	.43	.29	.73

Table 6. Mean Total Contacts Per Day by Outcome

MEAN TOTAL CONTACTS	NON RECIDIVISTS		RETURNEES		RECIDIVISTS		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
.3 or Less	9	6.7	3	10.3	2	12.5	14	7.8
.4 - .6	31	23.0	6	20.7	2	12.5	39	21.7
.7 - .9	54	40.0	10	34.5	8	50.0	72	40.0
1.0 - 1.2	28	20.7	8	27.6	2	12.5	38	21.1
1.3 - 1.5	9	6.7	0	-	2	12.5	11	6.1
1.6+	4	3.0	2	6.9	0	-	6	3.3
T O T A L	135	100.1	29	100.0	16	100.0	180	100.0

Table 7. Mean Home Visits Per Day by Outcome

MEAN HOME VISITS	NON RECIDIVISTS		RETURNEES		RECIDIVISTS		T O T A L	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
.3 or Less	33	24.4	8	27.6	9	56.3	50	27.8
.4 - .6	67	49.6	15	51.7	5	31.3	87	48.3
.7+	35	25.9	6	20.7	2	12.5	43	23.9
T O T A L	135	99.9	29	100.0	16	100.1	180	100.0

SECTION II.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The purpose of this section is to present the characteristics of the entire Home Detention population. In Section III, these same characteristics will be studied in relation to the three outcome categories.

Tables 8 and 9 exhibit the admitting offense for the entire population. As Table 8 demonstrates, there was a wide variance in the reason referred. Overall, about one-fifth of the population was admitted to the program on a charge of Burglary or Breaking and Entering. Behavior problems was the next most common reason referred. This was the charge for nearly half of the females. When the offenses are grouped in Table 9, it becomes apparent that major property offenses were the most prevalent, especially among males. Over two-thirds of the females in the program were charged with status offenses.

The prior delinquent history of the population is given in Tables 10 and 11. About one-fourth of the males and over one-half of the females had one or fewer delinquent offenses in their pre-history. Nearly three-fourths of the males had at least one major offense in their pre-history while only 4.2 percent of the females had previously been charged with a major offense.

Table 12 lists the age distribution at admission to the Home Detention Program. Overall, about two-thirds of the participants were 15 or older at the time of entry into the program. Males tended to be slightly older than females with nearly half of the males 16 or older while fewer than one-third of females were that old.

The living arrangement of those in the program is presented in Table 13. Over half of the youth were living with their mother only, with less than a third living with both parents. No differences between males and females were distinguished. However, considerable differences between whites and blacks were apparent. Blacks were most likely to be living with mother only, while for whites, the predominant living arrangement was with both parents.

The income and public assistance characteristics of the population are given in Tables 14 and 15. Less than one-fifth of the youths in the program came from families with incomes in excess of \$7,500. Income differences between males and females were minimal. However, race differences with regard to income were noted as the mean income for whites was several thousand dollars higher than the mean income for blacks. The same pattern is reflected in the distribution on receipt of public assistance. The blacks in the program had a much higher rate of recipience of public assistance than the whites. Overall, over 40 percent of the program participants came from households receiving public assistance.

Table 16 presents the school status grouping for the Home Detention population. Nearly one-fourth of those who entered the program had withdrawn from school. White males had the highest rate of having been withdrawn from school, while white females had the lowest rate.

The Planning Service Community of residence for those in the program is depicted in Illustration 1. Each dot represents one juvenile. While the greatest concentration was in the inner-city communities (PSC's 1-8), there was a sizeable number of participants widely dispersed in the county areas.

The length in the program for each youth is given in Table 17. About one-fifth were on Home Detention for ten days or less. Slightly more than one-fourth of those in the program were in for more than 30 days. The overall mean length was 25.9 days.

The ultimate court disposition of those in the Home Detention Program is listed in Table 18. Nearly a third were placed on probation either to MSSD or to a Volunteer Probation officer. Slightly more than a fourth had their cases dismissed or filed away, while about a fourth were committed to a delinquent institution.

