

2007

Convicted Drunk Drivers Placed In Two Community-Based Programs: A Look At Program Outcomes

Kerisha L. Alexander
Indiana State University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholars.indianastate.edu/etds>

Recommended Citation

Alexander, Kerisha L., "Convicted Drunk Drivers Placed In Two Community-Based Programs: A Look At Program Outcomes" (2007). *Full List of Electronic Theses and Dissertations*. 977.
<https://scholars.indianastate.edu/etds/977>

This Dissertation is brought to you for free and open access by Sycamore Scholars. It has been accepted for inclusion in Full List of Electronic Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of Sycamore Scholars. For more information, please contact dana.swinford@indstate.edu.

CONVICTED DRUNK DRIVERS PLACED IN TWO COMMUNITY-BASED
PROGRAMS: A LOOK AT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

A Master's Thesis

Presented to

The School of Graduate Studies

Department of Criminology

Indiana State University

Terre Haute, Indiana

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by

Kerisha L. Alexander

December 2007

© Kerisha L. Alexander 2007

UMI Number: 1450954

Copyright 2007 by
Alexander, Kerisha L.

All rights reserved.

INFORMATION TO USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted. Broken or indistinct print, colored or poor quality illustrations and photographs, print bleed-through, substandard margins, and improper alignment can adversely affect reproduction.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if unauthorized copyright material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.

UMI[®]

UMI Microform 1450954

Copyright 2008 by ProQuest Information and Learning Company.

All rights reserved. This microform edition is protected against
unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code.

ProQuest Information and Learning Company
300 North Zeeb Road
P.O. Box 1346
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346

**School of Graduate Studies
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana**

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

MASTER'S THESIS

This is to certify that the Master's Thesis of

Kerisha L. Alexander

entitled

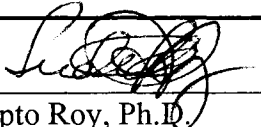
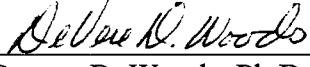
Convicted Drunk Drivers Placed in Two Community-Based Programs:
A Look at Program Outcomes

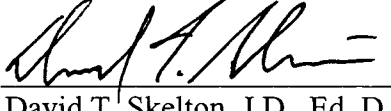
has been approved by the Examining Committee for the thesis requirement for the

Master of Arts degree

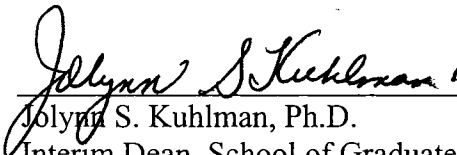
in Criminology

December 2007

 Sudipto Roy, Ph.D. CHAIR, Thesis Committee	11/26/07 Date	 Devere D. Woods, Ph.D. Member, Thesis Committee	11/19/2007 Date
--	------------------	--	--------------------


David T. Skelton, J.D., Ed. D.
Member, Thesis Committee

11/26/07
Date


Jolynn S. Kuhlman, Ph.D.
Interim Dean, School of Graduate Studies

11/28/07
Date

ABSTRACT

In Vigo County, Indiana, convicted drunk drivers are placed in varied community-based correctional programs. Two such programs are electronically monitored home detention and day reporting centers. Specifically, adult offenders convicted of drunk driving and sentenced to either program for an additional condition of their probation were the target of this study. The objective was two-fold. First, offenders who were placed in either program between February 1, 2002, and January 31, 2003, were compared in terms of exit status from the programs. Second, post-program recidivism was examined only for those offenders who successfully exited the program. Individual, case and program characteristics were gathered on 62 subjects to determine if these variables had any significant effect on program completion and subsequent post-program recidivism.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to acknowledge those who assisted me throughout the course of this study. I would first like to thank Mr. Bill Watson, director of Vigo County Community Corrections, for allowing me to gather my research data from the facility, and Laura Fagin, Day Reporting Program head case manager, for providing me with valuable information utilized in conducting this study.

I express my utmost gratitude to the members of my committee; Dr. Sudipto Roy, who served as Chairman and donated many hours of his time in helping me complete this project, Dr. David Skelton and Dr. Devere D. Woods who graciously agreed to replace Dr. Jeffrey Schrink as the third and final committee member.

Most importantly, I would like to thank my parents for allowing me to spread my wings and pursue my desire to further my education. I credit you both with teaching me the true meaning behind hard work and perseverance.

Finally, I would like to thank my late grandmother Annie Bell Alexander, whose love and support through the years taught me that no goal in life is unattainable. I dedicate this final work in memory to you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
 Chapter	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
Historical Background of Community Based Programs.....	2
2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	8
Community Based Programs	8
Previous Research on Drunk Drivers.....	20
Vigo County Programs	25
3. RESEARCH METHODS	32
Subjects	32
Variables and Analysis	33
4. RESULTS	37
Descriptive Characteristics	37
5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	46
Findings.....	46
Conclusion	50

Limitations of Present Study and Suggestions for Future Study	54
REFERENCES	58
APPENDIX.....	62
Data Collection Instrument	63

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. <i>Exit Status</i>	38
2. <i>Offender Recidivism after Successful Completion of EMHD and/or DRC Programs</i>	38
3. <i>Race</i>	39
4. <i>Gender</i>	39
5. <i>Age at Admission</i>	40
6. <i>Educational Backgrounds</i>	40
7. <i>Employment Status</i>	41
8. <i>Current Offense</i>	41
9. <i>Type of Placement</i>	42
10. <i>Prior Offense History</i>	43
11. <i>Number of Prior Offenses</i>	43
12. <i>Subject Drug Abuse</i>	44
13. <i>Sentence Length</i>	45

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Pandemic overcrowding in correctional facilities, fiscal reluctance to build new jails and prisons, public pressure to “get tough” on criminals, and court orders to reduce jail overcrowding at detention institutions have all prompted criminal justice scholars and practitioners to find pragmatic alternatives to the traditional forms of sentencing-incarceration and probation (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000). Two of these alternative sanctions are electronically monitored home detention and day reporting centers. Both of these are community-based programs referred to as intermediate sanctions, which fall between conventional probation and imprisonment. Both entail intensive supervision of offenders placed in community-based corrections, and both programs share the common goal of providing punishment in a cost-effective way while still ensuring community safety (Marciniak, 2000).

Day reporting centers are primarily focused on the rehabilitation aspect of corrections. Once an offender is placed in this program, the staff assesses the individual offender’s needs and offers him or her various types of in-house treatment and referral programs including substance abuse treatment, education, vocational training, life skills training and psychological services (Marciniak, 2000).

Electronically monitored home detention, on the other hand, is a result of the push to end jail and prison overcrowding. The offender is placed under house arrest; it is less expensive than prison confinement. At the same time, the offender is required to attend varied rehabilitative programs. As community-based programs, both day reporting centers and electronically monitored home detention allow the offender to remain with his or her family and maintain employment, as well as continue his or her education.

In Vigo County, Indiana, convicted drunk drivers are placed in varied community-based correctional programs. Two such programs are electronically monitored home detention and day reporting centers. Specifically, the target population for this study was adult offenders convicted for drunk driving and sentenced to either program as an additional condition of their probation. The Vigo County Community Corrections office started using a computerized data management system in February 2002. Hence, for this study, the data on subjects was collected from the beginning of February, 2002. The objective of this study was two-fold. First, the offenders who were placed in either program between February 2002 and January 2003, were compared in terms of exit status (measured as “successful exit” and “unsuccessful exit”) from the programs. Second, all offenders who successfully exited the programs were followed until July 2003, (six month follow-up at a minimum) to investigate their post-program recidivism.

Historical Background of Community Based Programs

The evolution of day reporting centers and electronically monitored home detention came about in the 1960's and 1970's when alternatives to locking up petty and nonviolent offenders were needed. The creation of new sanctions warranted attention

because offenders who were socially isolated, lacked basic survival skills, and were dependent upon drugs and alcohol did not benefit at all from being locked behind bars. Rather than incarceration, offenders needed comprehensive help in areas that led them to commit criminal acts in the first place. Searches for alternatives to incarceration brought forth varied intermediate sanctions. As mentioned earlier, two such alternatives are day reporting centers and electronically monitored home detention.

Day Reporting Centers

Day reporting centers emerged in Great Britain in the early 1970's. The British criminal justice system found itself overrun with chronic yet less serious and non-violent offenders who failed to comply with a lawful way of life. Most offenders were abusers of drugs and alcohol, and lacked the basic skills to act in a legal manner. With nowhere else to turn, many judges incarcerated these offenders because all their other options had been tried with unsuccessful results. Various criminal justice reformers deemed incarceration as a means of "weakening an offender's family and social ties, self-esteem, employment, and thereby lowering their prospects for lawful living" (Dodd, 1992).

Consequently, in 1972 the British Home Office asked the Parliament to create four day reporting centers (referred to as DRCs). Area judges had the power to sentence offenders to up to sixty days at a DRC as a condition of probation. During the early 1980's, over eighty DRCs were operating in England and Wales (Diggs and Pieper, 1994). Upon observation, the Home Office found differences in these eighty operating DRCs. Some were open only a few days or hours per week, while others were open seven days a week for eight to twelve hours a day (Dodd, 1992). Another difference that stood

out was that while some centers had only a handful of clients, others served well over one-hundred offenders.

The British system paved the way for the United States to begin its own endeavor with DRCs. Beginning in October 1986, Springfield, Massachusetts, became home to the first DRC in this country and a new addition to the family of intermediate sanctions was introduced. When this DRC was introduced in Springfield, the county jail and house of correction was at 200% its capacity. The program, as a community corrections alternative to incarceration, was philosophically consistent with past and present initiatives, as well as with future goals of the sheriff and his administration (McDevitt and Miliano, 1992). This program fit well in this city because Springfield was an urban area with a number of operating community based services such as substance abuse counseling that many offenders needed access to in order to get their lives back on track. This DRC was used as an early release option for sentenced inmates but later accepted pre-trial detainees (Marciniak, 2000).

In today's correctional system, DRCs are highly structured non-residential programs utilizing supervision, sanctions and services coordinated from a central locus. It is intended to provide a structured transition for offenders from being in conflict with the law to being contributing members of the community (Dodd, 1992). Across the U.S. varied offenders are placed in DRCs. Some of these clients are those on pretrial release, inmates on work release, probationers, and probation and parole violators. DRC programs vary in the number of clients they serve. Some programs serve as little as ten, whereas others have the ability to serve as many as one-hundred fifty offenders. DRCs perform three separate yet distinct tasks. They offer intensive supervision and decreased liberty of

offenders, treatment of offenders' problems, and reduced crowding of incarceratory facilities (Diggs and Pieper, 1994).

