

Remote Electronic Alcohol Monitoring 2004 Report

January 2004

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Executive Summary

This report fulfills the legislative mandate requiring the Department of Corrections (DOC) to submit a report on the effectiveness of REAM (Remote Electronic Alcohol Monitoring) programming (M.S. 169A.73, subd. 4). This report answers two primary questions: Who participates in REAM programming, and what happens when a person on REAM commits a program violation or is arrested?

This report is organized into two sections. The first section reports the information on those offenders who are assigned to REAM prior to sentencing. The second section is based on offenders who are assigned to REAM after their sentencing. It is important to note that this report includes all participants in REAM programming, not just offenders who receive cost subsidies from counties.

Pre-Sentence REAM Participants

- ◆ The majority of pre-sentence REAM participants are white non-Hispanic males with an average monthly gross income of \$1,896. On average, pre-sentence participants were enrolled in REAM for 48 days.
- ◆ One goal of REAM is to keep people out of jails and able to maintain their employment. More than two-thirds (68%) of participants were employed either full or part-time at REAM enrollment. And an almost equal percentage (64%) was employed at discharge.
- ◆ Most (92%) 2003 pre-sentence participants were arrested for a gross misdemeanor offense; 29 percent were arrested for 1st degree Driving Under the Influence (DUI), while 39 percent were arrested for 2nd degree DUI. The arrest rate for 1st degree DUI has shifted from the 2002 report in which 42 percent of the pre-sentence participants were arrested for a 1st degree DUI.
- ◆ Prior alcohol-related driving offenses for pre-sentence REAM participants were captured and it was found that, similar to 2002, forty-three percent of 2003 participants had one or two prior DUI offenses (degree unknown). Nine percent had at least three prior DUI offenses (degree unknown). Less than one in ten REAM participants in 2003 had at least one prior 1st degree DUI offense (4%), 2nd degree DUI offense (5%), or 3rd degree DUI offense (7%).
- ◆ REAM legislation stipulates that funds be available to help indigent offenders pay for the cost of the monitoring. Because the legislation does not define indigent, many counties assume that if an offender receives a public defender, he or she is eligible for a subsidy. As in 2002, more than one-third (36%) of pre-sentence participants received a public defender. Of those that received a public defender, 48 percent received a partial subsidy to cover their REAM costs and 24 percent received a full subsidy. Slightly over half (51%) of all 2003 pre-sentence participants fully paid their REAM cost themselves. Less than two in ten (15%) had their cost fully subsidized by the county.
- ◆ In studying REAM, it is important to determine participants' level of program violations and arrests. Slightly less than two in ten (19%) 2003 pre-sentence participants committed some type of program violation or were arrested while on monitoring. This resulted in a total of 970 violations or arrests. Forty-four percent of the total violations were alcohol-related and 35 percent were for electronic monitoring violations (alcohol-related includes having alcohol on breath during a check, and electronic monitoring violations include things such as missing a test, an incomplete test, or not paying costs). In addition, very few offenders were arrested for a new DUI offense while participating in the program.
- ◆ A major tenet of REAM programs is that program response to violations and arrests is swift and certain. All of the 2003 violations or arrests received some type of official county response. Almost four in ten (39%) resulted in a warrant request to the court. Other responses include verbal warnings (17%), referrals to court or prosecution (15%), and apprehension and detention holds (10%). On average, the county response

occurred within four days of the violation, with almost half (46%) of the responses occurring on the same day as the actual violation.

- ◆ Overall, three-quarters (75%) of 2003 pre-sentence REAM participants successfully completed their REAM program. Less than one in ten (6%) were removed because they posted bail in lieu of monitoring or because they had alcohol-related program violations (7%).

Post-Sentence REAM Participants

- ◆ The highest percentages of post-sentence REAM participants are white non-Hispanic males. Forty-four percent are single and slightly more than one-quarter (27%) do not have any monthly income. In addition, 44 percent earn less than \$2,000 a month while almost one-quarter (24%) earn more than \$2,000 monthly. On average, post-sentence REAM participants have two dependents (including themselves) and earn \$1,724 a month. Participants spent an average of 47 days enrolled in REAM.
- ◆ Sixty-three percent of 2003 post-sentence REAM participants were employed full or part-time at REAM enrollment and maintained that employment through discharge. The unemployment rate remained constant at enrollment (21%) and at discharge (19%).
- ◆ Almost nine in ten (89%) participants were arrested for a gross misdemeanor. More than one-quarter (27%) were arrested for a 1st degree DUI, while almost four in ten (38%) were arrested for a 2nd degree DUI. Information on post-sentence participants' prior alcohol-related driving offenses was also collected. More than three in ten (31%) had one or two prior DUIs (degree unknown) while almost two in ten (17%) had one or two prior 3rd degree DUIs. Less than one in ten had one prior 1st (7%) or 2nd degree DUI (8%).
- ◆ As in 2002, almost half (49%) of 2003 participants received a public defender. Of those that received a public defender, 60 percent received a partial subsidy from the county to pay their REAM costs while 15 percent received a full subsidy. Overall, almost half (49%) of all 2003 post-sentence REAM participants fully paid their REAM costs while more than one-third (38%) received partial payment and 13 percent received a full subsidy from the county. There seems to be shift since 2002 in moving away from full-county payments toward participants paying all or some of their REAM fees.
- ◆ Most post-sentence REAM participants participated in the REAM program in conjunction with probation. Approximately four in ten (41%) post-sentence REAM participants received between 24 and 36 months of probation, while two in ten (19%) received 48 months. While 14 percent received no probation at all, 19 percent received 60 months or more. Slightly more than two in ten (22%) participants were involved in an intensive probation program for DUI offenders while they were enrolled in REAM. There is no difference between the rate of violations or arrests while on REAM for offenders who participated in an intensive probation program when compared to those who did not participate.
- ◆ Overall, slightly more than one in ten (14%) post-sentence participants had a violation or arrest while enrolled in REAM. This resulted in 331 violations, more than a quarter (26%) of which were alcohol-related. Sixty-three percent of the violations were for electronic monitoring infractions (missing a test, incomplete test, etc.). Very few of the violations or arrests were for any type of alcohol-related driving offense; two percent of violations or arrests were for a new 1st degree DUI and an additional two percent were for a new 2nd degree DUI. One percent each of violations or arrests were for a DUI (degree unknown) or for another type of alcohol-related driving offense.
- ◆ Approximately one-third (37%) of the 331 violations/arrests resulted in verbal warning, while 18 percent resulted in increased probation supervision. More than one in ten (14%) violations or arrests resulted in a warrant request to the court while 10 percent warranted an apprehension and detention hold. Fourteen percent of the violations resulted in no response at all. On average, the program response came four days after the violation or arrest occurred. However, almost half (48%) of the program responses came on the same day as the violation or arrest.