Table 8. Reason Referred (FBI Classification) by Sex and Race

REASON REFERRED	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	0	-	1	.7	1	.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	.3
Rape	3	2.4	2	1.5	5	2.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	1.5
Aggravated Assault	1	.8	5	3.8	6	2.3	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	1.8
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	29	23.6	37	28.0	66	25.9	1	2.9	1	2.7	2	2.8	68	20.9
Felony Larceny/Theft	27	22.0	23	17.4	50	19.6	1	2.9	2	5.4	3	4.2	53	16.3
Misdemeanor Larceny/Theft	0	-	10	7.6	10	3.9	2	5.9	5	13.5	7	9.9	17	5.2
Auto Theft	10	8.1	2	1.5	12	4.7	0	-	1	2.7	1	1.4	13	4.0
Other Assault	4	3.3	10	7.6	14	5.5	0	-	1	2.7	1	1.4	15	4.6
Arson	3	2.4	3	2.3	6	2.3	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	1.8
Vandalism	2	1.6	3	2.3	5	2.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	1.5
Weapons	3	2.4	3	2.3	6	2.3	0	-	2	5.4	2	2.8	8	2.5
Sex Offenses	1	.8	1	.7	2	.8	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	.6
Drug Law Violations	10	8.1	2	1.5	12	4.7	2	5.9	0	-	2	2.8	14	4.3
Liquor Law Violations	3	2.4	0	-	3	1.2	1	2.9	0	-	1	1.4	4	1.2
Breach of Peace	4	3.3	5	3.8	9	3.5	0	-	2	5.4	2	2.8	11	3.4
Behavior Problems	14	11.4	15	11.4	29	11.4	15	44.1	20	54.1	35	49.3	64	19.6
Runaways	4	3.3	3	2.3	7	2.7	7	20.6	3	8.1	10	14.1	17	5.2
Truancy	3	2.4	1	.7	4	1.6	4	11.8	0	-	4	5.6	8	2.5
Other	2	1.6	6	4.5	8	3.1	1	2.9	0	-	1	1.4	9	2.8
T O T A L	123	99.9	132	99.9	255	99.9	34	99.9	37	100.0	71	99.9	326	100.0

Table 9. Reason Referred (Grouped) by Sex and Race

REASON REFERRED (GROUPED)	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major vs. Person	20	16.3	35	26.5	55	21.6	1	2.9	1	2.7	2	2.8	57	17.5
Major	65	52.8	59	44.7	124	48.6	2	5.9	6	16.2	8	11.3	132	40.5
Minor	20	16.3	20	15.2	40	15.7	5	14.7	7	18.9	12	16.9	52	16.0
Status	18	14.6	18	13.6	36	14.1	26	76.5	23	62.2	49	69.0	85	26.1
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	100.0	255	100.0	34	100.0	37	100.0	71	100.0	326	100.0

Table 10. Sex and Race by the Number of Prior Offenses

NUMBER OF PRIOR OFFENSES	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	20	16.3	11	8.3	31	12.2	11	32.4	12	32.4	23	32.4	54	16.6
1	22	17.9	14	10.6	36	14.1	4	11.8	11	29.7	15	21.1	51	15.6
2 - 5	49	39.8	47	35.6	96	37.6	15	44.1	10	27.0	25	35.2	121	37.1
6 - 10	21	17.1	30	22.7	51	20.0	3	8.8	4	10.8	7	9.9	58	17.8
11 - 15	8	6.5	23	17.4	31	12.2	1	2.9	0	-	1	1.4	32	9.8
16 - 20	2	1.6	4	3.0	6	2.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	1.8
21+	1	.8	3	2.3	4	1.6	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	1.2
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	99.9	255	100.1	34	100.0	37	99.9	71	100.0	326	99.9

Table 11. Pre-History Score by Sex and Race

PRE-HISTORY SCORE	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Prior Offenses	19	15.4	11	8.3	30	11.8	10	29.4	12	32.4	22	31.0	52	16.0
Prior Dependencies Only	1	.8	0	-	1	.4	1	2.9	1	2.7	2	2.8	3	.9
Dependent/Delinquent Status Offenses	3	2.4	0	-	3	1.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	.9
Minor Offenses	10	8.1	8	6.1	18	7.1	15	44.1	11	29.7	26	36.6	44	13.5
At Least One Prior Major Offense	9	7.3	12	9.1	21	8.2	8	23.5	10	27.0	18	25.4	39	12.0
	81	65.9	101	76.5	182	71.4	0	-	3	8.1	3	4.2	185	56.7
T O T A L	123	99.9	132	100.0	255	100.1	34	99.9	37	99.9	71	100.0	326	100.0