In DRCs, contact with clients is primarily made in three ways. First, offenders are court- ordered to report to the supervising official daily. Second, a call may be placed to the center by the offender, or from the center by the supervising officer to the offender. Also, electronic monitoring or curfews may be used. All DRC facilities have eligibility requirements for the clients. Certain programs have limits on the offenders they accept based on type of offense, usually rejecting violent offenders. Other eligibility requirements include the offender's gender, prior record, and treatment needs. Services commonly offered by DRCs are support, treatment, or referral for treatment for offenders in such areas as substance abuse, mental health, education, vocational training, and job placement (Diggs and Pieper, 1994).

Home Detention Programs

During the 1960's and 1970's, many alternatives to imprisonment such as halfway houses, group homes and residential centers were supported because they were deemed to be less expensive and more effective than imprisonment. Many of the earlier home detention programs were designed as attempts to add supervision levels to "difficult" offenders who would otherwise be largely unsupervised in the community (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000). Before electronic home detention equipment was developed, the concept of home detention was geared towards juvenile offenders. Without the presence of electronic equipment to help in the monitoring process, the job of supervising these young offenders was done manually. Those assigned to the task of manually looking after these juveniles found the task labor intensive, personnel dependent, and often unreliable

(Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000). Due to the inability of correctional agencies to properly supervise those in the home incarceration program and with the ever present threat to public safety, early attempts at home detention failed to gain enough support to continue forward. Although proper implementation was an issue that needed to be addressed before this alternative to incarceration could be seen as a promising answer to crime control, many states took interest in the concept and decided to try it out for themselves.

In December 1984, Palm Beach County, Florida, became the first jurisdiction to implement a home detention program for adult offenders that used commercially available electronic monitoring equipment (Baumer et al., 1993). According to Stanz and Tewksbury (2000), by mid-1985, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, Oregon, and Utah had all implemented their own versions of home detention programs. And by 1987, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, and Virginia had joined the ranks of those states instituting electronically monitored home detention programs as an alternative to incarceration.

Home detention programs have strict selection criteria in that they only serve those convicted for non-violent offenses and those who have non-violent criminal backgrounds. Some programs exclude offenders who have pending charges or have a history of absconding. Also, some programs exclude offenders who have multiple felony convictions, require in-patient drug/alcohol treatment, or are serving intermittent sentences (Roy, 1999). In addition, some home detention programs only take those offenders sentenced to a short jail time. In other words, offenders are placed in these programs in lieu of imprisonment in jails. Those assigned to home detention, or home

incarceration as it is sometimes referred to, are restricted to their homes at all times, except for authorized activities such as work, school, or attendance at treatment programs (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000). Home detention programs do not subject offenders to the criminogenic influences of a jail or prison, nor do they disrupt family ties, employment, or schooling. Moreover, they offer the potential for providing training, counseling, and other explicit rehabilitative features to their participants (Jolin and Stipak, 1992).

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

As mentioned earlier, the focus of the present study is on convicted drunk drivers placed in day reporting centers as well as electronically monitored home detention programs in Vigo County, Indiana. Previous research findings on these two programs are discussed in this section.

Community Based Programs

Day Reporting Centers

A cursory review of research findings on DRCs indicates two issues. First, these programs are administered by public (county sheriff's department or county community corrections office) as well as private agencies. Second, the target population and also the program goals are diverse and vary from one jurisdiction to another. Even so, all DRCs have been established to divert offenders from jail or prison, and to reduce recidivism through delivery of treatment services (Parent et al., 1995).

DRCs are designed to serve offenders who are substance abusers, who are considered to be at high risk for recidivating, and who have a relatively high level of need for services as determined by their initial probation classification assessment (Craddock,

2000). Many programs emphasize the availability of treatment services for offenders who would otherwise not have those services available to them (Lurigio et al., 1999; McBride and VanderWaal, 1997; Lucas and Bogle, 1997a, 1997b; Parent et al., 1995; Diggs and Piper, 1994). Other programs such as the southeastern North Carolina DRC emphasize surveillance, not treatment (Marciniak, 1999). Another common goal of DRCs across the U.S. is cost savings. For instance, programs in Hampden County, Massachusetts; Harris County, Texas; Maricopa County, Arizona; and Orange County, Florida, identify cost savings as the primary goal (Parent et al., 1995; Diggs and Pieper, 1994). In addition, restraining or reducing jail and prison overcrowding is a mandate of the aforementioned DRCs in Massachusetts, Texas, and Arizona (Parent et al., 1995). The Cook County, Illinois, DRC was initially established to reduce jail/prison overcrowding; however, that mandate has been replaced by prioritizing the reduction of rearrest and drug use among its participants. It also emphasizes improving the percentage of court appearances among pre-trial clients (Lurigio et al., 1999).

As mentioned earlier, most DRCs vary widely in their target populations. Yet, the majority of DRC clients across the country are substance abusers or have a history of substance abuse (Parent et al., 1995). Also, some DRCs target probation violators, both felons and misdemeanants (Marciniak, 1999). In addition, some DRCs in Virginia accept referrals from judges and parole boards, as well as probation and parole officers (Lucas and Bogle, 1997a, 1997b). Furthermore, some DRCs target non-violent offenders, graduates of varied residential programs, and pre-trial defendants (Lurigio et al., 1999; Parent et al., 1995). DRCs such as the Department of Community Supervision and Intervention program in Cook County, Illinois, select their clients based on several

criteria. Pre-trial defendants who are detained in Cook County Jail (awaiting trial) are considered, but to be eligible for participation inmates may not have a prior arrest record for violent crimes or a psychiatric history, and bond must be less than \$150,000. In addition, potential participants must successfully complete an electronic monitoring program administered by the Cook County Sheriff's Department (Lurigio et al., 1999).

Previous researchers have also discovered the varied treatment services offered to DRC clients. Substance abuse counseling has been available to clients in all programs (Craddock, 2000; Lurigio et al., 1999; Marciniak, 1999; Lucas and Bogle, 1997a, 1997b; Parent et al., 1995; Diggs and Pieper, 1994). In addition, several programs offer the following services-educational/vocational programs; life skills such as anger and stress management training; health skills training including HIV education and mental health services, counseling services such as individual and group therapy and family intervention; and cultural awareness, diversity training, and impact of crime classes.

The length of DRC programs has also been discussed by previous researchers; programs varied from three to twelve months (Craddock, 2000; Marciniak, 1999; Humphrey, 1992). Longer programs are usually divided into phases that gradually decrease clients' level of supervision. For example, one program in North Carolina requires participants to report to the DRC between one and six times per week, depending on which phase the client is in (Marciniak, 1999). A comprehensive national survey of DRCs in existence in 1994 maintained that of those programs that were organized into phases, and 71 percent had three phases (Parent et al., 1995). Also, according to that study, 13 percent of DRCs had three phases, and 16 percent had four. Parent et al. (1995) also reported that programs with only one phase were five months in duration.

Every DRC program has established specific conditions and program rules. Common DRC rules include providing daily itineraries to supervisors, adhering to curfews, submitting to random drug tests, attending school or work, and participating in treatment services. In addition, some DRCs require community service and/or victim restitution as conditions of program participation. The southeastern North Carolina DRC adheres to a stringent policy; the center operates on a “three strikes” system, and accumulating three strikes for violations of program rules culminates in revocation from the program (Marciniak, 1999). The Hampden County, Massachusetts, DRC is another strict program, requiring a minimum of 50 contacts per week during the first stage. Types of contact include unannounced phone calls, unannounced visits to the client’s home or place of employment, and a minimum of one face-to-face meeting at the DRC office every day (McDevitt and Miliano, 1992).

Previous research findings indicate that 84 percent to 13.5 percent of adult offenders have successfully exited DRC programs:

- 84 percent in the Orange County, Florida, DRC, administered by the Community Corrections Department of the Corrections Division (Diggs and Pieper, 1994);
- 82 percent in the Worcester County, Massachusetts, DRC, supervised by the Worcester County Sheriff’s Department (McDevitt and Miliano, 1992);
- 77 percent in the Norfolk County, Massachusetts, DRC, administered by the Norfolk County Sheriff’s Department (McDevitt and Miliano, 1992);
- 72 percent in the Metropolitan Massachusetts DRC, a private program (McDevitt and Miliano, 1992);

- 69 percent in the Vigo County, Indiana, DRC, administered by the Vigo County Community Corrections (Roy and Grimes, 2002);
- 68 percent in the Hampden County, Massachusetts, DRC, implemented by the Hampden County Sheriff's Department (Parent et al., 1995);
- 68 percent in the Maricopa County, Arizona, DRC, under the supervision of the Maricopa County Adult Probation Service Center (Parent et al., 1995);
- About 65 percent in a Connecticut DRC, part of the Connecticut Judicial Department Office of Alternative Sanctions (Parent et al., 1995);
- About 61 percent in the Baraboo, Wisconsin, DRC (Craddock, 2000), in the Cook County, Illinois, DRC, administered by the Cook County Sheriff's Department (Lurigio et al., 1999), and also in an upstate New York DRC (Humphrey, 1992);
- 50 percent in the Norfolk, Virginia, DRC, under the supervision of the Norfolk Probation and Parole Offices (Lucas and Bogle, 1997b);
- 46 percent in the Richmond, Virginia, DRC, under the supervision of the Richmond Probation and Parole Offices (Lucas and Bogle, 1997a);
- About 41 percent in the La Crosse, Wisconsin, DRC (Craddock, 2000);
- 37 percent in Davidson County and 18 percent in Guilford County, North Carolina, (Brunet, 2002);
- 13.5 percent in a southeastern North Carolina DRC (Marciniak, 1999).

The staff at the southeastern North Carolina DRC, which has reported the lowest completion percentage, attributed it to the length of the program. While some programs across the United States are as short as 120 days (approximately four months), the

southeastern North Carolina DRC is twelve months in duration. Thus, clients have a longer window of opportunity to be terminated from the program (Marciniak, 1999).

Only a few researchers have discussed or examined the reasons for termination or unsuccessful exit of offenders from the DRCs. Humphrey (1992) stated five reasons for such an exit--continued drug use, absconding, non-compliance with program rules, loss of employment and loss of residence. However, in his study no statistical analysis was computed to determine the significant predictors of failure. Among all the published reports available to date, only Marciniak (1999) used statistical analysis to ascertain the factors that were statistically significant predictors (employment, education, and living situation) of the client's exit status.

