

DAY REPORTING PROGRAM PROFILE

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
THE STATE OFFICE BUILDING CAMPUS
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12226

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DAY REPORTING PROGRAM PROFILE

This report provides a descriptive profile of participants in the DOCS day reporting program during the first thirteen months of the program's existence. Contained in this profile is selected information concerning the demographic and legal histories of the participants.

DIVISION OF PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

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ACQUISITIONS

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DAY REPORTING PROGRAM PROFILE SUMMARY

1. The DOCS day reporting program was established in December 1990. Between December 1990 and December 31, 1991, there were 2,023 participants (see p.3).
2. Sixty-three percent of inmates participating in the program during this time were assigned to downstate male facilities, 24.4% to upstate male facilities and 12.6% to female facilities (see Table 1.1 and Figure 1.2, pp.3-4).
3. Black inmates account for the largest proportion of the overall participant population (41.9%), followed by Hispanics (31.7%) and then whites (25.6%) (see Table 1.2 and Figure 1.3, pp.5-6).
4. The mean age of day report participants is 32.3 years (see Table 1.3, p.7).
5. The primary crime of commitment for day reporters was a drug offense (overall, 55.8%) (see Table 1.8 and Figure 1.4, pp.13-14).
6. The average time an inmate served in the Department's custody prior to entering the day reporting program was 24.7 months (see Table 1.10, p.16).
7. During the thirteen month period reported here, 1,514 participants were released from the program. Of these releases, 914 (60.4%) were paroled and 600 (39.6%) were unfavorably removed as a result of their failure to abide by the program's guidelines (see Figure 2.1, p.18).
8. Approximately half of the unfavorable releases (49.3%) were removed because of drug use (see Table 2.1B and Figure 2.2, p.20).
9. Average time spent in the program before unfavorable release was 1.4 months. In contrast, average time before parole release was 2.8 months (see Table 2.2, p.21).
10. Seventy-two percent of the females released from the program were paroled compared with 58.5% of the males (see Table 2.3, and Figure 2.3, p.22).
11. The average age for program removals was 30.9 years, whereas the average age of parolees was 32.9 years (see Table 2.4, p.23).
12. Paroled day reporters and unfavorable removals were similar in terms of MAST scores, self-reported drug use and crime of commitment (see pp.24-26).

INTRODUCTION

New York State Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) instituted its day reporting program in December 1990. The DOCS day reporting program is an expansion of the Department's traditional work release program. One of the principal goals of day reporting is the successful reintegration of the offender to his community.

The concept of day reporting and day reporting centers was first developed by probation officials in Great Britain in the early 1970s. Day reporting centers began to appear in the United States in the mid 1980s, first in Connecticut and then in Massachusetts. Today, there are numerous day reporting centers across the country.¹

Most day reporting centers are perceived as an intermediate correctional sanction. For example, they may serve a clientele whose offenses and treatment needs merit more supervision than traditional probation but less than incarceration. Similarly, some day reporting centers offer parolees intensive supervision and treatment programs to assist them in community reintegration. Typically, client populations are small with many of the programs operated by private nonprofit organizations.

In contrast to typical day reporting centers, the DOCS program is aimed at state prison inmates assigned to work release facilities. The program is operated by the State and currently serves over 1,000 inmates on a daily basis. DOCS saw the development of its day reporting program as a means of placing a greater share of its eligible inmate population in work release while avoiding the costly necessity of building additional correctional facilities.

The pilot for the DOCS day reporting program began at Rochester Correctional Facility in December 1990. Initially, 50 inmates were assigned to the program (see Figure 1.1). A month later, a similar number of females from the downstate area were assigned to the day reporting center operating at Parkside Correctional Facility. The expansion of the day reporting program to four downstate male work release facilities in July 1991 raised the number of daily participants to 700. Most recently, the capacities of the downstate day reporting centers were increased to permit the addition of several hundred participants.

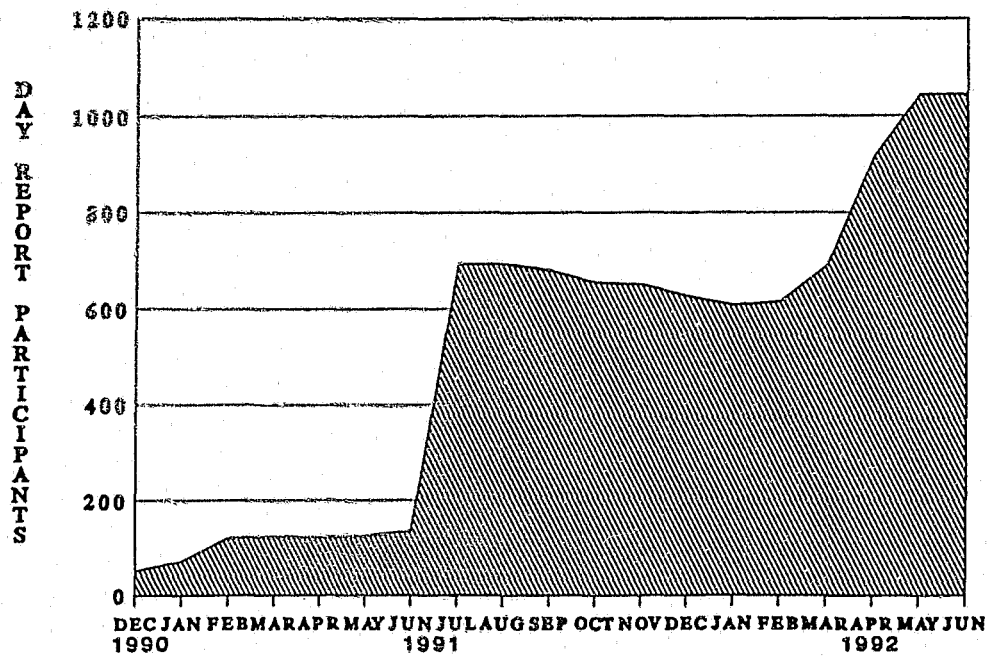
DOCS day reporters are successful participants of the Department's traditional work release program. Unlike traditional work release inmates, day reporters are not housed in correctional facilities at night, rather they reside in their homes. To be eligible for day reporting, the inmate cannot have been convicted of a high profile crime, a sex-related offense, escape or abscondence. Additionally, the inmate's conviction offense may not be an A-I felony (e.g. Murder 2nd, Kidnapping 1st, Arson 1st, Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance 1st or Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance 1st). Originally, eligible inmates were required to be within six months of their parole eligibility date (PE date). This requirement was modified

by the Legislature in April 1992 for participants of ongoing substance abuse treatment programs. These inmates are now eligible to enter day reporting within two years of their PE dates after successful completion of an approved treatment program.

