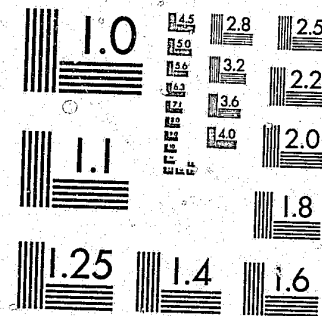


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

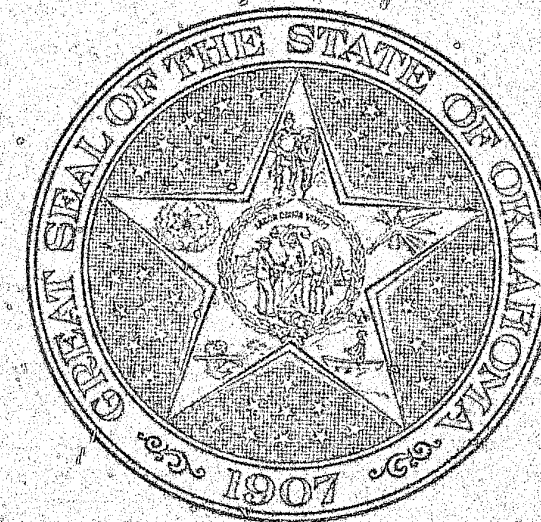
Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

7/6/83

Cont
8-2-82

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS
CORRECTIONS EVALUATION REPORT



OKLAHOMA CRIME COMMISSION

82820

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS
CORRECTIONS EVALUATION REPORT

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice 82820

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

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
Oklahoma Crime Commission
to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

**OKLAHOMA
CRIME
COMMISSION**

3033 North Walnut
West Plaza
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
73105

(405) 521-2821

J. C. MILLER, Chairman

DONALD D. BOWN, Executive Director

This publication was printed by the Oklahoma Crime Commission, Administrative Division, and is issued by the Commission, as authorized by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. 100 copies have been printed at a cost of \$188.70.

OKLAHOMA CRIME COMMISSION

3033 North Walnut
West Plaza
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
73105

(405) 521-2821

J. C. MILLER, Chairman

DONALD D. BOWN, Executive Director

AN EVALUATION REPORT PREPARED BY THE EVALUATION DIVISION OF THE OKLAHOMA CRIME COMMISSION

Helen C. Gigger, Director
Claude Roper, Police
Ronald Karns, Courts
* H. P. White, Corrections
Pamela McCain, Juvenile Delinquency
Karen Smith, Clerk Typist

* Principal Author

This publication was printed by the Oklahoma Crime Commission, Administrative Division, and is issued by the Commission, as authorized by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. 100 copies have been printed at a cost of \$188.70.

INTENSIVE EVALUATION
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	1
Evaluation Findings	3
Screening and Resident Selection Procedures	3
Resident Activities	4
Resident Outcomes	5
Employment	6
Escapes	6
Recidivism	6
Costs	9
Community Treatment Program and Institutional Costs	9
Cost of Individual Centers	12
Recommendations	13
INTRODUCTION	15
History and Philosophy of the Community Treatment Program	15
Scope of Report	22
<u>Section</u>	
1 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND RESIDENT OUTCOMES	24
A. Introduction	24
B. Screening and the Resident Selection Procedure	25
C. Resident Activities	31
D. Resident Outcomes	35
1. Resident Outcomes, Fiscal Year of Admission	41
2. Resident Outcomes, Fiscal Year of Termination	51
E. Employment	56
F. Escapes	65
2 RECIDIVISM	67
Methodology for Determining Recidivism Rates	69
Crime Characteristics of the CTC Population and the Sample Group	74
3 COSTS	97
A. Community Treatment Program and Institutional Costs	101
B. Cost of Individual Centers	118
<u>APPENDICES</u>	
I. Community Treatment Program Outcome Tables	131
Interpretation of Tables	132
Community Treatment Program Outcomes (Fiscal Year of Admission)	
Tables I-1 - I-6a	136
Community Treatment Program Outcomes (Fiscal Year of Termination)	
Tables I-7 - I-12	148

	Page
II. Examination of Community Treatment Center Job Retention During Parole	160
III. Questionnaires	176
Questions asked of CTC Superintendents	177
Questions asked of Program Administrators.	178

Figures

1 Percentage Outcomes of all Residents of Community Treatment Centers	42
2 Percentage of Unsuccessful Outcomes of All Residents of Community Treatment Centers, Fiscal Year of Admission	45
3 Percentage of Unsuccessful Outcomes of Trustees in Community Treatment Centers, Fiscal Year of Admission	46
4 Percentage of Unsuccessful Outcomes for Persons Entering Program as Trustees, but leaving as Participants, Fiscal Year of Admission	47
5 Percentage of Unsuccessful Outcomes for Participants in CTC's, Fiscal Year of Admission.	48
6 Percent Successful Outcomes of Total Admissions	50
7 Percentage of Unsuccessful Outcomes of All Residents of CTC's, Fiscal Year of Termination	52
8 Percent Unsuccessful Outcomes for Trustees, Fiscal Year of Termination	53
9 Percent Unsuccessful Outcomes for Participants, Fiscal Year of Termination	54
10 Median Length of Participation on Work or Study Release and Rate of Successful Outcomes for Participants	55
11 Unemployment Rates CTC's and Surrounding Areas Fiscal Year 1975	58
12 Unemployment Rates CTC's and Surrounding Areas Fiscal Year 1976	59
13 Aggregate Inmate Financial Statement, Community Treatment Program, FY 1971-FY 1976.	63
14 Effect of Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 on Aggregate Financial Statement	64
15 Frequency of Escapes and Escape Rate per 100 For the Community Treatment Program FY/74, FY/75, FY/76	66
16 Percent Distribution (Number Incarcerations) CTC's, Minimum, Medium, and Maximum Security Institution Inmates	74
17 Offense Categories for CTC Population and OSP Releases FY/71 through FY/73	77
18 Offense Categories for CTC's, Minimum, Medium, and Maximum Security Institutions, FY/74 and FY/75.	78
19 General Recidivism Rates, All Releasees Community Treatment Program, FY 1971 - FY 1975	80
20 General Recidivism Rates, Releasees from Minimum, Medium, and Maximum Security Institutions, FY 1971 - FY 1975.	81
21 Comparison of Recidivism Rates, CTC's, Maximum, Medium, and Minimum Security Institutions, FY 1971 - FY 1975	82
22 Recidivism Rates for Participants, Trustees, and Persons Entering and Leaving the Program in Fifteen Days or Less, Community Treatment Program, FY 1971 - FY 1975	84

	Page
23 Recidivism Rates by Type of Release, CTC's, Medium, Maximum, and Minimum Security Institutions, FY 1971 - FY 1975	86
24 Length of Time After Release Before Reincarceration, Community Treatment Program and OSP Sample, FY 1971 - FY 1975	89
25 Length of Time After Release Before Reincarceration, CTC's, Minimum, Medium, and Maximum Security Institutions FY 1971 - FY 1975	90
26 Length of Time After Release Before Reincarceration, CTC's and Maximum Security Institutions, FY 1971 - FY 1975.	91
27 Length of Time After Release Before Reincarceration, CTC's, Minimum, Medium, and Maximum Security Institutions Fiscal Years 1974 and 1975.	92
28 Correlation Coefficients for Selected Variables, Oklahoma City CTC Recidivist Released in FY 1973.	95
29 Average Number of Employees and Average Daily Population Oklahoma Correctional Facilities, FY 1975	103
30 Average Number of Employees and Average Daily Population Oklahoma Correctional Facilities, FY 1976	104
31 Expenditures by Institutions FY 1975 - FY 1976	105
32 Departmental Expenditures, Allocations of Pro-Rata Expenditures	106
33 Average Daily Cost Per Inmate, FY 1975 and FY 1976	108
34 CTC Average Daily Populations, FY 1975	110
35 CTC Average Daily Populations, FY 1976	110
36 Average Daily Costs Per Work or Study Releasee, FY 1975 - FY 1976	111
37 Average Daily Cost Per Successful Participant, Community Treatment Program, Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976	112
38 Residential Payments as a Percent of Total Expenditures Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976.	114
39 Average Daily Cost Per Status of Resident, Community Treatment Program (Net Taxpayer Burden) FY 1975 - FY 1976	115
40 Community Treatment Centers, Average Daily Population	119
41 Average Daily Cost Per Resident, Community Treatment Centers, Fiscal Year 1975	120
42 Average Daily Cost Per Resident, Community Treatment Centers, Fiscal Year 1976	121
43 Average Daily Cost Per Participant, Community Treatment Centers, Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976.	122
44 Average Daily Cost Per Successful Participant, Community Treatment Centers, Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976.	123
45 Residential Payment Expenditures as a Percent of Total Expenditures, Community Treatment Centers, FY 1975.	124
46 Residential Payment Expenditures as a Percent of Total Expenditures, Community Treatment Centers, FY 1976.	125
47 Average Daily Cost Per Status of Resident, Community Treatment Center (Net Taxpayer Burden) FY 1975 and 1976	126
48 Average Daily Costs, Community Treatment Centers, and Medium, Minimum, and Maximum Security Institutions, FY 1975 and 1976	129

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Community Treatment Program in Oklahoma had as its forerunner a pre-release center which was established January 1, 1967 at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. The pre-release center attempted to develop an atmosphere which was as near to society as possible. Personal counseling, guest speaker programs, supervised shopping trips into the community, and driver training programs were the major activities of the pre-release center.

Based on the successes of the pre-release center, the first work release center or community treatment center was established in October, 1970 at Oklahoma City. An initial grant of \$404,000 was awarded by the Oklahoma Crime Commission to the Department of Corrections providing the funds for the Oklahoma City Center. Since its implementation, the Community Treatment Program has grown to the point where there currently are six centers in operation with another due to open shortly. Funding for the program has been provided by LEAA monies awarded by the Oklahoma Crime Commission and matching funds from state appropriations. A total of \$6,447,760 (including state matching funds) has been awarded to the Department of Corrections for use in the Community Treatment Program.

In November, 1976, the Corrections Committee of the Oklahoma Crime Commission asked Crime Commission evaluation staff to intensively evaluate the Community Treatment Program. The evaluation effort itself was begun in early December, 1976 with research and data gathering efforts continuing through the middle of March, 1977.

The report focuses on the philosophy of the program, selection of inmates for the program, activities and services provided to program resident, success and non-success rates for each center and the program as a whole, recidivism rates (both for individuals

released from a community treatment center and for persons released from other Oklahoma penal institutions), and costs associated with operating and maintaining the Community Treatment Program and those associated with the housing of inmates at traditional penal facilities.

The study encompasses approximately a seven-year period of time. Resident outcomes were determined for the period December, 1970 through December, 1977. Recidivism rates were determined for persons released from the program during fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975 and compared with rates for persons released from other correctional institutions during the same time period. Costs were determined for the Community Treatment Program and other institutions for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

Although six community treatment centers are presently operating in Oklahoma, one center has been in existence only a few months and therefore has not been included in this report. The community treatment centers and their dates of inception which this report addresses are:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Oklahoma City CTC | October, 1970 |
| 2. Tulsa CTC | January, 1973 |
| 3. Lawton CTC | April, 1973 |
| 4. Enid CTC | January, 1974 |
| 5. Muskogee CTC | February, 1974 |

The philosophy of the Community Treatment Program in Oklahoma is basically to assist the offender in becoming reacquainted with society by helping him in re-establishing relationships with the community and his family. Involved in this process are assisting the man in gaining employment, providing counseling for the offender, and increasing the offender's awareness of what community resources are available to him after his release. The employment aspect of the program is by far the most important.

By being employed the inmate is able to interact with the community on a supervised basis, a portion of his income is allotted for his personal support (room, board, and transportation). A portion may be sent to his family, and a portion of his earnings is retained in savings for his release. It is believed that the combined effect of both the employment experience and the savings accrued while a resident at a CTC greatly increases the offender's chance for success after his release.

A summary of the findings of the evaluation are presented below. These summaries which follow the sequence of the main body of the report are brief. Thus, for a complete understanding, the full report should be read.

Evaluation Findings

Section 1 Program Activities and Resident Outcomes

1. Screening and the resident selection procedure.

Individuals who reside at the individual centers can be classified as either trustees or participants. Both types of individuals must meet essentially the same criteria before they will be admitted to a center. The only difference being that prospective trustees must be within one year of probable release by discharge or one-third eligibility date while prospective work releasees (participants) must be within eight months of probable release by discharge or one-third eligibility date. Persons desiring admission as a study releasee may be one year away from probable release and must also provide proof of acceptance to a college or vocational school and provide proof of ability to pay for books, fees, and tuition.

Trustees provide supportive services to the centers. They are used for such activities as maintenance of the building and grounds, working in the kitchen, and serving as drivers to transport work releasees to and from their places of employment. Trustees are not eligible for many of the privileges of which other residents can avail

themselves. While they are eligible for recreational activities, counseling and shopping excursions, they do not participate in the employment program. Since their main purpose is the provision of services which otherwise the Department would have to purchase from the civilian labor pool, trusties are, in actuality, an additional overhead cost to the program.

Based on responses to a series of questions asked of community treatment center superintendents and program administrators, there are differences of opinion concerning the adequacy of the current selection process. Only three of the eleven persons interviewed were willing to state without qualification that the resident selection process is currently adequate. Most persons felt the process is functioning better than before, but four individuals stated that the process and procedures used remain inadequate. The most common explanation given concerning inadequacies in the process was that too many individuals are still being admitted to the program who either are not physically or emotionally suitable for work release. Most superintendents and administrators felt that although trusties are housed under better living conditions than they experienced at institutions, the lack of financial resources and privileges served to lower trusty morale as compared to program participants.

2. Resident Activities.

Other than employment, activities and services for residents include individual and group counseling, financial planning and budgeting assistance, educational programs, shopping excursions, and recreational activities. In addition to supervised visits into the community, certain residents (with the exception of trusties) are also allowed to interact with the community without staff supervision. In these instances an approved community member or family assumes supervisory responsibility for the resident. These community visits may be for a period of up to twelve hours. Each center has greatly expanded its use of existing community resources in providing

additional services to residents. Alcoholics Anonymous, Jaycees, drug recovery centers, organizations providing psychological and psychiatric services and church groups are representative of the community resources upon which reliance has been placed.

3. Resident Outcomes.

Residents were classified as having either a successful or unsuccessful outcome from the center from which they were terminated. Persons paroled or discharged from a community treatment center were classified as having a successful outcome. Persons who were admitted and released from the program in fifteen days or less were classified as having an unsuccessful outcome since they could not benefit appreciably from the work release experience and in all probability should not have been admitted to the program in the first place. These persons and those persons who were returned to an institution of higher security (medium or maximum) because of rule infractions or misconduct were classified as having an unsuccessful outcome. Outcome rates were determined for the following groups of individuals:

1. All residents of the program.

31.5 percent of all persons who have been admitted and released from the program since its inception have had an unsuccessful outcome.

2. All persons admitted and terminated as a work or study releasee.

28.6 percent of this group have had an unsuccessful outcome.

3. Persons who were admitted and who terminated as a trusty.

58.6 percent of this group experienced an unsuccessful outcome.

4. Persons who were admitted to the program as a trusty but who were terminated as a work or study releasee.

13 percent of this group experienced an unsuccessful outcome.

Outcome rates have not improved for the program over the years. In most instances, they have worsened from year to year both for individual centers and the program as a whole. The data suggests that there has been no substantial improvement in the selection process, at least through fiscal year 1976.

4. Employment.

The program has done an excellent job in securing employment for individuals and data suggests the employment aspect has grown substantially stronger over the years. Monthly rates of unemployment for work releasees were determined for all CTC's for the period July, 1974 through November, 1977. Two centers (Lawton and Muskogee) consistently had lower rates of unemployment for their residents than rates for the general populace. Virtually everyone incarcerated at a CTC on work release status and who was a resident there for some length of time gained employment and thus left the center with substantially more money than he would otherwise have received had he discharged or paroled from other penal facilities. Gross earnings of individuals have increased greatly since fiscal year 1974.

5. Escapes.

Escapes from the community treatment centers have increased during each full fiscal year since FY 1974. 2.7 percent of all residents in FY 1974 escaped. 4.5 percent of all residents in 1975 escaped. During 1976, 5.2 percent of the program's residents escaped. For the period FY 1974 through FY 1976, 127 individuals escaped from community treatment centers. Data from the period July 1, 1976 through March, 1977 shows that escape rates have declined to 3.2 percent. If this trend continues, a relative reduction in escapes will have occurred.

Section 2 Recidivism

A recidivist is defined as any person released from a minimum security institution, medium security institution, or maximum security institution who, at some

future point in time, was reincarcerated in a penal facility operated and maintained by the Department of Corrections. Institutions represented in the recidivism study were:

Community Treatment Program

(Minimum Security)

Okla. City CTC
Tulsa CTC
Lawton CTC
Enid CTC
Muskogee CTC

Institutions

Minimum Security:

Ouachita
McLeod Honor Farm

Medium Security:

Stringtown
Lexington

Maximum Security:

Okla. State Penitentiary
Okla. State Reformatory

Recidivism rates were determined for all persons released from the CTC's during fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975. Recidivism rates were determined for other institutions by drawing a ten percent sample of persons released from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary during fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975. A ten percent sample was drawn from individuals released from all other institutions during fiscal years 1974 and 1975. The CTC population and the sample group matched up extremely closely concerning the number of times individuals from each type of institution (maximum, medium, or minimum) had been incarcerated.

Offense categories did not match up closely. There were a greater proportion of violent and sexual offenders released from maximum and medium security institutions than from the Community Treatment Program. However, attempting to match individuals according to the offense under which they were incarcerated completely ignores the role plea bargaining plays in the conviction process.

The median ages of the CTC population and the institutional samples were

virtually the same. Inmates at maximum security institutions were on the whole slightly younger than the CTC group, while inmates released from minimum and medium security institutions were a little older.

General recidivism rates determined according to the fiscal year of release showed that for most years rates were higher for releasees from the Community Treatment Program than for either medium or maximum security institutions. Rates for the Community Treatment Program as a whole were substantially higher for persons released during fiscal years 1974 and 1975 than rates for other institutions. Recidivism rates for persons released during specific fiscal years were:

	<u>CTC's</u>	<u>Minimum Security</u>	<u>Medium Security</u>	<u>Maximum Security</u>
1971	27.8%	---	---	37.2%
1972	30.6%	---	---	25.5%
1973	27.7%	---	---	27.8%
1974	27.1%	19.4%	16.8%	22.2%
1975	21.3%	19.3%	12.8%	12.6%

Other data presented in the main body of the report lead to the conclusion that the Community Treatment Program has had no positive effect on recidivism reduction. Of the sample a listing of all persons released from the institutions during fiscal years 1974 and 1975 was not available. A sample which numerically represented ten percent of all persons released from these institutions was drawn. This sample was drawn from a group of names representing approximately 50 to 60 percent of the total number of persons released. Therefore, the institutional sample may or may not be representative of the total population released. Recidivism rates in the main body of the report should be viewed in this manner.

Two other aspects of the recidivism study investigated whether the work release experience had an effect on the length of time a recidivist was free before he was

reincarcerated. In the first instance, length of time after release before reincarceration was compared between CTC Program recidivists and recidivists from other institutions. While firm conclusions cannot be drawn, the data suggests that the employment experience has had little, if any, effect in lengthening the amount of time a person is free before he is reincarcerated.

The final measure of recidivistic behavior investigated whether there were any differences between recidivists and non-recidivists concerning the financial benefits attributed to the work release aspect of the program. Only persons released from the largest center (Oklahoma City) during fiscal year 1973 were compared. Fifty-two recidivists were identified as having been released from the Oklahoma City Center during 1973. Excluding trustees, 135 non-recidivists were identified. The median amount of savings accumulated at the time of release for the recidivistic group was \$422 while median savings for non-recidivists was \$406. A t-test was used to determine if there was any statistically significant difference between 1) savings, and 2) the combined total of savings plus financial assistance sent to families between the two groups. The t values were not large enough to denote a significant difference between recidivists and non-recidivists. Additional statistical analysis showed that there was no relationship between savings or the combined total of savings plus payments sent to families and the length of time a recidivist was free before reincarceration. Conclusive statements concerning financial resources and the length of time after release until reincarceration for the program as a whole cannot be made since the statistical tests were not applied to all centers. However, the data suggests that financial benefits accruing to work releasees and their families has no effect on recidivistic behavior.

Section 3 Costs

1. Community Treatment Program and Institutional Costs.

Costs to operate and maintain the Community Treatment Program during 1975 and 1976 were higher than costs associated with most other penal institutions. The average daily cost for all residents of the community treatment centers during fiscal year 1975 was \$15.22. Of all other Department of Correction's penal institutions, the Women's Treatment Facility, the Oklahoma State Reformatory, and the Ouachita facility operated at a higher average daily cost per resident. During fiscal year 1976, the average daily cost per Community Treatment Program resident was \$15.16. The same institutions denoted above operated at a higher average daily cost per resident.

When the Community Treatment Program is compared to all other institutions in terms of costs, the comparisons are:

	<u>Average Daily Cost Per Inmate - CTC's</u>	<u>All Other Institutions</u>
1975	15.22	13.72
1976	15.16	13.23

The average daily costs (\$15.22 and \$15.16) represent the average daily costs for all residents of the community treatment centers, regardless of the status (trustee or participant) of the residents. However, since trustees do not receive the benefits of work or study release and because their primary purpose while at a community treatment center is the provision of supportive services, these individuals may be looked upon as an additional overhead cost to the program. When trustees are subtracted from the total resident population, costs increase significantly. Expenditures associated with average daily participant population were \$22.09 during fiscal year 1975 and \$20.28 during fiscal year 1976.

A final measure of costs relating to the program were those costs associated with successful participants, or costs associated with the successful reintegration into

society of individuals who were released from incarceration while residing at a community treatment center. When costs are derived for this group (participants who paroled or discharged from a CTC) they increase substantially. The average daily cost associated with successful participants was \$27.64 in fiscal year 1975 and \$31.49 in fiscal year 1976.

Payments to the program by work releasees comprised a portion of total program costs. Payments to the program by work releasees represented approximately nine percent of total program expenditures during fiscal year 1975 and fourteen percent of total program expenditures in fiscal year 1976. When these payments are subtracted from the total program expenditures, the average daily costs are still higher.

Aggregate program costs less residential payments represent the net taxpayer burden of the program. The average daily cost (net taxpayer burden) for all residents during fiscal year 1975 was \$13.89 and during fiscal year 1976 it was \$12.99. Excluding trustees, the average daily cost per participant (net taxpayer burden) associated with the program during fiscal year 1975 was \$20.16; during fiscal year 1976 average daily costs were \$17.37. Average daily costs associated with successful participants (net taxpayer burden) was \$25.22 during fiscal 1975 and \$26.98 during fiscal year 1976.

Based on the above information, it can be concluded that the Community Treatment Program is more expensive to operate and maintain than most traditional forms of incarceration. Part of the reason average daily resident costs were higher for CTC's than for the institutions is the fact that centers are leased or rented while all other institutions are owned. Rental payments for the centers represented approximately 12 percent of total program expenditures in 1975 and 10 percent of program expenditures in 1976. Approximately \$165,000 is expended yearly for the rental or leasing of the centers. The Tulsa center has no yearly rental costs, but improvements are provided in exchange for the space used.

2. Costs of Individual Centers.

Costs associated with individual community treatment centers were computed following the same methodology to derive program costs. The average daily costs for all residents for fiscal year 1975 ranged from \$12.78 for the Oklahoma City Center to \$19.95 for the Enid Center. During fiscal year 1976 average daily costs ranged from \$12.56 for the Oklahoma City Center to \$19.56 for the Muskogee Center.

Average daily costs per participant (excluding trustees) ranged from \$17.63 per day at Tulsa during fiscal year 1975 to \$28.33 per day at Muskogee. During fiscal year 1976, average daily costs per participant ranged from \$17.93 at the Tulsa Center to \$26.23 per day at the Enid Center.

Average daily costs associated with successful participants ranged from \$21.24 (Tulsa) to \$36.33 (Enid) in fiscal year 1975, while in 1976 the range was \$27.47 (Tulsa) to \$35.33 (Enid). When residential payments to the program were subtracted from total costs to arrive at the net cost to the taxpayer, average daily costs were reduced an average of 8.8 percent during fiscal year 1975 and 14.3 percent during fiscal year 1976.

Based on the cost information in the main body of the report, it can be seen that operating costs associated with the Community Treatment Program are substantially higher than those associated with other penal institutions. Furthermore, even if all persons had achieved a successful outcome, i.e., were successfully reintegrated into society, average daily costs for the program and most centers still would have been greater than the average daily costs per inmate associated with a majority of other penal institutions. These costs represent operating and maintenance costs only and are not reflective of either capital expenditures or external costs. Viewed in this light, the costs derived for both types of correctional facilities (CTC's and institutions) represent an understatement of the actual costs involved to operate and maintain these facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is difficult, if not impossible, to make specific recommendations which necessarily will lead to increased program effectiveness. First of all, the Program has not been cost effective when compared to other correctional institutions. Itemized costs were substantially greater per inmate housed at a community treatment center than those associated with inmates housed at other facilities.

Secondly, the Program was not as effective (measured in terms of recidivism) as other penal institutions. Pursuing this line of thought further, the work release experience per se appears to have had no effect on either recidivism in general or on the length of time a future recidivist was free after release from a CTC until he was reincarcerated.

Considering the outcomes of individuals admitted to the Community Treatment Program, it appears that the screening and selection process has not improved, at least not through fiscal year 1976. Even had a better group of individuals (those with greater chances to succeed or not to recidivate) been selected for program admission, the data suggests that CTC recidivism rates may have been lowered, but only at the sake of raising overall recidivism rates for other institutions. This is because recidivism rates for other institutions (from which CTC participants are selected) were, in a majority of instances, substantially lower than those for CTC's. In reality there would have been no net change, only a shifting of higher and lower recidivism rates from one type of penal facility to another. Furthermore, if selection is oriented towards the "best chance for success" group, the group most likely to recidivate has been ignored.

Unfortunately this evaluation raises as many questions as it attempted to answer. The fundamental question is simply: Are offenders, as a group, responsive to programs

such as those represented by the Community Treatment Program?

For the Community Treatment Program to be truly effective, at least two conditions must exist:

1. Absolute knowledge by the Department of Corrections that the services and offerings of the Community Treatment Program result in lower recidivism rates for at least some offenders who otherwise do not respond (in terms of recidivistic behavior) to either traditional methods of incarceration or to the other rehabilitative programs offered by the Department's penal facilities;
2. The Department must be able to precisely identify those persons amenable to the Program's services, but who are not responsive to the other correctional methods being provided.

The above are preconditions which must be met before any real effectiveness can be attributed to the program on any other than a random basis. Evidence supplied for this report indicates that these preconditions do not exist.