Table 12. Sex and Race by Age

A G E	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10	2	1.6	1	.8	3	1.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	.9
11	0	-	3	2.3	3	1.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	.9
12	5	4.1	2	1.5	7	2.7	1	2.9	2	5.4	3	4.2	10	3.1
13	8	6.5	14	10.6	22	8.6	2	5.9	5	13.5	7	9.9	29	8.9
14	17	13.8	15	11.4	32	12.5	12	35.3	10	27.0	22	31.0	54	16.6
15	31	25.2	33	25.0	64	25.1	11	32.4	5	13.5	16	22.5	80	24.5
16	29	23.6	40	30.3	69	27.1	6	17.6	8	21.6	14	19.7	83	25.5
17	31	25.2	24	18.2	55	21.6	2	5.9	7	18.9	9	12.7	64	19.6
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	100.1	255	100.0	34	100.0	37	99.9	71	100.0	326	100.0
Mean	(15.3)		(15.2)		(15.2)		(14.7)		(14.9)		(14.8)		(15.1)	

Table 13. Sex and Race by Living Arrangement

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mother & Stepfather	8	6.5	6	4.6	14	5.5	3	8.8	0	-	3	4.2	17	5.2
Mother Only	48	39.0	88	67.2	136	53.5	8	23.5	26	70.3	34	47.9	170	52.3
Relative	9	7.3	6	4.6	15	5.9	1	2.9	4	10.8	5	7.0	20	6.2
Both Parents	47	38.2	28	21.4	75	29.5	17	50.0	5	13.5	22	31.0	97	29.8
Father Only	7	5.7	1	.8	8	3.1	2	5.9	1	2.7	3	4.2	11	3.4
Other	4	3.3	2	1.5	6	2.4	3	8.8	1	2.7	4	5.6	10	3.1
Unknown	0	-	1	-*	1	-*	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-*
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	100.1	255	99.9	34	99.9	37	100.0	71	99.9	326	100.0

*Not included in percentages.

Table 14. Income by Sex and Race

INCOME	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unknown	44	*	54	*	98	*	9	*	9	*	18	*	116	*
Less than \$3,500	21	26.6	23	29.5	44	28.0	4	16.0	8	28.6	12	22.6	56	26.7
\$ 3,500-\$5,499	8	10.1	24	30.8	32	20.4	3	12.0	10	35.7	13	24.5	45	21.4
5,500- 7,499	15	19.0	16	20.5	31	19.7	2	8.0	9	32.1	11	20.8	42	20.0
7,500- 9,999	14	17.7	8	10.3	22	14.0	5	20.0	1	3.6	6	11.3	28	13.3
\$15,000 & Over	21	26.6	7	9.0	28	17.8	11	44.0	0	-	11	20.8	39	18.6
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	100.1	255	99.9	34	100.0	37	100.0	71	100.0	326	100.0
Mean	(\$7,595)		(\$5,458)		(\$6,533)		(\$8,840)		(\$4,661)		(\$6,632)		(\$6,558)	

*Not included in percentages or mean.

Table 15. Receiving Public Assistance by Sex and Race

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YES	38	31.1	70	53.8	108	42.9	5	15.2	19	57.6	24	36.4	132	41.5
NO	84	68.9	60	46.2	144	57.1	28	84.8	14	42.4	42	63.6	186	58.5
Unknown	1	*	2	*	3	*	1	*	4	*	5	*	8	*
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	100.0	255	100.0	34	100.0	37	100.0	71	100.0	326	100.0

*Not included in percentages.