Participants are assigned to day reporting centers nearest their homes. Day reporters must maintain employment and an approved residence. They must also sign a contract promising to abide by all the program's rules and regulations. Several times a week they report to their assigned day reporting center. These visits enable correctional counselors and parole officials to keep in touch with the inmate and monitor the inmate's adjustment to his job, family and community. Appropriate counseling services are provided to inmates who need them. Twice a week the inmates are tested for illegal substance use. While in the community, day reporters are also subject to visits from parole officials at both their place of employment and residence.

This report provides a descriptive profile of the participants in the DOCS day reporting program during the first thirteen months of the program's existence. Contained in this profile is selected information concerning the demographic and legal histories of the participants. This report does not offer an evaluation of the DOCS day reporting program.

Figure 1.1
Day Report Participants by Month



SECTION ONE

DAY REPORT PARTICIPANTS

This section provides a demographic and legal history profile of inmates participating in the day reporting program. The day report population consists of all inmates assigned to the program since its inception in December 1990 through December 31, 1991 (N=2,023).

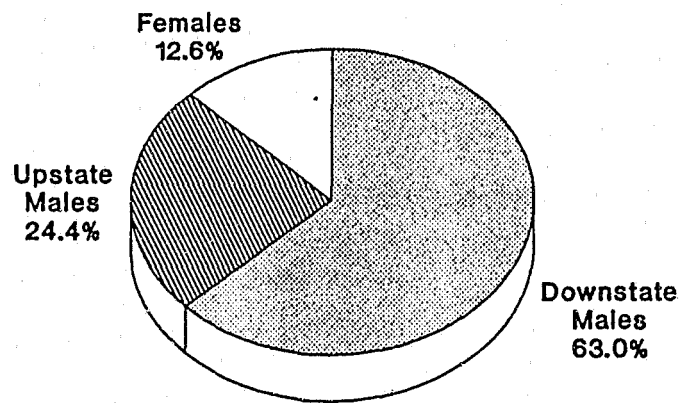
The banner of each table in this section displays the inmate's facility type assignment. Comprising the downstate male category are Edgecombe, Fulton, Lincoln and Queensboro correctional facilities. Hudson Work Release, Fishkill Work Release and Rochester are the facilities represented in the upstate male category. The two female facilities with day reporting programs, Parkside (downstate) and Albion (upstate), are combined in the category, female.

In terms of the relative contribution of each of the three facility type assignments to the total day report population, the majority of participants (63.0%) are located in the downstate category (see Table 1.1 and Figure 1.2). The upstate category is the next largest, with 24.4% of the total participants, followed by the female category with 12.6%.

TABLE 1.1 DAY REPORT PARTICIPANT BY FACILITY TYPE ASSIGNMENT

PARTICIPANT	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEHALE	TOTAL
PARTICIPANT	1274 63.0%	494 24.4%	255 12.6%	2023 100.0%
TOTAL	1274 63.0%	494 24.4%	255 12.6%	2023 100.0%

Figure 1.2
Day Report Participants by
Facility Type Assignment



December 1990 - December 31, 1991

Ethnic Affiliation²

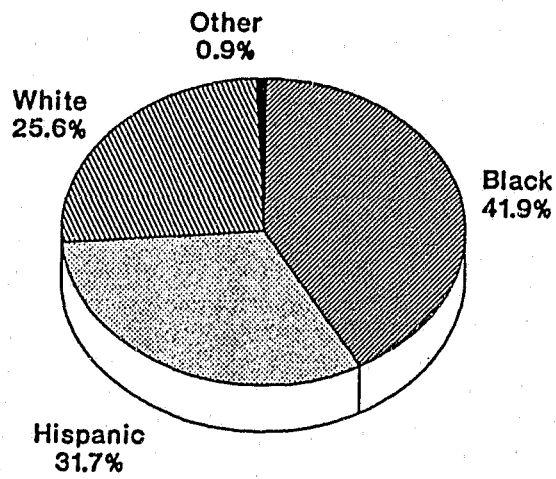
Black inmates account for the largest proportion of the overall participant population (41.9%), followed by Hispanics (31.7%) and then whites (25.6%) (see Table 1.2 and Figure 1.3). The remaining one percent fall into the other category which is dominated by those of Asian descent and Native Americans.

The ethnic profile of day report participants varies across the three facility categories. For example, the predominant ethnic group in the downstate category is black (45.1%), while in the upstate category, it is white (51.8%) and in the female category, Hispanic (50.2%).

TABLE 1.2 ETHNIC AFFILIATION OF DAY REPORT PARTICIPANT

ETHNICITY	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
WHITE	223 17.5%	256 51.8%	38 14.9%	517 25.6%
BLACK	574 45.1%	185 37.4%	88 34.5%	847 41.9%
HISPANIC	469 36.8%	44 8.9%	128 50.2%	641 31.7%
OTHER	8 .6%	9 1.8%	1 .4%	18 .9%
TOTAL	1274 100.0%	494 100.0%	255 100.0%	2023 100.0%

Figure 1.3
Day Report Participants by
Ethnic Affiliation



December 1990 - December 31, 1991

Age of Participant

Regardless of facility type, the greatest concentration of inmates is in the two age categories, 25-29 and 30-34 (see Table 1.3). The overall mean age of inmates entering the day reporting program is 32.3 years. The overall median age is 30.7 years. Variation in average age among the facility types is negligible.