Marciniak (1999) discussed two reasons for the lack of empirical findings on DRCs. First, they are a relatively new intermediate sanction and have been implemented in the United States since 1986. Second, there is such a great degree of variance among DRCs that the lack of homogeneity has made it difficult to ascertain the benefits of supervising offenders in a DRC program.

It is apparent from the review that previous researchers have reported several factors related to "exit status" of DRC participants-- absconding, technical as well as drug-test violations during program supervision, loss of employment, education, and living situation. However, because only a couple of studies have focused on factors related to DRC participants' "exit status," further research needs to be conducted on this issue to bring about a comprehensive understanding of the participants' unsuccessful exit from these programs.

Since one of the objectives of this study is to follow-up for recidivism reports (among successful offenders), a discussion on previous research focusing on post-program recidivism among DRC participants is presented at this point. Byrnes and Van Vleet (2000) discussed recidivism factors in their study on the Utah Day Reporting Center. Of the 297 subjects in the analysis, 133 (44.8%) were charged in some category within one year of exiting the program. One hundred and sixty-four offenders (55.2%) were not charged here. When recidivism was examined in terms of technical versus criminal charges, a different picture emerged. Of the 133 offenders who had post-DRC charges, 99 individuals had criminal charges, resulting in a recidivism percentage of 33.3. Thus, two-thirds of all the subjects remained free of criminal charges for 1 year subsequent to their exit from the DRC (Byrnes and Van Vleet, 2000).

The study undertaken by Marciniak (2000) yielded several factors related and non-related to post-program recidivism. Marciniak found the offender's gender as the only significant variable related to rearrest. Males had a higher likelihood of being rearrested than females. Age was deemed an insignificant factor related to recidivism. Older offenders were no more likely than their younger counterparts to be rearrested within the follow-up period. Marital status was also found to be insignificant towards recidivism. Also, the author noted that whether the offender was employed at the time of sentencing was not a significant predictor of whether or not he or she would be rearrested. In addition, years of education was also an insignificant factor (Marciniak, 2000).

In their study, Williams and Turnage (2001) discussed program termination and the percentages of recidivism during a one year follow-up at the Northern Utah Day

Reporting Center program in Ogden, Utah. Offenders were classified according to gender, race, marital status, number of children, education, probation or parole status, current offenses(s) and psychiatric diagnosis at the time of their admission into the program (Williams and Turnage, 2001). The authors indicated that 62 offenders (67%) had no post-discharge problems within one year of completing the program. Thirty offenders had new offenses, or had violated probation or parole. This resulted in twenty reincarcerations, while 72 offenders (78%) in the sample had remained out of prisons or jails (Williams and Turnage, 2001). Two variables, probation or parole status and gender, were considered strong predictors of post-program recidivism. Parolees and males were more likely to have post-program problems and subsequent reincarceration than probationers and females. Although marital status was not a factor in predicting recidivism, there were only 16 married offenders of the 92 successful completers of the program.

A more recent study conducted by Craddock and Graham (2001) focused on post-program recidivism among offenders placed in two DRCs in a midwestern state. The authors compared the DRC in a rural county (with a population of about 45,000) with the DRC in an urban county (with a population of about 100,000). They reported "...a smaller proportion of clients who completed the DRC were rearrested compared to those who failed to complete. In the rural program, 16.7% of the completers were rearrested compared to 28.3% of noncompleters. In the urban program, 18.9% of the completers were rearrested compared to 37.7% of noncompleters..." (Craddock and Graham, 2001, p.89).

The authors measured recidivism in terms of rearrest of offenders within one year after leaving the programs. Several variables were reported to be predictors of rearrest. Offenders who completed the programs, offenders convicted for current offense of property crimes, offenders with higher monthly income, and older offenders had the lower probability of rearrest.

Home Detention Programs

A review of electronically monitored home detention research reveals two important issues. First, electronic home detention is more punitive than jail (Jolin and Stipak, 1992). Second, the program incapacitates the offender by restricting him or her to a single location (Baumer et al., 1993), primarily the home, except for authorized activities such as work, school, or attendance at treatment programs (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000). The most important aspect of electronically monitored home detention is that, as a community sanction, it allows an offender to remain with his or her family and to retain employment (Jolin and Stipak, 1992; Baumer et al., 1993). Remaining in the community allows the offender access to needed vocational training, counseling, and other intensive rehabilitative features.

Electronically monitored home detention is designed to serve those offenders considered nonviolent, and those with nonviolent histories (Roy, 1999; Baumer et al., 1993). Some programs exclude offenders who have pending charges, or have a history of absconding (Kuplinski, 1990), while other programs exclude offenders who have multiple felony convictions, require in-patient drug/alcohol treatment, and are serving intermittent sentences (Brown and Roy, 1995). In addition, some programs supervise

only those offenders who have been sentenced to jail for a given number of days (Lilly, Ball, and Wright, 1987).

Jurisdictions employing electronically monitored home detention handle their programs individually, making each program unique in its own way. The Marion County, Indiana program uses a programmed contact system. Clients are fitted with a coded wristlet that matches a base unit attached to their home telephone (Maxfield and Baumer, 1990). Contacts are initiated by a central computer that dials telephone numbers. A successful contact made between the coded wristlet and the base unit verifies the client's presence (Maxfield and Baumer, 1990).

In Lake County, Indiana, the primary criteria for the electronically monitored home detention program is whether the offender has been convicted of a crime that was nonviolent in nature and did not involve any use of a deadly weapon (Roy, 1997). In addition, the policy of Lake County is to consider felons for priority placement in the program. The Lake County home detention program has several objectives, including 24-hour surveillance of all participants and unannounced weekly home/school/employment checks to ensure compliance with the program (Roy, 1997).

The Clackamas County, Oregon, home detention program includes an Intensive Drug Program (IDP), which offers an "outpatient program that provides intensive substance abuse treatment and intensive supervision of clients in the community" (Jolin and Stipak, 1992). The IDP goals include reducing substance abuse, stabilizing offenders' lives to ensure program completion, and reducing recidivism (Clackamas County Community Corrections, 1990). In Jefferson County, Kentucky, offenders awaiting trial

and individuals convicted of misdemeanors or nonviolent felonies are eligible for placement in home detention. This program is referred to as home incarceration (HI), and includes placing all offenders on electronic monitoring, using a passive monitoring system (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000). All offenders are required to pay daily fees which cover the cost of the electronic monitoring equipment. The total of fees paid per week ranges from \$3 to \$70.

The target population for most electronically monitored home detention includes nonviolent offenders (Roy, 1997; Roy, 1999), and those convicted of misdemeanor offenses (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000). In Clackamas County, Oregon, the target population consists of adult offenders whose substance abuse had led to failures in prior substance abuse programs or to probation/parole violations (Jolin and Stipak, 1992). Only those who did not qualify for release on recognizance, could not raise bail, and could not enlist the services of a bondsman were considered for the Marion County, Indiana, home detention program. This program was initially restricted to persons charged with misdemeanors. Because too few of these cases met additional criteria, eligibility was expanded to include those charged with certain nonviolent felony offenses.

Previous research findings indicate that 62 percent to 81.6 percent of adult offenders have successfully exited electronically monitored home detention programs:

- 85 percent in the Jefferson County, Kentucky, home detention program, supervised by the Jefferson County Department of Corrections (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000);
- 81.6 percent in the Vigo County, Indiana, home detention program, administered by the Vigo County Community Corrections (Roy, 1999);

- 81 percent in the Marion County, Indiana, home detention program, supervised by the Marion County Superior Court (Baumer et al., 1993);
- 78 percent in the Lake County, Indiana, home detention program, administered by the Lake County Community Corrections (Roy, 1997);
- 73 percent in the Marion County, Indiana, electronically monitored home detention program, implemented by a community corrections agency experienced in electronic monitoring of convicted offenders (Maxfield and Baumer, 1990);
- 62 percent in the Clackamas County, Oregon, home detention intensive drug program, supervised by the Clackamas County Community Corrections (Jolin and Stipak, 1992).

Previous literature on electronically monitored home detention discusses reasons for successful and unsuccessful exits from the program. Stanz and Tewksbury (2000) state that individuals living with a spouse are more likely than individuals who live with members of their extended family or an unrelated person to successfully complete home incarceration.

Younger participants are more likely to fail on the program (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000; Roy, 1997), than older offenders. Another predictor of successful exit from the program is the number of technical violations amassed by the offender while on home detention (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000). Those offenders who failed on the intensive drug program in Clackamas County, Oregon, were primarily charged with a drug related technical violation (Jolin and Stipak, 1992).

Clients could be terminated as “unsuccessful” for a variety of violations (Maxfield and Baumer, 1990), including arrests on new charges and absconding. In addition, accumulating technical violations such as excessive absences from home or

work was grounds for an unsuccessful exit from the program (Maxfield and Baumer, 1990). Jolin and Stipak (1992) mentioned that lack of employment at program termination, and younger age strongly predict recidivism. Individuals who live in predominately poor, lower socioeconomic, and high crime communities are more likely to fail on electronically monitored home detention (Stanz and Tewksbury, 2000).

Overall, none of the studies mentioned here focused on post-program recidivism. The researchers focused on statistically significant and insignificant factors leading to new arrests while on the program.

Previous Research on Drunk Drivers

A few previous research findings have focused on the placement of offenders convicted for drunk-driving in either day reporting or electronic home detention programs. For instance, John Tuthill's 1986 study examined electronic home detention as a deterrent for offenders convicted of drunk driving in Linn County, Oregon. Using an experimental group comprised of probationers sentenced by the court to home detention, and a control group comprised of forty DUI probationers who had not been sentenced to home detention and who had at least six months remaining on their probation, Tuthill hypothesized that probationers sentenced to home detention would exhibit a markedly reduced incidence of arrests for driving under the influence (Tuthill, 1986).

The experimental group was studied for one year, starting June 1985, while the control group was monitored for a period of one year, beginning November 1, 1985. Due to absconding and transfers, only 36 of the original 40 probationers in the control group could be fully assessed. The offenders in this group incurred three new DUI convictions and two driving while suspended (DWS) convictions during the study period. Of the sixty

DUI probationers placed on home detention, not one incurred new arrests during their time on the program. Three individuals, however, were arrested on new DUI and DWS charges after successfully completing home detention.