INTRODUCTION

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

On March 18, 1970, the Oklahoma Crime Commission awarded the Department of Corrections a grant of \$404,000 (\$242,400 in LEAA funds) to establish two community treatment centers. After some initial difficulty in establishing appropriate sites for the centers, the Oklahoma City Center was opened. Due to legal issues and community resistance, the opening of the Tulsa Center was delayed until early 1973. Since the initial grant, eighteen additional awards have been made to the Department of Corrections. These grants were awarded specifically for the implementation and maintenance of the Community Treatment Program. A review of Crime Commission files shows that a total of \$6,447,759.74, which includes federal monies and state matching funds has been awarded. A listing of all awards for community treatment centers is presented on the next page.

GRANTS AWARDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Date of Award</u>	<u>Federal Share</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Total Awarded</u>	<u>Total Expended *</u>
70f1-1	3-18-70	\$242,400	\$161,600	\$404,000	\$404,003
71f1-2	7-9-71	124,900	41,634	166,534	194,749
72f12/00-001	5-12-72	200,000	91,001	291,001	291,001
72f03/00-001	5-12-72	100,000	57,910	157,910	157,910
72f02/00-001	5-12-72	150,000	54,400	204,400	204,400
71f1-7	10-6-72	49,045	16,349	65,394	59,476
71f1-8	1-2-73	160,000	53,333	213,333	213,333
73I08/00-003	9-20-73	119,000	12,000	131,000	135,098
73I08/00-002	9-20-73	119,000	12,000	131,000	131,463
73I08/00-001	9-20-73	119,000	12,000	131,000	105,315
74I08/00-001	2-14-74	140,000	15,556	155,556	208,760
74I08/00-002	2-14-74	104,000	11,555	115,555	120,696
74I08/00-003	4-14-74	85,000	9,445	94,445	100,978
75I06/00-001	11-14-74	159,999	17,778	177,777	177,777
75I06/00-002	11-14-74	840,000	180,435	1,020,435	1,020,435
76C5/00-E02	7-24-75	354,860	77,481	432,340	432,340
76C5/00-E03	7-24-75	729,175	346,883	1,076,058	1,076,058
77C1/00-E02	10-14-76	450,000	329,446	779,446	217,253
77C1/00-003	10-14-76	342,678	357,897	700,575	-0-
TOTALS		\$4,589,057	\$1,858,703	\$6,447,759	\$5,251,045

* Total Expenditures as of December 31, 1976.

Figures were rounded off to the nearest dollar.

It is important to note that the grant awards represent only a portion of the total costs for operating and maintaining the Community Treatment Program. Indirect costs are not included in the grant awards. For example, pro-rata costs of divisions such as the Department's Central Records Unit, Accounting and Finance Division, Planning and Research Unit, and the Office of the Department Director, all of which provide administrative and supportive services to all divisions and activities of the Department of Corrections, are funded from a myriad of other sources and are not reflected in the grant awards. Therefore, the total grant awards represent an understatement of the true costs of operating and maintaining the community treatment centers. Costs will be discussed in greater depth later in this report.

The first community treatment center in Oklahoma was opened in October, 1970. Funds from the Oklahoma Crime Commission were used to establish and maintain this center. The original center was established in Oklahoma City at the Thunderbird Motel and initially shared space with some of the Department of Correction's administrative offices. Roughly four years later all administrative offices and probation and parole offices had been relocated and the facility's residential space was expanded. This center currently has 135 beds for trustees and work or study releasees. Since the Oklahoma City Center is the disbursing point for all new residents, ten beds are maintained for transits before they are moved to their permanent center.

The second center was opened in January, 1973 in Tulsa and began receiving residents during February, 1973. The center is located in the John 3:16 Mission. Extensive remodeling was necessary to provide adequate kitchen and toilet facilities with inmates providing the labor for these renovations. Sixty-nine beds are currently maintained at the Tulsa CTC. Fifteen trustees and fifty-four work or study releasees comprise the normal resident population.

The Lawton Center was opened in April, 1973. This facility is perhaps the most remote in terms of its location to the main business district of the community. The center is located just outside the Lawton City limits in a warehouse which was refurnished by the lessor for residential and dining use. Forty-three individuals can be housed at this center.

The Enid facility was the fourth community treatment center established. Residents were first accepted in January, 1974. An old apartment house was converted into a community treatment center and is located in a residential area of the community. Forty beds are maintained here with the resident population being roughly three work or study releases to every trusty.

The fifth center opened its doors for inmate admission in February, 1974. This center is located in Muskogee in what formerly was a motel. It is located at the north edge of town and is in close proximity to a number of business establishments which have and continue to employ residents. The Muskogee Center has a bed capacity of 34, although occasionally as many as 39 have been housed at this center.

Each center has been expanded since its date of opening. Crowded conditions in other institutions have created a greater emphasis on the work release concept.

Two new centers are currently in the process of being opened, one being located in Tulsa in the Horace Mann School and the other in Oklahoma City in the Suntide Inn Motel. Additionally an orientation and processing center has been installed at the existing Oklahoma City community treatment center. Work is currently underway to establish additional bed space to temporarily house all new participants in the Community Treatment Program. New residents will be temporarily housed at the Oklahoma City Center where they will be briefed and oriented to work release, informed of general rules and procedures of the program, and given the opportunity to ask any questions prior to being disbursed to one of the Department's treatment

centers. The orientation and processing center will provide the added benefit of allowing Department personnel to further screen and interview individuals prior to their being sent to one of the centers.

The philosophy of the Community Treatment Program was set forth in the "Policies and Procedures for Operating Community Treatment Centers", dated November, 1974. The philosophy stated in this manual is as follows:

"Release from incarceration can create nearly as great an emotional stress on the criminal offender as incarceration itself. For some inmates, feelings of bitterness and hostility toward society abound. For others, particularly those who have served lengthy sentences, the society beyond prison walls, with its rapid technological and social changes, can be a strange place indeed. The stress of release can be accentuated if an inmate is ill-equipped to obtain employment in a competitive job market. Some inmates become 'institutionalized' eventually, dependent upon institutional officials to direct their most simple activities and to make their every decision.

"Rehabilitation of the convicted felon appears to be an incorrect premise on which to begin the discussion of our treatment centers. By definition, rehabilitation is a process of restoring to a former state of well being, however, in corrections work we find we are dealing with a group of individuals, who, generally speaking, did not enjoy a former state of well being. Dealing with this situation, therefore, required an approach slanted toward helping people grow in areas in which there has been very little stability or maturity for them in the past.

"In this process, we attempt to de-institutionalize, resocialize, re-establish family ties, and establish job security with a small financial stake for the day of release.

"A Community Treatment Center offers several advantages over more traditional forms of correctional incarceration. First, the small number of men in each center decreases problems of control and administration while it increases the personal attention which can be given to each inmate-resident. The privacy afforded each resident of a center also helps minimize social-control problems which can develop when large numbers of inmates are confined in close quarters.

"The second major advantage is the utilization of the work release concept which allows each inmate to become involved with the community either as an employee or a student. Maintaining gainful employment in the community or increasing employment skills thereby improving working habits, greatly reduces the practical problems each inmate ordinarily encounters upon his release from prison. Each inmate is also assisted in establishing new recreational habits and in reuniting him with his family on a partial basis.

"Additionally, financial benefits can accrue from a work release program, for the resident and the correctional system. A portion of the money each man earns is allotted for his personal support (room, board, and transportation). A portion is used for payment of his personal debts and financial assistance to his family, and a portion is retained in savings for his future release. The remainder of resident's salary provides for his personal needs and expenses.

"The process of incarcerated people returning to the free world creates a hazard to society because of built-up hostility, bitterness, and deprivation. It creates further trauma, fear, and insecurity to the inmate. These conditions need not exist if the community and the Department of Corrections provide treatment programs to protect society from further crime by helping the incarcerated to adjust. To further this vein of thought, the question has been raised, why put people in prison, a situation which only tends to harden their criminal tendencies and weaken their ability to be self-sustaining moral and law abiding citizens? Unfortunately, it appears there will always be those who must be controlled in places of maximum security for the protection of society. There are, however, many of those now being incarcerated who probably could make a turn for the better earlier in life if treated in a different manner than the existing penitentiary provides.

"This brings up a second aspect to community treatment, that of direct commitment to community treatment centers. This would eliminate the need for de-institutionalization and provide control and treatment in the most optimum manner, without the eroding effects of prison life. In such a program, individuals would be placed in a situation under close supervision in their own community where they would support their family, maintain a degree of contact with family while receiving treatment to overcome personality problems which may have caused their delinquency. The alternative to accepting this treatment would be serving their sentence in the state penitentiary."

Responses to a questionnaire (Appendix III) administered to administrative personnel of the Community Treatment Program and to superintendents of each CTC indicate the above philosophy is descriptive of current administrative and managerial practices. In response to the questions, "What is the present philosophy of this community treatment center?", all superintendents mentioned the assistance a community treatment center provides in helping individuals to gradually readjust to society by securing employment for the man, reacquainting the individual with his family, and making the man aware of various services provided by community agencies which will be of benefit to him after his release. The question, "What is the present philosophy of the Community Treatment Program?" elicited similar responses from program administrators, although some members of the administrative staff stated that there was no official philosophy of the program. It appears that the basic philosophy stated in the policies manual has remained unchanged.

SCOPE OF REPORT

This evaluation report is organized into four major components. The first section of the report deals with the internal outcomes of community treatment participants, that is, how efficient and successful has the program and the individual centers been in admitting and releasing individuals to and from the program? Included in this section will be a brief discussion of the resident selection process and the various activities and services offered to residents.

The second aspect of the report provides a look at recidivism. Every person who has been admitted to a community treatment center has been tracked through the Department's central files in order to determine if the individual has recidivated and if so when he recidivated and what offense was committed. Overall recidivism rates for each CTC were determined according to fiscal years of release of individuals and this information was compared with recidivism rates for a sample of individuals who were released from other Oklahoma penal institutions during the same time period. The authors of this report believe that this effort has two unique features:

1. It is believed that this study is the first recidivism study which has considered all participants of the program and not just a sample of individuals. Furthermore, the study encompasses approximately six years.
2. The study provides a direct comparison of recidivism rates for maximum and minimum security institutions for roughly a five-year period (Fiscal year 1971 through fiscal year 1975). Recidivism rates for persons leaving medium security institutions during the period fiscal years 1974 through 1975 have also been incorporated into the report.

The third section of the report investigates the costs of the Community Treatment Program. Measures of cost effectiveness will be developed. An attempt will be made to categorize all costs relevant to the operations and maintenance of the Community Treatment Program. Included in this section will be a brief discussion of

external and "hidden" costs of the program.

The final aspect of the report integrates the three sections into an overall statement summarizing the findings of the evaluation. Conclusions are drawn and recommendations are made. This summary has been placed at the front of the report; however, for a full understanding of both the scope of the evaluation and the methodologies involved, the reader is urged to read the full report.

For the sake of brevity and clarity, a large portion of the data and tables used in this report have been placed in appendices. However, summary tables and descriptions of the methodological approaches used are contained in the main body of the report.

This report would not have been possible without the assistance of and cooperation from the Department of Corrections. The Department went so far as to provide a person to assist the Crime Commission in researching and analyzing the data. Mr. Henry P. Clark of the Department provided a great deal of assistance in the effort and his excellent skills in research and statistical methods were invaluable. Mr. Dale Gossett, supervisor of the Central Records Unit of the Department, and his staff assisted the researchers during the file search phase of the effort. Without their cooperation the recidivism portion of this report could not have been accomplished.

SECTION 1

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND RESIDENT OUTCOMES

A. INTRODUCTION

In addition to work and study release there are a number of other activities provided by the program and the individual centers of which residents avail themselves. These activities include counseling, recreational activities, participation in activities sponsored by community agencies such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Jaycees, drug treatment organizations, veteran's groups, libraries, etc. The purpose of these interactions is not only to meet residents' immediate needs but also to make residents aware of these services and their availability after release.

The above programs and services are available only to persons who are on work or study release. Trustees are used primarily for supportive services such as maintenance of the building and grounds, working in the kitchen, and serving as drivers to transport residents to and from their places of employment. In some instances, trustees are placed on work release prior to their release from incarceration, but in most instances, trustees are either returned to institutions of higher security or are released from the center while a trusty.

There are five possible outcomes for persons who enter a community treatment center. These outcomes are: a) escape and return to a higher security institution; b) administrative reassignment where an individual is not benefiting from the program and is returned to an institution; c) removal from the center and return to an institution (misconduct); d) parole; and e) discharge (completion of sentence). The latter two categories are inclusive of those persons who are counted as successful completions.

This section describes the activities and outcomes of individuals housed at a community treatment center. Included in this section is a brief description of the

selection process for admission into the community treatment program.

B. SCREENING AND THE RESIDENT SELECTION PROCEDURE

Guidelines for admission to a community treatment center have been altered slightly over the years. For example, initially a potential work releasee had to have been a resident of the state, ne needed a job skill, and had to project a "need, as it relates to the purpose of the total rehabilitation program." Additionally, it was felt that the participant be within 90 days of his probable release date at the time of his admission. Also, in the early years of the program, persons who had committed certain crimes (violent crimes and sex offenses) were excluded from admission to a treatment center. Currently, admission guidelines are less restrictive pertaining to the type of crime which has been committed and generally persons are considered on an individual basis. Current guidelines for admission to a community treatment center are virtually the same for the three types of individuals desiring admission (work releasees, trusties, and study releasees). For persons desiring admission as a work releasee the following criteria are currently in use by the CTC program and selection personnel.

1. Voluntary request to participate.
2. Non-assaultive personality. Murderers are generally excluded by this guideline unless recommended for parole. Other violent offenses may be acceptable on a selective basis.
3. No more than three prior commitments, unless applicant has completed vocational-technical training or made some other substantial effort at self-improvement during the current commitment.
4. No history of escape or jailbreak.
5. Good health.
6. Not a sex offender. Rape 1st degree is generally excluded from this guideline, unless recommended for parole. Other sex offenses may be accepted on a selective basis.

7. Good institutional record.

8. Be within eight months of probable release by discharge or one-third eligibility date. Anyone who has a favorable recommendation by the Pardon and Parole Board may be considered eligible.

Items one through seven apply for work release participants, study release participants, and trusties. Persons desiring admission as a study releasee may be one year away from their probable release date and must also provide proof of acceptance to a college or vocational school and provide proof of ability to pay for books, fees, and tuition. Criteria one through seven also applies to persons applying to the community treatment program for trusty status. They also should be no more than one year from one third parole eligibility date, or no more than two years flat time from discharge. The criteria for trusties apply not only to CTC trusties, but also for trusties who are housed at the Oklahoma City Center and who are assigned to the Department of Corrections of the State Capitol Beautification Program.

Application and selection procedures vary somewhat among institutions with two significant differences between procedures at OSP and those at other institutions. Inmates at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary who desire to serve out their sentences at a community treatment center must first write to the classification officer requesting an application for admission to the community treatment program. The letter is reviewed by the classification officer and then forwarded to the inmate's case manager. The case manager reviews the man's record and decides whether the request for an application will be granted.

If the case manager declines to accept an application, he writes the inmate and informs him of his decision. In most cases the application is denied at this level for one or more of the following reasons:

1. The inmate is currently incarcerated in a wrong custody level or he has not been in the same level of custody for 120 days. Persons in maximum or protective custody are not eligible for work release.

2. The individual has too much time remaining on his sentence.
3. The individual has a history of escapes or attempted escapes.
4. The individual has previously been returned to an institution from a community treatment center.

If the case manager determines the inmate is eligible for work release, an application is sent to the inmate. The application is completed by the individual and returned to the case manager. It is the case manager's responsibility to verify each application. After his review and verification, the case manager puts down any comments he might have and forwards the application to the penitentiary's medical officer. The medical officer reviews the inmate's health records and makes a medical evaluation (generally limited to determining whether the applicant is physically able to work). After the medical review the application is sent to the warden of the institution and he assesses the inmate in terms of the inmate's attitude and whether he is considered a good security risk. These comments by the warden are attached to the application and it is then sent to the Department's Community Treatment Program's Records Unit in Oklahoma City.

The application is reviewed and verified according to the inmate's central records file which is located at the Department's administrative offices. The program's selection committee meets each Wednesday and reviews all applications received during the previous week. The selection committee consists of the Deputy Director for Institutions, the Director of Classification, an individual representing the Women's Treatment Facility, the supervisor of the Department's Central Records Unit, and two classification officers who are assigned to the program's administrative section. After the application is reviewed and verified, a decision is made by the committee to accept or reject the individual into the program. If the applicant is accepted, a recommendation is made concerning the status of the inmate (work release, study release, or trusty).

Committee decisions are forwarded to the applicants' case managers. The inmate contacts his case manager concerning the committee's decision. If the applicant is accepted into the program he is placed on a waiting list and enters a center as bed space becomes available. The particular center the applicant will be placed in is unknown as he lists three choices on his application and generally he is placed in the first center that has space available. For persons from OSP applying to the community treatment program the process normally takes one month from the time the application is filled out (after the inmate receives an application from his case manager) until a decision is made by the selection committee.

The same procedure is followed for persons incarcerated in other institutions with two notable exceptions. First, inmates do not request an application by writing to their case manager, rather applications are personally requested by the inmate. Secondly, according to a member of the selection committee, the penitentiary is the only institution that summarily denies an application. Applications from other institutions are routinely sent to the program's records unit. The application review process takes approximately two weeks from the date the application is completed by the inmate until a decision is made by the selection committee.

There have been some problems in the past concerning the selection process according to some CTC superintendents and some of the program administrative personnel. Three open-ended questions relating to the selection process were asked of each CTC superintendent and of a majority of administrative decision makers. The questions were:

1. What is the rationale for the criteria for selection into the community treatment program and what does the use of the criteria insure?
2. Is the participant selection process as it currently operates adequate for its purpose?

3. What, if any, are the major shortcomings in the screening process, and how could the process be improved?

In response to the first question, superintendents from most centers stated that the exclusion of certain individuals from the program because of crimes they had committed served primarily a public relations function and served to increase public acceptance of their centers and the program in general. These superintendents felt that some individuals who had committed violent offenses had been in the past and would continue to be good risks for community treatment center participation. Each of the five persons questioned who serve in program decision-making roles responded similarly. A majority of superintendents and administrative personnel felt the other criteria (good health, length of time to be served until probable release date, number of prior commitments, etc.) served to minimize the overall possibility of unfavorable outcomes for program participants.

Responses to question two were varied. Two superintendents stated that the current selection process was not adequate, while two administrative persons felt the process was still inadequate. One administrative person categorically stated the selection process was functioning adequately while two superintendents perceived the selection and screening process as being adequate. The remaining individuals responding to this question felt the process was presently functioning better than before, but were reluctant to give an unqualified affirmative answer.

The most common explanation given concerning the perceived inadequacies of the selection process was that too many individuals are still being admitted to the program who are either not physically or emotionally suitable for work release or who are unwilling to accept responsibility once they arrive at the center. One administrative person felt the Department was not selective enough, while another member of the administrative staff felt that everyone incarcerated should be

discharged or paroled through a work release program. Others (superintendents and administrators) responded that more personal screening was needed, that occasionally inmates in institutions who met the eligibility criteria were not allowed to submit an application, and that still too many individuals whose applications were unverified were being admitted to the program.

In response to the question concerning the major shortcomings and how they could be remedied, a majority of superintendents and administrators responded that prospective work or study releasees should be personally interviewed prior to their acceptance into the program. Other suggestions were:

"The inmates' master jacket should go with the application for the screening committee's review;"

"No one should be allowed into the program without going through proper channels; occasionally persons have been admitted to the program without an application in their jacket;"

"The screening committee should be redefined;"

"A person should be limited as to the number of times he can go through a CTC, if a person can't go straight after release from a center, a long hard look should be given at the man before he is readmitted."

One individual felt that there were no major shortcomings in the process and one person responded that he was not that knowledgeable about the mechanism of the screening process.

Based on the responses to the above questions, it appears that there are some significant differences of opinion among staff concerning both the adequacy of the selection process and possible remedies to the perceived problems. The fact that only three of the eleven persons interviewed were willing to state without qualification that the process was currently adequate denotes the existence of problems in this area.

C. RESIDENT ACTIVITIES

As mentioned in the introduction to this section, employment and educational opportunities comprise only a portion of the total services and activities available to program participants. These activities include in-house group and individual counseling, assistance from community agencies, various educational programs, and supervised and unsupervised activities within the community. Data was not available for these activities prior to fiscal year 1976. For 1976, the Department compiled a summary of these activities. The following information has been gleaned from the Department's summarization.

The counseling program consisted of both individual and group sessions. Individual counseling addresses personal and family problems, and also involves aspects of employment, such as financial planning and budgeting assistance. Group counseling presented a second approach to helping individuals cope with their emotional and behavioral difficulties.

A second and important aspect of the counseling program was the use of community resources. Organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous, drug recovery centers, church groups, and others have attempted to help individuals overcome psychological and physical dependencies which have limited the individual's potential. Some CTC's have also initiated a guest speaker policy whereby scheduled speakers discuss topics of interest to residents. In fact, there has been a concerted effort by the program in general to make greater use of community resources in alleviating the needs of program participants. In response to a question concerning significant changes in the operations and activities of the community treatment centers, each superintendent stressed the increased emphasis on and greater use of community resources representing a gamut of services.

In addition to providing residents of the centers with access to services which otherwise they would be unable to make use of, the use of these resources serves to increase public awareness of the CTC's and their participants. A summary of counseling activities for fiscal year 1976 is presented below.

SUMMARY OF COUNSELING PROGRAM
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

	<u>CENTER</u>					
	OKLAHOMA CITY	TULSA	ENID	MUSKOGEE	LAWTON	TOTAL
<u>IN-HOUSE PROGRAMS</u>						
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL SESSIONS	12,847	1,229	592	1,677	2,640	18,985
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SESSIONS PER RESIDENT	8	2	2	4	2	4
NUMBER OF GROUP SESSIONS	115	71	52	80	126	444
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER SESSION	6	5	4	5	7	6
<u>COMMUNITY PROGRAMS</u>						
NUMBER IN ALCOHOL PROGRAMS*	503	49	17	4	71	644
NUMBER IN DRUG PROGRAMS*	140	17	0	10	17	184

Source: Department of Corrections, Division of Community Services.

* Numbers in these columns represent aggregate counseling sessions and not individual residents.

Education is an additional component of the center's scope of services. This program affords the opportunity for residents to complete a high school education, to continue beyond a high school diploma, or to receive vocational and technical training. A summary of persons enrolled in various educational programs and courses for fiscal year 1976 is presented below.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

	<u>(CENTER)</u>					
	OKC	Tulsa	Enid	Muskogee	Lawton	Total
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	35	9	11	17	5	77
STUDY RELEASE	68	3	2	8	3	84
CORRESPONDENCE	19	0	0	6	0	25
TALK-BACK TV	5	0	0	0	0	5
GED PROGRAM	6	34	10	11	28	89
OTHER	8	35	8	0	2	53

Source: Department of Corrections, Division of Community Services

Of the total number of residents participating in educational programs, 23 percent participated in vocational education, 25 percent were study releasees, 7 percent were enrolled in various correspondence programs, 27 percent participated in the General Education Degree (GED) Program, and one percent took advantage of Talk-Back Television Programs.

Persons on work or study release also have the opportunity to interact with the community. Weekly staff-supervised trips into the community include recreational activities and shopping excursions. Recreational activities include movies, athletic events, concerts, fishing, etc., and supervised shopping trips allow the resident the opportunity to purchase any clothing or personal items he may need. In addition to supervised visits into the community, residents are also allowed to interact with the community without staff supervision. This is accomplished by the issuance of twelve-hour passes and church passes. To be eligible for a twelve-hour or church pass an approved family member or local church member checks the work or study releasee out for participation in various activities, thus a community member rather than a correctional officer provides supervision. It is important to note that only work and study releasees are eligible for passes, residents on trusty status are only allowed to interact with the community on a limited basis. They generally are allowed to participate in recreational activities and shopping excursions, but are not allowed twelve-hour passes.

Perhaps the most important experience provided for community treatment center residents is the opportunity to be gainfully employed prior to their release from incarceration. The employment of residents has the added benefit of providing a subsidy to the program through room, board, and transportation payments paid by residents. The Employment Program will be discussed in greater depth later in this report.

D. RESIDENT OUTCOMES

This aspect of the report considers the outcomes of individuals who participated in the community treatment program as work releasees, study releasees, and trusties. It was mentioned earlier in this section that there are five possible outcomes for all

persons who participate in the program. These outcomes are escape, return to an institution for reason of misconduct or rule infractions, administrative reassignment to an institution of higher security, parole, and discharge. These outcome categories are self-explanatory with the possible exception of administrative reassignment. An administrative reassignment is defined as the placing of an individual into an institution of higher security for basically non-disciplinary reasons. The most common response given by administrators and CTC superintendents when asked why an individual was administratively reassigned was that these persons for one reason or another simply could not or would not fit into the program. This includes persons returned to an institution because of medical problems (both physical and mental), poor attitudes, an unwillingness to work or hold employment, those whose conduct is considered on the margin between acceptable and unacceptable, or those who request reassignment to an institution. When inmates were reassigned for medical reasons, they were not counted as an unsuccessful outcome.

Procedures Used in Determining Resident Outcomes

Determining resident "in-house" outcomes proved to be a relatively simple, although lengthy task. Each CTC keeps a running roster of all persons who have been admitted and released from the center. These rosters begin with each center's first reception and continue to the present time. The following information is included on the running rosters:

1. Name of individual;
2. Status when received (work release, study release, trusty);
3. Status when released;
4. Date received;
5. DOC identification number;

6. Date released from center;

7. Type of release (Parole, discharge, escape, etc.).

If persons were sent back to an institution, the reason for this transfer was generally denoted on the roster. For example, if an individual was returned to McAlester for reasons of misconduct, it was generally stated as such on the roster by that person's name along with the date he was sent back. In some cases, however, the reason for an individual's return to an institution was not denoted. Therefore, it was not possible to categorize individuals who returned to institutions of higher security by the reason they were removed from the center.

If an individual was admitted to the center as a trusty and later placed on work or study release, this information is also denoted on the roster along side that person's name.

Community treatment center residents who were categorized as having either successful termination or outcome were defined as any person who was a resident of a center as either a work releasee, study releasee, or trusty, who spent more than fifteen consecutive days at the center and who was either paroled, discharged, received a conditional release or received a Christmas commutation. For analysis purposes, persons receiving Christmas commutations or conditional releases were counted as being discharged.

An unsuccessful termination or outcome is defined as any person, regardless of status, who returned to an institution of higher security for any reason, or a person, regardless of status, who was admitted and released (paroled or discharged) from a center in fifteen days or less. The latter category, persons admitted and released in fifteen days or less, is considered an unsuccessful outcome primarily because it is felt the individual cannot benefit appreciably from any of the programs, such as counseling, work release, study release, or community interaction which are available to residents

of the centers. An additional reason persons in this category were counted as having unsuccessful outcomes is the fact that the Department has considered ninety to one hundred eighty days as being an optimal period of time for persons to benefit from work release prior to their parole or discharge. Placing persons in centers only to be released in fifteen days or less represents a highly inefficient use of resources. It must be noted that the unsuccessful outcomes associated with those persons who were admitted to the program and who were paroled within fifteen days after their admission cannot be entirely attributed to the Community Treatment Program. More appropriately, the unsuccessful outcomes for these persons are a reflection of a breakdown in communications between persons associated with the Probation and Parole Board, institutions, and the Program's screening committee.