TABLE 1.3 AGE OF DAY REPORT PARTICIPANT

AGE	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16-18 YEARS	5 .4%	3 .6%	1 .4%	9 .4%
19-20 YEARS	41 3.2%	13 2.6%	2 .8%	56 2.8%
21-24 YEARS	166 13.0%	63 12.8%	22 8.6%	251 12.4%
25-29 YEARS	392 30.8%	125 25.3%	80 31.4%	597 29.5%
30-34 YEARS	331 26.0%	122 24.7%	77 30.2%	530 26.2%
35-39 YEARS	150 11.8%	83 16.8%	37 14.5%	270 13.3%
40-44 YEARS	87 6.8%	50 10.1%	22 8.6%	159 7.9%
45-49 YEARS	58 4.6%	14 2.8%	11 4.3%	83 4.1%
50-54 YEARS	28 2.2%	16 3.2%	1 .4%	45 2.2%
55-59 YEARS	9 .7%	3 .6%	1 .4%	13 .6%
60-64 YEARS	5 .4%	2 .4%	1 .4%	8 .4%
65+ YEARS	2 .2%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 .1%
TOTAL	1274 100.0%	494 100.0%	255 100.0%	2023 100.0%
AVERAGE	32.1	32.7	32.4	32.3
MEDIAN	30.3	31.3	31.1	30.7

Legal Residence

One of the principal goals of the day reporting program is the successful reintegration of the participant to his community. To accomplish this, participants are transferred to the facility nearest their homes. County of legal residence is used in Table 1.4 as an indicator of the inmate's community. Note that data on county of legal residence are missing for 233 cases.

As would be expected, county of residence and facility location coincide. Approximately 98% of male participants at downstate facilities report residing in either the counties comprising New York City or the surrounding suburban counties. Similarly, the legal residence for 97.3% of males in upstate facilities is a county appearing in either the upstate urban or upstate rural categories.

Among females, the vast majority (90.5%) are residents of New York City or the suburban communities surrounding that city. Five percent of females are from areas classified as upstate urban and the remaining 4.5%, are from rural counties. The heavier concentration of females from the downstate area reflects both the longer time that Parkside has been a day reporting facility and its larger participant population.

TABLE 1.4 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR DAY REPORT PARTICIPANT

RESIDENCE	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEHALE	TOTAL
NYC				
KINGS	269	0	42	311
NEW YORK	207	4	63	274
QUEENS	161	0	37	198
RICHMOND	24	0	3	27
BRONX	216	1	51	268
SUBTOTAL	877 79.5%	5 1.1%	196 81.0%	1078 60.2%
SUBURBAN NY				
NASSAU	71	1	8	80
ROCKLAND	15	0	4	19
SUFFOLK	69	3	6	78
WESTCHESTER	52	3	5	60
SUBTOTAL	207 18.8%	7 1.6%	23 9.5%	237 13.2%
UPSTATE URBAN				
ALBANY	5	43	1	49
BROOME	3	8	2	13
ERIE	0	38	2	40
MONROE	0	140	5	145
ONEIDA	1	11	0	12
ONONDAGA	2	34	1	37
RENSSELAER	0	14	0	14
SCHENECTADY	0	8	1	9
SUBTOTAL	11 1.0%	296 66.5%	12 5.0%	319 17.8%
UPSTATE RURAL				
CATTARAUGUS	0	3	0	3
CAYUGA	0	3	0	3
CHAUTAUQUA	0	5	0	5
CHEMUNG	0	3	0	3
COLUMBIA	0	3	0	3
CORTLAND	0	1	0	1
DUTCHESS	3	6	2	11
FRANKLIN	0	1	0	1
FULTON	0	3	0	3
GENESEE	0	3	0	3
GREENE	0	1	0	1
HERKIMER	0	1	0	1
JEFFERSON	0	4	0	4
LIVINGSTON	0	7	3	10
MONTGOMERY	0	3	0	3
NIAGARA	0	14	2	16
ONTARIO	0	23	2	25
ORANGE	1	14	1	16
ORLEANS	0	2	0	2
OSHEGO	0	1	0	1
OTSEGO	1	1	0	2
PUTNAM	1	0	0	1
SARATOGA	0	6	0	6
SCHOHARIE	0	1	0	1
SENECA	0	1	0	1
STEBEN	0	4	0	4
SULLIVAN	1	2	1	4
TIOGA	0	1	0	1
TOMPKINS	0	1	0	1
ULSTER	1	7	0	8
WARREN	0	2	0	2
WAYNE	0	9	0	9
YATES	0	1	0	1
SUBTOTAL	8 .7%	137 30.8%	11 4.5%	156 8.7%
GRAND TOTAL	1183 100.0%	445 100.0%	242 100.0%	1790 100.0%

MAST Score

The Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST) is routinely given to most inmates as part of the initial classification process. Categorized MAST results for day report participants appear in Table 1.5. Data are missing for 272 cases.

The majority (68.6%) of males from downstate facilities scored in the nonalcoholic category while upstate males were about as likely to score nonalcoholic (40.1%) as alcoholic (44.1%). In contrast to male day reporters, females scored linearly from least serious (nonalcoholic, 47.8%) to most serious (alcoholic, 20.8%).

TABLE 1.5 PARTICIPANT MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TEST RESULT

TEST RESULT	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NONALCOHOLIC 0-4	794 68.6%	147 40.1%	108 47.8%	1049 59.9%
SUGGESTIVE ABUSE 5-8	155 13.4%	58 15.8%	71 31.4%	284 16.2%
ALCOHOLIC 9+	209 18.0%	162 44.1%	47 20.8%	418 23.9%
TOTAL	1158 100.0%	367 100.0%	226 100.0%	1751 100.0%

Self-Reported Drug Use

Self-reported drug use is obtained from the inmate at initial classification by asking what, if any, drugs the inmate used in the six months prior to last arrest.³ If the inmate reports using more than one controlled substance, the controlled substances are then ranked by a DOCS seriousness of use scale.⁴

Table 1.6 is restricted to the most serious controlled substance used. Data are missing for 133 cases. In those cases where data are available, 21.7% of downstate males denied drug usage as did 36.3% of upstate males and 39.4% of females.