A one year study of drunk driving offenders placed on an electronically monitored (EM) program in a Western Pennsylvania county probation department was conducted by Courtright et al (1997). Between October 1, 1992 and October 1, 1993, the authors focused only on those offenders arrested for DUI. In order to lessen jail populations, counties in Western Pennsylvania were urged to submit their own intermediate punishment (IP) plans and were given financial incentive, in the form of grants, to develop and maintain IP plans that hopefully would eliminate the overcrowding crisis that earlier sentencing guidelines had helped to create (Courtright et al., 1997). This study, centered in Western County, examined only those clients found in the Probation Department who were convicted of drunk driving and placed on electronic monitoring in lieu of incarceration.

The offenders participating in the EM program were all adults. EM clients were also selected for the program based on the willingness to 1) undergo drug/alcohol treatment and/or counseling; 2) be placed on EM and the subsequent rules and regulations of the program; and 3) pay a fee of \$8 per day to cover the cost of the monitoring, although offenders were not excluded from participating in the program because of indigence (Courtright et al., 1997). In addition, employment was preferred, but not mandatory to be included in the program.

To test the effectiveness of the program, recidivism statistics were analyzed. Only one EM participant was arrested while on the program, for a summary offense (a

violation). In addition, one EM participant tested positive for drugs and/or alcohol, and this misconduct was the basis for a revocation proceeding and subsequent incarceration (Courtright et al., 1997). According to the authors, if success were to be measured in revocation terms, then the EM program was 98.2 percent successful.

A seven-year study was conducted by Lilly et al. (1993) to evaluate drunk driving offenders placed in the Pride, Inc. program administered in Palm Beach County, Florida. This program was the first long-term electronically monitored (EM) home confinement program in the country, established in 1984. Most monitorees on this program were sentenced to a probation term of one year, beginning with a front-end period of EM home confinement designed to provide close control in the early stage, and the conditions of probation tended to include participation in an alcohol and/or drug treatment program as part of the total package (Lilly et al., 1993). The program was assessed at three separate points as it evolved over the seven years.

The first study period lasted a little more than two years, during which point the program was still in its experimental phase. This phase of the evaluation ended February 28, 1987. The second study period, ending on October 31, 1989, focused on the program adjustment phase. This phase of the study lasted a little over two and a half years, during which time EM was geared more towards driving under suspension (DUS) offenders and those offenders sentenced for a variety of alcohol-related public disorder offenses not directly associated with drunk driving (Lilly et al., 1993).

The final study period, referred to by the authors as the program readjustment period, lasted until the end of the evaluation, concluding on February 29, 1992. The overall evaluation of the Pride, Inc. program focused on an assessment of input/effort

(cost), the implementation process (procedures and problems in handling cases), output/outcome (proportion of successful cases to total cases), effectiveness (cost per successful case), cost-effectiveness (cost proportionate to cost of alternatives), and impact (output proportionate to need) (Lilly et al., 1993).

The background of the monitorees in the Pride Inc. program is worth mentioning. Most of the monitorees (60%) in the program during the seven year study had more than one prior arrest, with some showing four or five, usually including DWI but also DUS, traffic offenses, drug and/or alcohol related offenses, property crimes, and even violent crimes. Throughout the three time frames examined, more than one third of those sentenced to EM had already been placed in an alcohol or drug treatment program prior to the most recent arrest (Lilly et al., 1993). Approximately 85% of those sentenced to EM were male. Monitorees ranged in age from 18 to 71 years of age, with the mean age around 29.8 years. In all three time frames of the study, approximately 90% of the EM offenders were employed. This finding was important because DWI/DUS offenders have the highest employment rates of virtually any group of offenders (Lilly et al., 1993).

During the initial phase of the evaluation, 97.3% of the offenders sentenced to EM completed their term successfully. Those who did not complete their term were cited for technical violations, including failure to pay the monitoring fees, curfew violations, persistent noncooperation associated with calls complaining about nonexistent equipment problems, attempts at tampering and continued warnings about testing the limits, or removal of the monitoring bracelet (Lilly et al., 1993). The high completion percentage was found in phase two of the evaluation.

An additional revocation came when one monitoree asked to be returned to jail, complaining that the temptation to leave the house was too great, and two revocations for new offenses involved a burglary and a battery (Lilly et al., 1993). With respect to successful completion of the entire probation term, there were too few African American or Hispanics to provide racial/ethnic comparisons. The analysis did indicate, however, that completion percentages were higher for females than for males, for those 40 or older than for younger offenders, for homeowners compared to those renting or living with others, and for those with jobs than for those unemployed (Lilly et al., 1993). Another study was conducted by Baumer et al. (1993) conducted a study comparing three separate electronic home detention programs. The most important of the three to mention here is the postconviction program, designed as an alternative to incarceration for adult offenders convicted of nonviolent suspendible offenses. Although this program was available to all nonviolent offenders receiving a suspendible sentence, 64 percent of those in this program were convicted on felony charges of driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated (DWI). The other two programs studied were the pre-trial program and the juvenile burglary program.

New arrests were rare among the adult clients studied. Of the 78 offenders found in the postconviction program, only one was arrested while being monitored. In all cases the new arrests were for relatively minor offenses such as drug possession and driving while intoxicated (Baumer et al., 1993). Postconviction offenders were on home detention about twice as long as pretrial defendants. One hundred and forty-two days was the average monitoring period for postconviction offenders, while pretrial defendants saw on average 76 days of monitoring.

Convicted offenders were more likely to be felons (85%) than were pretrial offenders (73%). A large proportion of pretrial clients were charged with felony burglary, whereas the authors found a large proportion of felony DWI convictions among postconviction adults (Baumer et al., 1993). Convicted adults had longer criminal records than those found in the pretrial group, were older, and were more likely to be living alone or with a spouse. In addition, the majority of the convicted offenders were employed.

- Four offenders (5%) in the postconviction program were classified as absconders during the study period.

Absconding was the primary reason for failure among pretrial clients, whereas technical violations of the home detention order were the most common reason for unsuccessful termination among the postconviction adult population (Baumer et al., 1993). Eighty-one percent of the postconviction offenders were released successfully from the program.

Overall, it is evident that most researchers focused either on the day reporting programs or the electronically home detention programs. Little or no comparative study has been conducted on convicted drunk drivers placed in DRCs and electronically monitored home detention programs. In Vigo County, Indiana, convicted drunk drivers are placed in both these types of programs. Hence the purpose of this study is to compare convicted drunk drivers placed in the DRC and the EMHD.

Vigo County Programs

Located in Terre Haute, Indiana, Vigo County Community Corrections (VCCC) is a voluntary program founded in October 1990, which offers an alternative to serving an executed jail sentence. The mission statement of the agency is “to enhance public safety

through the implementation of sanctions and the provision of services to appropriately selected offenders in positive community settings” (www.vigocounty.org/corrections/). VCCC offers community based programs with the purpose of providing a diversion of target offenders from commitment to local and state incarceration, while insuring public safety. The phrase “Target Offender” refers to any non-violent felons who have been sentenced to a term of no more four years, status offenders, traffic offenders, probation violators and class A misdemeanants.

VCCC maintains two main constants; first, to provide sanctions other than local and state incarceration for Vigo County offenders, while keeping the public safe and to assist in the rehabilitation of the offender. Secondly, this program seeks to aid in the overcrowding of the local and state facilities by working in conjunction with the Courts to develop new programs that provide sanctions to offenders (www.vigocounty.org/corrections/).

Day Reporting Program

This component requires that all participants have five to seven face-to-face contacts per week with an assigned Case Manager or Field Officer. Day Reporting addresses the offenders’ education, job skills and propensity toward criminal activity. Offenders can be involved in a variety of treatment programs such as Cognitive Behavior Modification, Substance Abuse classes, Adult Education classes, Literacy Training and other treatment programs to help guide the offender towards a non-criminal lifestyle (www.vigocounty.org/corrections/). Individuals in the Day Reporting program are required to pay an initial start-up fee of \$20.00, followed by \$3.00 per day for the remainder of the time they remain active in the program. Those individuals who are

supervised by VCCC but who are from another county must pay the initial start-up fee plus \$4.00 a day. Reporting daily to VCCC when assigned to Day Reporting is required. The number of days and type of reporting is determined solely by the Case Manager assigned to each case.

Home Detention Program

This component allows an individual to remain with his/her family, maintain viable employment and function as a productive member of society, all while being supervised on a detention sentence. Individuals assigned to this component are required to pay an initial fee of \$75.00 which covers the costs of being hooked up to the monitoring equipment owned by BI Monitoring. There is also a \$45.00 user fee assessed at start-up and a daily cost of \$9.50 per day. Transfers from other counties pay a daily fee of \$10.50 in addition to the hook up fee and start-up fee. The goal of this component is to make the individual think before committing another crime against his/her community through having him/her pay for the time in which he/she is detained and confined. Electronically Monitored Home Detention limits the mobility of the individual, making his/her ability to go and come as he/she chooses much more appreciated.

VCCC also assigns offenders to Electronically Monitored Home Detention with either Passive or Active GPS (Global Positioning System). The difference between Passive and Active GPS lies primarily in when data is received from the monitoring equipment. With Passive GPS, the offender carries equipment with them throughout the day that stores data. Once the offender returns home, the device is placed in a charging stand at which point all the stored data within the equipment is uploaded to the monitoring computer system. The Case Manager assigned to monitor the case can then

see where the offender has been throughout the day. Offenders on this program pay the initial hook-up fee of \$75.00, as well as a \$45.00 user fee and a daily fee of \$10.00. Offenders from other counties placed on this program pay a daily fee of \$11.00. Home Detention with Active GPS allows the Case Manager to view data on an offender at any time, instead of having to wait until an offender returns to their home and places the monitoring equipment in a charging stand. Information on an offender can be retrieved on the central monitoring computer system with an approximate 10-15 minute delay in retrieval.

The hook-up and start-up fees charged for placement on the Home Detention component are the same and a \$15.00 daily fee applies. Transfer cases from other counties are charged \$20.00 per day.

Conditions of Vigo County Community Corrections Programs

Each individual assigned to a program at VCCC must follow various rules and conditions outlined by the agency and must be strictly adhered to during the duration of time on the program assigned to them. All participants must maintain phone and electrical service during their assigned time on either Electronically Monitored Home Detention or Day Reporting. Should either service be disconnected at any time during enrollment in a VCCC program, a revocation is filed with the sentencing Court. Any added features provided by the phone company such as three-way calling, caller ID and call waiting are prohibited from use while on either program.