Table 16. School Status by Sex and Race

SCHOOL STATUS	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Attending	75	61.0	114	87.0	189	74.4	31	91.2	27	75.0	58	82.9	247	76.2
Withdrawn	48	39.0	17	13.0	65	25.6	3	8.8	9	25.0	12	17.1	77	23.8
Unknown	0	-	1	*	1	*	0	-	1	*	1	*	2	*
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	100.0	255	100.0	34	100.0	37	100.0	71	100.0	326	100.0

*Not included in percentages.

Table 17. Sex and Race by Length in Program

LENGTH IN PROGRAM	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>D A Y S</u>														
1-10	25	20.3	25	18.9	50	19.6	6	17.6	12	32.4	18	25.4	68	20.9
11-20	34	27.6	34	25.8	68	26.7	10	29.4	13	35.1	23	32.4	91	27.9
21-30	27	22.0	31	23.5	58	22.7	9	26.5	7	18.9	16	22.5	74	22.7
31-40	14	11.4	17	12.9	31	12.2	3	8.8	2	5.4	5	7.0	36	11.0
41+	23	18.7	25	18.9	48	18.8	6	17.6	3	8.1	9	12.7	57	17.5
T O T A L	123	100.0	132	100.0	255	100.0	34	99.9	37	99.9	71	100.0	326	100.0
Mean		(24.9)		(28.1)		(26.6)		(26.5)		(20.4)		(23.3)		(25.9)

Table 18. Court Disposition by Sex and Race

COURT DISPOSITION	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dismissed/FAWL	30	24.4	39	29.5	69	27.1	7	20.6	12	32.4	19	26.8	88	27.0
Foster Care/														
Protective Service	1	.8	1	.8	2	.8	1	2.9	4	10.8	5	7.0	7	2.1
Mental Health Cntrs.	5	4.1	5	3.8	10	3.9	0	-	1	2.7	1	1.4	11	3.4
Probation/VPO	45	36.6	40	30.3	85	33.3	10	29.4	8	21.6	18	25.4	103	31.6
Day Treatment	7	5.7	7	5.3	14	5.5	1	2.9	0	-	1	1.4	15	4.6
Group Home	7	5.7	3	2.3	10	3.9	6	17.7	3	8.1	9	12.7	19	5.8
Del. Institution	28	22.8	37	28.0	65	25.5	8	23.5	7	18.9	15	21.1	80	24.5
No Disposition	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2.9	2	5.4	3	4.2	3	.9
T O T A L	123	100.1	132	100.0	255	100.0	34	99.9	37	99.9	71	100.0	326	99.9

SECTION III.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NON-RECIDIVISTS, RETURNEES AND RECIDIVISTS

As mentioned previously, there were several categories of program outcome. This section examines the characteristics of the youth by outcome category. A summary is presented in Table 17.

The sex of the youth was an important factor in predicting outcome. Females had a lower rate than males of committing a new offense during Home Detention ($P < .05$). However, females were returned to detention either on bench warrants or by the worker at a higher rate than males ($P < .01$).

The type of offense which led to the court proceeding also yielded differences for the outcome groupings. Status or social offenders were much less likely to commit a new offense than those charged with a criminal offense. Also, those charged with a major property offense were more likely to be recidivists than non-recidivists ($P < .01$). Those in the Home Detention Program as a result of major offenses against persons were slightly more likely to be non-recidivists.

Those in the three outcome groups differed in their delinquent pre-history. Very few first offenders recidivated during the Home Detention Program. Those who did recidivate were more likely to have had a major offense in their pre-history ($P < .01$). Likewise, recidivists had a higher mean number of pre-history offenses. While non-recidivists averaged 4.4 pre-history offenses, and returnees averaged 4.2 offenses, the average for recidivists was 7.2 offenses.

The age of the youth on entering the program was somewhat predictive of outcome. Most noticeably, those aged 14 and under had a higher rate among the returnees than the recidivists and the non-recidivists ($P < .05$). Those 15 and 16 years old had a higher rate among recidivists ($P < .05$), while 17 year olds tended to be non-recidivists.

No significant differences between the outcome groups were apparent with regard to the factors of living arrangement, family income, receipt of public assistance and school status. However, recidivists tended to have a higher rate living with mother only, and a lower rate living with both parents.