Cocaine was the most frequently reported drug used by downstate males (29.7%), followed by cannabis (17.9%), heroin (15.1%), and crack (11.8%). Forty-two percent of upstate males reported using cocaine and similar to downstate males, another 15.1% reported cannabis. Crack (3.6%) and heroin (.7%) use among upstate males was considerably lower than either downstate males or females. In contrast to males, females were much more likely to report heroin usage (25.2%) and less likely to report cannabis (2.0%). The proportion of women citing use of cocaine (15.9%) or crack (16.3%) was about even.

TABLE 1.6 DRUG USE AS REPORTED BY INMATE AT INITIAL CLASSIFICATION

DRUG USED	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
COCAINE	366 29.7%	171 41.6%	39 15.9%	576 30.5%
CRACK	145 11.8%	15 3.6%	40 16.3%	200 10.6%
HEROIN	186 15.1%	3 .7%	62 25.2%	251 13.3%
CANNABIS	221 17.9%	62 15.1%	5 2.0%	288 15.2%
OTHER DRUGS	47 3.8%	11 2.7%	3 1.2%	61 3.2%
NO DRUGS USED	268 21.7%	149 36.3%	97 39.4%	514 27.2%
TOTAL	1233 100.0%	411 100.0%	246 100.0%	1890 100.0%

Drug Involved in Drug Crime

In addition to self-reported drug use, inmates convicted of selling or possessing controlled substances are asked what drug was involved in their offense.⁵ Data concerning drug type are missing for 181 cases.

Cocaine (45.4%) was most often cited by downstate males as the drug sold or possessed at arrest, followed by crack (35.0%) and then heroin (18.9%) (see Table 1.7). The proportion of upstate males reporting that cocaine (88.7%) was the basis of their drug offense was almost twice that of downstate males. Sale or possession of crack, heroin, or cannabis accounted for an additional 10.0% of upstate day report cases. Unlike their male day report counterparts, more female day reporters cited crack (43.7%), as opposed to cocaine (34.4%), as the drug involved in the instant offense. A large proportion of females also indicated heroin (21.9%).

TABLE 1.7 DRUG INVOLVED IN DRUG CRIME AS REPORTED BY INMATE AT INITIAL CLASSIFICATION

CRIME DRUG	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
COCAINE	279 45.4%	133 88.7%	63 34.4%	475 50.2%
CRACK	215 35.0%	6 4.0%	80 43.7%	301 31.8%
HEROIN	116 18.9%	5 3.3%	40 21.9%	161 17.0%
CANNABIS	1 .2%	4 2.7%	0 .0%	5 .5%
OTHER DRUGS	3 .5%	2 1.3%	0 .0%	5 .5%
TOTAL	614 100.0%	150 100.0%	183 100.0%	947 100.0%

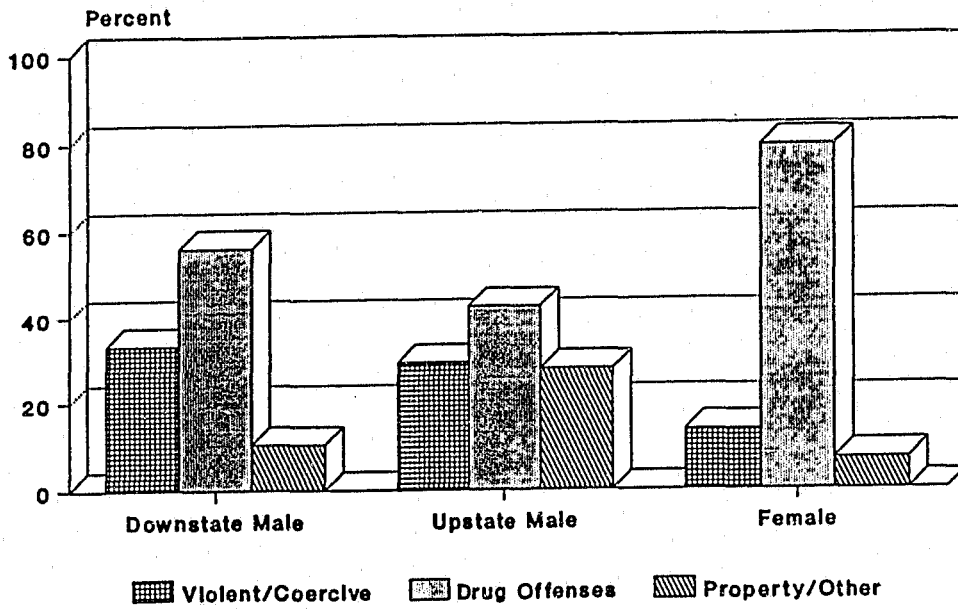
Commitment Offense

Irrespective of facility type assignment, day reporters were most likely to have been convicted of a drug offense (e.g. 56.2% of downstate males, 42.5% of upstate males and 79.2% of females) (see Table 1.8 and Figure 1.4). The combined categories of violent and coercive offenses accounted for 33.4% of downstate males, 29.5% of upstate males and 13.7% of females. In comparison to either downstate males (10.4%) or females (7.1%), a large percentage of upstate males (27.9%) were convicted of offenses classified in the property and other category.

TABLE 1.8 COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF DAY REPORT PARTICIPANT

COMMITMENT OFFENSE	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
VIOLENT FELONY				
ATTEMPT MURDER	4	0	0	4
HANSLAUGHTER 1ST	2	0	5	7
ROBBERY 1ST	135	18	7	160
ROBBERY 2ND	108	24	7	139
ASSAULT 1ST	11	8	1	20
ASSAULT 2ND	9	6	0	15
BURGLARY 1ST	4	5	0	9
BURGLARY 2ND	66	66	6	138
WEAPONS OFFENSES	57	7	1	65
SUBTOTAL	396	134	27	557
	31.1%	27.1%	10.6%	27.5%
OTHER COERCIVE				
HANSLAUGHTER 2ND	1	0	1	2
OTHER HOMICIDE	3	2	3	8
ROBBERY 3RD	11	0	2	13
ATT ASSAULT 2ND	0	1	0	1
OTHER COERCIVE	14	9	2	25
SUBTOTAL	29	12	8	49
	2.3%	2.4%	3.1%	2.4%
DRUG OFFENSES	716	210	202	1128
SUBTOTAL	716	210	202	1128
	56.2%	42.5%	79.2%	55.8%
PROPERTY AND OTHER				
BURGLARY 3RD	37	44	3	84
GRAND LARCENY	37	20	9	66
FORGERY	12	22	4	38
STOLEN PROPERTY	24	11	1	36
DRIVE INTOXICATED	4	30	1	35
ALL OTHR FELONIES	13	9	0	22
YOUTHFUL OFFENDR	6	2	0	8
SUBTOTAL	133	138	18	289
	10.4%	27.9%	7.1%	14.3%
GRAND TOTAL	1274	494	255	2023
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 1.4
Day Report Participant by
Commitment Offense