Consumption or possession of any alcoholic beverage or anything containing alcohol, including but not limited to mouthwash and cough syrup, as well as the use of any drug not prescribed by a licensed physician is strictly prohibited. Drug and Alcohol

Analysis is given on a random basis at the expense of the program participant.

Establishments where alcohol is sold are prohibited from being frequented by program participants. Any refusal to submit to a urine sample or breath test, or if a diluted sample is provided at any time while on either program, will result in the participant being revoked from their respective program.

Participants must report to VCCC every Tuesday between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. with a pre-planned schedule documenting their plans for the next seven days. All tentative plans noted on the schedule must first be approved by VCCC and once the schedule is made it can not be altered. As a showing of responsibility, all participants are required to purchase an appointment book or calendar to keep track of all upcoming appointments.

All participants must agree to allow VCCC Officers, as well as Probation and/or Law Enforcement Officers or any other agency acting on their behalf, to enter a residence without prior notice being given. At any time, a search of the residence, person and property can be conducted. All other persons who reside in the residence and are not themselves a participant of a program provided by VCCC are subject to being searched as well. When an individual signs a contract that binds them to all rules and regulations of VCCC, they willingly and voluntarily waive their constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 11, of the Indiana Constitution. The rights of said person, vehicle and residence are waived. Any contraband or illegal substance or item found during a search may be confiscated, and may be used in a Court of law against the participants.

Committing a new crime while under the supervision of VCCC is a direct violation of the conditions of Electronically Monitored Home Detention and Day Reporting. Also, participants are not to visit anyone who is on Probation, or are of questionable character. All participants must agree to obey all municipal, county, state and federal laws.

Program participants are not to possess any handgun, rifle, shotgun, switchblades, butterfly knives or any other type of firearm or weapon on their person, property, automobile or residence.

Any individual participating in either Electronically Monitored Home Detention or Day Reporting must inform their employer that they are involved in the program and inform of the limitations that these programs place on their participants. A participant's employer must provide VCCC with a copy of their employee's time card and check stub each week. Should this condition not be met the employee will not be scheduled out for work purposes. If at any time a VCCC program participant becomes unemployed they are to notify VCCC immediately and are allowed to schedule time to look for new employment twice a week. Twelve hours of Community Service per week is required for all unemployed participants.

For those participating in a VCCC program who do not have their high school diploma, obtaining their Graduate Equivalency Diploma is required before they are to be released from VCCC supervision. They are required to attend classes and/or seminars and undergo testing, at their own expense, as directed by their respective Case Manager.

At any time, should a program participant violate any of the aforementioned conditions of VCCC supervision, such violation may result in termination from their

respective assigned program. At any time the staff can be advised that an individual does not wish to participate, at which time arrangements can be made for that individual to appear before the sentencing Judge to serve the executed sentence instead.

Chapter 3

RESEARCH METHODS

This study focused on adult offenders convicted of drunk driving and placed in two community based programs- electronically monitored home detention or day reporting in Vigo County, Indiana, between February 1, 2002, and January 31, 2003. The purpose of this study is to compare the adult participants in terms of program completion and subsequent recidivism after successful completion.

Subjects

Overall, adult offenders participated in this study. Data were coded using individual subject case files maintained by both the home detention and day reporting divisions of the Vigo County Community Corrections, Indiana. Study identification numbers were used for each subject to maintain confidentiality. A data collection instrument was utilized to record information on the subjects (see Appendix A).

The instrument contained relevant individual (i.e.; age, race and gender), case (class of current offense, prior conviction history, number of prior convictions, presence of substance abuse problems), and program (number of days in program and type of placement) characteristics. Data on prior offenses, as well as post program recidivism after successful completion were obtained from the Judicial Tracking System (JTS)

maintained by the County Clerks Office in the Vigo County Courthouse, Vigo County, Indiana.

Variables and Analysis

The following section provides a description of the variables utilized in this study.

Dependent Variable

The dependent variable, outcome of program participants, was measured in terms of two components: completion of the program and offender recidivism after successful completion from the program. The first component, completion of the program was operationalized as exit status, and was dichotomized as successful (coded 1) and unsuccessful (coded 2). When participants met all the requirements of either electronically monitored home detention or day reporting, then they successfully completed the program. If a participant failed to meet requirements such as paying program fees while on the program and attending mandatory drug and alcohol treatments, then he/she was considered unsuccessful.

The second component, offender recidivism, was operationalized as rearrest of a study participant after successfully exiting either program. Information on rearrests was obtained from the Vigo County Clerks Office at the Vigo County Superior Court, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Independent Variables

The following items in the data collection instrument were used as independent variables: (a) individual characteristics- gender, race, age, marital status, employment status, and education (b) case characteristics- class of current offense, type of placement,

prior offense history, number of prior offenses and presence of substance abuse and (c) program characteristics- number of days in program. The information on all independent variables was collected from individual case files maintained by Vigo County Community Corrections.

Gender. The gender of the subjects in the study was coded 1 (male) and 0 (female).

Age at admission to program. The age of study participants at the time of admission to either electronically monitored home detention or day reporting was collected from intake assessment forms found in individual case files. The range of age was from 21 to 59. For the purposes of data analysis, the variable was recoded as “age group I” (21-34 years of age) and “age group II” (35-59 years of age).

Race. The race of study participants was coded 1 (white) and coded 0 (non-white).

Education. The educational background of study participants dichotomized and consequently coded as 1 (more than high school) and coded 0 (high school/less than high school).

Employment. Employment status of participants was also dichotomized and coded 1 (employed) and coded 0 (unemployed).

Marital status. Marital status of the subjects was coded 1 (married) and coded 0 (not married).

Current offense. All participants in the study were convicted of an alcohol related driving offense. The current offense was classified according to the class in which the offense is characterized. All study subjects were either convicted of a Felony D or

Misdemeanor A offense. Hence, the current offense variable was coded 1 (Felony D) and coded 0 (Misdemeanor A).

Type of placement. Study participants were placed on either electronically monitored home detention or day reporting in one of three categories. Direct Commitment (coded 1), Probation (coded 2), and Pre-Trial (coded 3). Some subjects were placed in either of the two programs as “direct commitment” in lieu of incarceration or jail time to save tax payers’ money. Some subjects were placed in either of the two programs as an additional condition of their “probation” sentences. Also, some subjects were placed in either program as a “pre-trial” bond to make sure that they wouldn’t miss their court hearings. These “pre-trial” subjects were omitted from this study as the focus was only on convicted individuals.

Prior convictions. Whether or not study participants had prior convictions before being placed on either program for drunk driving was noted on the data collection instrument was Yes (coded 1) and No (coded 0).

Number of prior convictions. The number of prior convictions for all study participants ranged from a minimum of one to a maximum of twelve. The number of priors was split into two groups; 1-6 priors was coded 1, and 7-12 priors was coded 2.

Substance abuse. All subjects in this study had an alcohol problem. Thus, substance abuse was only looked at in terms of drug abuse. The presence of a drug problem was coded 1 for Yes and coded 0 for No.

Number of days in program. The number of days study participants spent in either program ranged from a minimum of eleven days to a maximum of three hundred and sixty-five days. For the purposes of this study the number of days in the program was

recoded as 11-180 days (coded 1-up to six months) and 181-365 days (coded 2-more than six months).

Analysis

Once the research data was collected and configured using a spreadsheet database, the results were analyzed through the use of Data Tables which are contained within Chapter 5. Differences in the descriptive characteristics of the subjects utilized in this study will be reported. The specific findings of this study are also discussed at length in Chapter 5.

Chapter 4

RESULTS

The results obtained from an analysis of the data and a discussion on the findings is presented in this chapter. First, the descriptive information on the subjects are discussed here; then a discussion on the findings is delineated.

Descriptive Characteristics

As discussed in Chapter Three, the dependent variable, outcome of the program participants, was assessed in terms of two components: completion of either the electronically monitored home detention or day reporting program, and offender recidivism after successful completion of either program. The first component of the dependent variable, completion of the program (exit status), refers to both successful and unsuccessful completion (failure) from either of the two programs.

Table 1 presents the distribution of exit status in terms of success and failure among the subjects. Out of the 62 total study subjects, 43 were placed on electronically monitored home detention. As indicated by the table, 31 adult subjects (72.1%) successfully exited the EMHD program, while 12 subjects (27.9%) failed to complete the program. The remaining 19 study subjects were placed on the day reporting program. Ten

adult subjects (52.6%) successfully completed the program, while nine subjects (47.4%) were unsuccessful.

Table 1
Exit Status

Type of Program	Successful	Unsuccessful	Percentages
EMHD	31 (72.1%)	12 (27.9%)	100.0%
DRC	10 (52.6%)	9 (47.4%)	100.0%
Total	41 (66.1%)	21(33.9%)	100.0%

The second component of the dependent variable was offender recidivism after successful exit from either program. Table 2 presents the distribution of subjects who recidivated after successful completion from their program.

Table 2
Offender Recidivism after Successful Completion of EMHD and DRC Programs

Type of Program	Yes	No	Percentages
EMHD	5 (16.1%)	26 (83.9%)	100.0%
DRC	1 (10.0%)	9 (90.0%)	100.0%
Total	6 (14.6%)	35 (85.4%)	100.0%

As noted in Table 2, among the 31 subjects who successfully completed the electronically monitored home detention program, 26 subjects (83.9%) did not recidivate, while five subjects (16.1%) committed a post-program offense and were subsequently rearrested. Of those offenders who recidivated after successful completion of the EMHD program, two subjects accrued one new offense, two subjects had three new offenses, and one subject had accumulated four new offenses during the follow-up period. Among the ten subjects who successfully completed the day reporting program, only one subject (10.0%) committed a post- program offense, and was subsequently incarcerated on a drug related charge.

As indicated by Table 3, of the 43 subjects placed on electronically monitored home detention, only two subjects (4.7%) were non-white, while the remaining 41 subjects (95.3%) were white. Analysis of the day reporting program found that only two subjects were non-white (10.5%), while the remaining 17 subjects (89.5%) were white. Together, of the total 62 subjects, four subjects (6.5%) were non-white, and 58 subjects (93.5%) were white. Table 3 reflects the distribution and percentages of race of the subjects in the study.