The ultimate court disposition of those in the program was highly related to the youth's performance in the program. Non-recidivists were more likely to have their cases filed away or dismissed ($P < .01$), or placed on probation to a probation officer or volunteer probation officer ($P < .05$). The returnees and recidivists however, had a much greater chance of being committed to a delinquent institution ($P < .001$). Nearly half of the returnees and recidivists received an institutional commitment while only about one-eighth of the non-recidivists received such a disposition.

The length of time in the Home Detention Program also differed depending on the youth's behavior. Those returned to secure detention had the shortest time in the program. Nearly half of the returnees were brought back in ten days or less; while, three-fourths were brought back in 20 days or less. As for those who committed new offenses while on Home Detention, nearly a third did so within ten days from the time of entering the program, and 57 percent were arrested within 20 days of entering the program. The non-recidivists averaged 29.1 days in the program with 60 percent in the program for more than 20 days.

Table 19. Summary Description by Outcome (Home Detention Population)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NON-RECIDIVISTS		RETURNEES		RECIDIVISTS		T O T A L	
	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean
<u>SEX/RACE</u>								
Male	79.1		63.2		91.8		78.2	
Female	20.9		36.8		8.2		21.8	
White	47.3		54.4		44.9		48.2	
Black	52.7		45.6		55.1		51.8	
Major vs. Person Offenders	19.1		12.3		16.3		17.5	
Major vs. Property Offenders	34.1		49.1		59.2		40.5	
Minor Offenders	17.3		10.5		16.3		16.0	
Status Offenders	29.5		28.1		8.2		26.1	
First Offenders	19.5		15.8		4.1		16.6	
Previous Major Offense	55.9		43.9		75.5		56.7	
Mean Number Prior Offenses		4.4		4.2		7.2		4.8
Mean Age		15.2		14.7		15.4		15.1
Age 14 & Under	29.5		42.1		20.4		30.4	
Age 15 & 16	48.6		43.9		63.3		50.0	
Age 17	21.8		14.0		16.3		19.6	
Living with Mother Only	50.7		49.1		63.3		52.3	
Living with Both Parents	30.6		35.1		20.4		29.8	
Mean Income		\$6,810		\$5,719		\$6,491		\$6,558
Below \$3,500	27.0		27.5		24.1		26.7	
Above \$7,500	32.6		27.5		34.5		31.9	
Receiving Public Assistance	41.6		43.6		38.8		41.5	

Table 19. (Continued).

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NON-RECIDIVISTS		RETURNEES		RECIDIVISTS		T O T A L	
	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean
Withdrawn from School	25.7		19.3		20.4		23.8	
<u>DISPOSITION</u>								
Filed Away/Dismissed	32.3		15.8		16.3		27.0	
Probation/VPO	35.9		21.0		24.5		31.6	
Delinquent Institution	12.7		49.1		49.0		24.5	
<u>LENGTH IN PROGRAM</u>								
Mean Number of Days in Home Detention		29.1		15.1		23.7		25.9
10 Days or Less	11.8		45.6		32.7		20.9	
20 Days or Less	40.0		75.4		57.1		48.8	
<u>FOLLOW-UP</u>								
Mean Number of Offenses		1.3		2.1		2.5		1.6
No Follow-Up Offenses	40.7		13.8		6.5		30.3	
Minor or Status Offenses	25.4		48.3		22.6		28.7	
Major Offenses	33.9		37.9		71.0		41.0	
Institutionalization	25.4		55.2		38.7		32.6	

SECTION IV.

FOLLOW-UP RECIDIVISM

One of the expected indirect benefits of the Home Detention Program was a reduction in recidivism for those who participated in the program. The theory is that because the program can provide intensive supervision and assessment, the child might receive a more appropriate judicial disposition and therefore a subsequent reduction in delinquent behavior.

In order to test this theory, a follow-up was done by examining juvenile court records. Those with less than six months of follow-up (148 youth) were excluded. This left a sample of 178 juveniles who were traced a minimum of six months after the time they had been in the Home Detention Program.