December 1990 - December 31, 1991

Minimum Sentence Length

Average minimum sentences ranged from a high of 34.2 months for downstate males to a low of 27.4 months for females (upstate males averaged 28.4 months) (see Table 1.9). Downstate males also had the highest median minimum sentence (30.0 months) while the median minimum sentence for upstate males and for females was 24.0 months. Across all facility types, minimum sentences were most heavily concentrated in the 24-35 month category.

TABLE 1.9 AGGREGATE MINIMUM SENTENCE FOR DAY REPORT INMATES

MINIMUM SENT	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
12-17 MONTHS	126 9.9%	121 24.5%	34 13.3%	281 13.9%
18-23 MONTHS	150 11.8%	65 13.2%	38 14.9%	253 12.5%
24-35 MONTHS	482 37.8%	161 32.6%	111 43.5%	754 37.3%
36-47 MONTHS	254 19.9%	92 18.6%	51 20.0%	397 19.6%
48-71 MONTHS	180 14.1%	31 6.3%	19 7.5%	230 11.4%
72-119 MONTHS	69 5.4%	21 4.3%	2 .8%	92 4.5%
120-179 MONTHS	4 .3%	3 .6%	0 .0%	7 .3%
180-239 MONTHS	9 .7%	0 .0%	0 .0%	9 .4%
TOTAL	1274 100.0%	494 100.0%	255 100.0%	2023 100.0%
AVERAGE	34.2	28.4	27.4	31.9
MEDIAN	30.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

State Time Served⁶

Generally, downstate males served longer in the Department's custody prior to entering the day reporting program than did either upstate males or females (see Table 1.10). Average time served for downstate males was 26.7 months (median time served, 20.7 months), for upstate males it was 22.5 months (median, 17.8 months) and for females, 19.1 months (median, 17.0 months).

The time an inmate serves before entering the day reporting program is, in part, a function of the inmate's minimum sentence. In the previous section it was noted that downstate males had the highest average and median minimum sentences. The longer minimum sentences received by downstate males are associated with the conviction offenses of these inmates. For example, compared with either upstate males or females, a greater proportion of downstate males were convicted of violent felony offenses. Convictions for violent felony offenses generally mandate longer minimum and maximum sentences than do drug or property offenses.

TABLE 1.10 STATE TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE

TIME SERVED	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-11 MONTHS	206 16.2%	142 28.7%	75 29.4%	423 20.9%
12-17 MONTHS	311 24.4%	113 22.9%	65 25.5%	489 24.2%
18-23 MONTHS	238 18.7%	79 16.0%	45 17.6%	362 17.9%
24-29 MONTHS	188 14.8%	63 12.8%	38 14.9%	289 14.3%
30-35 MONTHS	62 4.9%	36 7.3%	14 5.5%	112 5.5%
36-41 MONTHS	57 4.5%	11 2.2%	6 2.4%	74 3.7%
42-47 MONTHS	63 4.9%	13 2.6%	4 1.6%	80 4.0%
48-59 MONTHS	78 6.1%	15 3.0%	7 2.7%	100 4.9%
60-71 MONTHS	29 2.3%	7 1.4%	1 .4%	37 1.8%
72-119 MONTHS	33 2.6%	12 2.4%	0 .0%	45 2.2%
120-179 MONTHS	9 .7%	3 .6%	0 .0%	12 .6%
TOTAL	1274 100.0%	494 100.0%	255 100.0%	2023 100.0%
AVERAGE	26.7	22.5	19.1	24.7
MEDIAN	20.7	17.8	17.0	19.3

Time to Parole Eligibility

Parole eligibility (PE) refers to the date when an inmate first qualifies for release to parole supervision. During 1990 and 1991, all inmates entering the day reporting program were required to be within six months of their PE date or earliest release date, if beyond their PE date.⁷ Excluded from Table 1.11 are 175 inmates who passed their PE date prior to entering the day reporting program.

Only slight variation exists in average and median time to parole eligibility (see Table 1.11). For instance, among the three facility types, upstate males had both the highest average and median time to parole eligibility at 4.3 months, while the lowest average and median time was 4.0 and 3.9 months, respectively (females).

TABLE 1.11 TIME TO PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR DAY REPORT PARTICIPANTS AT PROGRAM ENTRANCE

TIME TO PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
UNDER 1 MONTH	80 6.8%	39 9.0%	18 7.6%	137 7.4%
1 MONTH	135 11.5%	40 9.2%	35 14.7%	210 11.4%
2 MONTHS	185 15.7%	65 15.0%	37 15.5%	287 15.5%
3 MONTHS	180 15.3%	59 13.6%	31 13.0%	270 14.6%
4 MONTHS	176 15.0%	64 14.7%	40 16.8%	280 15.2%
5 MONTHS	233 19.8%	129 29.7%	40 16.8%	402 21.8%
6 MONTHS	187 15.9%	38 8.8%	37 15.5%	262 14.2%
TOTAL	1176 100.0%	434 100.0%	238 100.0%	1848 100.0%
AVERAGE	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2
MEDIAN	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.1

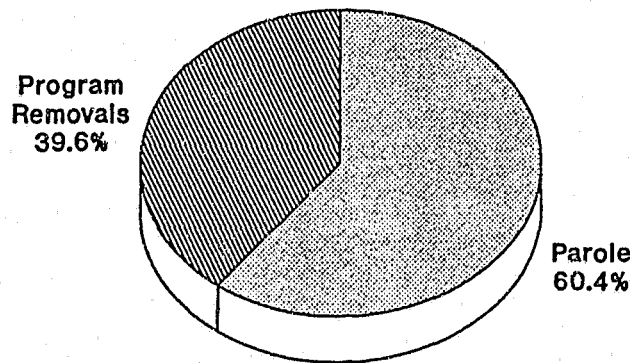
SECTION TWO

DAY REPORT RELEASES

Section Two presents information on participants released from the day reporting program between December 1990 and December 31, 1991. Day report releases are divided into two groups, participants paroled from the program (N=914) and those inmates removed from day report status due to their failure to abide by the program's guidelines (N=600) (see Figure 2.1).⁸ Participants paroled from the program may be regarded as successes and the removals, as failures.