There was one other category which should be mentioned in analyzing the running rosters; the evaluators would occasionally come across an individual who had been placed in a county or municipal jail for a period of time and then later was paroled or discharged. Initially it was felt that these individuals should also be counted as unsuccessful outcomes, but since the persons were not returned to an institution and they were released from the center they are denoted as having a successful outcome. Persons falling in this category were broken out separately, however.

Individuals who transferred from one community treatment center to another were not included in the success rates for the centers in which they were originally placed. However, these persons were included in the success rates for the centers from which they were removed or released as they were picked up in the analysis as being new receptions at the center to which they transferred.

Rates of unsuccessful outcomes were determined for each community treatment center from the center's date of inception until approximately December 20, 1976, which was roughly the time when copies of all running rosters were received. The data

were first categorized according to the fiscal year in which the individual was received by the center. Rates of unsuccessful outcomes were determined for the following groups of individuals.

1. Persons entering and leaving the centers as trustees;
2. Persons entering the centers as trustees but who left the centers as work or study releasees (denoted as participants in the tables);
3. Persons entering and leaving the centers as work or study releasees (participants); and,
4. Total admissions or all persons regardless of status entering and leaving the centers.

Tables depicting outcomes of individuals by fiscal year of admission are presented in the appendix to this section. Tables I-1 through I-5 in the appendix depict outcomes of individuals for each community treatment center according to the fiscal year of admission to the center. Tables I-1a through I-5a represent aggregate information for each center since its implementation date. Table I-6 presents information concerning all centers for each fiscal year and Table I-6a depicts aggregate information for all persons who have participated in the program since the community treatment program's date of inception, a period from October, 1970 to roughly mid-December, 1976.

Tables I-7 through I-11 depict information in the same manner as the above tables only these tables are organized by the fiscal year of termination from the program. Rates of unsuccessful outcomes for all centers for each fiscal year and appropriate aggregate information is presented. Since these tables are concerned only with the status of individuals at the time of their termination from a community treatment center, the data reflects information pertaining to persons leaving the centers as trustees, leaving as work or study releasees (denoted as participants), and total terminations (trustees plus participants).

Compiling the information presented in the tables was simply a matter of counting individuals for each center and grouping them by status at the time of their admission and termination, type of release, and by the particular outcome, either successful or unsuccessful, they achieved. To insure accuracy, all data were counted and categorized a total of four times, twice by a representative of the Oklahoma Crime Commission and twice by a representative of the Department of Corrections. Only when the independent counts were reconciled with each other were the tables developed. It must be said that because of poor copying, a very small percentage (less than one percent) of the data was illegible. However, when it was indeterminable what particular outcome an individual achieved, that person was excluded from the totals.

The following figures summarize the information contained in the referenced tables. For a more detailed look and further explanatory comments, the reader is referred to the appendix to Section I.

D. 1 OUTCOMES OF INDIVIDUALS DETERMINED ACCORDING TO THE
FISCAL YEAR IN WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED

Approximately thirty-one percent of all persons admitted to the community treatment program since the date of inception have had unsuccessful outcomes. Of the 2,917 enumerated persons who have been admitted and released from the period October, 1970 through mid-December, 1976, 799 have been returned to an institution of higher security and 121 persons were admitted and released in less than fifteen days. Fifty-nine percent of the persons admitted and who left the program as trustees experienced unsuccessful outcomes. Roughly twenty-eight percent of the persons who entered and left the program as participants experienced unsuccessful outcomes while only thirteen percent of those who entered the program as trustees but left while on participant status experienced unsuccessful outcomes. Figure 1 presents the percentage of unsuccessful outcomes by status of individual at the time of his termination from the program. The percentages reflect outcomes of all persons who have entered and left the community treatment program since its beginning.

PERCENTAGE OUTCOMES OF ALL RESIDENTS OF
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS
(October, 1970 - Mid-December, 1976)

STATUS WHEN ADMITTED	TRUSTY		TRUSTY		PARTICIPANT		TOTAL ADMITTED AND TERMINATED	
STATUS WHEN TERMINATED	TRUSTY		PARTICIPANT		PARTICIPANT		PARTICIPANT	
TOTAL ADMITTED AND TERMINATED	Percent Successful	Percent Unsuccessful	Percent Successful	Percent Unsuccessful	Percent Successful	Percent Unsuccessful	Percent Successful	Percent Unsuccessful
2,917	41.1	58.9	87.0	13.0	71.4	28.6	68.5	31.5

Figure 1

The group with the lowest overall success has been trustees; this group experienced only a forty-one percent rate of success. On the other hand, persons who entered the program as trustees but later became work or study releasees, as a group, experienced the highest rate of success. Eighty-seven percent of this group experienced successful outcomes. Persons entering and leaving the program as participants experienced roughly a seventy-one percent rate of success.

The higher rates of success for persons who entered as trustees and left as participants may be partially explained if one assumes that trustees undergo a tacit process of being screened prior to their being placed on work or study release. Since they are in daily contact with CTC staff members while they are trustees, in all likelihood, staff members and the program itself are able to determine those trustees who will have a greater chance for success.

In light of the past problems and current differences of opinion concerning the

screening and selection process, the opinion of some staff members that personal screening of applicants to the program is needed more extensively appears to have merit. There may be other explanations for the higher rates of success experienced by the group who originally were trustees; however, the argument is further supported by the fact that the group who entered and left as participants achieved much lower rates of success. Since applicants for trustee or participant status must meet essentially the same criteria, the data depicted in Figure 1 infers that lower rates of success for trustees and participants are related to the screening and selection process.

Trustees as a group experienced very low rates of success. Approximately fifty-nine percent of the persons who were on trustee status at the time of their termination from the program were categorized as having unsuccessful outcomes. Put another way, the rate of unsuccessful outcomes for trustees was approximately twice that for participants and roughly four and a half times that for persons who entered as trustees but terminated as participants.

Trustees and participants comprise two distinct groups of individuals. Trustees primarily provide supportive services to the centers while participants can be viewed as the recipients of program services. While trustees may avail themselves of the counseling services and recreational and shopping activities, they do not benefit from the financial and social advantages of work release. According to CTC superintendents and program administrators, the major role of trustees is in the provision of maintenance services and other aspects of daily CTC operations.

The use of trustees to provide janitorial, kitchen, and other services has caused some problems. First, most CTC superintendents and a majority of program administrators feel that trustee morale suffers because of the lack of privileges for trustees. One CTC superintendent stated that in relation to participants, trustees are over controlled. That is, work and study releasees enjoy minimum security while

trustees are housed under medium to maximum security conditions. Furthermore, while incarcerated at medium or maximum security institutions, a person on trustee status at these institutions has the most prestige among inmates. He is given more freedom and allowed to assume greater responsibility than other inmates. However, admission to the CTC program can prove traumatic for a trustee. He suddenly finds himself with less freedom than other inmates, he has less money (trustees receive \$10 per month while at a CTC), and his incarceration status, previously envied by other inmates, has now limited or curtailed what prestige he formerly enjoyed.

This should not be interpreted to mean that trustees would rather be housed at an institution than a CTC. Even though he may feel deprived in relation to work releasees, his living conditions are significantly better, he does enjoy more freedom than he would at an institution, and, at some future point, he may have an opportunity to become a work-releasee. These factors alone categorically denote a better state of existence for trustees residing at CTCs than those for trustees incarcerated at other institutions.

The single most important reason that trustees are utilized at the centers is economical. Obviously the services provided by trustees cost much less than if the Department or the individual centers were forced to purchase these services from either the civilian labor pool or from additional correctional employees. However, when fifty-nine percent of all persons who entered and left the centers as trustees have been returned to institutions of higher security, and the remaining forty-one percent have not had the benefit of receiving employment or work experience, the average cost per successful work or study releasee must increase markedly.

While opinions again were varied, most superintendents and administrators felt that significant improvements could be made in the utilization of trustees at community treatment centers.

The rates of success have not improved over the years. Figure 2 presents overall rates of non-success for all persons by the fiscal year they were admitted to each center since the program's date of inception.

PERCENTAGE OF UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES OF ALL RESIDENTS
OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS
FISCAL YEAR OF ADMISSION
(October, 1970 - mid-December, 1976)

Fiscal Year	Okla. City		Tulsa		Lawton		Muskogee		Enid		Aggregate	
	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful
1971	34	23.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34	23.5
1972	254	25.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	254	25.2
1973	251	20.7	69	33.3	44	27.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	364	23.1
1974	346	35.5	156	20.5	136	33.1	36	25.0	38	39.5	712	31.5
1975	287	36.6	173	41.6	115	28.7	80	31.3	91	27.5	746	35.0
1976	220	33.2	165	34.5	126	38.9	90	24.4	77	40.3	678	33.9
1977	39	43.6	31	35.5	25	24.0	16	12.5	18	50.0	129	34.9
Totals	1,431	30.9	594	32.8	446	32.5	222	26.1	224	35.7	2,917	31.5

Figure 2

* Number refers to number of individuals admitted to the program during a specific fiscal year and who experienced an outcome regardless of the fiscal year the outcome occurred.

Figures 3, 4, and 5 depict rates of non-success for trustees, for persons entering the program as trustees but leaving as participants, and for participants.

PERCENTAGE OF UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES OF TRUSTYS IN
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS, FISCAL YEAR OF ADMISSION
(October, 1970 - mid-December, 1976)

Fiscal Year	Okla. City		Tulsa		Lawton		Muskogee		Enid		Aggregate	
	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful
1971	9	55.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	55.6
1972	13	61.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	61.5
1973	19	47.4	7	85.7	6	50.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	56.3
1974	107	58.9	17	35.3	14	35.7	10	40.0	2	100.0	150	53.3
1975	64	72.1	21	76.2	8	37.5	8	50.0	7	71.4	108	66.7
1976	32	56.3	7	71.4	6	66.7	3	66.7	5	80.0	53	62.3
1977	7	57.1	7	42.9	1	0	2	50.0	0	0	17	47.1
Totals	251	60.2	59	61.0	35	42.9	23	47.8	14	78.6	382	58.9

Figure 3

* Number refers to number of individuals admitted as trustys during a specific fiscal year and who left as a trusty regardless of the fiscal year they were terminated.

PERCENTAGE OF UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES FOR PERSONS ENTERING PROGRAM AS TRUSTYS

BUT LEAVING AS PARTICIPANTS (FISCAL YEAR OF ADMISSION)

October, 1970 - mid-December, 1976

Fiscal Year	Okla. City		Tulsa		Lawton		Muskogee		Enid		Aggregate	
	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful
1971	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0
1972	11	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	9.1
1973	9	11.1	5	20.0	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	11.8
1974	37	11.1	9	22.2	9	0	0	0	6	16.7	61	11.5
1975	31	22.6	10	10.0	3	66.7	6	16.7	8	12.5	58	22.4
1976	7	14.3	13	0	3	0	3	0	3	33.3	29	6.9
1977	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	102	13.7	37	10.8	20	10.0	9	11.1	17	17.6	185	13.0

Figure 4

* Number refers to number of persons admitted as trustys during a specific fiscal year, but who terminated the program as participants regardless of the fiscal year they terminated.

PERCENTAGE OF UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES FOR PARTICIPANTS IN

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS, FISCAL YEAR OF ADMISSION

(October, 1970 - mid-December, 1976)

Fiscal Year	Okla. City		Tulsa		Lawton		Muskogee		Enid		Aggregate	
	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful
1971	19	15.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	15.8
1972	230	23.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	230	23.9
1973	223	18.8	57	28.1	35	25.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	21.3
1974	202	27.7	130	18.5	113	35.4	26	15.4	30	40.0	501	27.3
1975	192	28.1	142	38.7	104	26.9	66	30.3	76	25.0	580	30.3
1976	181	29.8	145	35.9	117	38.5	84	23.8	69	37.7	596	33.1
1977	31	41.9	24	29.2	22	27.3	14	7.1	18	50.0	109	35.0
Totals	1,078	25.7	498	30.9	391	32.7	190	24.2	193	34.2	2,350	28.6

Figure 5

* Number refers to all persons admitted as participants (work or study releasees) during a specific fiscal year and who experienced an outcome regardless of the fiscal year the outcome occurred.

It can be seen that rates of success for categories of residents have not improved significantly over the years. For example, rates of success for all persons admitted to the program have fallen from 76.5 percent in fiscal 1971 to 66.1 percent in 1976 (the last full fiscal year). Already 34.9 percent of all persons admitted in fiscal 1977 and who have terminated from the program have had an unsuccessful outcome. Rates of unsuccessful outcomes for persons entering and terminating the program as trustees have been above fifty percent each full year the program has been in existence. Unsuccessful outcomes for persons entering and terminating as participants (work and study release) have increased from 15.8 percent in 1971 to 33.1 percent in fiscal 1976. Rates of success for persons entering the program as trustees but leaving as participants have varied from 100 percent success in 1971 to 77.6 percent in fiscal 1975. In 1976, 6.9 percent of the twenty-nine persons who changed status from trusty to participant during that fiscal year and who have since achieved an outcome have had an unsuccessful one.

The above figures show little change in success rates over the years. They are particularly disheartening when it is realized that the Department of Corrections is able to exercise control over the individuals who are admitted and released from the community treatment centers. The rates of success are even lower when trustees are removed from the total number of persons admitted and released. Trustees actually represent an expense or direct cost to the program. First, a trusty cannot benefit from work or study release and therefore when paroled or discharged from the program is in no better financial position than anyone released from one of the medium or maximum security institutions. Secondly, and more important, residential space taken by trustees represents space that work and study releasees could otherwise utilize. Figure 6 presents the rate of successful outcome for work and study releasees determined as a percent of total admissions.

<u>Total Admitted and Released</u>	<u>Admitted & Released as a Trusty</u>	<u>Admitted and Released as a Participant*</u>	<u>Number Un- successful Participants*</u>	<u>Number Successful Participants*</u>	<u>Percent Suc- cessful of Total Admitted</u>
2,917	382	2,535	695	1,840	63.1

Figure 6

* Includes persons who entered as trusty but left as a participant in addition to persons entering and leaving as participants.

Figure 6 presents a more accurate picture because it explicitly excludes that group (trusties) who cannot benefit from work or study release but who provide supportive services to the program and thus help to defray costs.

D. 2

OUTCOMES OF INDIVIDUALS DETERMINED ACCORDING TO THE FISCAL YEAR IN WHICH THEY TERMINATED

By looking at outcomes of individuals according to the year in which they were admitted into the program, it is possible to get an idea how well the program has done in selecting program participants over a period of time. Another way of viewing outcomes is by the fiscal year which individuals left the program. In this instance, rates of success and non-success have been determined for groups of persons leaving during particular fiscal years regardless of the year which they were admitted to the program.

Figure 7 presents rates of non-success for persons computed according to the fiscal year they terminated the program.

PERCENTAGE OF UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES OF ALL RESIDENTS OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS, FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION

(October, 1970 - mid-December, 1976)

Fiscal Year	Okla. City		Tulsa		Lawton		Muskogee		Enid		Aggregate	
	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful	Number*	Percent Unsuc-cessful
1971	25	20.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	20.0
1972	215	31.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	215	31.6
1973	249	20.9	41	53.7	8	62.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	298	26.5
1974	307	32.6	138	15.2	131	35.9	10	30.0	15	26.7	601	29.1
1975	308	34.1	164	37.8	127	22.5	78	25.6	80	33.8	750	32.1
1976	219	33.8	169	40.2	126	41.3	95	25.3	81	40.7	690	36.4
1977	108	36.1	82	26.8	61	24.6	39	23.1	48	33.1	338	30.5
Totals	1,431	30.9	594	32.8	446	32.5	222	26.1	224	35.7	2,917	31.5

Figure 7

* Number refers to the number of persons terminating the program during a specific fiscal year regardless of the fiscal year they were admitted.

From Figure 7 it can be seen that Muskogee was the only center which decreased its rates of non-success (or increased its rate of success) on a year-by-year basis. The remaining centers and the program as a whole experienced fluctuating rates of non-success on a year-by-year basis.

The percentage of unsuccessful outcomes for persons leaving the program as trustees are presented in Figure 8.

PERCENT UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES FOR TRUSTYS.

FISCAL YEAR C.T. TERMINATION

(October, 1970 - mid-December, 1976)

Fiscal Year	Okla. City		Tulsa		Lawton		Muskogee		Enid		Aggregate	
	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful
1971	6	33.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	33.
1972	16	62.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	50.
1973	15	60.0	6	100.0	1	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	72.
1974	86	58.1	8	25.0	14	42.9	1	100.0	0	0	109	54.
1975	73	65.8	18	50.0	11	36.4	11	36.4	5	80.0	118	58.
1976	29	72.4	19	84.2	7	71.4	6	50.0	6	83.3	67	74.
1977	26	46.2	8	50	2	0	5	60.0	3	66.7	44	47.
Totals	251	60.2	59	62.7	35	42.9	23	47.8	14	78.6	382	58.

Figure 8

* Number refers to individuals terminating the program trustys during a specific fiscal year regardless of the fiscal year they were admitted to the program.

A trend is present in the aggregate columns. A steady increase, excluding fiscal year 1977, in unsuccessful outcomes has occurred in the last three fiscal years. For the most part, rates of success for this group have been less than fifty percent per year. Roughly fifty-nine percent of all persons leaving the program as trusties have had an unsuccessful outcome.

Figure 9 depicts outcomes for persons terminating the program as participants. This includes individuals who were admitted to the program as work or study releasees and also those persons who were admitted to the centers as trusties but who experienced an outcome while a participant.

PERCENT UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES FOR PARTICIPANTS.

FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION

(October, 1970 - mid-December, 1976)

Fiscal Year	Okla. City		Tulsa		Lawton		Muskogee		Enid		Aggregate	
	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful	Number*	Percent Unsuccessful
1971	19	15.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	15.8
1972	199	29.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	199	29.1
1973	234	18.4	35	45.7	7	57.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	276	22.8
1974	221	22.6	130	14.6	117	35.0	9	22.2	15	26.7	492	23.6
1975	235	24.3	146	36.3	109	21.1	67	23.9	75	30.7	632	27.2
1976	190	27.9	150	34.7	119	39.5	89	23.6	75	37.3	623	32.3
1977	82	32.9	74	24.3	59	25.4	34	23.5	45	31.1	294	27.9
Totals	1,180	24.7	535	29.5	411	31.6	199	23.6	210	32.9	2,535	27.4

Figure 9

* Number refers to individuals terminating the program while a participant during a specific fiscal year regardless of the year they were admitted to the program.

As in Figure 8, a constant increase, excluding fiscal year 1977, in unsuccessful outcomes for persons leaving as participants has occurred. The Muskogee CTC, however, has stabilized rates of non-success.

Another aspect of the outcome study dealt with investigating whether or not the length of time individuals are on work or study participation is related to in-house outcomes for this group. Figure 10 presents data depicting the median number of months participants stayed on work or study release prior to their release from incarceration and the rates of successful outcomes for this group of individuals.

MEDIAN LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION ON WORK OR STUDY
RELEASE AND RATES OF SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES FOR PARTICIPANTS
(FY 1971 through FY 1976)

Fiscal Year	Okla. City		Tulsa		Lawton		Muskogee		Enid		Aggregate	
	Median Length	Percent successful	Median Length	Percent successful	Median Length	Percent successful	Median Length	Percent successful	Median Length	Percent successful	Median Length	Percent successful
1971	4.1	84.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1	84.2
1972	3.5	70.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	70.9
1973	3.2	81.6	3.1	54.3	3.3	42.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	77.2
1974	3.4	77.4	4.1	85.4	3.3	65.0	5.0	77.8	4.1	73.3	3.7	76.4
1975	3.8	75.7	4.0	63.7	4.0	78.9	3.9	76.1	3.9	69.3	3.9	72.8
1976	4.0	72.1	4.2	65.3	3.8	60.5	3.7	76.4	3.9	62.7	3.9	67.7

Figure 10

Regression analysis was used to determine if there was a significant relationship between length of stay on work or study release and rates of success for these individuals. Using the paired data for each center, a coefficient of correlation of .3911 was computed. The correlation coefficient was not of a magnitude to be deemed significant in a statistical sense. Simply put, there is no statistical relationship between the median length of stay on work or study release and the rate of successful outcomes.

E. EMPLOYMENT

Possibly the most important aspect of the Community Treatment Program is the employment program. The whole concept and philosophy of the program centers around reintegrating the individual into society through work release. The program has done an excellent job in securing employment for work releasees. Virtually everyone incarcerated at a CTC under this status and who was a resident there for some length of time gained employment and thus left the center with substantially more money than he would otherwise have received had he discharged or paroled from other correctional institutions. He also left the center gainfully employed.

A portion of each participant's net earnings is placed into a mandatory savings account (a minimum of twenty percent of net earnings) and a portion of his earnings is used to subsidize all phases of CTC operations.

The employment program appears to have grown stronger over the years. This is particularly true of fiscal years 1975 and 1976, and for the first five months of fiscal year 1977. A relatively simple method which was used to garner some measure of aggregate effectiveness of the employment program was to determine rates of unemployment for CTC residents and compare this data with unemployment rates for the general populace as determined by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

Procedure for Determining CTC Unemployment Rates

Data was obtained from: 1) Monthly earnings records kept by each CTC which depict work releasee earnings and disbursements during the month; 2) Monthly summaries from each CTC which depict the number of participants and trustees accepted and released during the month; 3) Daily count sheets which were used to determine the number of individuals at the center during the first and last day of each month; and 4) Unemployment rates as determined by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

With this data, it was possible to determine the number of participants employed each month, the number of participants who were eligible for employment during the month and the rate of CTC unemployment for the month. The formula for determining the CTC unemployment rate is $\frac{Et - Ew}{Et}$, where Et represents the total number of work releasees eligible for employment during the month and Ew represents the total number of participants who earned income as work releasees during the month.

In addition to determining the unemployment rates for each CTC, the data was summed for each month beginning with fiscal year 1975 and unemployment rates for the total program were determined. Persons entering a CTC as work releasee in less than eight days prior to the end of the month were not counted as being eligible for employment during that month they entered the CTC. These persons were, however, counted as being eligible for employment during succeeding months until they were released. Persons who entered as work releasees and left as work releasees during the same month were similarly excluded from the total eligible for employment figure.

Figures 11 and 12 present a comparison of CTC unemployment rates, as determined by the above methodology, with general work force unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (PERCENT)
 COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS AND SURROUNDING AREAS¹
 FISCAL YEAR 1975

FY 1975											
Month	Okla. City	Area	Tulsa	Area	Lawton	Area	Enid	Area	Muskogee	Area	All CTC's
July	16.9	4.8	0	4.1	0	5.1	0	3.1	4.3	6.9	6.3
August	16.9	4.4	14.0	3.6	5.4	4.3	8.3	2.6	4.5	5.8	11.8
September	10.0	4.5	14.0	3.9	N/A	4.5	21.7	2.7	N/A	5.4	13.5
October	0	4.6	27.5	4.0	0	4.6	15.4	2.6	3.8	5.6	9.7
November	7.4	4.9	0	4.0	0	4.6	25.8	2.9	12.5	5.7	7.7
December	15.3	5.1	30.7	4.4	5.9	4.8	21.4	3.1	0	5.8	15.7
January	0	5.5	13.9	4.9	0	6.2	0	3.5	0	7.1	2.9
February	4.5	5.8	24.1	5.1	0	6.2	8.0	3.6	0	7.9	8.9
March	14.3	6.3	6.7	5.8	3.3	7.6	4.0	4.2	3.6	9.1	8.1
April	17.9	6.8	7.1	6.2	11.8	7.4	23.1	3.9	0	8.7	12.8
May	25.0	6.9	11.9	5.9	0	7.7	16.7	4.1	8.3	8.8	15.7
June	39.2	8.0	15.4	7.2	12.8	8.7	0	4.8	0	10.1	19.5
Average for Year	14.7		13.9		3.8		12.6		3.3		11.1

¹ The areas of comparison are as follows:
 Okla. City CTC - Okla. City SMSA
 Tulsa CTC - Tulsa SMSA
 Lawton CTC - Comanche County
 Enid CTC - Garfield County
 Muskogee CTC - Muskogee County

Figure 11

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (PERCENT)

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS AND SURROUNDING AREAS¹

FISCAL YEAR 1976; FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR 1977

FY 1976

Month	Okla. City	Area	Tulsa	Area	Lawton	Area	Enid	Area	Muskogee	Area	All CTC's
July	12.9	8.1	N/A	7.4	8.1	8.7	6.9	5.0	6.9	10.3	9.7
August	13.4	8.1	2.4	7.3	0	7.9	16.7	4.7	8.0	10.7	8.0
September	21.6	8.4	0	7.1	2.5	8.6	21.2	4.8	10.7	10.4	12.0
October	3.8	8.4	16.3	7.0	2.4	8.6	3.6	4.7	0	10.5	5.7
November	20.7	8.0	0	6.5	5.3	8.4	13.8	4.5	3.2	10.0	10.5
December	49.0	7.5	29.9	6.3	21.6	8.1	44.0	4.5	19.3	10.0	36.3
January	10.7	7.9	8.9	7.7	0	9.5	0	5.1	7.4	10.5	7.0
February	1.3	7.9	3.9	7.7	5.1	9.5	14.8	5.2	0	10.4	4.0
March	14.3	8.2	9.4	7.5	12.5	9.0	0	4.6	0	9.9	9.4
April	5.6	8.1	1.8	7.3	4.7	8.9	18.8	4.7	9.1	9.7	6.8
May	0	7.9	7.8	7.1	17.6	8.5	11.4	4.6	2.9	9.2	6.3
June	6.1	8.2	N/A	7.9	6.3	8.8	11.1	4.9	15.8	9.8	8.6
Average for Year	<u>13.7</u>		<u>8.7</u>		<u>4.2</u>		<u>13.4</u>		<u>7.2</u>		<u>10.6</u>

FY 1977

Month	Okla. City	Area	Tulsa	Area	Lawton	Area	Enid	Area	Muskogee	Area	All CTC's
July	23.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	4.3	9.2	2.8	5.0	14.3	9.6	12.8
August	0	8.0	3.4	7.3	2.6	9.0	8.8	4.8	9.4	9.6	3.5
September	5.1	7.3	25.9	7.0	2.3	8.4	19.4	4.4	16.7	9.0	12.4
October	0	7.3	3.7	6.9	11.1	8.2	16.7	4.7	0	8.7	4.4
November	11.8	7.0	1.9	6.6	8.8	7.9	22.2	4.7	10.8	8.2	9.1
Average for Year	<u>8.2</u>		<u>8.6</u>		<u>5.6</u>		<u>13.3</u>		<u>10.4</u>		<u>8.8</u>

¹ The areas of comparison are as follows: Lawton CTC - Comanche County
 Enid CTC - Garfield County
 Muskogee CTC - Muskogee County

OKC CTC - OKC SSHA Until January, 1976. Okla. County after January, 1976
 Tulsa CTC - Tulsa SSHA Until Jan., 1976. Tulsa County after January 1, 1976

Figure 12

While unemployment rates within the CTC's have fluctuated considerably from month to month, the overall effect of the employment program has been excellent. Aggregate rates for each year have fallen considerably. For fiscal year 1975, the average rate of unemployment for the year for all CTC's was 11.1 percent. During fiscal year 1976, the yearly average unemployment rate had fallen to 10.6 percent and for the first five months of fiscal year 1977, the average was 8.8 percent. The Muskogee and Lawton centers have performed exceptionally in this regard. Average rates of CTC unemployment for the year were substantially below unemployment rates for the general work force in Muskogee and Comanche counties for fiscal years 1975 and 1976. For 1976 and 1977 Tulsa CTC rates have been only slightly higher than rates for the general populace.