By way of comparison, a similar follow-up was also performed on the control population discussed in the Preliminary Evaluation.* This control population was made up of 50 juveniles released to the community from detention without home supervision in a period prior to the beginning of the Home Detention Program (January-September, 1974). The sample was drawn from referrals to court who were handled formally but released either before or after arraignment. The control sample was matched with the Home Detention population on sex, race and type of offense. The follow-up period was less than six months for seven members of the control population and they were excluded.

*Op. Cit., MSSD Office of Research & Planning: Home Detention: A Preliminary Evaluation, March, 1976.

The follow-up recidivism information for the Home Detention sample is given in Tables 20, 22 and 24. The mean number of follow-up offenses was 1.6. Nearly a third committed no further offenses. As shown in Table 22, 30.9 percent of the sample committed a subsequent major property offense while only 10.1 percent were arrested for a major offense against person. Table 24 adds in the factor of a subsequent institutionalization or grand jury referral. The categories correspond to those used in previous follow-up studies. As can be seen, 32.6 percent of the sample were committed to a delinquent institution or referred to the grand jury in the follow-up period.

The follow-up information for the control group is given in Tables 21, 23 and 25. The results for the control group are very similar to that of the Home Detention sample. For the control group, 30.2 percent committed no offenses, 32.6 percent were charged with a major property offense, and 18.6 percent were arrested for a major offense against persons. While the percentage of those arrested for a major offense against persons is higher for the control group, the difference is not statistically significant. The rate of subsequent institutionalization or grand jury referral is 34.9 percent for the controls.

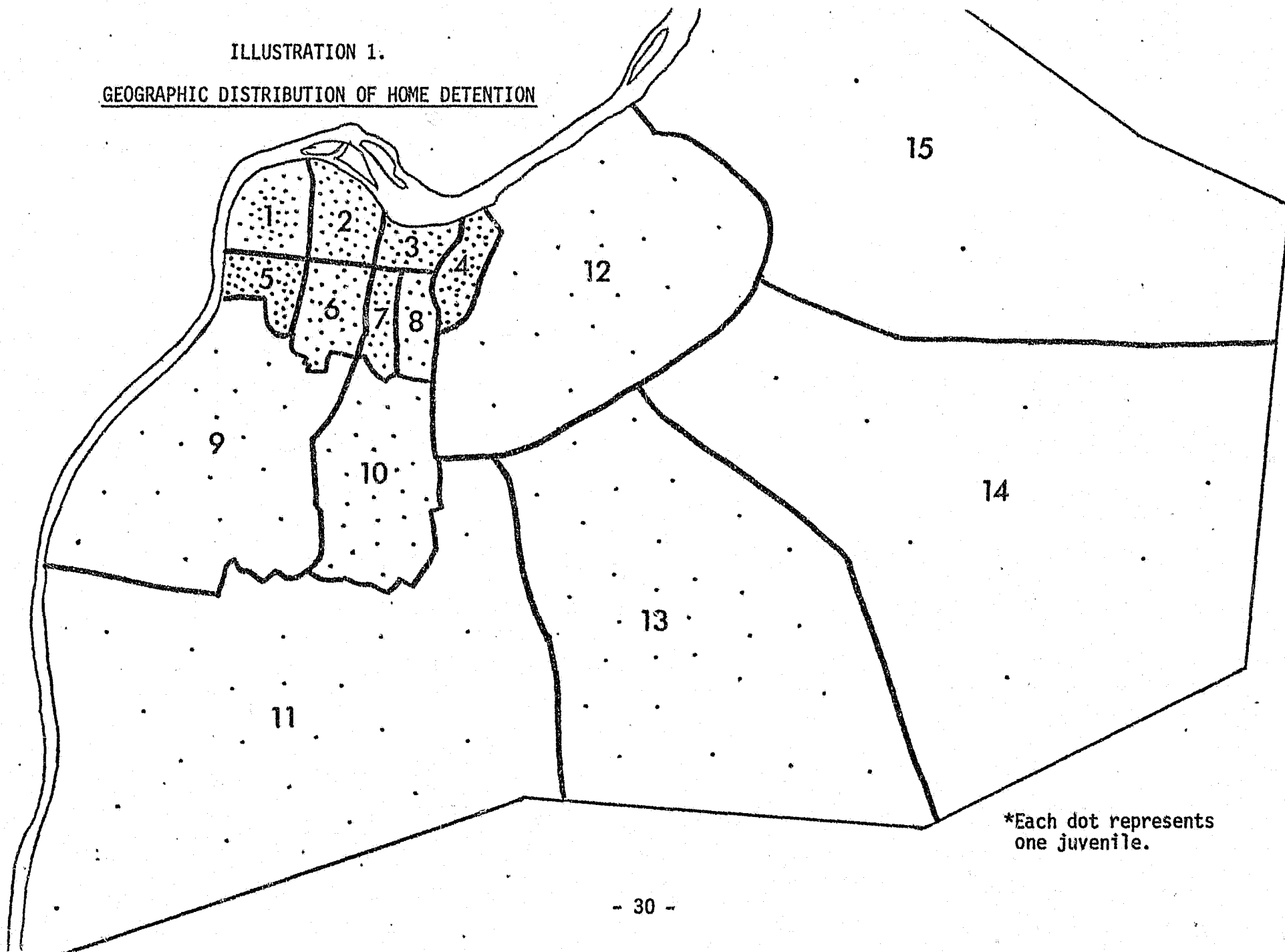
The differences between the Home Detention population and a matched control group with regard to follow-up recidivism were negligible.