Most inmates unfavorably removed from the program were returned to general confinement facilities. A few day report removals were placed in the more structured traditional work release program.

Figure 2.1
Day Report Releases



December 1990 - December 31, 1991

Releases by Facility

This subsection displays the various day report release types by facility type. All release types other than paroled are regarded as program removals.⁹

Overall, 60.4% of all participants were successfully released from the day reporting program (paroled) during 1990 - 1991 (see Table 2.1A). Across facility types, 72.0% of females were paroled versus 67.8% of upstate males and 54.8% of downstate males.

TABLE 2.1A ALL DAY REPORT RELEASES BY FACILITY

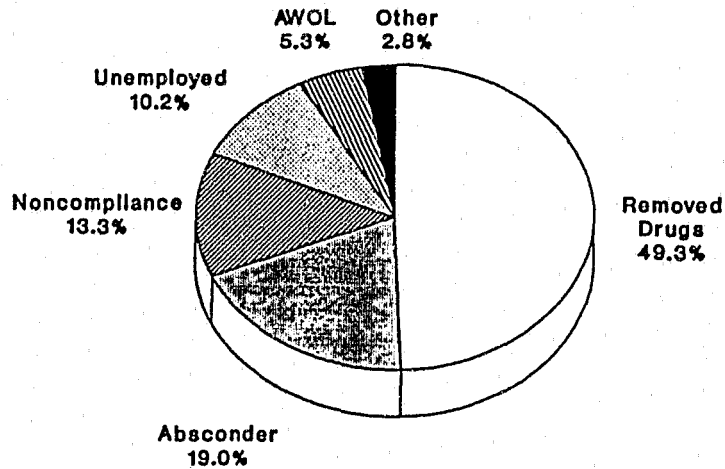
RELEASE TYPE	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PAROLED	512 54.8%	250 67.8%	152 72.0%	914 60.4%
REMOVALS	422 45.2%	119 32.2%	59 28.0%	600 39.6%
TOTAL	934 100.0%	369 100.0%	211 100.0%	1514 100.8%

Unsuccessful releases from the day reporting program appear in Table 2.1B and Figure 2.2. Approximately half of these participants (49.3%) were removed from the day reporting program because of drug usage. Absconders accounted for the second largest group of program removals (19.0%), but there exists variation among the facility types. For example, 23.2% of downstate male removals were absconders compared with 16.9% of females and 5.0% of upstate males. The third most prevalent removal type was noncompliance. In this case the proportion of upstate males (26.1%) removed from the program was higher than that for females (13.6%) or downstate males (9.7%). Finally, unemployment resulted in the removal of 15.3% of female day reporters, 10.9% of downstate males and 5.0% of upstate males.

TABLE 2.1B ALL DAY REPORT REMOVALS BY FACILITY

RELEASE TYPE	DOWNSTATE MALE	UPSTATE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
OUT OF BOUNDS	6 1.4%	1 .8%	0 .0%	7 1.2%
NONCOMPLIANCE	41 9.7%	31 26.1%	8 13.6%	80 13.3%
RMVED DRUGS	207 49.1%	59 49.6%	30 50.8%	296 49.3%
ABSCONDER	98 23.2%	6 5.0%	10 16.9%	114 19.0%
AWOL	17 4.0%	14 11.8%	1 1.7%	32 5.3%
UNEEMPLOYED	46 10.9%	6 5.0%	9 15.3%	61 10.2%
RESIDENCE LOSS	1 .2%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .2%
VOLUNTARY WITHDRAW	6 1.4%	2 1.7%	1 1.7%	9 1.5%
TOTAL	422 100.0%	119 100.0%	59 100.0%	600 100.0%

Figure 2.2
Day Report Removals



December 1990 - December 31, 1991

Time Before Release

As seen in Table 2.2, unsuccessful day reporters experienced difficulty adjusting to the program within their first few weeks of participation. Roughly one-half (49.2%) of day report failures were removed within one month of program entrance and 90.3% within three months. Average time spent in the day reporting program before removal was 1.4 months (median program time, 1.0 months).

Paroled day reporters spent about twice as long participating in the program as those unfavorably removed (average program time, 2.8 months; median program time, 2.6 months).

TABLE 2.2 ALL DAY REPORT RELEASES BY TIME BEFORE RELEASE

TIME IN PROGRAM	PAROLED	REMOVALS	TOTAL
UNDER 1 MONTH	166 18.2%	295 49.2%	461 30.4%
1 MONTH	186 20.4%	158 26.3%	344 22.7%
2 MONTHS	175 19.1%	89 14.8%	264 17.4%
3 MONTHS	144 15.8%	35 5.8%	179 11.8%
4 MONTHS	114 12.5%	20 3.3%	134 8.9%
5 MONTHS	91 10.0%	3 .5%	94 6.2%
6 MONTHS	36 3.9%	0 .0%	36 2.4%
7 MONTHS	2 .2%	0 .0%	2 .1%
TOTAL	914 100.0%	600 100.0%	1514 100.0%
AVERAGE	2.8	1.4	2.2
MEDIAN	2.6	1.0	1.8