Furthermore, when it is taken into account that a substantial majority of individuals benefiting from the work release experience are unskilled and carry the stigma of being an inmate of a penal institution, the efforts of CTC staff in securing employment for these individuals should be commended.

The fact that rates did fluctuate markedly from month to month can possibly be explained by the fact that everyone, except trustees who resided at a center for more than seven days, was considered to be eligible for employment. It undoubtedly is difficult to secure employment for certain individuals and a longer length of time is needed to secure jobs for these people. Finally, since virtually everyone who is discharged or paroled from a center as a work releasee has been employed during his stay, the CTC unemployment rates should not be looked upon in less than a positive manner.

A study entitled Examination of Community Treatment Jobs Retention During Parole was done by part of the administrative staff of the Community Treatment Program. While the study was limited in terms of the small sample of CTC parolees

used in the study, the report did show that 51 percent of the individual parolees kept the job they had obtained while residents of the centers. Of the persons who had changed jobs after leaving the centers, 21 percent changed for better pay. A number of individuals transferred out of the parole district, a number had quit their jobs to attend school full time, and a number of persons quit to become self-employed. Only nine percent changed jobs because of being fired.

An interesting aspect of the study was the determination that as the number of job changes at the CTC increased there was a tendency for job changes on parole to increase. The report mentions that because of the moderate association between job stability at the CTC and on parolees, it may be possible to use CTC employment behavior as an indicator of the need for intervention while the individual is on parole. In turn, the report mentions, intervention at the center may improve performance on parole and increase the impact of the program in the area of employment. Another interesting finding in the report was that 31 percent of the survey group who held more than one job while housed at a CTC listed being fired as the reason for changing jobs. On parole only, nine percent listed being fired as the reason for changing jobs.

The report, though limited in scope, suggests the employment program has been successful since 51 percent of the jobs held at the time of release were retained. The full report can be found in Appendix II.

Detailed records concerning the work releasees' employment and financial affairs are kept by each community treatment center. An inmate must save at least twenty percent of his net earnings, thus when he is paroled or discharged at least part of his transition back into society is eased. The money he spends while a resident of a center directly affects the local economy. Increased spending generates additional income and at least in a small way resident earnings serve to increase aggregate incomes.

Individuals on work release also directly benefit society by paying local, state, and federal taxes. Earnings have increased yearly. As centers have increased and expanded and as more people have been admitted to the program, earnings, taxes paid, and payments to the program have all increased. This has served to lessen the burden on the taxpayer. A summary of financial aspects directly attributable to the employment program is presented on the next page.

AGGREGATE INMATE FINANCIAL STATEMENT*

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1971 THROUGH 1976

<u>Item</u>	<u>Okla. City</u>	<u>Tulsa</u>	<u>Lawton</u>	<u>Muskogee</u>	<u>Enid</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Gross Earnings	\$1,113,928	\$563,956	\$340,022	\$231,036	\$306,998	\$2,555,940
Federal With.Tax	104,578	53,287	27,487	18,314	36,448	240,114
State Tax	6,691	3,591	1,369	1,005	3,113	15,769
FICA	56,052	29,239	18,330	11,865	16,897	132,383
Financial Assistance to Dep.	141,526	89,075	21,663	34,954	28,726	315,944
Savings	324,018	158,841	105,860	67,849	106,451	763,029
Personal Exp.	235,931	111,725	86,495	46,161	56,078	536,390
Payments to Program	245,132	118,198	78,818	50,890	59,284	552,322

* All figures are rounded to nearest dollar.

Figure 13

The Oklahoma City Center has had the greatest impact on the overall financial summaries. This is because the Oklahoma City Center has been in existence longer than any of the others and it is also the largest center.

The employment program has had its largest impact during the last two complete fiscal years (1975 and 1976). This is shown in Figure 14 where the fiscal year 1975 and 1976 financial information is summarized for the program as a whole.

EFFECT OF FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

ON AGGREGATE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(ALL CENTERS)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total Since Program Inception</u>	<u>Totals For FY 1975 and FY 1976</u>	<u>Percent of Program Total</u>
Gross Earnings:	\$2,555,940	\$1,714,711	67.1
Federal With-holding Tax:	240,114	159,245	66.3
State With-holding Tax:	15,769	10,582	67.1
FICA	132,383	88,701	67.0
Assistance to Dependents	315,944	240,798	76.2
Savings	763,029	469,247	61.5
Personal Expenses	536,390	363,121	67.7
Payments to Program	552,322	383,025	69.3

Figure 14

F. ESCAPES

The final portion of this section deals briefly with the subject of escapes. In the outcome sections, escapees were lumped into the group designated as having been returned to an institution.

Escapes from the community treatment centers have increased from year to year. An internal report developed by the community treatment program shows that total escapes from all centers have increased from 24 during fiscal year 1974 to 57 during fiscal year 1976. More importantly, the rate of escape frequency has also increased markedly. For the program as a whole 2.7 percent of the residents of community treatment centers escaped during fiscal year 1974. One escapee is still at large. During fiscal year 1975, 4.5 percent of CTC residents escaped and three persons are still at large. During fiscal year 1976, 5.2 percent of the residents escaped and four escapees are currently at large. Furthermore, the rate of escapes has increased for all CTC's from 1974 through 1976. With one exception, the individual CTC rate of escape frequency has increased from year to year. The Tulsa center experienced an increase from 2.9 percent during 1974 to 6.5 percent during 1975 but dropped to 3.8 percent during fiscal year 1976. Figure 15 presents the frequency of escapes and the escape rates discussed above. Rates of escape have declined to 3.2 percent during fiscal year 1977 (through March, 1977).

FREQUENCY OF ESCAPES and ESCAPE RATE PER 100 FOR THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM DURING FY/74, FY/75 and FY/76

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER

AL 1974	Oklahoma City	Tulsa	Enid	Muskogee	Lawton	Total
.. of rticipants	437	206	42	36	176	897
cape equency	10	6	1	1	6	24
cape te/100	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.7
ill at large	1	0	0	0	0	1
AL 1975						
.. of rticipants	424	215	115	105	161	1020
cape equency	21	14	3	3	5	46
cape te/100	5.0	6.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	4.5
ill at Large	3	0	0	0	0	3
AL 1976						
.. of rticipants	433	235	113	132	174	1087
cape equency	28	9	5	7	8	57
cape te/100	6.5	3.8	4.4	5.3	4.6	5.2
ill at Large	4	0	0	0	0	4

Source: Department of Corrections, Division of Community Services.

Figure 15

SECTION 2 RECIDIVISM

This section investigates rates of recidivism for individual community treatment centers and the Community Treatment Program as a whole. The general idea was to compare rates of recidivism for the Community Treatment Program with rates associated with maximum, medium, and other minimum security institutions. In this manner, it is possible to view the program's effectiveness in this area and contrast it with all other institutions.

A recidivism study is but one measure of program effectiveness, but it is one which readily lends itself to the task of enabling institutional comparisons to be made. Because of their particular set of circumstances, all ex-offenders have at least one thing in common. They all can become recidivists at some future point in time. In determining recidivism rates for the Community Treatment Program, an attempt was made to follow-up each individual who had terminated from the program during the period October, 1971 through fiscal year 1975. On rare occasions, an inmate's records could not be found. The most common explanation given for the record's absence was that in all probability the ex-offender was on parole and his parole officer had the man's records. In all likelihood, some records were misfiled (there are over 90,000 inmate records kept by the Central Records Unit). For whatever reason, some records were not found.

For the other institutions, samples were drawn. Recidivism rates for the Oklahoma State Penitentiary were determined for persons leaving in fiscal years 1971 through 1975. Rates were determined for all other institutions housing male offenders for fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

Another aspect of the study is directly related to the employment program. An attempt was made to answer the question, does the amount of savings an individual leaves a CTC have an effect on his recidivistic behavior?

In addition to aggregate recidivism rates for each center, rates were determined for each group of individuals:

1. Persons leaving a CTC as a work or study releasee;
2. Persons entering and leaving a CTC as a trusty;
3. Persons entering and leaving a CTC in fifteen days or less.

By looking at the CTC population in this way, it is possible to look at the rates of recidivism for: 1) Persons who receive all the services and benefits provided by the program (group 1); 2) Persons who are housed at the centers, but who are not eligible for work or study release and do not receive the services and privileges which accompany work or study release status (group 2); and 3) Persons who were admitted to the program, but who were not there long enough to receive the perceived benefits of the program (group 3).

When the recidivism rates for the above groups of individuals are compared with rates for persons leaving other institutions during the same time period, recidivism can be viewed and compared among four distinct groups:

1. Persons receiving full benefits and services of the CTC program (participants);
2. Persons receiving, at best, marginal benefits from the program (trusties);
3. Persons who volunteered and were admitted to the program as prospective work releasees, but who received no lasting benefits, (persons entering and leaving in fifteen days or less);
4. Persons who either volunteered and were not admitted or who did not volunteer (and were not admitted) and who did not receive any program benefits (persons released from other institutions, except the Women's Treatment Facility operated and maintained by the Department of Corrections).

METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING RECIDIVISM RATES

For this study, recidivism was defined as the reincarceration of an individual into any penal institution operated and maintained by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Persons discharged to a consecutive sentence were removed from the study group. Likewise, individuals whose records could not be found were removed. The list of work releasees were taken from the running rosters maintained by each CTC. The following information was included on the roster:

1. Name;
2. Status at reception (trusty, work release, or study release);
3. Status at release;
4. DOC inmate number;
5. Date of reception;
6. Date of discharge;
7. Type of release.

In addition, if an individual was removed or left the CTC for any other reason such as being sent back to an institution of higher security on misconduct charges, being administratively reassigned to another institution, escaping, or transferring to another CTC, this information was denoted on the roster. In short, everything pertaining to an individual's status, his physical movement through the CTC, and the success of his outcome at the time of his departure is included on the roster.

For persons released from other institutions, the following procedures were followed. For the Oklahoma State Penitentiary a random sample of 100 names of releasees were drawn for each fiscal year 1971, 1972, and 1973; and 50 names were drawn from all those released during the first half of fiscal year 1974.

A listing of all releasees by institutions for the period January 1, 1974 through

June 30, 1975 was derived from the Department of Correction's computer tape. From this, a ten percent sample was drawn randomly. Information recorded by the evaluators when drawing the sample was name, type of release, date of release, and DOC number (inmate's identification number).

After the sample was drawn, the procedure was simply to search for the individual in the Department's active or closed files. It was possible to determine the number of prior offenses following this procedure by comparing names, birthdates, and racial information (a separate card is maintained for each offense an individual commits) along with such information as type of offense, date of incarceration, type of release, and date of release. Thus, it was possible to gather fairly complete criminal history information on all individuals.

For this study, parole revocations were counted as recidivists. First, the evaluators were initially told that parole revocations generally occur when a new felony is committed. This statement was verified by the evaluators during the file search. Secondly, the fact that an individual's parole is revoked and he is recommitted to an institution denotes that he has violated one or more of the conditions of his parole and that a decision was made that society would be better off if the person was reincarcerated. Parole revocations, however, comprised but a small proportion of the total recidivists.

Finally, the recidivism rates on the following pages will, in all probability, be understated for all groups of individuals. Since the study was limited to persons reincarcerated in an institution maintained and operated by the Department of Corrections, the study could not control individuals who may have experienced one or more of the following:

1. Incarceration in a county or municipal jail in the State of Oklahoma;

2. Incarceration in a Federal penal institution;
3. Incarceration in a military penal facility;
4. Incarceration in a county or municipal jail in another state;
5. Incarceration in a state penal institution in another state.

A final comment concerning comparison of recidivism rates for the Community Treatment Program with rates for other penal facilities is necessary. Due to time limitations it was not possible to determine recidivism rates for the total population of releasees from all other institutions housing male inmates. However, since it is assumed that a work release program leads to lower recidivism rates for its residents as opposed to rates for releasees from traditional penal facilities, it was felt that a comparison should be made. Ideally, for comparative purposes, the CTC and institutional groups would be matched on important characteristics such as: number of incarcerations, offenses committed, and age. The percent distribution of number of incarcerations were almost identical among all penal facilities. Offenses committed did not match up precisely between the two groups, particularly in the later years (FY 1974 and FY 1975). A recidivism study completed by the Department's Planning and Research Division in 1973 found that assaultive and check offenders had the higher rates of return. The institutional sample had a higher proportion of assaultive offenders and the CTC population a higher proportion of check offenders. This may partially offset the disparities found in the offense categories. However, to assume a cause and effect relationship between offenses committed and future recidivistic behavior would be untenable.

The median ages for the CTC population and the institutional sample were determined for fiscal year 1975. It was found that there was little difference in ages of inmates incarcerated in institutions being maintained at different levels of security. Median ages for the CTC group and the sample were:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Median Age</u>	<u>CTC's</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
Maximum Security	25.9	Muskogee	26.0
Medium Security	31.0	Tulsa	24.9
Minimum Security	29.5	Lawton	25.5
		Enid	24.0
		<u>Okla. City</u>	<u>29.9</u>
		All Centers	(26.2)

By comparing rates between institutions it may be possible to gain some insight into other rehabilitative programs. For example, the community treatment centers, of course, focus on work release and direct interaction with the community. Other minimum security institutions, Ouachita and the McLeod Honor Farm provide vocational training programs for inmates in an effort to increase job skills and thus increase employment opportunities for inmates after release. The medium security institutions (Lexington and Stringtown) provide vocational training programs and general educational programs. A small work release program is in existence at Lexington. This facility also operates a drug abuse program and a geriatrics unit for older inmates. The maximum security institutions operate similar programs but on a limited basis. The penitentiary at McAlester also operates a number of small industries which manufacture products for use by other institutions.

The recidivism study encompasses approximately a six-year period. Persons were released from the Oklahoma City Center in December, 1970. The Department of Correction's central files were searched during February and March of 1977. Recidivism rates have been determined for groups of individuals leaving Oklahoma state penal facilities during fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975. As mentioned in the introduction to this section, the recidivism rates were determined for

the Community Treatment Program by tracing all persons released from the centers during the study period. These rates are compared with recidivism rates for persons (males) being released from other institutions. Penal facilities represented in the study by the level of security maintained are:

<u>CTC's (Minimum Security)</u>	<u>Minimum Security</u>	<u>Medium Security</u>	<u>Maximum Security</u>
Okla. City	Ouachita (Hodgens)	Lexington	Okla. State Penitentiary
Tulsa	McLeod Honor Farm	Stringtown	Okla. State Reformatory
Lawton			
Enid			
Muskogee			

It should be noted the Lexington Institution maintains a small work release program serving 15-20 inmates at a time. These persons are considered to be incarcerated under minimum security conditions. Similarly, the Oklahoma State Penitentiary's Trusty Farm Installation is classified as a minimum security component. It was not possible to separate inmates released from these institutions according to the level of security they were incarcerated under at the time of their release. However, inmates housed under minimum security at these institutions comprise only a small percentage of total inmate population.

Crime Characteristics of the CTC Population and the Sample Group

The CTC population and the institutional sample matched closely in terms of the number of incarcerations. Figure 16 presents incarceration data for each level of security.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (NUMBER INCARCERATIONS) CTC's
MINIMUM, MEDIUM, AND MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONAL INMATES
FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1975

Year of Release	Incarcerations								Number Unknown	%	Total Number Inmates*
	Inst.	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6			
1971	Min.	92.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.0	25
	Med.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Max.	62.0	20.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	7	14.0	50
1972	Min.	67.7	17.9	5.0	2.0	.5	0	0	17	7.9	215
	Med.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Max.	53.0	29.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	0	0	6	6.0	100
1973	Min.	60.1	19.9	9.2	3.7	1.0	1.0	0	15	5.0	298
	Med.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Max.	54.9	19.5	9.4	4.7	1.9	2.8	.9	6	5.8	103
1974	CTC's	59.9	19.5	8.0	3.3	1.7	.2	.2	35	7.3	477
	Med.	62.7	15.7	6.9	2.0	4.9	0	1.0	7	6.9	102
	Max.	58.7	21.1	8.2	3.6	0	1.7	.9	8	6.9	116
1975	Min.	63.1	13.2	10.5	6.6	1.3	0	0	4	5.3	76
	CTC's	68.1	13.7	3.9	1.7	1.1	.2	.4	59	11.0	537
	Med.	64.2	16.8	5.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	0	9	9.5	95
	Max.	65.2	17.9	7.0	0	2.3	1.2	1.2	5	5.4	92
	Min.	59.1	22.7	12.5	4.5	0	0	1.1	7	7.4	95

* Represents all residents of CTC's who have terminated the program regardless of outcome for a specific fiscal year. For the years 1974 and 1975 numbers in minimum security rows denote successful terminations from CTC Program.

Figure 16

The majority of both the CTC populations and the sample from the other institutions had been incarcerated one time prior to their release. Roughly 80 percent of all persons included in the study had been incarcerated either one or two times prior to their release. For more than two incarcerations, the percent distribution remained roughly the same among the institutions.

Inmates were then grouped according to the crimes they had committed. Because of the diversity of separate crimes it was not possible to list all crimes committed. Crimes were grouped into the following categories:

Category

1. Violent:

Crimes Identified During the Study

Assault and battery with a dangerous weapon; assault and battery with intent to kill; assault and battery of a police officer; murder first degree, manslaughter first and second degree, kidnapping.

2. Sexual I:

Lewd molestation; rape first and second degree, attempted rape; Incest; Oral sodomy; crime against nature.

3. Sexual II:

Indecent exposure; indecent phone call; bigamy.

4. Robbery:

Robbery with a firearm; assault with intent to commit robbery, attempted robbery; robbery first degree; robbery by force and fear.

5. Burglary:

Attempted burglary; burglary first and second degree; burglary of vending machine; burglary of parking meter; burglary of an auto.

6. Larceny:

Grand larceny, larceny of domestic animals; larceny of an auto, larceny from a retailer; theft, credit card theft, larceny of property; petit larceny, stealing copper; larceny of a home; larceny of a person; unauthorized use of a motor vehicle; auto theft.

Category

7. Money fraud:

Crimes Identified During the Study

Bogus check, forgery, failure to return rental property, uttering a forged instrument, receiving stolen property, receiving stolen credit card, concealing stolen property, obtaining property by false pretense, defrauding innkeeper, transfer of stolen animals, possession of a forged instrument, leaving scene of accident, embezzlement, embezzlement by a bailee, possession of a stolen vehicle, removing ID from a motor vehicle, failure to return stolen property, selling mortgaged property.

8. Alcohol:

Sale of alcohol to minor; DWI, DUI.

9. Narcotics:

Sale, possession, obtaining drugs by false prescription or false pretense; intent to distribute.

10. Criminal justice:

Escape from penal institution; perjury, accessory after the fact, jumping bail.

11. Other:

Parole revocation, conspiracy, carrying concealed weapon, setting explosives in building, child abandonment, arson.

Figures 17 and 18 present the distribution of inmates according to the offense classification they were incarcerated under.

OFFENSE CATEGORIES FOR CTC POPULATION* AND

OSP RELEASEES

FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1973

Offense Category	1971				1972				1973			
	CTC's		OSP		CTC's		OSP		CTC's		OSP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent	0	-	1	2.0	2	1.0	5	5.0	3	1.0	2	1.9
Sexual I	0	-	4	8.0	0	-	3	3.0	0	-	0	-
Sexual II	1	4.0	0	-	0	-	1	1.0	0	-	1	1.0
Robbery	0	-	4	8.0	6	2.6	8	8.0	3	1.0	8	7.8
Burglary	7	28.0	12	24.0	70	32.5	32	32.0	105	35.4	35	34.1
Larceny	6	24.0	10	20.0	48	22.3	15	15.0	69	22.9	10	9.7
Money Fraud	9	36.0	7	14.0	60	28.0	26	26.0	64	21.6	33	32.0
Alcohol	0	-	3	6.0	2	1.0	2	2.0	6	2.0	1	1.0
Narcotics	0	-	1	2.0	6	2.6	2	2.0	11	3.7	2	1.9
Criminal Justice	0	-	1	2.0	0	-	1	1.0	5	1.7	5	4.8
Other	0	-	0	-	4	2.1	0	-	17	5.6	0	-
Unknown	2	8.0	7	14.0	17	7.9	5	5.0	15	5.0	6	5.8
TOTALS	25	100.0	50	100.0	215	100.1	100	100.0	298	100.0	103	100.0

* Represents all persons terminated from the program.

Figure 17

OFFENSE CATEGORIES FOR CTC'S, MINIMUM
MEDIUM, AND MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1974 AND 1975

Offense Category	FISCAL YEAR 1974								FISCAL YEAR 1975							
	CTC's		Min.*		Med.*		Max.*		CTC's		Min.*		Med.*		Max.*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent	11	2.3	6	7.9	15	14.8	9	7.8	37	6.8	5	5.4	16	16.8	11	12.0
Sexual I	4	.8	6	7.9	5	5.0	1	.8	2	.4	5	5.4	6	6.3	4	4.3
Sexual II	2	.4	1	1.3	3	3.0	2	1.7	0	-	0	-	4	4.2	1	1.1
Robbery	16	3.3	12	15.8	10	9.9	10	8.6	26	4.8	15	16.3	13	13.7	17	18.5
Burglary	136	28.5	17	22.4	19	18.8	37	31.9	122	22.7	20	21.7	14	14.7	18	19.6
Larceny	104	21.8	8	10.5	13	12.9	15	12.9	69	12.8	9	9.8	9	9.5	8	8.7
Money Fraud	106	22.2	9	11.8	12	11.9	12	10.3	86	16.0	12	13.0	6	6.3	12	13.0
Alcohol	15	3.1	1	1.3	3	3.0	1	.8	28	5.2	3	3.3	2	2.1	1	1.1
Narcotics	40	8.3	8	10.5	11	10.9	16	13.8	97	18.1	7	7.6	12	12.6	10	10.9
Criminal Justice	4	.8	2	2.6	1	1.0	1	.8	6	1.1	5	5.4	1	1.1	3	3.3
Other	4	.8	2	2.6	3	3.0	4	3.4	5	.9	7	7.6	3	3.2	2	2.2
Unknown	35	7.3	4	5.4	6	5.8	8	7.2	59	11.0	4	4.5	9	9.5	5	5.4
TOTALS	477	100.0	76	100.0	101	100.0	116	100.0	537	100.0	92	100.0	95	100.0	92	100.0

*Min. refers to Minimum Security Institutions (Quachita and McLeod).

Med. refers to Medium Security Institutions (Stringtown and Lexington).

Max. refers to Maximum Security Institutions (Oklahoma State Penitentiary and Oklahoma State Reformatory).

Figure 18

It can be seen that the CTC population contained a greater proportion of property offenders while the institutional samples contained a greater proportion of violent and sexual offenders, although the differences were not as great as one might expect. During the earlier years (FY 71 - FY 73), the two groups matched fairly closely; however, when samples from other institutions were drawn ('74 and '75), slightly wider disparities are apparent.

General recidivism rates for the Community Treatment Program are presented in Figure 19. Only those persons who were paroled or discharged from a CTC and whose records were found are included. Thus the totals below will not necessarily equal the totals found in Figures 16, 17, and 18. This is because those figures contain information on all persons in the program, of which some were returned to institutions.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

GENERAL RECIDIVISM RATES, ALL RELEASEES

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1975

Fiscal Year of Release	Okla. City			Tulsa			Lawton			Enid			Muskogee			TOTALS			
	# re- leased	# re- cid.	%	# re- leased	# re- cid.	%	# re- leased	# re- cid.	%	# re- leased	# re- cid.	%	# re- leased	# re- cid.	%	# re- leased	# re- cid.	%	UNK*
1971	18	5	27.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	5	27.8	2
1972	144	44	30.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	144	44	30.6	12
1973	197	52	26.4	22	9	40.9	5	1	20.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	224	62	27.7	5
1974	214	65	30.4	122	32	26.2	88	20	22.7	11	1	9.1	7	2	28.6	442	120	27.1	35
1975	193	45	23.3	99	16	16.2	81	20	24.7	52	9	17.3	53	12	22.6	478	102	21.3	59

* UNK refers to individuals paroled or discharged from a CTC
but whose records could not be found. They are not
included in the total number of persons released.

Figure 19

Figure 20 presents general recidivism rates for maximum, medium, and minimum security institutions for the period fiscal 1971 through 1975. Because of the relatively small number of inmates being released from each medium and minimum security institutions, these figures have been combined.

GENERAL RECIDIVISM RATES, RELEASEES FROM MINIMUM,
MEDIUM, AND MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1975

Fiscal Year of Release	Minimum Security ¹				Medium Security ²				Maximum Security ³			
	# rel.	# recid.	%	Unk.*	# rel.	# recid.	%	Unk.*	# rel.	# recid.	%	Unk.*
1971	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43	16	37.2	7
1972	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94	24	25.5	6
1973	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	97	27	27.8	6
1974	72	14	19.4	4	95	16	16.8	7	108	24	22.2	8
1975	88	17	19.3	7	86	11	12.8	9	87	11	12.6	5

- ¹ Period FY 71-73 is represented by a sample of persons released from OSP.
For period FY 74 and FY 75 sample taken from persons released from OSP and OSR.
- ² Not sampled until FY 74. Sample includes ten percent of all persons released from Stringtown and Lexington.
- ³ Not sampled until FY 74. Sample includes ten percent of all persons released from Quachita and Hodgens.
- * Represents persons whose records were not found. They are not included in the total number released.

Figure 20

Recidivism rates for maximum and medium security institutions are, on the whole, lower than recidivism rates for the Community Treatment Program. From Figure 21, it can be seen that for fiscal years 1974 and 1975, rates for persons leaving maximum and minimum security institutions were substantially lower than those for the CTC Program. Only for persons released in fiscal year 1971 was the recidivism rate for maximum security institutions substantially higher than for the CTC Program. In other years, recidivism rates for other institutions were lower than rates for the Community Treatment Program as a whole. For 1974 and 1975 releasees, rates for maximum and medium security institutions were substantially lower than those for the CTC Program. Discounting each center's first year of operation because the total number released was not of significant magnitude to draw an inference, only the Tulsa and Lawton Centers (Figure 19) experienced lower rates of recidivism than other minimum security facilities (FY 1975) and then the differences were only slight.

COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES, CTC's,
MAXIMUM, MEDIUM, AND MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS,
FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1975

Fiscal Year of Release	CTC's			Maximum			Medium			Minimum		
	# released	# recid.	%	# released	# recid.	%	# released	# recid.	%	# released	# recid.	%
1971	18	5	27.8	43	16	37.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1972	144	44	30.6	94	24	25.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1973	224	62	27.7	97	27	27.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1974	442	120	27.1	103	24	22.2	95	16	16.8	72	14	19.4
1975	478	102	21.3	87	11	12.6	86	11	12.8	88	17	19.3

Figure 21

Since the general rates for CTC's were not lower than those for other penal institutions, in fact they were higher for three of the five years and virtually the same for one year, it was decided to determine CTC recidivism rates according to the status (trusty or participant) of the individual at the time of his release. Since persons who entered and were released from the program in fifteen days or less did not benefit from the program's offerings, rates for this group were also determined. With these three categories of individuals, it is possible to view recidivism rates for:

1. Persons who receive all benefits of the program;
2. Persons who receive some benefits from the program; and
3. Persons who receive little or no benefits from the program.

Figure 22 presents the recidivism rates for these groups of individuals for fiscal years 1971 through 1975.

RECIDIVISM RATES* FOR PARTICIPANTS, TRUSTIES, AND PERSONS
ENTERING AND LEAVING THE PROGRAM IN FIFTEEN DAYS OR LESS
COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1975

Fiscal Year of Release	Participants			Trusties			Persons Released Fifteen Days or Less After Admission ¹		
	# released	# recid.	%	# released	# recid.	%	# released	# recid.	%
1971	15	4	26.7	3	1	33.3	0	0	0
1972	131	41	31.2	5	1	20.0	8	2	25.0
1973	206	60	29.1	8	1	12.5	10	1	10.0
1974	347	97	28.0	52	15	28.8	43	8	18.6
1975	408	80	19.6	47	15	31.9	23	7	30.4

* Rates determined only for persons who paroled or discharged from the program. Persons whose records not found are excluded from number released in each group.

¹ A few persons who were admitted to the program as trustees fall into the Released in less than Fifteen Days category. They have been excluded from totals for trustees and from totals for participants.

Figure 22

It can be seen that recidivism rates fluctuate considerably among groups of residents. Rates for trustees and persons released in fifteen days or less after admission were substantially higher than the rate for participants in 1975. In 1974, the rate for trustees was slightly higher, but the rate for persons admitted and released in fifteen days or less was considerably lower. The number of individuals falling into the trusty category and the persons admitted and released in less than fifteen days category were too small in other years to draw an inference. It is doubtful if any firm conclusions can be drawn. However, when trustees and persons admitted and released in less than fifteen days are removed from the totals, the rates for participants are still, on the whole, higher than for persons released from other institutions.

Recidivism rates were also determined according to the type of release an inmate received. Rates for persons being released from a CTC showed little difference according to the type of release. Some differences were found in the sample group although no conclusions can be drawn.

RECIDIVISM RATES BY TYPE OF RELEASE

CTC'S, MEDIUM, MAXIMUM, AND MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1975

Fiscal Year of Release	Inst.	Parole			Discharge			TOTALS		
		# re- leased	# re- cid.	%	# re- leased	# re- cid.	%	# re- leased	# re- cid.	%
1971	CTC's	15	5	33.3	3	0	0	18	5	27.8
	Medium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Maximum	16	3	18.8	27	13	48.1	43	16	37.2
1972	CTC's	67	21	31.3	77	23	29.9	144	44	30.6
	Medium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Maximum	31	11	35.5	63	13	20.6	94	24	25.5
1973	CTC's	39	11	28.2	185	51	27.6	224	62	27.7
	Medium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Maximum	27	8	29.6	70	19	27.1	97	27	27.8
1974	CTC's	172	48	27.9	272	72	26.5	444	120	27.0
	Medium	46	7	15.2	49	9	18.4	95	16	16.8
	Maximum	61	12	19.7	47	12	25.5	108	24	22.2
	Minimum	36	6	16.7	36	8	22.2	72	14	19.4
1975	CTC's	238	52	21.8	240	50	20.8	478	102	21.3
	Medium	47	7	14.9	39	4	10.3	86	11	12.8
	Maximum	50	7	14.0	37	4	10.8	87	11	12.6
	Minimum	56	9	16.1	32	8	25.0	88	17	19.3

Figure 23

This concludes this portion of the recidivism section. Based on the data presented in Figures 16 through 23, it appears the Community Treatment Program has had no perceptible effect on recidivism when compared to other penal institutions. In most instances, recidivism rates determined for the program have been higher than rates for other penal institutions. In-house outcomes provide some measure of the program's ability to screen and select inmates with a good potential to succeed, i.e., to work, save money, make positive behavioral changes while at the center, accept responsibility, etc. Recidivism rates provide some measure of the program's long-term effect on the individual.

It is possible that the sample of individuals released from the institutional group during fiscal years 1974 and 1975 may or may not have been fully representative of the institutional population. This is because the computer printout of persons released from maximum, medium, and minimum security during these years apparently did not contain the names of all persons released. While a sample which numerically represents ten percent of all persons released from these institutions was drawn, according to other Department information, the printout itself contained names of approximately 50 to 60 percent of the total number of persons released. The computer printouts were, however, the only information available which provided names of individuals by the institutions from which they were released. The sample of OSP releasees for the period FY 1971 through FY 1973 was drawn from the total population of releasees and therefore this sample can be considered to be representative of the total population released.

Two final aspects of the recidivism study investigate the length of time a person is free before he is reincarcerated. Included in the data collected concerning recidivists was the date of reincarceration. This coupled with the date of release for the individuals allows determination of the length of time between incarcerations to be made. Because of variables and factors which cannot be controlled, it is doubtful that firm conclusions can be drawn. Date of reincarceration is not a measure which provides much of a feel concerning when the recidivistic offense occurred. For example, it may take six months or more to try an individual, appeals may delay reincarceration, an individual may be at large for a lengthy period of time before he is apprehended. Other individuals may be tried and receive judgment quickly.

A better measure would have been to determine the dates of arrest for the recidivistic offense. Unfortunately, the information was not available in the files which were searched during the recidivism study. To gather arrest information, a different set of files maintained by the Department of Corrections would had to have been searched. Due to time limitations, it was not possible to look at arrest dates.

The length of time between release from incarceration and reincarceration was determined for each recidivist by counting the days from release to reincarceration. Individual recidivists were grouped according to the number of months they were out of an Oklahoma penal institution. Length of time to reincarceration was determined for all recidivists being released from CTC's, maximum security institutions, and medium security institutions.

Figure 24 presents a comparison of the length of time measured in months before reincarceration between recidivists from the Community Treatment Program and recidivists from the OSP sample for the period fiscal years 1971 through 1973. Time periods are grouped in six-month intervals.

LENGTH OF TIME AFTER RELEASE BEFORE REINCARCERATION

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM AND OSP SAMPLE

FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1973

Length (mos.)	FY 1971				FY 1972				FY 1973			
	CTC's		OSP		CTC's		OSP		CTC's		OSP	
	# recid.	Cum. % of total released	# recid.	Cum. % of total released	# recid.	Cum. % of total released	# recid.	Cum. % of total released	# recid.	Cum. % of total released	# recid.	Cum. % of total released
6	0	0	3	7.0	4	2.8	0	-	5	2.2	3	3.1
12	2	11.1	3	14.0	14	12.5	6	6.4	13	8.0	3	6.2
18	0	-	1	16.3	9	18.8	4	10.6	7	11.2	5	11.3
24	1	16.7	0	-	2	20.1	1	11.7	6	13.8	5	16.5
30	0	-	2	20.9	2	21.5	2	13.8	11	18.8	3	19.6
36	1	22.2	0	-	5	25.0	0	-	13	24.6	3	22.7
42	0	-	3	27.9	3	27.7	2	16.0	6	27.2	2	24.7
48	0	-	1	30.2	3	29.2	2	18.1	1	27.7	2	26.8
54	0	-	0	-	2	30.6	1	19.1	0	-	0	-
60	1	27.8	0	-	0	-	5	24.5	0	-	1	27.8
66	0	-	3	37.2	0	-	1	25.5	0	-	0	-
TOTALS	5	27.8	16	37.2	44	30.6	24	25.5	62	27.7	27	27.8
MEDIAN	22 months		29 months		15.6 months		20 months		24 months		21.3 months	

Figure 24

It can be seen that the median length of time to be reincarcerated for releasees during fiscal years 1971 and 1972 was shorter for CTC recidivists. However, the median for fiscal year 1973 releasees from the CTC's was slightly higher than the median for OSP recidivists. The median is a measure of central tendency which denotes the mid-point in a frequency distribution. In other words, half of the total

CTC recidivists were reincarcerated in 24 months or less after release while half of the releasees from OSP during FY 1973 were reincarcerated in 21.3 months or less after release.

Figure 25 presents the same comparisons for recidivists from the CTC's, medium security institutions and maximum security institutions for fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

LENGTH OF TIME AFTER RELEASE BEFORE REINCARCERATION
CTC'S, MINIMUM, MEDIUM, AND MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1974 AND 1975

Length (Mos.)	FY 1974								FY 1975							
	CTC's				INSTITUTIONS				CTC's				INSTITUTIONS			
	# rec.	Cum. % total rel.	# rec.	Cum. % total rel.	# rec.	Cum. % total rel.	# rec.	Cum. % total rel.	# rec.	Cum. % total rel.	# rec.	Cum. % total rel.	# rec.	Cum. % total rel.	# rec.	Cum. % total rel.
6	15	3.4	1	1.4	0	-	4	3.2	14	2.9	1	1.1	1	1.2	3	3.4
2	30	10.2	6	9.7	5	5.2	4	7.6	29	9.0	9	11.4	3	4.7	4	8.0
8	17	14.0	2	12.5	5	10.4	4	11.1	33	15.9	2	13.6	3	8.1	3	11.5
4	21	19.8	0	12.5	3	13.9	3	13.9	23	20.7	3	17.0	2	10.5	1	12.6
0	25	24.4	4	19.1	2	15.8	8	21.3	3	21.3	2	19.3	1	12.8	0	-
6	9	26.9	1	19.4	1	16.8	1	22.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2	3	27.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
TOTALS	129	27.1	14	19.4	16	16.8	24	22.2	102	21.3	17	19.3	11	12.8	11	12.6
MEDIAN	17.2 months		12 months		15 months		18 months		13.4 months		10 months		13 months		9.8 months	

Figure 25

There were some differences in median lengths of time before reincarceration for 1974 releasees who later recidivated. For recidivists released during fiscal year 1974, the median length was 17.2 months for CTC recidivists, 12 months for minimum security (institutions) recidivists, 15 months for recidivists from medium security facilities, and 18 months for recidivists from maximum security institutions. For recidivists released during fiscal year 1975, the median length for CTC recidivists was no different than the length for recidivists from medium security institutions, but it was somewhat longer than median length to reincarceration for recidivists released from minimum and maximum security institutions.

Figure 26 combines the above data into one presentation which depicts the median length of time before reincarceration for recidivists from CTC's and maximum security institutions regardless of the year during which they were released.

LENGTH OF TIME AFTER RELEASE BEFORE REINCARCERATION. CTC'S AND
MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS. FISCAL YEARS 1971 THROUGH 1975

Length (Mos.)	CTC's		Maximum	
	# recidivists	Cum. % of total recidivists	# recidivists	Cum. % of total recidivists
6	38	11.4	13	12.7
12	88	37.8	20	32.3
18	66	57.7	17	49.0
24	53	73.6	10	58.8
30	41	85.9	15	73.5
36	28	94.3	4	77.5
42	12	97.9	7	84.3
48	4	99.1	5	89.2
54	2	99.7	1	90.2
60	1	100.0	6	96.1
66	0	-	4	100.0
TOTALS	333	100.0	102	100.0
MEDIAN	15.4 months		18.9 months	

Figure 26

The data suggests that recidivists from CTC's commit new offenses and are reincarcerated in a shorter period of time after release from their original offense than persons who were released from maximum security institutions and later recidivated. Half of all CTC recidivists were reincarcerated within 16 months after release, while half of the recidivists from maximum security institutions were reincarcerated within 19 months after release.

Figure 27 presents the median length of time before reincarceration for CTC's, minimum, medium, and maximum security institutions for the combined period 1974 and 1975.

LENGTH OF TIME AFTER RELEASE BEFORE REINCARCERATION.
CTC'S, MINIMUM, MEDIUM, AND MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1974 AND 1975

	CTC'S		MINIMUM		MEDIUM		MAXIMUM	
Length (Mos.)	# recidivists	Cum. % of total recid.	# recidivists	Cum. % of total recid.	# recidivists	Cum. % of total recid.	# recidivists	Cum. % of total recid.
6	29	13.1	2	6.5	2	7.4	7	20.0
12	59	39.6	15	54.8	8	37.0	8	42.9
18	50	62.2	4	67.7	8	66.7	7	62.9
24	44	82.0	3	77.4	5	85.2	4	74.3
30	23	94.6	6	96.8	3	96.3	8	97.1
36	9	98.6	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
42	3	100.0	0	-	0	-	0	-
TOTALS	222	100.0	31	100.0	27	100.0	35	100.0
MEDIAN	14.7 months		12 months		14.3 months		14.6 months	

Figure 27

Figure 27 shows that for the combined period 1974 and 1975, there was no significant difference between CTC's and institutions concerning the length of time after release before reincarceration occurred. The data presented in Figures 24 through 27 suggests that the Community Treatment Program has had little effect in prolonging recidivistic behavior.

The final measure of recidivistic behavior in this section investigates whether the amount of savings and financial resources an inmate has at the time of his release has an effect on recidivistic behavior. For this analysis, only persons released from the Oklahoma City Treatment Center in fiscal year 1973 were considered. The variables in this study are:

1. Amount of money saved while at the CTC.
2. Amount of money sent to dependents while at the CTC.
3. Number of prior incarcerations.
4. Length of time after release before reincarcerations.

The financial data was derived from financial summaries kept for each resident at the Oklahoma City CTC. The data concerning prior incarcerations and length of time after release before reincarcerations was determined through searching the Department's inmate files.

Fifty-two recidivists were identified as having been released from the Oklahoma City CTC during fiscal year 1973. Since trustees do not receive the direct benefits of work release, they were excluded from the overall group. The median amount of savings at the time of release for all non-recidivists was \$406.00. The median amount of savings for all recidivists at the time of release was \$422.00. To determine if there was any significant difference between the two groups (recidivists and non-recidivists) a t-test was used to determine whether or not there was a statistically significant difference between the average savings for each group and the average for the

combined total of savings plus monies sent to families. The results of those tests are presented below.

	Recidivists (N=52)	Non-Recidivists (N=135)	t
Median Savings	\$422.00	\$406.00	
Average Saved	\$499.15	\$540.11	.72
Average of Amount Saved plus Amount Sent to Families	\$465.08	\$615.75	.89

While the average amount saved and the average amount saved plus sent to families was larger for non-recidivists than for recidivists, the t values were not large enough to denote a statistically significant difference between savings and amounts sent to families for recidivists and non-recidivists. One individual (non-recidivist) had saved approximately \$16,000 prior to his release. This alone accounts for the larger financial resources attributed to non-recidivists. Therefore, it can be concluded that savings and savings plus monies sent to families had no effect on recidivistic behavior for persons released from Oklahoma City during 1973.

For the recidivistic group, product-moment correlation coefficients were used to see if there was any statistically significant relationship between savings and savings plus monies sent to families and the length of time after release before reincarceration. Figure 28 presents these findings.

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR SELECTED VARIABLES

OKLAHOMA CITY CTC RECIDIVISTS RELEASED IN FY 1973

N	Variable (X)	Variable (Y)	Correlation Coefficient
52	Savings at Release	Length to Reincarceration	-.05126
52	Savings at Release plus Amount Sent to Families	Length to Reincarceration	-.03825

Figure 28

The two correlation coefficients state that for persons released from the Oklahoma City CTC who ultimately recidivated, there is no statistical relationship between savings and the length of time after release before reincarceration occurred. Nor is there a statistical relationship between the combined total of savings and amounts sent to families and the length of time after release before reincarceration.

Based on the t-tests derived above and the correlation coefficients presented in Figure 28, it is concluded that the financial benefits derived from the work release program for persons released from Oklahoma City in fiscal year 1973 had no effect on recidivism. For those persons who did recidivate, the financial benefits of the program had no effect on the length of time an individual was free before he was reincarcerated.

Conclusive statements concerning financial resources and length of time until reincarceration for the program as a whole cannot be made since the above tests were not applied to all centers. However, the data suggests that the financial benefits accruing to work releasees and their families has no effect on recidivism.

Summarizing the section concerning recidivism, it cannot be concluded that the Community Treatment Program has had any positive effect on either recidivism rates in general or on future recidivistic behavior.

SECTION 3 COSTS

Apart from the LEAA funds and state matching funds which have been allocated to the community treatment program, there are other costs which should be included in the analysis. This section addresses itself to determining the costs associated with maintaining and operating the Oklahoma Community Treatment Program and other institutions. These costs may be divided into two categories. Internal costs represent those costs attributed directly and indirectly to the Department of Corrections. They include:

1. Expenditures directly related to supporting the operations and activities sponsored by both the Community Treatment Program and the other institutions.
2. Indirect expenditures for supportive and administrative services which while not directly benefiting the residents of a community treatment center or other penal facilities to the provision of services for residents. For example, the accounting department, central records unit, and the office of the Department director do not provide direct services to inmates yet the services provided by these departments are essential to the operation and administration of all penal facilities. Thus, a portion of the total costs for these activities must be allocated to both the Community Treatment Program and other correctional institutions.

The source of funds for the program's internal costs have been Federal LEAA funds, state grant matching funds, and the amount appropriated from work releasees for room, board, and transportation services while they were residents of the centers.

External costs include either direct expenditures or the imputed market value of goods and services provided by all agencies, churches, civic organizations, or individuals who are not a part of the Department of Corrections organization.

Examples of external costs include:

1. Public expenditures or costs incurred by tax-supported agencies in the provision of goods and services to inmates of all correctional institutions. Examples of external costs to the Community Treatment Program include the cost (salary and fringe benefits) attributed to the Oklahoma City CTC's employment counselor who is on the payroll of the Oklahoma Employment

Security Commission. Services provided to residents by tax supported drug and alcohol treatment programs, educational programs, counseling programs, etc. are other examples of external costs.

2. Costs incurred by private organizations or individuals in the provision of goods and services to the program or directly to residents of all institutions. Examples of costs such as these would be the costs associated with services provided by volunteers, church groups and organizations, Alcoholics Anonymous, Jaycees, Volunteers in Corrections, and similar organizations and individuals.
3. Should the Department purchase, instead of leasing or renting, the existing centers as recommended in the Department's Fiscal Year '78 Budget Proposal, the net tax loss on the land, buildings, and personal incomes of the parties who currently own the facilities would constitute an external cost. Since the Department owns all other correctional facilities, there is an external cost associated with these institutions because of the tax revenue which has been lost because of state ownership.

An additional category of costs are opportunity costs. Opportunity costs are costs which result from the fact that when one activity is undertaken another must be foregone. In the context of the Department of Correction's allocation of resources for the Community Treatment Program, there is an opportunity cost associated with the foregoing of either traditional correctional activities or other correctional activities in order to operate and maintain the CTC program.

In this context, the opportunity cost of using a specified amount of resources to provide services to participants in the community treatment centers can be considered as being the result (measured in terms of the objectives of the program, such as reduced recidivism, reintegrating participants into society, etc.) that could be obtained from using those same resources in other types of correctional activities. If then, the opportunity costs (the results and effects of the foregone activities) are greater than the results and effects of the activity undertaken, there is a loss or "cost" to society above the external and internal costs described above. The loss to society is the social cost incurred from the allocation of resources to the activity whose effects are not as great as those of the foregone activity. Conversely, if the opportunity cost (effect) of

the foregone activity is less than the effect of the activity which is undertaken, there is a gain or benefit to society. The gain is the social benefit derived from allocating resources to more efficient and effective uses. Another example is the opportunity cost associated with the bed space taken in the centers by trustees (who, while they are trustees do not reap the perceived benefits of work release) which could otherwise be used by persons on work or study release. There are also opportunity costs associated with traditional penal institutions. Society bears an opportunity cost when a person is incarcerated because the potential productivity of his labor is foregone when he is incarcerated. Also, loss of potential income means loss of tax revenues. If incarceration leads to an increase in public support to families of inmates this would represent an additional cost to society.

Cost analysis of the Community Treatment Program and the institutions will be limited to internal costs and those external costs which can be precisely identified. Determining all external costs is beyond the scope of this report. However, program administrators should realize that these costs are nevertheless real and should be considered in the overall costs of operation of the program. Likewise, opportunity cost analysis will not be specifically included in this report, although the subject is dealt with simplistically in the portion of this section which compares program costs with costs associated with the operation and maintenance of medium and maximum security institutions.

Community Treatment Program and institutional costs are looked at in detail for fiscal years 1975 and 1976. Attempted analysis for previous years proved futile. The Department's financial records for these years are incomplete. According to program accounting personnel many of the financial records for years previous to fiscal year 1975 were kept sporadically and those records that were available became unorganized during a federal audit of the Department of Corrections.

Expenditures for capital equipment is an area of costs which deserve mention. In a cost accounting system, expenditures of this nature are placed in separate categories and depreciation schedules derived for each specific outlay. In this manner, the cost of the particular expendable item is pro-rated over the life of the item. Unfortunately, capital outlay expenditures for state agencies (and most non-profit organizations) are not reported this way. Capital expenditures are reported in total during the year the outlay was made. This has the effect of distorting yearly financial summaries particularly for years succeeding the year the expenditures were made. In other words, although certain equipment items are being used on a year-to-year basis, there are no yearly costs itemized for these items. Capital outlay expenditures have not been included in the cost analysis. There simply is no way to estimate the life of the expendable items, particularly since depreciation schedules or inventory schedules for each institution were not available.

Costs derived in this section will, therefore, underestimate the actual costs involved in operating, maintaining, and providing services to residents of the community treatment program. Likewise, costs for medium and maximum institutions will be underestimated.

This section is divided into two parts. Part A looks at costs for the program as a whole. Included in this portion are cost determinations for all other institutions operated and maintained by the Department of Corrections. Thus it is possible to compare costs to operate and maintain the Community Treatment Program with those associated with the operation of traditional correctional institutions. A complete and detailed cost analysis for each institution was beyond the scope of this report. Furthermore, for reasons mentioned previously current accounting practices and methods used by the Department (and other state agencies) do not allow for sophisticated analysis. However, the cost information is accurate in terms of actual

expenditures by the Department for the Institutions and the Community Treatment Program. All cost information reported in Part A was taken from the fiscal year 1978 budget proposal submitted to the Thirty-Sixth Oklahoma Legislature.

Cost determinations were limited to fiscal years 1975 and 1976 because 1975 was the first year that all five centers were in operation for a full year.

Costs associated with individual centers are derived in Part B. In this manner, each center can, on the basis of costs, be compared with all others for fiscal years 1975 and 1976. This allows for a demonstration of how program outcomes influence costs associated with successful participants.

A. COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM AND INSTITUTIONAL COSTS

Budget summaries for fiscal years 1977 and 1978 were the source of cost information for the Community Treatment Program, the maximum, and the minimum security institutions. These summaries, developed by the Division of the Budget, State of Oklahoma, denote actual expenditures of all state agencies by activity for two previous years. Estimated expenditures are provided for the current, but not completed, fiscal year. In other words, the budget proposal as submitted by the Governor for fiscal year 1978 contains actual expenditures for all institutions and activities under the auspices of the Department of Corrections for fiscal years 1975 and 1976 and an estimate of fiscal year 1977 expenditures. Since expenditures are reconciled with records kept at the State Budget Office, the Governor's Budget proposal presents the best information available for aggregate determinations.

The pro-rata share of the costs for indirect expenditures such as the central records unit, the Department's administrative expenditures, etc. was determined by allocating a percentage of these expenditures back to the Community Treatment Program and each institution operated by the Department.

The pro-rata share of costs for each administration activity was allocated back to the Community Treatment Program and the institution by using one of three possible methods.

For expenditures which were used to improve staff capabilities or to benefit employees, costs were allocated back to the Community Treatment Program and the institutions on the basis of the percentage of total institutional and CTC employees employed by each institution. For example, in fiscal year 1975, the Department operated a system-wide correctional training component. The cost of this activity was \$205,876. Since 44.9 percent of all CTC and institutional employees worked at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary during FY 1975, 44.9 percent or \$92,457 of the expenditures for correctional training was allocated back to OSP. The remaining funds were allocated to the remaining correctional institution and centers on the employee percentage basis.

For expenditures which were used to feed or provide services to inmates, pro-rata allocations were made on the basis of each institution's percentage of total inmate population. For example, in fiscal year 1976, \$1,196,891 was expended for food supplies and since 16.5 percent of all institutional inmates were housed at the Oklahoma State Reformatory, 16.5 percent or \$197,828 of the expenditures for institutional food supplies was allocated back to OSR for fiscal year 1976. Since the Community Treatment Centers provide food out of their grant and appropriated funds, none of the food supply monies were pro-rated to the CTCs.

Administrative expenditures, canteen expenditures, and expenditures for the blood plasma program were pro-rated on the basis of the percentage each correctional facility's expenditures were of the total expenditures for correctional facilities. Since the Community Treatment Program expenditures for fiscal year 1975 represented 9.1

percent of the total expenditures for correctional facilities, this same proportion of administrative expenditures was pro-rated to the Community Treatment Program.

In this manner it was possible to arrive at an estimate of expenditures for each correctional facility during fiscal years 1975 and 1976. The Accounting Division of the Department of Corrections provided the information pertaining to which institutions should receive the pro-rata expenditure allocations.

Figures 29 and 30 present employees and average daily populations for each correctional facility during fiscal years 1975 and 1976. The percentages were used to derive pro-rata expenditure allocations.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE
DAILY POPULATION: OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

<u>FISCAL YEAR 1975</u>						
<u>Facility</u>	<u>Avg. Number of Employees</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent of Inst.*</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent of Inst.*</u>
CTC's	79	8.5	—	235	7.5	—
Quachita	43	4.6	5.0	177	5.6	6.1
Stringtown	52	5.6	6.1	360	11.4	12.3
McLeod Honor Farm	38	4.1	4.4	220	7.0	7.5
Lexington RTC	89	9.5	10.4	383	12.2	13.1
OSP	419	44.9	49.2	1,240	39.3	42.6
OSR	184	19.7	21.5	488	15.5	16.8
WTF	29	3.1	3.4	47	1.5	1.6
	933	100.0	100.0	3,150	100.0	100.0

* The percent of institutions columns represent the percentage of employee or average daily populations for each facility excluding the Community Treatment Centers.

Figure 29

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE
DAILY POPULATION, OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Avg. Number of Employees</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent of Inst.*</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent of Inst.*</u>
CTC's	81	8.1	—	285	7.3	—
Quachita	49	4.9	5.4	191	5.0	5.3
Stringtown	69	6.9	7.6	354	9.1	9.8
McLeod Honor Farm	53	5.3	5.8	225	5.8	6.2
Lexington RTC	113	11.4	12.4	429	11.0	11.9
OSP	424	42.8	46.3	1,756	44.9	48.5
OSR	177	17.8	19.4	598	15.2	16.5
WTF	28	2.8	3.1	65	1.7	1.8
	994	100.0	100.0	3,903	100.0	100.0

* The percent of institutions columns represent the percentage of employee or average daily populations for each facility excluding the Community Treatment Centers.