Table 3
Race

Type of Program	Non-White	White	Percentages
EMHD	2 (4.7%)	41 (95.3%)	100.0%
DRC	2 (10.5%)	17 (89.5%)	100.0%
Total	4 (6.5%)	58 (93.5%)	100.0%

The gender of the subjects was another independent variable used in the analysis.

The distribution of the subjects' gender is presented in Table 4.

Table 4
Gender

Type of Program	Male	Female	Percentage
EMHD	36 (83.7%)	7 (16.3%)	100.0%
DRC	14 (73.7%)	5 (26.3%)	100.0%
Total	50 (80.6%)	12 (19.4%)	100.0%

The overwhelming majority of study subjects in both programs were male. In the electronically monitored home detention program 36 subjects (83.7%) were male, while seven subjects (16.3%) were female. In the day reporting program, 14 subjects (73.7%) were male, while five subjects (26.3%) were female. Together, 50 subjects (80.6%) were male, and 12 subjects (19.4%) were female.

The age of the subject at the time of his/her admission ranged from 21 to 59, with the average age being 37.81 years. As mentioned earlier, age of the subjects was dichotomized into “age-group I” (21 to 34 years) and “age-group II” (over 35 years of age). The distribution of age groups is presented in Table 5.

Table 5
Age at Admission

Type of Program	21-34(Age Group I)	35-59(Age GroupII)	Percentages
EMHD	17 (39.5%)	26 (60.5%)	100.0%
DRC	7 (36.8%)	12 (63.2%)	100.0%
Total	24 (38.7%)	38 (61.3%)	100.0%

As evident from Table 5, seventeen subjects (39.5%) in the EMHD program were between the ages of 21-34, while 26 subjects (60.5%) were between the ages of 35-59. Seven subjects (36.8%) in the DRC program were between the ages of 21-34, while the remaining 12 subjects (63.2%) were between the ages of 35-59. Of the total 62 subjects, 24 subjects (38.7%) were between the ages of 21-34, while 38 subjects (61.3%) were between the ages of 35-59.

Table 6
Educational Backgrounds

Type of Program	HS/< than HS	> than HighSchool	Percentages
EMHD	37 (86.4%)	6 (13.6%)	100.0%
DRC	18 (94.7%)	1 (5.3%)	100.0%
Total	55 (88.7%)	7 (11.3%)	100.0%

The educational background of the subjects is presented in Table 6. As indicated in Table 6, 37 subjects (86.4%) in the EMHD program had an educational background of less than high school or no more than high school, while six subjects (13.6%) had achieved more than a high school education. Eighteen subjects (94.7%) in the DRC

program had a less than or no more than high school education, while only one subject (5.3%) had achieved more than a high school education. Overall analysis of both programs together indicated that 55 subjects (88.7%) had less than or no more than a high school education, while seven subjects (11.3%) had achieved more than a high school education.

Table 7
Employment Status

Type of Program	Employed	Unemployed	Percentages
EMHD	32 (74.4%)	11 (25.6%)	100.0%
DRC	11 (57.9%)	8 (42.1%)	100.0%
Total	43 (69.4%)	19 (30.6%)	100.0%

The employment status of study subjects is presented below in Table 7. An analysis of Table 7 indicates that of the 43 total subjects in EMHD, 32 (74.4%) were employed during their time on the program, while 11 subjects (25.6%) were unemployed. Of the 19 total DRC subjects, 11 subjects (57.9%) were employed while on the program, while eight subjects (42.1%) were unemployed. Out of the 62 total subjects, 43 (69.4%) were employed, and 19 (30.6%) were unemployed.

The current offense of the subjects was another independent variable utilized in the study and was divided into either a felony or a misdemeanor. The distribution is presented in Table 8.

Table 8
Current Offense

Type of Program	Felony D	MisdemeanorA	Percentages
EMHD	24 (55.8%)	19 (44.2%)	100.0%
DRC	4 (21.1%)	15 (78.9%)	100.0%
Total	28 (45.2%)	34 (54.8%)	100.0%

As presented in Table 8, 24 subjects (55.8%) were sentenced to electronically monitored home detention for committing a Felony D offense and 19 subjects (44.2%) committed a Misdemeanor A offense. Four subjects (21.1%) were sentenced to the day reporting program for committing a Felony D offense, while 15 subjects (78.9%) committed a Misdemeanor A offense. Analyzing both programs together, 28 subjects (45.2%) committed a Felony D offense, while 34 subjects (54.8%) committed a Misdemeanor A offense.

The type of placement was another independent variable utilized in the study.

Table 9 displays the distribution in the type of placement of the study subjects.

Table 9
Type of Placement

Type of Program	Direct Commitment	Probation	Percentages
EMHD	16 (37.2%)	27 (62.8%)	100.0%
DRC	1 (5.3%)	18 (94.7%)	100.0%
Total	17 (27.4%)	45 (72.6%)	100.0%

As indicated in Table 9, 16 subjects (37.2%) in the electronically monitored home detention program were placed on the program by way of Direct Commitment (in lieu of incarceration). Twenty-seven subjects (62.8%) were placed on the EMHD program as a condition of their probation. One subject (5.3%) was placed on DRC through Direct Commitment and 18 subjects (94.7%) were placed on DRC as a condition of their probation. Altogether, out of the 62 total study subjects, 17 subjects (27.4%) were placed on either program by way of Direct Commitment, and 45 subjects (72.6%) were placed on either program as a condition of their probation.

The prior offense history of the subjects, as well as the number of prior offenses is illustrated in Tables 10 and 11. The number of prior offenses for the subjects ranged from a minimum of zero priors to a maximum of twelve prior offenses, with an average of 2.32 prior offenses. Table 10 displays the distribution of subjects' prior offense history.

Table 10
Prior Offense History

Type of Program	Yes	No	Percentages
EMHD	41 (95.3%)	2 (4.7%)	100.0%
DRC	18 (94.7%)	1 (5.3%)	100.0%
Total	59 (95.2%)	3 (4.8%)	100.0%

Forty-one subjects (95.3%) in the EMHD program had a history of prior offenses, while two subjects (4.7%) had no prior offense history. Eighteen subjects (94.7%) in the DRC program had a history of prior offenses, while only one subject (5.3%) had no prior offense history. When two programs were combined, 59 subjects (95.2%) had a prior offense history, while three subjects (4.8%) had no such history.

Table 11
Number of Prior Offenses

Type of Program	1-6 Priors	7-12 Priors	No Priors	Percentages
EMHD	41 (95.3%)		2 (4.7%)	100.0%
DRC	17 (89.5%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (5.3%)	100.0%
Total	58 (93.5%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (4.8%)	100.0%

The number of prior offenses was divided into two groups: Group I (1-6 prior offenses) and Group II (7-12 prior offenses). Forty-one subjects (95.3%) in the EMHD program had between 1-6 prior offenses, while two subjects (4.7%) had no prior offenses. No subjects were found in the 7-12 prior offense group. Seventeen subjects (89.5%) in the DRC program had between 1-6 prior offenses, one subject (5.3%) had

between 7-12 prior offenses, and one subject (5.3%) had no prior offenses. When both groups were examined together, 58 subjects (93.5%) had between 1-6 prior offenses, one subject (1.6%) had between 7-12 prior offenses, and three subjects (4.8%) had no prior offenses.

Twenty-three subjects (37.1%) had one prior offense, 17 subjects (27.4%) had two prior offenses, seven subjects (11.3%) had three prior offenses, four subjects (6.5%) had four prior offenses, five subjects (8.1%) had five prior offenses, 2 subjects (3.2%) had six prior offenses, and one subject (1.6%) had twelve prior offenses. Three subjects (4.8%) out of the total 62 subjects did not have any prior offense.

Substance abuse (drug problem) was another independent variable utilized in the analysis of the study data. The distribution of subject drug abuse history is presented below in Table 12.

Table 12
Subject Drug Abuse

Type of Program	Yes	No	Percentages
EMHD	13 (30.2%)	30(69.8%)	100.0%
DRC	11 (57.9%)	8(42.1%)	100.0%
Total	24 (38.7%)	38 (61.3%)	100.0%

As indicated by Table 12, one subject (30.2%) on EMHD did have a drug problem at the time of admission into the program, while 30 subjects (69.8%) did not have this problem. As for DRC, eleven subjects (57.9%) did have a drug problem at the time of admission into the program, while eight subjects (42.1%) did not have a drug problem. When both programs were combined, 24 subjects (38.7%) did have a drug

problem at the time of admission into their program, while 38 subjects (61.3%) did not have a drug problem upon entering their program.

The length of time spent by the participants in either program (sentence length) varied. The distribution of the sentence length is presented in Table 13.

Table 13
Sentence Length

Type of Program	Up to 180 days	181-365 days	Percentages
EMHD	42 (97.7%)	1 (2.3%)	100.0%
DRC	18 (94.7%)	1 (5.3%)	100.0%
Total	60 (96.8%)	2 (3.2%)	100.0%

The sentence length of subjects ranged from 11 to 365 days, with an average of about 115 days of program participation. Among subjects in the EMHD group, 42 subjects (97.7%) were sentenced to up to 180 days, while only one subject (2.3%) was given a sentence of 181-365 days. Eighteen subjects (94.7%) in the DRC group were given sentences of up to 180 days, and one subject (5.3%) was given a sentence of 181-365 days.

When analyzed together, 60 subjects (96.8%) were sentenced to up to 180 days (6 months), while two subjects (3.2%) were sentenced to more than six months (181+), but no more than a year (365).

Chapter 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter begins with a discussion of the results of the data analysis and summarizes the findings outlined in the previous chapter. The final section of this chapter explicates the conclusion of the research, limitations of the present study, and suggestions for future research.

Findings

The present study looked at the outcome of adult offenders convicted of a drunk driving offense and placed on one of two community based programs: either electronically monitored home detention (EMHD) or day reporting centers (DRC) in Vigo County, Indiana, between February 2002, and January 2003. This study also investigated offender recidivism for only those who successfully exited either program. Completion of the program was operationalized as exit status, and was measured in terms of successful or unsuccessful. The second component of the study, offender recidivism, was operationalized as rearrest of a subject after successfully exiting either program.

Information on the following independent variables were collected from individual subject case files and the judicial tracking system (JTS) maintained by the

Vigo County Superior Court, Terre Haute, Indiana: gender, age at admission to program, race, education, employment, marital status, current offense, type of placement, prior convictions, number of prior convictions, substance abuse, and number of days in program. From February 2002, to January 2003, 62 adults convicted of drunk driving offenses were sentenced to either EMHD or DRC. Forty-three subjects (69.4%) were sentenced to EMHD, while the remaining 19 subjects (30.6%) were sentenced to DRC.