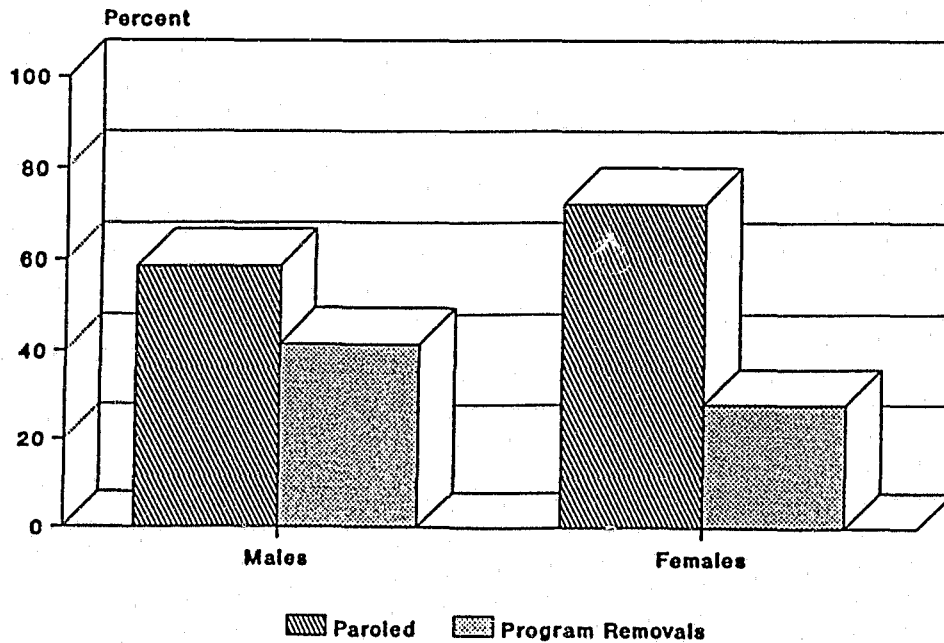
Gender

Of the 1,303 male participants released from the program during 1990-1991, 58.5% were paroled while 41.5% were unfavorably removed (see Table 2.3 and Figure 2.3). In contrast, 72.0% of female day reporters were paroled. These figures indicate that female inmates are more likely to be successful program participants than are males.

TABLE 2.3 GENDER OF DAY REPORT RELEASES

GENDER	PAROLED	REHOVALS	TOTAL
MALE	762 58.5%	541 41.5%	1303 100.0%
FEMALE	152 72.0%	59 28.0%	211 100.0%
TOTAL	914 60.4%	600 39.6%	1514 100.0%

Figure 2.3
Day Report Releases by Gender



December 1990 - December 31, 1991

Age

Overall, removals from the program tended to be slightly younger than paroled participants (see Table 2.4). The average age of removals was 30.9 years (median age, 29.9 years) whereas the average age of parolees was 32.9 years (median age, 31.3 years).

TABLE 2.4 AGE OF DAY REPORT RELEASES

AGE	PAROLED	REMOVALS	TOTAL
16-18 YEARS	3 .3%	6 1.0%	9 .6%
19-20 YEARS	19 2.1%	18 3.0%	37 2.4%
21-24 YEARS	108 11.8%	78 13.0%	186 12.3%
25-29 YEARS	252 27.6%	204 34.0%	456 30.1%
30-34 YEARS	239 26.1%	163 27.2%	402 26.6%
35-39 YEARS	134 14.7%	70 11.7%	204 13.5%
40-44 YEARS	79 8.6%	36 6.0%	115 7.6%
45-49 YEARS	42 4.6%	14 2.3%	56 3.7%
50-54 YEARS	26 2.8%	8 1.3%	34 2.2%
55-59 YEARS	7 .8%	2 .3%	9 .6%
60-64 YEARS	3 .3%	1 .2%	4 .3%
65+ YEARS	2 .2%	0 .0%	2 .1%
TOTAL	914 100.0%	600 100.0%	1514 100.0%
AVERAGE	32.9	30.9	32.1
MEDIAN	31.3	29.9	30.7

MAST Score

MAST scores were missing for 136 parolees (14.9% of all paroled day reporters) and 72 program removals (12.0% of removals).

In those cases where MAST results were available, the distribution of scores between parolees and program removals was similar (see Table 2.5). For example, 60.0% of paroled day reporters scored in the nonalcoholic category as did 58.5% of removals. Roughly a quarter of each release group was labeled as alcoholic (25.1% of parolees, 22.9% of removals).

TABLE 2.5 MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TEST RESULT FOR RELEASES

TEST RESULT	PAROLED	REMOVALS	TOTAL
NON ALCOHOLIC 0-4	467 60.0%	309 58.5%	776 59.4%
SUGGESTIVE ABUSE 5-8	116 14.9%	98 18.6%	214 16.4%
ALCOHOLIC 9+	195 25.1%	121 22.9%	316 24.2%
TOTAL	778 100.0%	528 100.0%	1306 100.0%

Self-Reported Drug Use

As in the earlier section on self-reported use, Table 2.6 pertains only to the most serious drug used in the six months prior to the inmate's last arrest. Self-reported drug use was missing in 79 of the parole cases and for 27 of the removals. In those cases where data are available, a larger percentage of paroled day reporters (28.1%) denied drug usage than did program removals (22.2%).

Cocaine was the dominant drug used by both parolees (30.5%) and program removals (30.4%). An equal percentage of removals (17.6%) reported the use of heroin or cannabis and in both instances, this proportion was greater than among parolees (heroin, 12.5% and cannabis, 13.5%). Crack was used by 11.9% of parolees and 9.6% of program removals.

TABLE 2.6 DRUG USE AS REPORTED BY INMATE AT INITIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR RELEASES

DRUG USED	PAROLED	REMOVALS	TOTAL
COCAINE	255 30.5%	174 30.4%	429 30.5%
CRACK	99 11.9%	55 9.6%	154 10.9%
HEROIN	104 12.5%	101 17.6%	205 14.6%
CANNABIS	113 13.5%	101 17.6%	214 15.2%
OTHER DRUGS	29 3.5%	15 2.6%	44 3.1%
NO DRUGS USED	235 28.1%	127 22.2%	362 25.7%
TOTAL	835 100.0%	573 100.0%	1408 100.0%