Figure 30

Figure 31 presents the percentages of total expenditures for each facility which were used to determine pro-rata allocations for Department system-wide expenditures which were not directly related to either the number of correctional employees or inmate populations.

EXPENDITURES* BY INSTITUTIONS

FY 1975 - FY 1976

<u>Institution</u>	<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent of Inst.¹</u>	<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent of Inst.¹</u>
Community Treat- ment Centers	\$1,217,730	9.1	—	\$1,455,281	10.1	—
Quachita	635,956	4.7	5.2	701,938	4.9	5.4
Stringtown	719,640	5.3	5.9	981,509	6.8	7.6
McLeod Honor Farm	526,986	3.9	4.3	779,076	5.4	6.0
Lexington RTC	1,380,311	10.2	11.3	1,434,654	9.9	11.1
OSP	6,011,771	44.7	48.9	6,286,494	43.6	48.4
OSR	2,544,344	18.9	20.8	2,434,096	16.9	18.8
WTF	437,926	3.2	3.6	346,095	2.4	2.7
	13,474,664	100.0	100.0	14,419,143	100.0	100.0

Source: State of Oklahoma. Budget for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1977
Submitted by David L. Boren, Governor

* Expenditures do not include capital outlays.

¹ The percent of institution columns represent the percentage of expenditures for each facility excluding the Community Treatment Centers.

Figure 31

Figure 32 lists Department of Corrections expenditures in addition to those expenditures for each correctional facility. It is these itemized expenditures of which a portion was pro-rated to the appropriate correctional facility. Actual expenditures by activity for fiscal years 1975 and 1976 is presented along the method used in pro-rating each activity expenditure, and the facilities which received the pro-rata allocations.

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES
ALLOCATIONS OF PRO-RATA EXPENDITURES

Pro-Rata Basis*		Actual FY 75 Expenditures	Actual FY 76 Expenditures	Allocated to:
E	Correctional Training	\$205,876	\$139,240	CTC's & Institutions
B	Administration	574,796	970,515	CTC's & Institutions
B	Canteen	72,098	—	CTC's & Institutions
	Adult Basic Education	56,404	42,860	OSP
	Microfilm Industries	—	28,986	WTF
	Title I Education	217,395	401,346	.70 OSR & .30 OSP
P	Food Supplies	—	1,196,891	Institutions
E	Workman's Compensation	—	194,540	Institutions
P	Hospital Care	—	131,036	Institutions
P	Inmate Incentive Pay	—	163,965	Institutions
P	Court Costs	3,643	50,794	Institutions
P	Discharge of Prisoners	87,530	71,759	Institutions
P	Library	—	4,905	Institutions
B	Plasma Program	210,163	180,690	Institutions
P	Recreation	23,868	3,790	Institutions
P	Inst. Social Services	116,592	44,209	Institutions
	TOTAL TO BE PRO-RATED	\$1,568,365	\$3,631,345	

Source: State of Oklahoma. Budget for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1978.
Submitted by David L. Boran, Governor.

*E signifies cost pro-rated on basis of the percent share of total Institutional and/or CTC employment.

B signifies cost pro-rated on basis of the percent share of total Institutional and/or CTC budget.

P signifies cost pro-rated on basis of the percent share of total Institutional and/or CTC average daily populations.

Figure 32

Department of Corrections generated expenditures for correctional facilities are presented in figure 33. Fiscal year 1975 and 1976 expenditures represent the amount expended at each facility during the two years. The amounts contained in the Pro-rata share columns represent the allocations of pro-rated expenditures to each facility. The procedures previously discussed in this section were used in determining the pro-rata shares. Estimated expenditures for each year is the sum of the two columns. The average daily cost for each facility was derived using the inmate populations figures developed by the evaluators and those contained in the fiscal year 1978 budget proposal.

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER INMATE			FISCAL YEAR 1975		
Institution	FY 75 Exp. ¹	Pro-rata share	Est. Exp.	Avg. Daily Population	Avg. Daily Cost
CTC's	\$1,229,730*	\$76,367	\$1,306,097	235	\$15.22
Quachita	997,520	64,932	1,062,452	177	16.44
Stringtown	719,640	88,888	808,528	360	6.15
McLeod Honor Farm	789,710	60,079	849,789	220	10.58
Lexington	1,568,141	139,633	1,707,774	383	12.21
OSP	6,011,771	704,437	6,716,208	1,240	14.83
OSR	2,547,132	395,748	2,942,880	488	16.52
WTF	486,140	38,281	524,421	47	30.56
TOTALS	\$14,349,784	\$1,568,365	\$15,918,149	3,151	\$13.84
				Insts. only (\$13.72) w/o WTF (\$13.45)	

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER INMATE			FISCAL YEAR 1976		
Institution	FY 76 Exp.	Pro-rata share	Est. Exp.	Avg. Daily Population	Avg. Daily Cost
CTC's	\$1,467,281*	\$109,300	\$1,576,581	285	\$15.16
Quachita	1,039,467	163,009	1,202,476	191	17.24
Stringtown	1,281,090	267,520	1,548,610	354	11.98
McLeod Honor Farm	816,857	198,726	1,015,583	225	12.36
Lexington	1,623,579	354,547	1,978,126	429	12.63
OSP	6,291,738	1,632,239	7,923,977	1,756	12.36
OSR	2,534,442	816,566	3,351,008	598	15.35
WTF	370,082	89,438	459,520	65	19.36
TOTALS	\$15,424,536	\$3,631,345	\$19,055,881	3,903	\$13.37
				Insts. only (\$13.23) w/o WTF (\$13.12)	

Source: State of Oklahoma. Budget for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1978.
Submitted by David L. Boren, Governor.
Average Daily Populations for the CTC's were developed independently by OCC & DOC staff.

* Expenditures for CTC's includes an additional \$12,000 which is the estimated cost (salary plus fringe benefits) for the services of the Oklahoma City CTC's employment counselor who is an employee of the Employment Security Commissions.

Expenditures for institutions includes expenditures by Department of Vocational and Technical Education and DISRS for correctional programs within the institution.

It can be seen from Figure 33 that in terms of aggregate expenditures the average daily cost per inmate the community treatment centers rank quite high when compared with other institutions operated and maintained by the Department of Corrections. For fiscal year 1975 the Women's Treatment Facility, the Oklahoma State Reformatory, and Ouachita had higher average daily costs than the community treatment centers. Again in fiscal year 1976, these facilities operated more expensively per inmate.

The cost figures (\$15.22 and \$15.16) represent the average daily costs for all residents of the community treatment centers, regardless of the status (trusty or participant) of the residents. However, since trustees do not receive benefits of work or study release and because their primary purpose at a community treatment center is the provision of supportive services such as driving work releasees to and from their places of employment, janitorial services, cooking and working in the kitchen, etc., these individuals may be looked upon as an additional overhead cost to the program.

The use of trusty labor within the Community Treatment Program results in a considerable reduction in aggregate yearly expenditures for the program. Similarly the use of trusty labor within other penal facilities reduces aggregate yearly expenditures for these institutions. This is because trustees are not remunerated at the prevailing wage rate which would otherwise have been paid to persons hired from the civilian labor pool to perform these services. However, since trustees are housed at the centers, bed space which could be used for persons receiving full program benefit is displaced. Since the purpose of the program is the reintegration of offenders into society through work and study release, trustees should be removed from the average daily populations and an average daily cost per participant determined. In this manner the overhead cost of trustees can be incorporated into the costs for program participants.

The average daily population of participants and trustees was determined by counting the aggregate participant days and the aggregate trustee days and by dividing these totals by the total number of days residents were counted. Each center daily phones their resident count by status of resident to the administrative offices of the program. Thus, it was a simple matter to determine the average daily population by status for each CTC and for the program as a whole. Figures 34 and 35 below present average daily populations for fiscal year 1975 and 1976 as computed by the above methodology.

CTC Average Daily Populations, FY 1975

OKC		TULSA		LAWTON		ENID		MUSKOGEE		ALL CENTERS	
P*	T*	P*	T*	P*	T*	P*	T*	P*	T*	P*	T*
61	37	36	12	27	9	19	7	19	8	162	73

* "P" represents the average daily population of participants (work or study release).

"T" represents the average daily population of trustees.

Figure 34

CTC Average Daily Populations, FY 1976

OKC		TULSA		LAWTON		ENID		MUSKOGEE		ALL CENTERS	
P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T
81	35	46	12	35	9	26	8	25	8	213	72

Figure 35

When trustees are removed from the average daily populations, it can be seen that the average daily participant population for all centers for fiscal year 1975 was 162. In 1976 the average daily participant population was 213 individuals. Using these figures as a basis for computing the average daily costs, it is seen that average daily costs increase significantly.

AVERAGE DAILY COSTS PER WORK OR STUDY RELEASEE

FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Aggregate Expenditures</u>	<u>Participant Population</u>	<u>Average Daily Cost per Participant</u>
1975	\$1,306,097	162	\$22.09
1976	\$1,576,581	213	\$20.28

Figure 36

A final measure of costs relating to the program are those costs associated with successful participants, i.e., those work or study releasees who achieved a successful outcome during their tenure at a community treatment center. As the philosophy and overall goal of the program is the successful reintegration of offenders into society, it becomes important to apply cost standards to this group of individuals. Since not all participants (work or study releasees) successfully discharge or parole from a community treatment center, costs associated with successful participants will be higher than costs associated with the total participant population.

The methodology for determining the number of successful participant days was to first identify those individuals who spent either a portion or all of their tenure at a community treatment center during fiscal years 1975 and 1976. Then all trustees and

participants who were returned to an institution were removed from the overall group. The total number of days spent at a community treatment center during FY 1975 and FY 1976 by participants who ultimately were paroled or discharged from the Community Treatment Program were summed. By adding together the total number of days for each successful participant, aggregate man days for successful participants was determined. By dividing the aggregate man days for successful participants into total expenditures for the Community Treatment Program, an average cost per day per successful participant can be determined. Aggregate man days were derived from the running rosters kept by each CTC.

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPANT

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Aggregate Man Days Successful Participants</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditures</u>	<u>Average Daily Cost Per Successful Participant</u>
1975	47,245	\$1,306,097	\$27.64
1976	50,061	\$1,576,581	\$31.49

Figure 37

The average daily cost per successful participant is a measure of program efficiency expressed in economic terms. The outcomes tables in Appendix I express program efficiency in terms of the percentage of total admissions who successfully terminate from the program. The daily cost per successful participant represents the costs necessary to house, feed, employ, and provide services to a person who ultimately paroled or discharged from the center. The difference between the average

daily cost per successful participant and the average daily cost per participant is simply the cost or net loss to the program associated with individuals who are admitted to the program as work or study releasees (or trustees who later become participants) but who are returned to an institution.

If the difference in costs between the total participant population and the successful participant population narrows, it can be said that the program is operating more efficiently. If the difference widens, the program is operating economically less efficiently. The Community Treatment Program when compared to fiscal year 1975 operated less efficiently in fiscal year 1976.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Daily Cost: All Participants</u>	<u>Average Daily Cost Successful Participants</u>	<u>Daily Cost Attributed to Unsuccessful Outcomes</u>
1975	\$22.09	\$27.64	\$5.55
1976	20.28	31.49	11.21

While the program should not be expected to have a 100 percent success rate, the fact that the program and individual community treatment centers performed less efficiently in fiscal year 1976 than in 1975 should be noted. It must be emphasized that this measure is strictly economical and is but one measure of overall effectiveness.

While the above figures represent the costs of operating and maintaining the community treatment program, a portion of the costs involved represent payments to the program for room, board, and transportation by employed residents of the centers.

Since the program's inception through fiscal year 1976, community treatment center residents have paid a total of \$568,654.54 to the program for room, board, and transportation payments. Most of this money was collected during fiscal years 1975 and 1976 when all existing centers had been in operation for a full year. In actuality,

resident payments represent only a small percentage of the total costs of the program. Furthermore, resident payments are not necessarily expended during the fiscal year during which they were collected. A portion of residential payments are held over each fiscal year to meet payroll and other expenses for the period after grant funds have been exhausted and before a new grant has been awarded. From figure 38 it can be seen that expenditures of residential payments represent approximately twelve percent of the total program expenditures for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

RESIDENTIAL PAYMENTS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year	FISCAL YEARS 1975 and 1976			
	Amount Collected From Residents	Total CTC Program Expenditures	Amount of Residential Payments Expended	Percent of Total CTC Program Expenditures
1975	\$165,486	\$1,306,097	\$114,322	8.8
1976	217,539	1,576,581	225,792	14.3
TOTALS	\$383,025	\$2,882,678	\$340,114	11.8

Source: Financial Statements for Residents, Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976. Status of Funds Expended, Community Treatment Program, Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976.

Figure 38

Expenditures of residential payments and expenditures for previous years would represent even a smaller percentage of program expenditures as centers were just opening up and inmate earnings (and payments to the program) were considerably lower. For the period October, 1970, through fiscal year 1974, a total of \$185,618 was collected from CTC residents for their room, board, and transportation.

As of December 31, 1976, there was approximately \$40,000 contained in the inmate revolving fund. According to the program's business office, roughly \$45,000 was expended out of this account during December to meet payroll and other expenses.

Since expenditures from the inmate revolving fund are derived from inmate gross earnings, these expenditures are not a burden on the taxpayer. However, inmate payments to the program when subtracted from total program expenditures do not substantially reduce average daily costs.

Figure 39 presents a comparison of the average daily costs by status of resident, which was developed earlier in this report, with average daily costs when payments to the program by residents of the centers are subtracted from total expenditures.

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER STATUS OF RESIDENT

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

(NET TAXPAYER BURDEN)

FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

Fiscal Year	ALL RESIDENTS ¹			PARTICIPANTS ONLY ²			SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPANTS ³		
	Avg. Daily Cost (Total Exp.)	Avg. Daily Cost (Net Taxpayer Burden)	% Reduction	Avg. Daily Cost (Total Exp.)	Avg. Daily Cost (Net Taxpayer Burden)	% Reduction	Avg. Daily Cost (Total Exp.)	Avg. Daily Cost (Net Taxpayer Burden)	% Reduction
75	\$15.22	\$13.89	8.7	\$22.09	\$20.16	8.7	\$27.64	25.22	8.7
76	15.16	12.99	14.3	20.28	17.37	14.3	31.49	26.98	14.3

¹ Includes trustees, work releasees, and study releasees.

² Includes work releasees and study releasees.

³ Represents costs determined for work releasees and study releasees who successfully paroled or discharged from the program.

Figure 39

Although average daily costs for each group of residents declines when residential program payments are subtracted from total expenditures, the costs should be viewed as strictly the burden on the taxpayer and not as a reduction in overall costs, because the monies contributed by residents were expended in the operations and maintenance of the program.

In addition to the costs cited above, there are other costs which are directly associated with the Community Treatment Program and other correctional facilities. For example, The Pardon and Parole Board is a constitutionally defined group of individuals who review cases of individuals being considered for parole or pardon. The Board has received approximately \$185,000 in funding over the fiscal year 1975 and 1976 periods. At least a portion of the costs of operation of The Pardon and Parole Board are attributable to the correctional system in the State of Oklahoma. Similarly, the functions performed by the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in inspecting the conditions of all state penal correctional institutions and investigating any complaints concerning the care and treatment of institutional inmates represent additional external correctional costs.

Costs associated with keeping subgrant financial and performance records at the State Planning Agency are external costs to the Department which are directly attributable to the Community Treatment Program. Services and equipment provided by agencies such as the Department of Vocational-Technical Education, the Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services' Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Employment Security Commission in the overall offender rehabilitation effort are direct costs not accounted for in the Department of Correction's itemized expenditures for any given year. These costs, however, were incorporated into the institutional expenditures for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

Goods and services provided by individuals, charitable organizations, public tax-supported agencies, or other organizations to inmates of correctional institutions or community treatment centers are other costs not included in this analysis.

All of the above costs represent additional real costs to either taxpayers or to society as a whole to either incarcerate or rehabilitate offenders. Therefore, the average daily costs derived in this section have been underestimated.

Gross earnings and taxes paid by work releasees represent additional benefits which can be attributed to the work release program. Similarly, financial assistance sent to families of work releasees is an economic benefit directly attributable to the program. Of the above benefits, gross earnings and (when taxes are deducted) net disposable earnings would represent the greatest aggregate benefit to society. This is because spending generates additional income which ultimately is greater than the amount originally spent.

Taxes paid by work releasees during their stay at community treatment centers represent another economic benefit directly attributable to the program. If individuals continue to remain employed after release, these benefits will accrue over time.

Financial assistance sent by work releasees to their families has an obvious economic benefit to the recipients of this assistance. Whether financial assistance sent to families has a marked effect on the reduction of welfare payments to families of inmates is arguable. For example, in fiscal year 1975, a total of \$102,602 was sent by work releasees to their dependents. Since there were 162 work or study releasees residing each day at the centers during this year, the average amount sent by participants during their stay at the center to their families was roughly \$646. The average length of stay for participants on work release during FY 1975 was approximately four months. On the average, \$162 was sent to dependents each month. The argument that assistance sent to families reduces welfare payments assumes that

either the recipients reported this income to the welfare agency or that the welfare agency had knowledge that additional income was being received by the dependents of work releasees and reduced the subsistence accordingly.

However, there are benefits attributable to the Community Treatment Program which have not and cannot, in any systematic way, be determined just as there are additional costs associated with the program operations which have not been itemized.

In addition, the economic value of such activities as vegetable and meat production, egg and dairy production, the sign shop, the print shop, and the license tag plant which are on-going at many institutions have not been deducted from the expenditures depicted in Figure 33. No attempt has been made to estimate the value of the above, but it should be noted that in the past, eggs, dairy, and pork production have met the nutritional requirements for roughly a 2,200 inmate population. Lesser amounts of beef and vegetables are produced.

B. COSTS OF INDIVIDUAL CENTERS

Part A dealt with aggregate program costs. This section presents cost information associated with the individual centers. As in the previous section, only the itemized costs and pro-rata expenditures are dealt with.

To arrive at an average daily cost per resident of each CTC, a similar methodology is followed. In addition to expenditures necessary to maintain and operate the centers on a daily basis, the program also maintains an administrative division which is housed within the administrative offices of the Department of Corrections.

The Community Treatment Program's administrative expenditures along with the pro-rata allocations developed in Part A of this section have been allocated back to each individual community treatment center. The expenditure allocations were made

on the basis of each center's percentage of the program's total average daily population. Pro-rata allocation percentages are presented in Figure 40.

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

(FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976)

Center	Fiscal Year 1975		Fiscal Year 1976	
	Average Daily Population	Percent of Total	Average Daily Population	Percent of Total
Okla. City	98	41.7	116	40.7
Tulsa	48	20.4	59	20.7
Lawton	36	15.3	43	15.1
Muskogee	27	11.5	33	11.6
Enid	26	11.1	34	11.9
TOTALS	235	100.0	285	100.0

Figure 40

Total itemized expenditures for the daily operation and maintenance of all community treatment centers was \$1,153,858 in fiscal year 1975 and \$1,214,228 in fiscal year 1976. Since these expenditures do not include either administrative costs directly associated with the program (i.e., costs attributed to the director of the Community Treatment Program, the program's business office, etc.) or the indirect costs to the program (i.e., those costs estimated in Part A such as correctional training expenditures and the Department of Correction's administrative expenditures), the difference between the itemized CTC expenditures and the estimated program costs developed in Part A must be allocated to the centers on a pro-rata basis. Figure 41 on

the next page presents the itemized expenditures for each community treatment center, pro-rata allocations, the total estimated costs to operate each center, and the average daily cost per resident for each center. The total estimated expenditures for each center will, when summed, equal the total estimated expenditures for the Community Treatment Program which were derived in Part A of this section. Figure 42 depicts average daily resident costs for fiscal year 1976.

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER RESIDENT

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

FISCAL YEAR 1975

<u>Center</u>	<u>Itemized Expenditures*</u>	<u>Pro-Rata Share</u>	<u>Total Estimated Expenditures</u>	<u>Avg. Daily Population</u>	<u>Avg. Daily Cost Per Resident</u>
Okla. City	\$393,651 ¹	\$63,483	\$457,134	98	\$12.78
Tulsa	200,588	31,057	231,645	48	13.22
Lawton	208,189	23,293	231,482	36	17.62
Muskogee	178,957	17,507	196,464	27	19.94
Enid	172,473	16,899	189,372	26	19.95
TOTALS	<u>\$1,153,858</u>	<u>\$152,239</u>	<u>\$1,306,097</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>\$15.22</u>

* Itemized expenditures were derived from the Status of Funds Expended, Fiscal Year 1975, Community Treatment Program.

¹ Includes estimate of \$12,000 (salary plus fringe benefits) for Oklahoma City's employment counselor who is an employee of the Employment Security Commission.

Figure 41

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER RESIDENT

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>Center</u>	<u>Itemized Expenditures*</u>	<u>Pro-Rata Share</u>	<u>Total Estimated Expenditures</u>	<u>Avg. Daily Population</u>	<u>Avg. Daily Cost Per Resident</u>
Okla. City	\$384,410 ¹	\$147,478	\$531,934	116	\$12.56
Tulsa	225,982	75,007	300,989	59	13.98
Lawton	213,973	54,715	268,688	43	17.12
Muskogee	193,574	42,033	235,607	33	19.56
Enid	196,243	43,120	239,363	34	19.29
TOTALS	<u>\$1,214,228</u>	<u>\$362,353</u>	<u>\$1,576,581</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>\$15.16</u>

* Itemized expenditures were derived from the Status of Funds Expended, Fiscal Year 1976, Community Treatment Program.

¹ Includes estimate of \$12,000 (salary plus fringe benefits) for Oklahoma City's employment counselor who is an employee of the Employment Security Commission.

Figure 42

As explained earlier, trustees represent an additional overhead cost to the program and, therefore, to each center. By removing trustees from the average daily populations, the average daily cost per work or study releasee can be derived.

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER PARTICIPANT*

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

Fiscal Year 1975				Fiscal Year 1976		
Center	Average Daily Participant Population	Est. Expenditures	Avg. Daily Cost	Average Daily Participant Population	Est. Expenditures	Avg. Daily Cost
Okla.City	61	\$457,134	\$20.53	81	\$531,934	\$17.99
Tulsa	36	231,645	17.63	46	300,989	17.93
Lawton	27	231,482	23.49	35	268,688	21.03
Muskogee	19	196,464	28.33	26	235,607	24.83
Enid	19	189,372	27.31	25	239,363	26.23
TOTALS	162	\$1,306,097	\$22.09	213	\$1,576,581	\$20.28

* Participants include all individuals except trustees who resided at community treatment centers during fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

Figure 43

The relative measure of effectiveness for each individual center is derived in exactly the same manner as the effectiveness measure was derived when comparing the Community Treatment Program with other correctional institutions in Part A. Figure 44 presents data depicting the average daily cost of participants who ultimately achieved a successful outcome from a CTC, i.e., those participants who were paroled or discharged from a community treatment center. Included in this group are individuals who were admitted and released from the centers in less than fifteen days. The methodology used in determining aggregate successful participant days for

individual community treatment centers was identical to the methodology presented in Part A of this section.

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPANT

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

Fiscal Year 1975				Fiscal Year 1976		
Center	Aggregate # of Successful Participant Days	Est. Expenditures	Avg. Daily Costs	Aggregate # of Successful Participant Days	Est. Expenditures	Avg. Daily Costs
Okla.City	16,545	\$457,134	\$27.63	17,166	\$531,934	\$30.99
Tulsa	10,906	231,645	21.24	10,956	300,989	27.47
Lawton	8,191	231,482	28.26	8,299	268,688	32.38
Muskogee	6,390	196,464	30.75	6,864	235,607	34.33
Enid	5,213	189,372	36.33	6,776	239,363	35.33
TOTALS	47,245	\$1,306,097	\$27.65	50,061	\$1,576,581	\$31.49

Figure 44

To determine the net taxpayer's burden of CTC costs, the same procedure is followed that was used in Part A.

Figures 45 and 46 denote the percentage share of residential payment expenditures of total CTC expenditures for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

RESIDENTIAL PAYMENT EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

FISCAL YEAR 1975

Center	Amount Collected From Residents	Total CTC Expenditures	Amount Of Residential Payments Expended	Percent of CTC Expenditures
Okla. City	\$55,695	\$457,134	\$49,155	10.8
Tulsa	35,999	231,645	14,636	6.3
Lawton	30,110	231,482	16,953	7.3
Muskogee	20,691	196,464	17,477	8.9
Enid	22,991	189,372	16,101	8.5
TOTALS	<u>\$165,486</u>	<u>\$1,306,097</u>	<u>\$114,322</u>	<u>8.8</u>

Source: Financial Statements for Residents, Fiscal Year 1975.
Status of Funds Expended, Community Treatment Program,
Fiscal Year 1975.

Figure 45

RESIDENTIAL PAYMENT EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS

FISCAL YEAR 1976

Center	Amount Collected From Residents	Total CTC Expenditures	Amount of Residential Payments Expended	Percent of CTC Expenditures
Okla. City	\$78,021	\$531,934	\$87,304	16.4
Tulsa	47,411	300,989	52,115	17.3
Lawton	36,058	268,688	33,464	12.5
Muskogee	26,374	235,607	26,024	11.0
Enid	29,675	239,363	26,885	11.2
TOTALS	<u>\$217,539</u>	<u>\$1,576,581</u>	<u>\$225,792</u>	<u>14.3</u>

Source: Financial Statements for Residents, Fiscal Year 1976.
Status of Funds Expended, Community Treatment Program,
Fiscal Year 1976.

Figure 46

Average daily costs for each group of individuals (all residents, participants, and successful participants) are presented in Figure 47. Payments to the program have been excluded from the total costs derived for each center.

AVERAGE DAILY COST PER STATUS OF RESIDENT

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER

(NET TAXPAYER BURDEN)

FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

	ALL RESIDENTS ¹			PARTICIPANTS ONLY ²			SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPANTS ³		
Fiscal Year	Avg. Daily Cost (Total Exp.)	Avg. Daily Cost (Net Taxpayer Burden)	% Reduction	Avg. Daily Cost (Total Exp.)	Avg. Daily Cost (Net Taxpayer Burden)	% Reduction	Avg. Daily Cost (Total Exp.)	Avg. Daily Cost (Net Taxpayer Burden)	% Reduction
1975									
OKC	\$12.78	\$11.41	10.8	\$20.53	\$18.32	10.8	\$27.63	\$24.66	10.8
Tulsa	13.22	12.39	6.3	17.63	16.52	6.3	21.24	19.90	6.3
Lawton	17.62	16.32	7.3	23.49	21.77	7.3	28.26	26.19	7.3
Muskogee	19.94	18.16	8.9	28.33	25.81	8.9	30.75	28.01	8.9
Enid	19.95	18.26	8.5	27.31	24.99	8.5	36.33	33.23	8.5
TOTALS	\$15.22	\$13.89	8.8	\$22.09	\$20.16	8.8	\$27.65	\$25.23	8.8
Fiscal Year 1976									
OKC	\$12.56	\$10.50	16.4	\$17.99	\$15.04	16.4	\$30.99	\$25.90	16.4
Tulsa	13.98	11.56	17.3	17.93	14.82	17.3	27.47	22.72	17.3
Lawton	17.12	14.99	12.5	21.03	18.41	12.5	32.38	28.34	12.5
Muskogee	19.56	17.40	11.0	24.83	22.08	11.0	34.33	30.53	11.0
Enid	19.29	17.12	11.2	26.23	23.29	11.2	35.33	31.36	11.2
TOTALS	\$15.16	\$12.99	14.3	\$20.28	\$17.37	14.3	\$31.49	\$26.98	14.3

¹ Includes all trustees, work releasees, and study releasees.