There were, however, sizeable differences in the follow-up for the various outcome categories. These are presented in the Table 19 Summary. Over 40 percent of the non-recidivists committed no further offenses

as against 13.8 percent for the returnees and only 6.5 percent for those who recidivated during home detention. Likewise, while a third of the non-recidivists were subsequently charged with a major offense, nearly three-fourths of the recidivists were arrested for a major offense. The highest rate of institutionalization in the follow-up was among the returnees with 55.2 percent.

ILLUSTRATION 1.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOME DETENTION



*Each dot represents
one juvenile.

Table 20. Sex and Race by Number of Follow-Up Offenses (Home Detention Population)

NUMBER OF FOLLOW-UP OFFENSES	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inadequate Follow-Up	54	*	63	*	117	*	13	*	18	*	31	*	148	*
None	21	30.4	17	24.6	38	27.5	9	42.9	7	36.8	16	40.0	54	30.3
1	17	24.6	15	21.7	32	23.2	8	38.1	4	21.1	12	30.0	44	24.7
2	11	15.9	17	24.6	28	20.3	2	9.5	8	42.1	10	25.0	38	21.3
3-4	16	23.2	13	18.8	29	21.0	2	9.5	0	-	2	5.0	31	17.4
5+	4	5.8	7	10.2	11	8.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	11	6.2
T O T A L	123	99.9	132	99.9	255	100.0	34	100.0	37	100.0	71	100.0	326	99.9
Mean	(1.8)		(1.9)		(1.8)		(.9)		(1.1)		(1.0)		(1.6)	

Table 21. Sex and Race by Number of Follow-Up Offenses (Control Group)

FOLLOW-UP OFFENSES	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inadequate Follow-Up	2	*	3	*	5	*	1	*	1	*	2	*	7	*
None	5	29.4	5	29.4	10	29.4	1	33.3	2	33.3	3	33.3	13	30.2
1	1	5.9	3	17.6	4	11.8	2	66.7	3	50.0	5	55.6	9	20.9
2	1	5.9	2	11.8	3	8.8	0	-	1	16.7	1	11.1	4	9.3
3-4	6	35.3	3	17.6	9	26.5	0	-	0	-	0	-	9	20.9
5+	4	23.5	4	23.5	8	23.5	0	-	0	-	0	-	8	18.6
T O T A L	19	100.0	20	99.9	39	100.0	4	100.0	7	100.0	11	100.0	50	99.9
Mean	(2.6)		(2.8)		(2.7)		(.7)		(.8)		(.8)		(2.3)	

*Percentages and means exclude those with no follow-up.