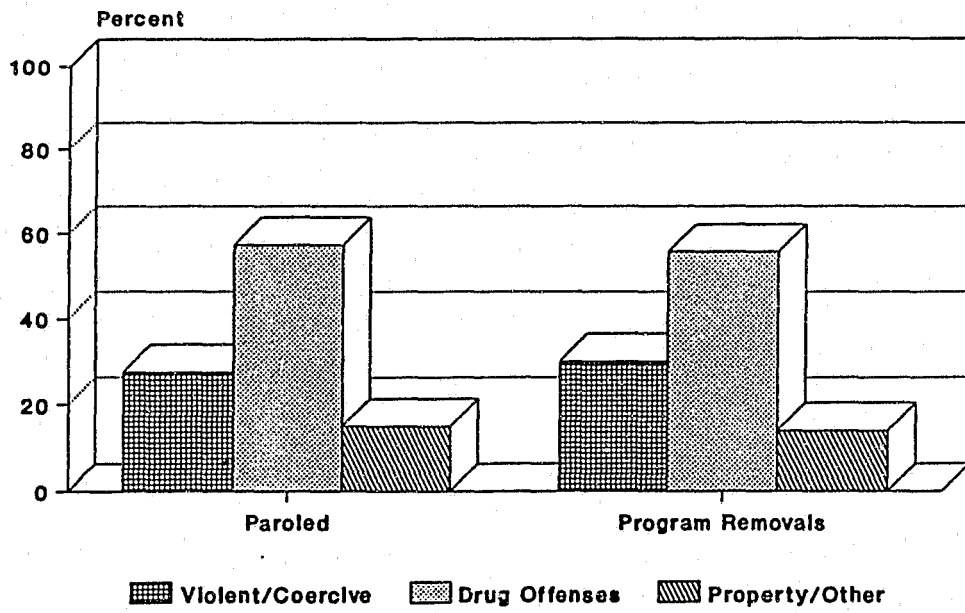
Commitment Offense

Commitment offense patterns between paroled day reporters and program removals closely resembled one another. The principal crime of commitment for the majority of inmates in both groups was a drug offense (57.4% of parolees, 55.8% of program removals)(see Table 2.7 and Figure 2.4). Following drug offenses, the combined categories of violent and coercive offenses accounted for another 30.2% of program removals and 27.6% of paroled day reporters. Finally, 15.0% of parolees and 14.0% of removals were convicted of crimes falling in the property and other offense category.

TABLE 2.7 COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF DAY REPORT RELEASES

COMMITMENT OFFENSE	PAROLED	REMOVALS	TOTAL
VIOLENT FELONY			
ATTEMPT MURDER	0	1	1
MANSLAUGHTER 1ST	2	2	4
ROBBERY 1ST	68	50	118
ROBBERY 2ND	50	49	99
ASSAULT 1ST	13	4	17
ASSAULT 2ND	4	3	7
BURGLARY 1ST	4	0	4
BURGLARY 2ND	54	47	101
WEAPONS OFFENSES	28	15	43
SUBTOTAL	223 24.4%	171 28.5%	394 26.0%
OTHER COERCIVE			
MANSLAUGHTER 2ND	1	0	1
OTHER HOMICIDE	3	2	5
ROBBERY 3RD	7	4	11
ATT ASSAULT 2ND	0	1	1
OTHER COERCIVE	18	3	21
SUBTOTAL	29 3.2%	10 1.7%	39 2.6%
DRUG OFFENSES	525	335	860
SUBTOTAL	525 57.4%	335 55.8%	860 56.8%
PROPERTY AND OTHER			
BURGLARY 3RD	39	32	71
GRAND LARCENY	26	22	48
FORGERY	20	11	31
STOLEN PROPERTY	18	9	27
DRIVE INTOXICATED	19	5	24
ALL OTHR FELONIES	10	2	12
YOUTHFUL OFFENDR	5	3	8
SUBTOTAL	137 15.0%	84 14.0%	221 14.6%
GRAND TOTAL	914 100.0%	600 100.0%	1514 100.0%

Figure 2.4
Day Report Releases by
Commitment Offense



CONCLUSION

This report provided a descriptive profile of the 2,023 inmates who were participants in the DOCS day reporting program during the first thirteen months of the program's existence. Information was also presented on 914 participants paroled from the program and another 600 participants unfavorably removed from day reporting.

Although parolees and program removals were compared and contrasted on a number of demographic and legal history variables, only gender and age were found to be slight indicators of program success. Female participants were more likely to be paroled from the program as were older inmates.

This report is not and should not be viewed as an evaluation of the DOCS day reporting program. Adjustment to the day reporting program may be associated with a number of factors not discussed in this brief report, such as, prior participation in drug treatment and counseling programs and overall adjustment to incarceration. Future research on the day reporting program will include a follow-up study on the ability of successful day reporters (parolees) to avoid reincarceration.

NOTES

1. See Dale G. Parent, *Day Reporting Centers for Criminal Offenders-A Descriptive Analysis of Existing Programs*. National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C., for a discussion on the origin and expansion of the day reporting concept both in Great Britain and the United States.
2. Ethnic affiliation is self-reported by the inmate at initial DOCS reception.
3. Self-reported drug use was first collected beginning in January 1988.
4. The seriousness scale, derived from the controlled substances schedule used by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), provides no information regarding frequency of drug use.
5. As with self-reported drug use, information pertaining to type of drug sold or possessed was first collected in 1988.
6. State time served reflects only the time an inmate has served in the Department's custody. It excludes any accrued jail time an inmate may have.
7. This day reporting program criterion was altered in 1992 to permit certain inmates to enter the program with as much as 24 months remaining to their parole eligibility dates.
8. An additional 40 participants were removed from the day reporting program during this thirteen month period. Thirty-four were removed as a result of unfavorable parole board decisions, 4 for health related problems and there were two deaths. These 40 were excluded since the reason for their removal was not due directly to poor program participation.
9. Day report removal definitions are as follows: out of bounds indicates participants who exceeded the physical boundaries defined in their work release contracts; participants removed for noncompliance violated their work release contracts by cashing paychecks without authorization, returning late to correctional facilities on reporting days, operating automobiles without authorization, etc.; removed drugs, those testing positive for drugs through urinalysis; absconders are participants who intentionally fail to return to correctional facilities on reporting days; participants arrested while in the day report program are labeled as AWOL; unemployed, failure to maintain employment; residence loss, participants must have approved residences; and finally, voluntary withdraws are participants choosing to leave the program and return to either traditional work release programs or a general confinement facility. The removal categories, out of bounds and residence loss were added in mid 1991, prior to that, similar cases were coded as noncompliance.