² Includes all work releasees and study releasees.

³ Represents costs associated with only those work and study releasees who ultimately achieved a successful outcome.

Figure 47

It can be seen that while average daily costs for all participants declined from roughly \$22.00 to \$20.00 a day from 1975 to 1976, the average daily cost for a successful participant during the period increased from \$25.23 to \$26.98 a day. This apparent paradox can be explained by the fact that more participants were admitted and housed at centers during 1976 than during 1975 (thus lowering average daily costs), but a greater percentage of participants had unsuccessful outcomes in 1976 than in 1975 (an effect which serves to raise average daily costs). By looking at percent change columns in Figure 48 and comparing the percentage increase, the costs for successful participants, and costs for all participants, it can be seen that each treatment center operated less efficiently cost-wise in 1976 than in 1975.

The measures of economic efficiency, which were derived above, can be misleading. A number of factors can change or be changed which will ultimately affect these measures. For example, if the Department eases some of their rules and fewer residents are returned to institutions, the difference between costs per successful participant and costs per participant will narrow. However, this will not necessarily increase the benefits of the program or increase the chances for resident successes. Furthermore, the difference between 1975 and 1976 cannot, at this point, be interpreted to be a reflection of program staff and CTC staff performance. The measure itself is probably most indicative of the screening and admission procedures which were operational during fiscal years 1975 and 1976. Assuming CTC daily operations remained the same during the two-year period (no policy changes were enacted which necessarily caused a higher proportion of unsuccessful outcomes to occur), it can be concluded that overall a poorer group of inmates (those with less potential to succeed) were admitted to the program in 1976 than in 1975. If the above is true (no policy changes enacted), the measure is a direct reflection on screening and admission procedures.

The average daily cost per successful participant does, however, depict the costs incurred by the program and individual CTCs during 1975 and 1976 in housing, feeding, and providing services to an individual who was employed (or on study release) and who was paroled or discharged from a center. Therefore, the measure provides a useful tool for the Department to view their current and past operations and also provides a more relevant basis for comparison of Community Treatment Program costs with those associated with other institutions.

The individual centers do not compare favorably with other institutions when average daily costs are considered. Figure 48 presents average daily costs for CTC's and institutions for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

AVERAGE DAILY COSTS, COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS, AND

MEDIUM AND MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

CTCs and Institutions	Fiscal Year 1975		Fiscal Year 1976	
	ADC ¹	ADC-SP ²	ADC ¹	ADC-SP ²
Okla. City	\$12.78	\$24.66	\$12.56	\$25.90
Tulsa	13.22	19.90	13.98	22.72
Muskogee	17.62	26.19	17.12	28.34
Lawton	19.94	28.01	19.56	30.53
Enid	19.95	33.23	19.29	31.36
CTC (Avg.)	(\$15.22)	(\$25.23)	(\$15.16)	(\$26.98)
Quachita	16.44	--	17.24	--
Stringtown	6.15	--	11.98	--
McLeod	10.58	--	12.36	--
Lexington	12.21	--	12.63	--
OSP	14.83	--	12.36	--
OSR	16.52	--	15.35	--
WTF	30.56	--	19.36	--
Inst. Avg.	13.72	--	13.23	--

¹ ADC represents average daily costs - all residents or inmates.

² ADC-SP represents average daily costs for successful participants (CTCs).

Figure 48

On the whole, the Community Treatment Program houses inmates at roughly \$2.00 more per day than all other institutions combined (although Ouachita, OSR, and the WTF had higher daily costs in 1975 than the program). In 1976, only the WTF cost more to operate. When costs per successful participant are compared to institutional costs, CTC operating costs were roughly twice those of other institutions.

Even if the program had operated at its most efficient level, the program, on the whole, would not have been cost effective when compared to other institutions. Part of the reason average daily costs for successful participants was higher when compared to other institutions was the housing of trustees at the centers. If trustees at the centers were replaced by additional employees and bed space previously used by trustees was taken by additional work or study releasees, the average cost per day for all residents will increase (resulting from the increased costs attributable to the additional employees), but the average daily costs per participant will decrease. Assuming a yearly \$10,000 expenditure (salary plus fringe benefits) for each civilian employee hired, up to 50 additional employees could have been hired in 1975 (and carried through 1976) without raising average daily costs per participant. The important distinction is that trustees do not receive full benefits of the program while participants, by definition, do. In this sense, it can be argued that the program has been underfinanced.

APPENDIX I

INTERPRETATION OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOME TABLES

The tables on the succeeding pages present the outcomes of individuals who participated as trustees, work releasees, or study releasees in the community treatment program for roughly a six-year period (October, 1970 to December, 1976). The tables are organized in two distinct ways. Tables I-1 through I-5, Tables I-1a through I-5a, and Tables I-6 and I-6a deal with outcomes of individuals according to the fiscal year they were admitted to the program. Tables I-7 through I-11, Tables I-7a through I-11a, and Tables I-12 and I-12a depict outcomes of persons according to the fiscal year they terminated from the program.

For tables titled Community Treatment Program Outcomes (Fiscal Year of Admission) the following definitions will be useful in interpreting the tables.

Column Headings:

1. Number Admitted.

This refers to the total number of persons admitted to the program or the number of persons admitted according to their status during a particular fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

2. No Outcome.

Represents individuals who are still residing in a center, who died while residing at a center, or who transferred from their initial center to another center. It is important to note that although outcomes for individuals who transferred from one center to another are not denoted on the tables representing their initial center, they will be denoted on the tables representing the center where they were residing prior to their termination from the program. In this manner, double counting of individuals was avoided.

3. Transfer to Work Release.

This column heading is associated only with trusty outcomes. It simply represents persons who were admitted to the program as trustees and later became work or study releasees. Since study releasees comprise only a small portion of the total participants, trustees who transferred to study release are included in this category.

4. Adjusted Admissions.

Represents the total number of persons who achieved a specific outcome during the fiscal year. For participants, trustees who later became participants, and total admissions, adjusted admissions are determined by the following:

(Adjusted Admissions) = (Number Admitted) - (No Outcome)

For trustees, adjusted admissions are determined by:

(Adjusted Admissions) = (Number Admitted) - [(No Outcome) plus (Transfer to Work Release)]

5. Returned to Institutions.

The numbers under this column represent all persons who were returned to institutions of higher security, regardless of the reason they were sent back. Administrative reassignments, escapees, and persons sent back because of misconduct are included in this category.

6. Admitted and Released in less than 15 Days.

Represents the number of individuals who were admitted to the center and were paroled or released from incarceration in less than fifteen days.

7. Jailed and Later Released.

Represents the number of persons who were placed in a county or municipal jail during their residency at a CTC, but who were later paroled or released from incarceration directly from the center.

8. Paroled.

Refers to individuals who were paroled from the center.

9. Discharged.

Represents all persons who received a discharge, conditional release, Christmas commutation, were released to a consecutive sentence, or who were released and placed on a military hold or held for civilian authorities in other states.

10. Number Having Unsuccessful Outcomes.

Numbers under this column represent all persons who were either returned to an institution or who were admitted to and released from a CTC in less than fifteen days. Persons who were jailed during their residence at a center are not included in this figure.

The columns titled Returned to Institutions, Paroled, and Discharged when summed will equal Adjusted Admissions in any particular row. It is important to note that individuals counted in the Admitted and Released in less than 15 Days and Jailed and Later Released columns are also reflected in the Paroled or Discharged columns. That portion of each table dealing with total admissions (group D) represents the sum of each category, with the exception of the percent columns, denoted in groups A, B, and C. All numbers contained in the percent columns represent percentages of adjusted admissions.

The above definitions hold for column headings in the tables titled Community Treatment Program Outcomes (Fiscal Year of Termination). The columns headed Number Terminated represent the total number of persons within each category who left the program during the fiscal year. Categories relating to trustees and participants will, when summed, equal the numbers reflecting the outcomes for Total Terminations. All percent figures are percentages of either the number terminated or the total terminated whichever the case may be.

There may be some confusion or disagreement concerning counting persons who were admitted and released from a CTC in fifteen days or less as being an unsuccessful outcome. The following rationale for counting persons in this group as unsuccessful outcomes is submitted:

1. According to statements made by the Department of Corrections in grant applications, the optimal length of stay for a man to receive the benefits of the program is between 90 and 180 days;
2. The Community Treatment Program's statement of philosophy (see Introduction) states in part, "Maintaining gainful employment in the community or increasing employment skills, thereby improving working habits, greatly reduces the practical problems each inmate ordinarily encounters upon his release from prison.";
3. A review of community program employment information revealed that a man staying at a center less than 15 days was not employed before termination;

4. A man released within 15 days after admission could not accrue financial resources to any useful extent;

5. Counseling, to be effective, requires more time to build a meaningful relationship between counselor and inmate.

Therefore, a man staying in the program less than fifteen days cannot receive the benefits of full participation.

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

OKLAHOMA CITY CTC

TABLE I-1

A. Trustys							Admitted & Released in less than 15 days		Jailed 6 later released		Paroled		Discharged		Number having unsuccessful outcomes	
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
FY 71	16	1	6	9	5	55.6	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	3	33.3	5	55.6
FY 72	25	0	12	13	8	61.5	0	0	0	0	2	15.4	3	23.1	8	61.5
FY 73	33	5	9	19	8	42.1	1	5.3	2	10.6	6	31.6	5	26.3	9	47.4
FY 74	162	18	37	107	60	54.1	3	2.8	5	4.6	34	31.2	13	14.7	63	58.9
FY 75	124	25	35	64	41	64.1	3	4.7	0	0	18	28.1	5	7.8	44	72.1
FY 76	79	37	10	32	18	56.3	0	0	0	0	10	31.3	4	12.5	18	56.3
FY 77	43	34	2	7	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0	1	14.3	3	42.9	4	57.1
B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 71	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	100.0	0	0	0	0	
FY 72	12	1	11	1	9.1	0	0	1	9.1	7	63.6	3	27.3	1	9.1	
FY 73	9	0	9	1	11.1	0	0	1	11.1	4	44.4	4	44.4	1	11.1	
FY 74	37	0	37	4	11.1	0	0	1	2.8	19	52.8	14	36.1	4	11.1	
FY 75	35	4	31	7	22.6	0	0	0	0	16	51.6	8	25.8	7	22.6	
FY 76	10	3	7	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	4	57.1	2	28.6	1	14.3	
FY 77	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	
C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 71	19	0	19	3	15.8	0	0	0	0	15	78.9	1	5.3	3	15.8	
FY 72	233	3	230	47	20.4	8	3.5	2	.9	66	28.7	117	50.9	55	23.9	
FY 73	229	6	223	36	16.6	6	2.2	5	2.2	39	17.0	148	66.3	42	18.8	
FY 74	219	17	202	31	16.3	25	12.4	13	5.9	53	26.2	118	57.4	56	27.7	
FY 75	199	7	192	45	23.4	9	4.7	2	1.0	78	40.6	69	35.9	54	28.1	
FY 76	252	71	181	46	25.4	8	4.4	0	0	77	42.5	58	32.0	54	29.8	
FY 77	108	77	31	13	41.9	0	0	0	0	12	38.7	6	19.4	13	41.9	
D. Total Admissions																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 71	35	1	34	8	23.5	0	0	0	0	22	64.7	4	11.8	8	23.5	
FY 72	258	4	254	56	22.0	8	3.1	3	1.2	75	29.5	123	48.4	64	25.2	
FY 73	262	11	251	45	17.8	7	2.4	8	3.2	49	19.1	157	62.2	52	20.7	
FY 74	381	35	346	95	27.5	28	8.1	19	5.2	106	30.5	145	41.8	123	35.5	
FY 75	323	36	287	93	32.4	12	4.2	2	.7	112	39.0	82	28.6	105	36.6	
FY 76	331	111	220	65	29.5	8	3.6	0	0	91	41.4	64	29.1	73	33.2	
FY 77	151	112	39	16	41.0	1	2.6	0	0	14	35.9	9	23.1	17	43.6	

TABLE 1-1a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)OKLAHOMA CITY CTC
TOTALS FOR CENTER

A. Trustys															
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
482	120	111	251	143	57.0	8	3.2	7	2.8	72	28.7	36	14.3	151	60.2
B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants															
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
111	9	102	14	13.7	0	0	3	2.9	57	55.9	31	30.4	14	13.7	
C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants															
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
1,259	181	1,078	221	20.5	56	5.2	22	2.0	340	31.5	517	48.0	277	25.7	
D. Total Admissions															
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
1,741	310	1,431	378	26.5	64	4.5	32	2.3	469	32.8	584	40.7	442	30.9	

TABLE I-2

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

TULSA CTC

138

A. Trustys																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
FY 73	12	0	5	7	6	85.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	6	85.7
FY 74	30	4	9	17	6	35.3	0	0	0	0	5	27.8	6	33.3	6	35.3
FY 75	34	3	10	21	16	76.2	0	0	1	4.8	5	23.8	0	0	16	76.2
FY 76	37	9	21	7	5	71.4	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	1	14.3	5	71.4
FY 77	26	17	2	7	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	4	57.1	3	42.9

B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 73	5	0	5	1	20.0	0	0	0	0	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	
FY 74	9	0	9	2	22.2	0	0	0	0	4	44.4	3	33.3	2	22.2	
FY 75	10	0	10	1	10.0	0	0	2	20.0	9	90.0	0	0	1	10.0	
FY 76	21	8	13	0	0	0	0	1	8.3	13	100.0	0	0	0	0	
FY 77	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 73	57	0	57	13	22.8	3	5.3	0	0	10	17.5	34	59.6	16	28.1	
FY 74	137	7	130	19	14.6	5	3.6	2	1.5	29	21.2	82	59.9	24	18.5	
FY 75	144	2	142	46	32.4	9	6.3	4	2.8	41	28.9	55	38.7	55	38.7	
FY 76	155	10	145	50	34.5	2	1.4	9	6.2	43	26.1	52	31.5	52	35.9	
FY 77	62	38	24	6	25.0	1	4.2	2	8.3	8	33.3	10	41.7	7	29.2	

D. Total Admissions																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 73	69	0	69	20	29.0	3	4.3	0	0	11	15.9	38	55.1	23	33.3	
FY 74	167	11	156	27	17.3	5	3.2	2	1.3	38	24.4	91	58.3	32	20.5	
FY 75	178	5	173	63	36.4	9	5.2	7	4.0	55	31.8	55	31.8	72	41.6	
FY 76	192	27	165	55	33.3	2	1.2	10	6.1	57	34.5	53	32.1	57	34.5	
FY 77	88	57	31	9	29.0	2	6.5	2	6.5	8	25.8	14	45.2	11	35.5	

TABLE I-2a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

TULSA CTC
TOTALS FOR CENTER

A. Trustys															
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
139	32	48	59	36	61.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	11	18.6	12	20.3	37	62.7

B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants

Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
48	11	37	4	10.8	0	0	3	8.1	28	75.7	5	13.5	4	10.8

C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants

Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
555	57	498	134	26.9	20	4.0	17	3.4	130	26.1	234	46.9	164	30.9

D. Total Admissions

Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
694	100	594	174	29.3	21	3.5	21	3.5	169	28.5	251	42.3	195	32.8

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

LAWTON CTC

TABLE I-3

	A. Trustys		Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days		Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	
	Number Admitted	No Outcome					Per Cent	Per Cent							Per Cent	Per Cent
FY 73	9	0	3	6	3	50.0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	2	33.3	3	50.0
FY 74	27	2	11	14	3	21.4	2	14.3	0	0	9	64.3	2	14.3	5	35.7
FY 75	19	5	6	8	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	0	6	75.0	0	0	3	37.5
FY 76	15	4	5	6	4	66.7	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	0	0	4	66.7
FY 77	16	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0

B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants

	Number		Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days		Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	
	Admitted	No Outcome				Per Cent	Per Cent							Per Cent	Per Cent
FY 73	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0
FY 74	11	2	9	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	7	77.8	2	22.2	0	0
FY 75	6	3	3	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	2	66.7
FY 76	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100.0	0	0	0	0
FY 77	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0

C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants

	Number		Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days		Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	
	Admitted	No Outcome				Per Cent	Per Cent							Per Cent	Per Cent
FY 73	35	0	35	6	17.1	3	8.6	0	0	7	20.0	22	62.9	9	25.7
FY 74	115	2	113	29	25.7	11	9.7	4	3.5	28	24.8	56	49.6	40	35.4
FY 75	106	2	104	26	25.0	2	1.9	3	2.9	35	33.7	43	41.1	28	26.9
FY 76	130	13	117	40	34.2	5	4.3	1	.9	53	45.3	24	20.5	45	38.5
FY 77	47	25	22	6	27.3	0	0	0	0	8	36.4	8	36.4	6	27.3

D. Total Admissions

	Number		Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days		Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	
	Admitted	No Outcome				Per Cent	Per Cent							Per Cent	Per Cent
FY 73	44	0	44	9	20.5	3	6.8	0	0	9	20.5	26	59.1	12	27.3
FY 74	142	6	136	32	23.5	13	9.6	5	3.7	44	32.4	60	44.1	45	33.1
FY 75	125	10	115	30	25.9	3	2.6	3	2.6	42	36.5	43	57.9	33	28.7
FY 76	145	19	126	44	34.9	5	4.0	1	.8	58	46.0	24	19.0	49	38.9
FY 77	63	38	25	6	24.0	0	0	0	0	9	36.0	10	40.0	6	24.0

TABLE I-3a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)LAWTON CTC
TOTALS FOR CENTER

A. Trustys																
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
86	21	30	35	12	32.4	3	8.1	0	0	18	48.6	5	14.3	15	42.9	
B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants																
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent		
30	10	20	2	10.0	0	0	1	10.0	13	65.0	5	25.0	2	10.0		
C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants																
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent		
433	42	391	107	27.4	21	5.4	8	2.0	131	33.5	153	39.4	128	32.7		
D. Total Admissions																
Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent		
519	73	446	121	27.1	24	5.4	9	2.0	162	36.3	163	36.5	145	32.5		

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

ENID CTC

TABLE I-4

A. Trustys		No	Transfer to	Adjusted	Returned to	Per	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per	Jailed & later released	Per	Paroled	Per	Discharged	Per	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per
	Admitted	Outcome	Work Release	Admissions	Institutions	Cent		Cent		Cent		Cent		Cent		Cent
FY 74	9	0	7	2	2	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100.0
FY 75	18	3	8	7	5	71.4	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	1	14.3	5	71.4
FY 76	10	2	3	5	4	80.0	0	0	0	0	1	20.0	0	0	4	80.0
FY 77	13	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants

	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	7	1	6	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	4	66.7	1	16.7	1	16.7
FY 75	8	0	8	1	12.5	0	0	1	12.5	5	62.5	2	25.0	1	12.5
FY 76	3	0	3	1	33.3	0	0	0	0	2	66.7	0	0	1	33.3
FY 77	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants

	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	31	1	30	10	33.3	2	1.5	0	0	8	26.7	12	40.0	12	40.0
FY 75	77	1	76	17	22.4	2	2.6	3	3.9	23	30.3	36	47.4	19	25.0
FY 76	77	8	69	23	33.3	3	4.3	0	0	26	37.7	20	29.0	26	37.7
FY 77	44	26	18	9	50.0	0	0	0	0	5	27.8	4	22.2	9	50.0

D. Total Admissions

	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	40	2	38	13	34.2	2	5.3	0	0	12	31.6	13	34.2	15	39.5
FY 75	95	4	91	23	25.3	2	2.2	4	4.4	29	31.9	39	42.9	25	27.5
FY 76	87	10	77	28	36.4	3	3.9	0	0	29	37.7	20	26.0	31	40.3
FY 77	57	39	18	9	50.0	0	0	0	0	5	27.8	4	22.2	9	50.0

TABLE I-4a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

ENID CTC
TOTALS FOR CENTER

<u>A. Trustys</u>															<u>Number having unsuccessful outcomes</u>		<u>Per Cent</u>
<u>Number Admitted</u>	<u>No Outcome</u>	<u>Transfer to Work Release</u>	<u>Adjusted Admissions</u>	<u>Returned to Institutions</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Admitted & Released in less than 15 days</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Jailed & later released</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Paroled</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>				
37	5	18	14	11	78.6	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	1	7.1	11		78.6	
<u>B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants</u>																	
<u>Number Admitted</u>	<u>No Outcome</u>	<u>Adjusted Admissions</u>	<u>Returned to Institutions</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Admitted & Released in less than 15 days</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Jailed & later released</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Paroled</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number having unsuccessful outcomes</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>			
20	3	17	3	17.6	0	0	1	5.9	11	64.7	3	17.6	3	17.6			
<u>C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants</u>																	
<u>Number Admitted</u>	<u>No Outcome</u>	<u>Adjusted Admissions</u>	<u>Returned to Institutions</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Admitted & Released in less than 15 days</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Jailed & later released</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Paroled</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number having unsuccessful outcomes</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>			
242	49	193	59	30.1	7	3.6	3	1.6	62	32.1	72	37.3	66	34.2			
<u>D. Total Admissions</u>																	
<u>Number Admitted</u>	<u>No Outcome</u>	<u>Adjusted Admissions</u>	<u>Returned to Institutions</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Admitted & Released in less than 15 days</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Jailed & later released</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Paroled</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number having unsuccessful outcomes</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>			
279	55	224	73	32.6	7	3.1	4	1.8	75	33.5	76	33.9	80	35.7			

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

MUSKOGEE CTC

TABLE I-5

A. Trustys																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	10	0	0	10	4	40.0	0	0	0	0	3	30.0	3	30.0	4	40.0
FY 75	20	5	7	8	4	50.0	0	0	0	0	3	37.5	1	12.5	4	50.0
FY 76	13	7	3	3	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	2	66.7
FY 77	8	6	0	2	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	1	50.0
B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FY 75	7	1	6	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7	
FY 76	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100.0	0	0	0	0	
FY 77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 74	28	2	26	4	15.4	1	3.8	0	0	11	42.3	11	42.3	4	15.4	
FY 75	68	2	66	17	25.8	3	4.5	0	0	22	33.3	27	40.9	20	30.3	
FY 76	91	7	84	19	22.6	1	1.2	0	0	32	38.1	33	39.3	20	23.8	
FY 77	42	28	14	1	7.1	0	0	1	7.1	8	57.1	5	35.7	1	7.1	
D. Total Admissions																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 74	38	2	36	8	22.2	1	2.8	0	0	14	38.9	14	38.9	9	25.0	
FY 75	88	8	80	22	27.5	3	3.8	0	0	28	35.0	30	37.5	25	31.3	
FY 76	104	14	90	21	23.3	1	1.1	0	0	33	36.7	36	40.0	22	24.4	
FY 77	50	34	16	2	12.5	0	0	1	5.6	9	56.3	5	27.8	2	12.5	

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

NUSKOGEE CTC

TOTALS FOR CENTER

TABLE I-5a

A. Trustys																
Number Admitted	No. Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
51	18	10	23	11	47.8	0	0	0	0	8	34.8	4	17.4	11	47.8	
B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants																
Number Admitted	No. Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent		
10	1	9	1	11.1	0	0	0	0	6	66.7	2	22.2	1	11.1		
C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants																
Number Admitted	No. Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent		
229	39	190	41	21.6	5	2.6	1	.5	73	38.4	76	40.0	46	24.2		
D. Total Admissions																
Number Admitted	No. Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent		
280	58	222	53	23.9	5	2.3	1	.5	87	39.2	82	36.9	58	26.1		

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

CTC's IN OPERATION:

'71 - OKC
'72 - OKC
'73 - OKC, Tulsa, Lawton
'74 - OKC, Tulsa, Lawton, Enid, Muskogee
'75 - OKC, Tulsa, Lawton, Enid, Muskogee
'76 - OKC, Tulsa, Lawton, Enid, Muskogee
'77 - OKC, Tulsa, Lawton, Enid, Muskogee

TABLE I-6

A. Trustys							B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants									
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
FY 71	16	1	6	9	5	55.6	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	3	53.3	5	55.6
FY 72	25	0	12	13	8	61.5	0	0	0	0	2	15.4	3	23.1	8	61.5
FY 73	54	5	17	32	17	53.1	1	3.1	2	6.3	7	21.9	8	25.0	18	56.3
FY 74	238	24	64	150	75	50.0	5	3.3	5	3.3	51	34.0	24	16.0	80	53.3
FY 75	215	41	66	108	68	63.0	4	3.7	1	.9	33	30.6	7	6.5	72	66.7
FY 76	154	59	42	53	33	62.3	0	0	0	0	15	28.3	5	9.4	33	62.3
FY 77	106	78	11	17	7	41.2	2	11.8	0	0	2	11.8	8	47.1	9	47.1
C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 71	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	100.0	0	0	0	0	
FY 72	12	1	11	1	9.1	0	0	1	9.1	7	63.6	3	27.3	1	9.1	
FY 73	17	0	17	2	11.8	0	0	1	5.9	7	41.2	8	47.1	2	11.8	
FY 74	64	3	61	7	11.5	0	0	2	3.3	34	55.7	20	32.8	7	11.5	
FY 75	66	8	58	12	20.7	1	1.7	3	5.2	34	58.6	12	20.7	13	22.4	
FY 76	42	13	29	2	6.9	0	0	1	3.4	25	86.2	2	6.8	2	6.9	
FY 77	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0	
D. Total Admissions																
	Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent	
FY 71	35	1	34	8	23.5	0	0	0	0	22	64.7	4	11.8	8	23.5	
FY 72	258	4	254	56	22.0	8	3.1	3	1.2	75	29.5	123	48.4	64	25.2	
FY 73	375	11	364	74	20.3	10	2.7	8	2.2	69	19.0	221	60.6	84	23.1	
FY 74	768	56	712	175	24.6	49	6.9	26	3.7	214	30.1	323	45.4	224	31.5	
FY 75	809	63	746	231	31.0	30	4.0	16	2.1	266	35.7	249	33.4	261	35.0	
FY 76	859	181	678	213	31.4	17	2.5	11	1.6	271	40.0	194	28.6	230	33.9	
FY 77	409	280	129	42	32.6	3	2.3	3	2.3	45	34.9	42	32.6	45	34.9	

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES
(Fiscal Year of Admissions)

TOTAL SINCE INCEPTION

TABLE I-6a

ALL CTC's

A. Trustys

Number Admitted	No Outcome	Transfer to Work Release	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
795	196	217	382	213	55.6	12	3.1	8	2.1	111	29.1	58	15.2	225	58.9

B. Persons Entering as Trustys, Leaving as Participants

Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
217	32	185	24	13.0	0	0	12	6.5	115	62.2	46	24.9	24	13.0

C. Persons Entering and Leaving as Participants

Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
2,718	368	2,350	562	23.9	109	4.6	51	2.2	736	31.3	1,052	44.8	671	28.6