As for the first component of the outcome of program participants, completion of the program, the data analysis provided the following findings. Among the 43 offenders in the EMHD program, 31 subjects (72.1%) successfully exited, while 12 subjects (27.9%) failed. Of the 19 participants in the DRC program, 10 subjects (52.6%) successfully exited, while the remaining nine subjects (47.4%) failed. The second component of the outcome of program participants was offender recidivism after successful program completion. Among the 31 subjects who successfully exited the EMHD program, five individuals (16.1%) committed new offenses after successful exit, while the remaining 26 subjects (83.9%) did not recidivate. Of those 10 subjects who successfully exited the DRC program, only one subject (10.0%) committed a new offense.

As mentioned earlier, several independent variables were used in this study. In regards to gender of the subjects, the overwhelming majority found in both programs was male. Thirty-six of the EMHD subjects (83.7%) were male, while the remaining seven subjects (16.3%) were female.

The DRC participants totaled 14 males (73.7%) and five females (26.3%). The majority of the subjects in regards to race were white. Forty-one of the 43 total EMHD

participants (95.3%) were white, while only two (4.7%) were non-white. Seventeen of the 19 total DRC participants (89.5%) were white, and the remaining two subjects (10.5%) were non-white. The age of the subjects ranged from 21-59 years of age, with the median age being 37.81 years. Thirty-eight of the total 62 study subjects (61.3%) fell into age-group II (35-59 yrs of age). The remaining 24 subjects (38.7%) were found to be in age-group I (21-34 yrs of age). Furthermore, the sentence length of the program participants ranged from 11 to 365 days, with the average sentence being approximately 115 days.

In both the EMHD and DRC programs, the majority of subjects were sentenced to either program for up to 180 days (six months). Sixty of the total 62 subjects (96.8%) were sentenced to up to six months, while only two subjects (3.2%) received sentence lengths from 181-365 days.

In regards to the educational background of the 62 study subjects, 36 subjects (65.5%) who successfully completed the program possessed a high school or less than high school education, while five subjects (71.4%) who also successfully exited had more than a high school education. Nineteen subjects (34.5%) who unsuccessfully exited either program had a high school or less than high school education, and two subjects (28.6%) achieved a more than high school education although they also failed to successfully exit their respective program.

The data on the marital status of the subjects produced the following results. Seven of the ten total study subjects (70.0%) who were married while on either program successfully exited, leaving three married subjects (30.0%) who failed to successfully exit. Among the 52 total study subjects who were not married at the time of admission to either program, 34 (65.4%) successfully exited, and 18 (34.6%) failed.

Among the 43 study subjects who were employed, 30 (69.8%) successfully exited their program, while 13 (30.2%) failed to successfully exit. Nineteen subjects were unemployed at the time of their admission, and of those only 11 (57.9%) successfully completed their program. The remaining eight subjects (42.1%) failed.

Those subjects placed on either program by way of probation as opposed to direct commitment (in lieu of incarceration) had a higher percentage of successful program completion. In reference to the 45 total study subjects sentenced to either EMHD or DRC as a condition of their probation, 32 subjects (71.0%) successfully completed, while thirteen subjects (29.0%) failed to complete. The remaining 17 subjects were placed on either program by way of direct commitment. Nine of the 17 direct commitment subjects (53.0%) successfully exited their respective program, while eight subjects (47.0%) failed to successfully exit the program they were sentenced to for their offense.

Only three of the total 62 study subjects had no prior offenses at the time of their entrance into either program. All three of these subjects (100.0%) successfully completed their respective program. Of the remaining 60 study subjects, 38 (64.4%) successfully exited either program, while 21 subjects (35.6%) failed to do so.

Among the 62 study subjects, a total of 24 possessed a substance abuse problem (drug abuse), and out of those 24, eighteen subjects (75.0%) were successful in exiting their respective program, while the remaining six subjects (25.0%) failed. Thirty-eight total subjects did not possess a history of substance abuse, and out of those 23 (60.5%) successfully completed the program, while 15 (39.5%) failed to exit successfully.

The number of prior offenses ranged from 1-6 (group I) and 7-12 (group II), with the average number of prior offenses being two. Fifty-eight total subjects were found to

be in Number of Priors group I. Thirty-eight subjects (65.5%) in this group successfully exited their respective program, and 20 subjects (34.5%) unsuccessfully exited. Only one subject was found in group II, but was unsuccessful in exiting the DRC. Three subjects had no prior offenses before being placed in either program.

Conclusion

The present research focused on the program outcomes of adult offenders convicted of drunk driving offenses and placed on one of two community-based programs: electronically monitored home detention and day reporting centers, between February 2002, and January 2003. In this study, program outcome was measured in terms of program completion and recidivism. Program completion pertained to successful or unsuccessful (failure) exit from either program and recidivism was assessed in terms of a program participant's rearrest for a new offense after successful program completion.

Sixty-two adult offenders convicted of a drunk driving offense participated in either the electronically monitored home detention or day reporting center program and had a range of 11 to 365 days of program participation, with an average of 114 days. Looking at the two programs together, the findings revealed that 41 study subjects (66.1%) successfully completed their sentences, and 14.6% (6 subjects) of them reoffended. In comparing the two community-based programs separately, this study demonstrated a difference in successful completion of either program among the participants. The subjects placed in the electronically monitored home detention program had a higher successful program completion percentage (72.1%) than their day reporting cohorts (52.6%), and a smaller failure percentage (27.9) than those placed in day

reporting (47.4). In addition, certain independent variables were found to be related to successful program completion.

Roy (1999) reported that offenders aged 35 and younger had a higher probability of failure than their cohorts who were more than 35 years of age. The present study found among all study subjects who were 21 to 34 years of age, 70.8% successfully completed the program. In comparison, 63.2% of those who ranged in age from 35-59 successfully completed either program. Those study subjects in age-group I, 21-34 years of age, had a higher percentage of successful program completion than their older cohorts. Consequently, this finding does not support previous research findings on age and program completion.

Previous research has also demonstrated that younger participants had higher percentages of failure than older participants (Baumer, Maxfield, and Mendelsohn, 1993; Brown and Roy, 1995; and Roy 1997). Findings in this study reflected that 29.2% of younger offenders failed to successfully complete either program, while their older cohorts had a 36.8% failure percentage. Again, these findings do not support previous research in regards to the relationship between age and program completion.

Previous research has revealed that the number of days in program had an impact on program completion. Prior findings indicate that the longer the sentence length, the higher the probability of unsuccessful program completion. Brown and Roy (1995) and Roy (1997) concluded that as the sentence length increased, so did the probability of failure. This study found that 65.0% of study subjects sentenced to either program for up to six months successfully completed their respective program. There was 100% successful program completion for those sentenced to either program for more than six

months, thus not supporting previous findings that the longer the sentence, the higher the failure percentage.

Previous research has indicated that prior conviction records of subjects was related to their exit status (Brown and Roy, 1995; and Roy, 1997). Subjects with prior conviction records have a higher probability of failure than their cohorts with no such records (Roy, 1999). The research findings from this study indicated that 64.4% of those with a history of prior convictions were successful in completing their respective program, while 35.6% failed to successfully complete. In contrast, there was 100% successful completion for those study subjects who did not have a prior conviction record. That is, subjects with no prior convictions had a higher percentage of program completion in this study.

Roy (1999) found the type of sentence to be significantly related to exit status. He reported that those offenders sentenced to the EMHD as “direct commitment” were more likely to fail as opposed to those subjects sentenced to the program as a condition of probation. Likewise, the present study showed that those offenders sentenced to either program as a condition of their probation had a higher percentage (71.0%) of successful completion than their “direct commitment” cohorts (53.0%). The percentage of failure for those placed on either program through “direct commitment” was 47.0%, while only 29.0% of those on probation failed.

Lurigio et al. (1999) found that offenders with drug problems were more likely to fail in the program. The present study showed that 75.0% of the subjects with a substance abuse history were successful in completing either program, while only 25.0% failed. Subjects who did not possess a substance abuse problem accounted for 60.5% of those

who successfully completed either program, while 39.5% failed to exit either program successfully.

Marciniak (2000), in her study, discussed the variables related to recidivism. The subjects' gender was found to be related to rearrest after successful program completion. Males had a higher likelihood of being rearrested than females. Likewise, the present study revealed that only one female had committed a post-program offense while the remaining five subjects committing a post-program offense were male. Regarding race/ethnicity of the subjects, Marciniak also mentioned in her study that African American offenders were more likely than their White and Hispanic cohorts to be rearrested. In contrary, the present study revealed that all those who recidivated after successful completion were White. At this point, it is worth mentioning that among the 62 subjects in this study, only four were non-whites.

Marciniak (2000) also mentioned that marital status was significantly related to post- program recidivism. She maintained that offenders who were not married were more likely to be rearrested after successful program completion. Similarly, the findings from this study demonstrated that four of the five subjects who successfully completed the EMHD program but later committed a post-program offense were not married, and the one subject who successfully completed the DRC but later committed a post-program offense was not married. The findings from this study demonstrated that four of the six total subjects who recidivated were employed, while the other two were unemployed. According to Marciniak, whether the offender was employed or not at the time is not a significant predictor of whether he or she is rearrested. Jolin and Stipak (1992) found that being unemployed at the time of the program participant's release increased their risk of

recidivating. In addition, Marciniak (2000) mentioned that years of education was not a significant predictor of rearrest. The present study revealed that all six of those who recidivated possessed only high school or less than high school education.

Jolin and Stipak (1992) found that individuals of a younger age had a higher probability of recidivating following program completion. Among the subjects in this study who recidivated, only one fell into age-group I, 21-34 years of age. The remaining five subjects who committed a post-program offense were found in age-group II, ranging in age from 40 to 46 years of age, thus not supporting Jolin and Stipak's initial findings that younger offenders are more prone to recidivate than their older cohorts.

Limitations of Present Study and Suggestions for Future Study

Several limitations were faced in conducting the present study. As indicated earlier, a number of independent variables were utilized in the study. However, initially it was intended to gather information on the subjects from Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSIRs) fact sheets administered to the program participants. However, during the data collection phase, it was found that LSIRs were only conducted on some of the subjects. Also, increasingly, LSIRs are being used across the U.S. for offenders placed on community corrections programs.