Table 22. Type of Follow-Up Offense by Sex and Race (Home Detention Population)

TYPE OF OFFENSE	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Follow-Up	54	*	63	*	117	*	13	*	18	*	31	*	148	*
None	21	30.4	17	24.6	38	27.5	9	42.9	7	36.8	16	40.0	54	30.3
Major vs. Person	4	5.8	14	20.3	18	13.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	18	10.1
Major	23	33.3	31	44.9	54	39.1	1	4.8	0	-	1	2.5	55	30.9
Minor	16	23.2	7	10.1	23	16.7	3	14.3	6	31.6	9	22.5	32	18.0
Status	5	7.2	0	-	5	3.6	8	38.1	6	31.6	14	35.0	19	10.7
T O T A L	123	99.9	132	99.9	255	99.9	34	100.1	37	100.0	71	100.0	326	100.0

Table 23. Type of Follow-Up Offense by Sex and Race (Control Group)

TYPE OF FOLLOW-UP OFFENSE	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Follow-Up	2	*	3	*	5	*	1	*	1	*	2	*	7	*
None	5	29.4	5	29.4	10	29.4	1	33.3	2	33.3	3	33.3	13	30.2
Major vs Person	3	17.6	4	23.5	7	20.6	0	-	1	16.7	1	11.1	8	18.6
Major vs Property	7	41.2	7	41.2	14	41.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	14	32.6
Minor	2	11.0	1	5.9	3	8.8	0	-	2	33.3	2	22.2	5	11.6
Status	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	66.7	1	16.7	3	33.3	3	7.0
T O T A L	19	100.0	20	100.0	39	100.0	4	100.0	7	100.0	11	99.9	50	100.0

*Percentages exclude inadequate follow-up.

Table 24. Sex and Race by Follow-Up Master Score (Home Detention Population)

FOLLOW-UP MASTER SCORE	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inadequate	54	*	63	*	117	*	13	*	18	*	31	*	148	*
Follow-Up	21	30.4	17	24.6	38	27.5	9	42.9	7	36.8	16	40.0	54	30.3
No Offenses	13	18.8	4	5.8	17	12.3	5	23.8	4	21.1	9	22.5	26	14.6
Minor or Status	14	20.3	26	37.7	40	29.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	40	22.5
Major	21	30.4	22	31.9	43	31.2	7	33.3	8	42.1	15	37.5	58	32.6
Institution or Grand Jury														
T O T A L	123	99.9	132	100.0	255	100.0	34	100.0	37	100.0	71	100.0	326	100.0

Table 25. Sex and Race by Follow-Up Master Score (Control Group)

FOLLOW-UP MASTER SCORE	M A L E						F E M A L E						T O T A L	
	White		Black		Sub T.		White		Black		Sub T.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inadequate	2	*	3	*	5	*	1	*	1	*	2	*	7	*
Follow-Up	5	29.4	5	29.4	10	29.4	1	33.3	2	33.3	3	33.3	13	30.2
No Offenses	2	11.8	1	5.9	3	8.8	2	66.7	2	33.3	4	44.4	7	16.3
Minor or Status	2	11.8	5	29.4	7	20.6	0	-	1	16.7	1	11.1	8	18.6
Major														
Institution or														
Grand Jury	8	47.1	6	35.3	14	41.2	0	-	1	16.7	1	11.1	15	34.9
T O T A L	19	100.1	20	100.0	39	100.0	4	100.0	7	100.0	11	99.9	50	100.0

*Percentages exclude inadequate follow-up.

GENERAL FINDINGS

- ✓ The average daily population in detention continued to remain at levels below that which existed prior to the start of Home Detention.
- ✓ The average cost per child per day for Home Detention was about one-fourth of the cost of detention.
- ✓ The outcome of the program in the most recent 12 months improved over that of the first six months of the program.
- ✓ The average time in the program was 25.9 days.
- ✓ Females were more likely to be returnees than males but much less likely to commit new offenses.
- ✓ Those with the most delinquent pre-history were the most likely to commit a new offense in the program.
- ✓ Younger participants had a higher rate among the returnees.
- ✓ The differences between the Home Detention population and a matched control group with regard to follow-up recidivism were negligible.

IMPRESSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ The program succeeded in meeting the goals and objectives stated in the grant application.
- ✓ The Home Detention workers need to increase the frequency of in-person contacts with the juveniles in their caseload.

END