D. Total Admissions

Number Admitted	No Outcome	Adjusted Admissions	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Admitted & Released in less than 15 days	Per Cent	Jailed & later released	Per Cent	Paroled	Per Cent	Discharged	Per Cent	Number having unsuccessful outcomes	Per Cent
3,513	596	2,917	799	27.4	121	4.1	67	2.3	962	33.0	1,156	40.0	920	31.5

TABLE 1-7

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

(FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

OKLAHOMA CITY CTC

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 71	6	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3
FY 72	16	10	62.5	0	0	0	0	2	12.5	4	50.0	10	62.5
FY 73	15	8	53.3	1	6.7	1	6.7	3	20.0	4	26.7	9	60.0
FY 74	86	46	53.5	5	5.8	4	4.7	31	36.0	9	10.5	50	58.1
FY 75	73	45	61.6	1	1.3	3	4.1	19	26.0	9	12.3	48	65.8
FY 76	29	21	72.4	0	0	0	0	7	24.1	1	3.4	21	72.4
FY 77	26	11	42.3	0	0	1	3.8	8	30.8	7	26.9	12	46.2

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
148 FY 71	19	3	15.8	0	0	0	0	15	78.9	1	5.3	3	15.8
FY 72	199	49	24.6	2	1.0	9	4.5	71	35.7	79	39.7	58	29.1
FY 73	234	39	16.7	5	2.1	4	1.7	31	13.2	164	70.1	43	18.4
FY 74	221	25	11.3	13	5.9	25	11.3	75	33.9	121	54.8	50	22.6
FY 75	235	50	21.3	3	1.3	7	3.0	90	38.3	95	40.4	57	24.3
FY 76	190	42	22.1	0	0	11	5.8	84	44.2	64	33.7	53	27.9
FY 77	82	27	32.9	0	0	0	0	31	37.8	24	29.3	27	32.9

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

	Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 71	25	5	20.0	0	0	0	0	17	68.0	3	12.0	5	20.0
FY 72	215	59	27.4	2	.9	9	4.2	73	34.0	83	38.6	68	31.6
FY 73	249	47	18.9	6	2.4	5	2.0	34	13.7	168	67.5	52	20.9
FY 74	307	71	23.1	18	5.9	29	9.4	106	34.5	130	42.3	100	32.6
FY 75	308	95	30.8	4	1.3	10	3.2	109	35.4	104	33.8	105	34.1
FY 76	219	63	28.8	0	0	11	5.0	91	41.6	65	29.7	74	33.8
FY 77	108	38	35.2	0	0	1	.9	39	36.1	31	28.7	39	36.1

TABLE 1-7a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES (FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

OKLAHOMA CITY CIC

TOTALS FOR CENTER

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
251	143	57.0	7	2.8	8	3.2	72	28.7	36	14.3	151	60.2

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
1,180	235	19.9	25	2.1	56	4.7	397	33.6	548	46.4	291	24.7

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
1,431	378	26.4	32	2.2	64	4.5	469	32.8	584	40.8	442	30.9

TABLE I-8

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES (FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

TULSA CTC

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 73	6	6	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	100.0
FY 74	8	2	25.0	0	0	0	0	2	25.0	4	50.0	2	25.0
FY 75	18	9	50.0	1	5.6	0	0	6	33.3	3	16.7	9	50.0
FY 76	19	16	84.2	0	0	0	0	1	5.2	2	10.5	16	84.2
FY 77	8	3	37.5	0	0	1	12.5	2	25.0	3	37.5	4	50.0

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
150 FY 73	35	13	37.1	0	0	3	8.6	6	17.1	16	45.7	16	45.7
FY 74	130	15	11.5	0	0	4	3.1	29	22.3	86	66.2	19	14.6
FY 75	146	43	29.5	5	3.4	10	6.8	50	34.2	53	36.3	53	36.3
FY 76	150	50	33.3	9	6.0	2	1.3	43	28.7	57	38.0	52	34.7
FY 77	74	17	23.0	6	8.1	1	1.4	30	40.5	27	36.5	18	24.3

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

	Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 73	41	19	46.3	0	0	3	7.3	6	14.6	16	39.0	22	53.7
FY 74	138	17	12.3	0	0	4	2.9	31	22.5	90	65.2	21	15.2
FY 75	164	52	31.7	6	3.7	10	6.1	56	34.1	56	34.1	62	37.8
FY 76	169	66	39.1	9	5.3	2	1.2	44	26.0	59	34.9	60	40.2
FY 77	82	20	24.4	6	7.3	2	2.4	32	39.0	30	36.6	22	26.8

TABLE I-8a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES (FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

TULSA CTC

TOTALS FOR CENTER

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
59	36	61.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	11	18.6	12	20.3	37	62.7

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
535	138	25.8	20	3.7	20	3.7	158	29.5	239	44.7	158	29.5

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
594	174	29.3	21	3.5	21	3.5	169	28.5	251	42.3	195	32.8

TABLE I-9

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES (FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

LANTON CTC

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 73	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0
FY 74	14	4	28.6	0	0	2	14.3	8	57.1	2	14.3	6	42.9
FY 75	11	3	27.3	0	0	1	9.1	7	63.6	1	9.1	4	36.4
FY 76	7	5	71.4	0	0	0	0	2	28.6	0	0	5	71.4
FY 77	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 73	7	3	42.9	0	0	1	14.3	3	42.9	1	14.3	4	57.1
FY 74	117	28	23.9	5	4.3	13	11.1	26	22.2	63	53.8	41	35.0
FY 75	109	21	19.3	2	1.8	2	1.8	43	39.4	45	41.3	23	21.1
FY 76	119	42	35.3	2	1.7	5	4.2	43	36.1	34	28.6	47	39.5
FY 77	59	15	25.4	0	0	0	0	29	49.2	15	25.4	15	25.4

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

	Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 73	8	3	37.5	0	0	2	25.0	3	37.5	2	25.0	5	62.5
FY 74	131	32	24.4	5	3.8	15	11.5	34	26.0	65	49.6	47	35.9
FY 75	120	24	20.0	2	1.7	3	2.5	50	41.7	46	38.3	27	22.5
FY 76	126	47	37.3	2	1.6	5	4.0	45	35.7	34	27.0	52	41.3
FY 77	61	15	24.6	0	0	0	0	30	49.2	16	26.2	15	24.6

TABLE I-9a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

(FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

LAWTON CTC

TOTALS FOR CENTER

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
35	12	34.3	0	0	3	8.6	18	51.4	5	14.3	15	42.9

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
411	109	26.5	9	2.2	21	5.1	144	35.0	158	38.4	130	31.6

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
446	121	27.1	9	2.0	24	5.4	162	36.3	163	36.5	145	32.5

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

TABLE I-10

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES (FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

ENID CTC

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 75	5	4	80.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20.0	4	80.0
FY 76	6	5	83.3	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	5	83.3
FY 77	3	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	2	66.7

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	15	2	13.3	0	0	2	13.3	5	33.3	8	53.3	4	26.7
FY 75	75	21	28.0	4	5.3	2	2.7	27	36.0	27	36.0	23	30.7
FY 76	75	25	33.3	0	0	3	4.0	23	30.7	27	36.0	28	37.3
FY 77	45	14	31.1	0	0	0	0	18	40.0	13	28.9	14	31.1

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

	Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	15	2	13.3	0	0	2	13.3	5	33.3	8	53.3	4	26.7
FY 75	80	25	31.3	4	5.0	2	2.5	27	33.8	28	35.0	27	33.8
FY 76	81	30	37.0	0	0	3	3.7	24	29.6	27	33.3	33	40.7
FY 77	48	16	33.3	0	0	0	0	19	39.6	13	27.1	16	33.3

TABLE I-10a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

(FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

ENID CTC

TOTALS FOR CENTER

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
14	11	78.6	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	1	7.1	11	78.6

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
210	62	29.5	4	1.9	7	3.3	73	34.8	75	35.7	69	32.9

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
224	73	32.6	4	1.8	7	3.1	75	33.5	76	33.9	80	35.7

TABLE I-11

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

(FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

MUSKOGEE CTC

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	1	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0
FY 75	11	4	36.4	0	0	0	0	4	36.4	3	27.3	4	36.4
FY 76	6	3	50.0	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	1	16.7	3	50.0
FY 77	5	3	60.0	0	0	0	0	2	40.0	0	0	3	60.0

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	9	1	11.1	0	0	1	11.1	5	55.5	3	33.3	2	22.2
FY 75	67	13	19.4	0	0	3	4.5	26	38.8	28	41.8	16	23.9
FY 76	89	20	22.5	0	0	1	1.1	31	34.8	38	42.7	21	23.6
FY 77	34	8	23.5	1	2.9	0	0	17	50.0	9	26.5	8	23.5

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

	Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 74	10	2	20.0	0	0	1	10.0	5	50.0	3	30.0	3	30.0
FY 75	78	17	21.8	0	0	3	3.8	30	38.5	31	39.7	20	25.6
FY 76	95	23	24.2	0	0	1	1.1	33	34.7	39	41.1	24	25.3
FY 77	39	11	28.2	1	2.6	0	0	17	43.6	9	23.1	11	28.2

TABLE I-11a

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

(FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

MUSKOGEE CTC

TOTALS FOR CENTER

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
23	11	47.8	0	0	0	0	8	34.8	4	17.4	11	47.8

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
199	42	21.1	1	.5	5	2.5	79	39.7	78	39.2	47	23.6

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
222	53	23.9	1	.4	5	2.2	87	39.2	82	36.9	58	26.1

TABLE 1-12

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM OUTCOMES

(FISCAL YEAR OF TERMINATION)

CTC's IN OPERATION

AGGREGATE, ALL CTC's

A. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A TRUSTY

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 71	6	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3
FY 72	16	10	62.5	0	0	0	0	2	12.5	4	50.0	10	62.5
FY 73	22	14	63.6	1	4.5	2	9.1	3	13.6	5	22.7	16	72.7
FY 74	109	53	48.6	5	9.2	6	5.5	41	37.6	15	13.8	59	54.1
FY 75	118	65	55.1	2	1.7	4	3.4	36	30.5	17	14.4	69	58.5
FY 76	67	50	74.6	0	0	0	0	13	19.4	4	9.0	50	74.6
FY 77	44	19	43.2	0	0	2	4.5	14	31.8	11	25.0	21	47.7

'71-OKC

'72-OKC

'73-OKC, Tulsa
Lawton

'74-OKC, Tulsa, Lawton, Enid, Muskogee

'75-OKC, Tulsa, Lawton, Enid, Muskogee

'76-OKC, Tulsa, Lawton, Enid, Muskogee

'77-OKC, Tulsa, Lawton, Enid, Muskogee

Number having

B. TERMINATING PROGRAM WHILE A PARTICIPANT

	Number Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Number jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Number Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 71	19	3	15.8	0	0	0	0	15	78.9	1	5.3	3	15.8
FY 72	199	49	24.6	2	1.0	9	4.5	71	35.7	79	39.7	58	29.1
FY 73	276	55	19.9	5	1.8	8	2.9	40	14.5	181	65.6	63	22.8
FY 74	492	71	14.4	18	3.7	45	9.1	140	28.5	281	57.1	116	23.6
FY 75	632	148	23.4	14	2.2	24	3.8	236	37.3	248	39.2	172	27.2
FY 76	623	179	28.7	11	1.8	22	3.5	224	36.0	220	35.3	201	32.3
FY 77	294	81	27.6	7	2.4	1	.3	125	42.5	88	29.9	82	27.9

C. TOTAL TERMINATIONS

	Total Terminated	Returned to Institutions	Per Cent	Total jailed, Later Released	Per Cent	Total Admitted and Released in 15 Days or Less	Per Cent	Number Paroled	Per Cent	Number Discharged	Per Cent	Number having Unsuccessful Outcomes	Per Cent
FY 71	25	5	20.0	0	0	0	0	17	68.0	3	12.0	5	20.0
FY 72	215	59	27.4	2	.9	9	4.2	73	34.0	83	38.6	68	31.6
FY 73	298	69	23.2	6	2.0	10	3.4	43	14.4	186	62.4	79	26.5
FY 74	601	124	20.6	23	3.8	51	8.5	181	30.1	296	49.3	175	29.1
FY 75	750	213	28.4	16	2.1	28	3.7	272	36.3	265	35.3	241	32.1
FY 76	690	229	33.2	11	1.6	22	3.2	237	34.3	224	32.5	251	36.4
FY 77	338	100	29.6	7	2.1	3	.9	139	41.1	99	29.3	103	30.5

APPENDIX II

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER FOUR

EXAMINATION OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER JOB
RETENTION DURING PAROLE

Jim Hazeldine
Russ Buchner
and
Henry Clark

SUMMARY

The present study was an initial attempt to determine the extent to which parolees from Community Treatment Centers maintain their CTC jobs once they leave the Centers. A total of 83 parolees, 50 from the Oklahoma City CTC and 33 from the Tulsa CTC, were traced through their parole officers to determine their current employment. Also of interest was the frequency of job changes and the reasons behind changes.

Results revealed the following:

- a. 35 percent of the sample changed jobs at the Centers, while 52 percent had changed jobs on parole.
- b. The two most common reasons for job changes at the Centers were "Better Pay" and "Fired"; on parole, job changes were primarily the result of "Better Pay" and moving away from the original parole district.
- c. Overall, 44 percent of the parolees maintained their CTC job. When adjusted for parolees who moved, became students, or entered self employment, 51 percent maintained their CTC job.
- d. Knowledge of CTC job stability reduced prediction error for parolee job stability by 37 percent over a chance prediction rule.

Based on the above findings, the following recommendations were made:

- a. The study be extended to cover a broader time period and include a larger sample.
- b. The association between CTC job stability and parole job stability be further investigated for intervention purposes.

The association between job stability at the two points in time may be of predictive value. This association, then, would indicate the need for intervention by CTC personnel or by parole officers, particularly if one accepts the assumption that consistent employment reduces the probability of recidivism.

PROBLEM

The present study was a pilot investigation in an attempt to partially answer the question: "Do residents maintain their CTC employment once released from the Community Treatment Program?" While the study is certainly limited in scope, it is an initial attempt to fill the void in information related to employment after participation in the Community Treatment Program.

METHOD

From the Change Sheets maintained by the Community Treatment Centers Central Records Office, a list of 85 parolees were obtained. Of the total, 50 were paroled from the Oklahoma City CTC and 35 from the Tulsa CTC. Parolees from Oklahoma City were released between June and September, 1976, while the Tulsa parolees covered the time period of April through September, 1976.

Two questionnaires were employed. The first was completed by the employment counselors at Oklahoma City and Tulsa (Appendix I). This questionnaire addressed the following three areas: (a) frequency of job changes while at the CTC and the reasons for changes, (b) vocational training, and (c) last place employed at the CTC prior to parole.

The second questionnaire examined the sample's employment on parole. The list of 85 names was submitted to Probation and Parole Division, and each man's Parole District was identified. A set of the second questionnaire was then distributed to Parole District Supervisors for dispersion among the appropriate officers. An example of the second questionnaire is provided in Appendix II. Information was obtained on 83 of the 85 men on the original list. The two missing questionnaires were for parolees from the Tulsa CTC, reducing the sample for this Center to 33.

RESULTS

Responses for the first two questions on the employment counselors questionnaire are summarized in Table 1. Of the 81 men included in Question 1, 35 percent had more than one job while at the CTC. Among those with more than one job, 7 percent worked on four different jobs, 14 percent on three jobs, 43 percent on two jobs, and 36 percent had changed jobs once. In all, 30 percent of the work releasees at Oklahoma City had more than one job, while among Tulsa work releasees, 42 percent had changed jobs.

Reasons for job changes varied between Centers. At Oklahoma City the most frequent reasons provided was "Fired" (38%), with work stoppage as the next most frequent listed (31%). The most frequent reason for Tulsa was "Better Pay" (37%), then "More compatible with prior training" (32%). With the two Centers combined, "Fired" (31%) was the most frequent reason for job changes.

The last question provided in Table 1 addressed whether or not the man had received vocational training. Oklahoma City indicated that 34 percent had received some training, while 18 percent of the Tulsa sample had been trained. The most frequent type of training provided was welding (22%), followed by diesel mechanics, auto paint and body, auto mechanics and air conditioning, each with 9 percent. Among those with training, almost half were trained at Lexington (43%).

Employment information on the ex-residents as parolees is presented in Table 2. Responses by the parole officers indicated less stability on parole jobs compared to CTC jobs.

Oklahoma City parolees had a total of 53 percent changing jobs at least once on parole. Among the total, 8 percent changed jobs three

TABLE 1

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT COUNSELOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OKLAHOMA CITY CTC (N=50) AND TULSA CTC (N=33)

QUESTION 1: Did this man change jobs while at the CTC?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Oklahoma City	15	35	50
Tulsa ¹	13	18	31
TOTAL	28	53	81

¹Two Work Releasees at Tulsa were at the Center less than nine days and were not employed, so that N=31

QUESTION 1a: If yes, how many times?

NUMBER OF JOB CHANGES	<u>OKLAHOMA CITY</u>	<u>TULSA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
4	1	1	2
3	0	4	4
2	5	7	12
1	9	1	10
TOTAL	15	13	28

QUESTION 1b: Reasons for job changes.

<u>REASONS</u>	<u>OKLAHOMA CITY</u>	<u>TULSA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Better pay	2	7	9
Better location	0	0	0
More compatible with prior training	0	6	6
Fired	6	5	11
Laid off due to work stoppage	5	1	6
Laid off because unable to perform work	2	0	2
Other	1	0	1
TOTAL	16	19	35

QUESTION 2: Did this man have vocational training?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
OKLAHOMA CITY	17	33	50
TULSA	6	27	33
TOTAL	23	60	83

times, 19 percent twice, and 73 percent had one change in employment.

Tulsa parolees showed a similar trend. Of the 32 parolees on which information was provided, 56 percent had changed at least once. A breakdown of those who had changed revealed 6 percent changing five time, 6 percent with four, 11 percent with three, and 78 percent with one change. Collectively, 52 percent of the parolees had changed jobs.

The two most frequently listed reasons for the parolees' last job change was "Better Pay" (21%) and "Other" (43%). The "Other" category is further divided in Table 2 to reveal that 32 percent of the category had transferred out of the parole district, 11 percent were attending school full time, 21 percent either faced new charges or were convicted on a new charge, and 11 percent had quit their parole job to be self employed. The remaining 25 percent did not have the "other" category explained.

The final question in Table 2 revealed that 40 percent of the Oklahoma City parolees and 41 percent of the Tulsa parolees stayed on their parole plan job. When comparing the responses on Question 2 to those of Question 1, a discrepancy emerges, in that 26 Oklahoma City parolees had changed jobs but 29 were not working on their parole plan job. Apparently among Oklahoma City parolees at least three did not go to work for the employers indicated on their plan.

The question of most interest to the study was whether or not parolees retained their CTC job. This question is addressed in Table 3. The total retention frequency is provided in Table 3a, while the adjusted frequency, (omitting those who either left the parole district, decided to attend school full time, or were engaged in self employment) is given in Table 3b.

TABLE 2

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PAROLE OFFICER EMPLOYMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PAROLEES OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY CTC (N=50)
TULSA CTC (N=33)

QUESTION 1: Has this man changed jobs while on parole?

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Oklahoma City ¹	26	23	49
Tulsa ¹	18	14	32
TOTAL	44	37	81

¹Information not provided on one parolee from each Center.

QUESTION 1a: If yes, how many times?

NUMBER OF JOB CHANGES	OKLAHOMA CITY	TULSA	TOTAL
5	0	1	1
4	0	1	1
3	2	2	4
2	5	0	5
1	19	14	33
TOTAL	26	18	44

QUESTION 1b: Reasons for most recent job change. (Choose most appropriate response)

REASON	OKLAHOMA CITY	TULSA	TOTAL
Better pay	5	4	9
Better location	3	0	3
More compatible with prior training	4	0	4
Fired from previous job	2	2	4
Laid off from previous job	2	3	5
Other			
a. moved	(4)	(2)	(6)
b. attending school	(1)	(1)	(2)
c. new charge or new sentence	(3)	(1)	(4)
d. to be self-employed	(0)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL	26	18	44

TABLE 2 CONTINUED.....

QUESTION 2: Is present job the same as that on his parole plan?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Oklahoma City ¹	19	29	48
Tulsa ¹	12	17	29
TOTAL	31	46	77

¹Information not provided on two parolees from Oklahoma City CTC and on four parolees from Tulsa CTC.

Identification of parolees that maintained their CTC job was achieved through comparisons of Question 3 on the Employment Counselors Questionnaire and the Parole Officer Questionnaire. The point of determination was the "Employer or Business Address".

Overall, 44 percent of the parolees maintained their CTC job (Table 3a), with 42 percent of the Oklahoma City group and 48 percent from Tulsa still employed on the CTC job. After removing the transfers, students, and self employed individuals from each Center's frequency, the overall job retention was 51 percent. By Center, Oklahoma City showed an adjusted percentage of 47 percent and Tulsa revealed 59 percent job retention.

The adjusted percentage of job retention brought the parole measure (51%) closer to the job stability exhibited on work release at the CTC (65%). This result suggested that employment stability at the CTC may be predictive of job stability on parole. To examine the direction and strength of the possible association between employment stability under the two types of structure, Somer's dyx was computed on the frequency distribution displayed in Table 4. Somer's dyx is a measure of association on ordinal scales appropriate for situations where one distinguishes between independent and dependent variables. In relation to the present study, job stability at the CTC was treated as the independent variable, with job changes on parole as the dependent variable. Like the correlation coefficient, Somer's dyx varies from -1.0 to 1.0.

For Table 4, Somer's dyx was .37, which indicated that as the number of job changes at the CTC increased there was a tendency for job changes on parole to increase. This result suggested that knowledge of the frequency of job changes at the CTC reduced the proportionate error in predicting job changes on parole over chance prediction by

TABLE 3

a. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RETENTION OF CTC JOB ON PAROLE

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Oklahoma City ¹	20	28	48
Tulsa ¹	13	14	27
TOTAL	33	42	75

b. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RETENTION OF CTC JOB ON PAROLE OMITTING PAROLEES WHO TRANSFERRED, ARE ATTENDING SCHOOL, OR ARE SELF EMPLOYED

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Oklahoma City ¹	20	23	43
Tulsa ¹	13	9	22
TOTAL	33	32	65

¹Insufficient information provided on two Oklahoma City parolees and four Tulsa parolees to determine if CTC employment was retained.

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF JOB CHANGES ON PAROLE BY JOB CHANGES AT THE CTC¹

NUMBER OF JOB CHANGES ON PAROLE	NUMBER OF JOB CHANGES AT CTC					TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4	
5	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	2	0	2	0	0	4
2	2	1	1	0	1	5
1	20	4	5	4	0	33
0	29	5	3	0	0	37
TOTAL	53	10	12	4	2	81

¹Two work releasees at Tulsa were at the Center less than 10 days and were not employed.

37 percent.

Of course the reduction in error is subject to the limitations of the sampling employed. The sample was not random and was limited in time. Somer's d_{xy} for month released and number of job changes on parole was .22, so that length on parole did provide some predictive improvement.

DISCUSSION

While the primary concern of this pilot investigation was to assess the extent of CTC job retention after release, the study also revealed a moderate association between job stability at the CTC and on parole. If this association extends over time, then CTC employment behavior may serve as an indicator of the need for intervention while in the Community Treatment Program. In turn, intervention at the Center may improve performance on parole and increase the impact of the program in the area of employment.

The adjusted retention percentage of 50 percent did not seem that bad, given the variety of influences which could be involved. With 21 percent changing jobs on parole for better pay and only 9 percent changing as a result of being fired, it appears that the employment program has been successful.

Again, with the limited sample employed, firm conclusions are not possible. It is recommended that this pilot study be extended into a full investigation. The associations discussed previously suggest a very useful purpose for the information. Furthermore, length on parole may serve as a suppressor variable to the association between CTC job stability and job stability on parole. If employment were related to recidivism, then the recommended extended study

becomes more important. It would also be useful to contrast the CTC parolee job stability with that of other institutions, then follow the parolees to determine recidivism for both groups. This would allow stronger conclusions to be drawn about the Community Treatment Program, and allow an examination of the possible relationship between employment and recidivism.

PAROLEE NAME _____

1. Did this man change jobs while at the CTC? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how many times? _____

Reasons for job changes. (Choose most appropriate response for each job change)

_____ Better pay
_____ Better location
_____ More compatible with prior training
_____ Fired
_____ Laid-off due to work stoppage
_____ Laid-off because unable to perform work
_____ Other (Please comment) _____

2. Did this man have vocational training? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, where was training received? _____

What type of vocational training did he receive? _____

3. Provide following information on the parolees last job while at the CTC.

Employer or Business Name: _____

Employer or Business Address: _____

Resident's Job Title: _____

Resident's Pay Rate: _____

PAROLEE NAME _____

O.S.P. # _____

1. Has this man changed jobs while on parole? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how many times? _____

Reasons for most recent job change (choose most appropriate response)

_____ Better pay
_____ Better location
_____ More compatible with prior training
_____ Fired from previous job
_____ Laid off from previous job
_____ Other (Please comment) _____

2. Is present job the same as that on his parole program?

Yes _____ No _____

3. If parolee is currently employed, please provide following information:

Employer or Business name: _____

Employer or Business address: _____

Parolee's Job Title: _____

Parolee's Pay Rate: _____

Reporting Officer Signature: _____

APPENDIX III

The following sets of questions were asked of community treatment center superintendents and Community Treatment Program administrative personnel. The questionnaires were administered during the period February 2 to February 10, 1977.

A. Questions asked of community treatment center superintendents:

1. What is the present philosophy of this community treatment center?
2. What changes in the center have taken place since you have been in your present position?
3. What are the future plans for this center?
4. What is the outstanding aspect of this CTC?
5. What are the areas where improvements are needed, either at this center or for the program as a whole?
6. What is the rationale for placing trustees at this CTC?
7. Are there problems associated with mixing work releasees with trustees?
8. What is the rationale for the criteria for selection into the Community Treatment Program and what does adherence to these criteria insure?
9. Is the participant selection process as it currently operates adequate for its purpose?
10. What, if any, are the major shortcomings in the screening process, and how could the process be improved?
11. How successful do you feel the Community Treatment Program has been and in what areas has this success been most discernible?
12. What is the current bed capacity of this CTC?
13. When was the last bed expansion at this CTC? How many beds were added?
14. What is an administrative reassignment?
15. Why are persons administratively reassigned to an institution of higher security?

B. Questions asked of Community Treatment Program administrative personnel:

1. What is the present philosophy of the Community Treatment Program?
2. What changes in the program have taken place since you have been in your present position?
3. What are future plans for the program?
4. What is the rationale for placing trustees at a CTC?
5. Are there problems in mixing work releasees with trustees?
6. What is the rationale for the criteria for selection into the Community Treatment Program and what does adherence to these criteria insure?
7. Is the participant selection process as it currently operates adequate for its purpose?
8. What, if any, are the major shortcomings in the screening process and how could the process be improved?
9. How successful do you feel the Community Treatment Program has been, and in what areas has this success been most discernible?
10. What are the areas where improvements are needed?

END