Specifically, the LSIR score is used for classification purposes. Since LSIRs were not conducted on all the subjects in this study, the LSIR scores could not be used. Also, it was intended to gather information on each subject's prior institutional detention and prior community supervision, but this information was also not consistently available for all subjects. Consequently, these variables had to be dropped from this study- LSIR score,

prior institutional detention, and prior placement in a community corrections program.

All of these variables need to be used in future studies.

The sample size was also a concern in doing this study. When the study was first started, there was a combined total of 82 adult participants (in either program) convicted of drunk driving offenses. Eight subjects had to be removed because of incomplete information in their case files. Twelve subjects were removed because they were placed on either program as a Pre- Trial bond. Since the purpose of the present study was to focus solely on program outcomes for those offenders convicted of a drunk driving offense, those sentenced to either program as a pre- trial bond were excluded because they were not yet convicted, but rather, placed on either program as a way to guarantee their presence in court when it was their time to appear before the sentencing judge. As the sample size was reduced to 62, inferential statistics could not be used for data analysis in this study. Future studies need to increase the sample size to incorporate inferential statistics, so as to predict variables significantly related to program completion as well as post-program recidivism.

The follow-up period to examine recidivism among participants who successfully completed either program was also an issue. Previous research findings indicate that the decay period for measuring recidivism (the amount of time allotted from when a participant successfully completes a program to when or if he/she commits a new offense) is at least twelve months. In the current study, the follow-up period used was from February 2003 to July 2003 which translates to six months. Due to time constraints, the follow-up period used in the present study was only six months, thus, future studies need to increase the follow-up period to at least twelve months.

One of the main goals of the Vigo County Community Correction program is to help the overcrowded local and state incarceratory facilities by working in conjunction with the Courts to develop new programs that provide alternative sanctions for offenders. Since community based programs are not geared towards all offenders, the selection criteria should be examined to determine if certain individuals are being exclusively accepted. Currently, VCCC's "target offenders" are non-violent felons who have been sentenced to a term of not more than four years, status offenders, traffic offenders, probation violators, and class A misdemeanants. Techniques utilized by program administrators should also be assessed to determine if the differences in successful completion and subsequent recidivism is a direct result of individual program management.

While current correctional policies continue on the path of "get tough on crime" across the United States and more and more offenders are being incarcerated each day in state and local facilities, incarceratory overcrowding is still a significant issue in the field of corrections. It is important to evaluate community-based programs on a year to year basis to assess whether they work as effectively if not more effectively than incarceratory facilities. These programs provide cost benefits as well as minimize local and state incarceratory overcrowding.

The main issue at hand is not just minimizing prison overcrowding, but also whether or not these community-based programs are beneficial to the participants in the long run. Another of VCCC's goals is to provide alternative sanctions other than local and state incarceration for their target offenders, while keeping the public safe, and to assist in the rehabilitation of the offender. While local and state facilities strive to achieve

the same goal, these facilities do not keep offenders in their community, but rather separate and isolate them from opportunities that will help in their rehabilitation (e.g.; employment, education, family). Community-based programs such as electronically monitored home detention and day reporting centers allow offenders to seek the help they need to change their lifestyle, all the while keeping them in contact with their chosen community.

The findings from the present study are expected to aid the administrators and other policy makers in observing the impact of both electronically monitored home detention and day reporting centers in Vigo County, Indiana. By individually assessing each characteristic of target offenders, administrators need to be able to delineate which factors are related to both successful and unsuccessful program completion and post-program recidivism, and offer suggestions for retaining or modifying the selection criteria when deciding who is appropriate to participate in such community-based programs.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Baumer, T.L., Maxfield, M.G., and Mendelsohn, R.I. (1993). A Comparative Analysis of Three Electronically Monitored Home Detention Programs, *Justice Quarterly*, 10, (1) 121-141
- Brown, M.P. and S. Roy (1995). "Manual and Electronic House Arrest: An Evaluation of Factors Related to Failure." In *Intermediate Sanctions: Sentencing in the 1990s*, J.O. Smykla and W.L. Selke (eds.). Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Company
- Brunet, J. R. (2002). "Day Reporting Centers in North Carolina; Implementation Lessons for Policymakers, *The Justice System Journal*, 23, (2), 135-156.
- Byrnes, E. I., and R. Van Vleet. (2000). Utah: The Utah Day Reporting Center-Success with Alternative Incarceration, in *Creating a New Criminal Justice System for the 21st Century: Findings and Results from State and Local Program Evaluations* (U.S. Dept.of Justice, Washington, DC.,61-66).
- Clackamas County Community Corrections Division.(1990). Biennial Plan for 1991-1993. Oregon City, OR: Clackamas County Community Corrections Division.
- Courtright, K. E., Berg, B.L., and Mutchnick, R.J. (1997). The Cost Effectiveness of Using House Arrest with Electronic Monitoring for Drunk Drivers. *Federal Probation*, 61 (3), 19-22.
- Craddock, A. (2000). An Exploratory Analysis of Client Outcomes, Costs and Benefits of Day Reporting Centers [unpublished paper] (National Institute of Justice, Washington DC).
- Craddock, A. and Graham, L.A. (2001). Recidivism as a Function of Day Reporting Center Participation, *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 34 (1), 81-97.
- Diggs, D.W., and Pieper, S.L. (1994, March). Using Day Reporting Centers as an Alternative to Jail, *Federal Probation*, 9-12.
- Dodd, M.A. (1992). Day Reporting Centers (Community Justice Center OAR, Anderson, IN).
- Humphrey, E.S. (1992). Day Reporting Program Profile (State of New York Correctional Services, Albany, NY).
- Jolin, A. and Stipak, B. (1992). Drug Treatment and Electronically Monitored Home Confinement: An Evaluation of a Community-Based Sentencing Option, *Crime and Delinquency*, 38 (2), 158-170.

- Kuplinski, J. (1990). *Electronic Offender Monitoring in Virginia: Evaluation Report*. Richmond, VA: Department of Criminal Justice Services, Division of State and Local Services, Correctional Services Section.
- Lilly, J.R., and J. Wright. (1987). *Home Incarceration with Electronic Monitoring in Kenton County, Kentucky: An Evaluation*. In *Intermediate Punishments: Intensive Supervision, Home Confinement, and Electronic Surveillance*, B.R. McCarthy. Monsey, NY: Willow Tree Press.
- Lilly, J. R., Ball, R.A., Curry, G.D., and McMullen, J. (1993, October). *Electronic Monitoring of a Drunk Driver: A Seven-Year Study of the Home Confinement Alternative*, *Crime and Delinquency*, 39, (4), 462-484.
- Lucas, J. and Bogle, T. (1997a). *Evaluation of the Richmond Day Reporting Center*, House Document No. 60 (Department of Criminal Justice Services, Richmond, VA).
- Lucas, J. and Bogle, T. (1997b). *Evaluation of the Norfolk Day Reporting Center*, House Document No. 61 (Department of Criminal Justice Services, Norfolk, VA.).
- Lurigio, A. J., Olson, D.B., and Sifferd, K. (1999, Spring). *A Study of the Cook County Day Reporting Center*, *Journal of Offender Monitoring*, 5-11.
- Marciniak, L.M. (1999, June). *The Use of Day Reporting as an Intermediate Sanction: A Study of Offender Targeting and Program Termination*, *The Prison Journal*, 1-14.
- Marciniak, L. M. (2000, June). *Addition of Day Reporting to Intensive Supervision Program: A Comparison of Recidivism Rates, Federal Probation*, 34-39.
- Maxfield, M.G. and Baumer, T. L. (1990). *Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring: Comparing Pretrial and Postconviction Programs*, *Crime and Delinquency*, 36 (4), 521-536.
- McBride, D., and VanderWaal, C. (1997). *Day Reporting Centers as an Alternative for Drug Using Offenders*, *Journal of Drug Issues*, 27 (2), 379-397.
- McDevitt, J. and Miliano, R. (1992). *Day Reporting Centers: An Innovative Concept in Intermediate Sanctions*, in *Smart Sentencing: The Emergence of Intermediate Sanctions*, ed. Hby Byrne, J.M., Lurigio, A.J., an Petersilia, J. (Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA).
- Parent, D., Byrne, J., Tsarfaty, V., Valade, L., and Esselman, K. (1995). *Day Reporting Centers*, Vol. 1 (National Institute of Justice, Washington DC).

- Roy, S. (1997). Five Years of Electronic Monitoring of Adults and Juveniles in Lake County, Indiana: A Comparative Study on Factors Related to Failure, *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 20(1), 141-160.
- Roy, S. (1999). An Analysis of the Exit Status of Adult Offenders in an Electronic Monitoring Home Detention Program in Indiana, *Journal of Offender Monitoring*, 8 - 13, 29.
- Roy, S. and Grimes, J. N. (2002). Adult Offenders in a Day Reporting Center-A Preliminary Study, *Federal Probation*, 66(1), 44-50.
- Stanz, R. and Tewksbury, R. (2000, September). Predictors of Success and Recidivism in a Home Incarceration Program, *The Prison Journal*, 80(3), 326-344.
- Tuthill, J. (1986). An Evaluation of Electronic Home Detention as a Deterrent for Offenders Convicted of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol, *Journal of Probation and Parole*, 17, 11-13.
- Vigo County, Indiana Homepage. Retrieved April 3rd and 4th, 2006, from <http://www.vigocounty.org/corrections/>
- Williams, D.J. and Turnage, T. A. (2001). Success of a Day Reporting Center Program, *Journal of the American Correctional Association*, 26 (3).

APPENDIX

Data Collection Instrument

EMHD AND DRC PROGRAMS IN VIGO COUNTY, INDIANA
{ADULT OFFENDERS}

Data Collection Instrument

{FEBRUARY 1, 2002 - JANUARY 31, 2003}

_____	1. STUDY ID NUMBER
_____	2. TYPE OF PROGRAM 1. DRC 0. EMHD
_____	3. GENDER 1. MALE 0. FEMALE
_____	4. AGE
_____	5. RACE 1. WHITE 0. NON-WHITE
_____	6. EDUCATION 1. MORE THAN HIGH SCHOOL 0. HIGH SCHOOL/LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
_____	7. EMPLOYMENT 1. EMPLOYED 0. UNEMPLOYED
_____	8. MARITAL STATUS 1. MARRIED 0. NOT MARRIED
_____	9. CURRENT OFFENSE 1. FELONY D 0. MISDEMEANOR A