- ◆ Overall, 94 percent of the 2003 post-sentence participants successfully completed their REAM programming. This percentage is similar to the 92 percent success rate in 2002.

Introduction

What is REAM?

REAM programs pair traditional electronic monitoring with a breath analyzer unit similar to those used by law enforcement personnel. This allows monitoring of both the identity and location of offenders, as well as, their alcohol concentration level. Offenders are phoned randomly during the time they are required to be home. The offender then responds to the call using the in-home equipment to verify his or her identity. Once the offender's identity has been verified, the offender performs a breath test over the phone using the analyzer equipment. If the breath analysis test indicates the offender's alcohol concentration is .03 or higher, a second test is completed. If a violation is determined, the electronic monitoring company will report the violation to the probation officer for follow-up.

Legislative History of REAM

Judge James Dehn of the Tenth Judicial District pioneered the use of REAM in Minnesota. In 1995, the Minnesota legislature set aside \$250,000 in grants to be awarded for a three-year pilot project to judicial districts interested in establishing REAM programs. The pilot programs were to ensure swift consequences for violating the court order to remain abstinent and, unless they were indigent, the offenders were to pay the per diem cost of monitoring. If the offender was indigent, the DOC was required to reimburse the district for monitoring costs incurred. The project received \$235,000 a year during the three-year pilot (1996, 1997, and 1998). An evaluation of the pilot project was completed in 1998, and the legislature appropriated \$765,000 in base funding for REAM. This base funding was awarded on a competitive basis to counties and judicial districts. In FY02, 21 counties were funded by the REAM grant. Currently, 39 counties are being funded at a total cost of \$607,224.

Prior Evaluation & Current Research Methods

This is the third evaluation of the REAM program. A 1998 evaluation was completed after the three-year pilot project and an additional evaluation was completed in 2002. After the pilot project evaluation, the DOC determined that ethical considerations prohibited the construction of a control group to compare to REAM participants. Some offenders (especially indigent offenders) would spend more time in jail if they were assigned to the control group. Instead, the DOC developed five research questions based on other intended goals of REAM programming:

- ◆ Do persons arrested for or convicted of a DWI maintain (or obtain) gainful employment while on REAM?
- ◆ How effective is REAM in preventing drinking and driving behavior and other criminal behavior while on REAM monitoring?
- ◆ Are sanctions for REAM violations swift and certain?
- ◆ What percentage of the offenders who successfully complete a REAM program are re-arrested for an alcohol-related driving offense?
- ◆ Can the availability of grant funds increase the use of REAM among indigent offenders?

The 1998 program evaluation found that 945 offenders had been assigned to one of the REAM pilot projects either as pre-sentence or post-sentence participants. The majority of these offenders were white males with an average age of 35 years. The study also found that 85 percent of the pre-sentence offenders completed REAM successfully while 95 percent of the post-sentence offenders successfully completed the program. The pilot also found that offenders retained the same level of employment at the beginning and end of the program. In addition, the program found that only nine offenders were re-arrested for any type of driving-related crime. Of these, eight of these offenses did not include alcohol. Finally, the report found that sanctions for program violations were swift and certain and the program provided a much-needed alternative to jail for indigent offenders.

While the 1998 report was able to answer the five questions listed above, the data collection process was difficult for both the counties and the DOC, the data was often unusable or not necessary to answer the research questions, and the method for sending the data to the DOC was outdated. When legislation was introduced requiring submission of a report on REAM in 2002, the DOC decided to implement changes in how the data was collected and the type of data collected. The first step in producing the outcome evaluation was to meet with REAM providers and county staff to develop better data collection methods. It was determined that a web-based reporting tool was needed that accomplished the following:

- ◆ Standardized data definitions and responses
- ◆ Ability to delete and edit records in the database
- ◆ Easy way to download individual county and aggregate data for research purposes
- ◆ Eliminate the need to send data to the DOC each quarter

Variables for the web-based data collection were determined with REAM providers and county staff based on the questions on page four. The website went into effect July 1, 2001, and the data from the website was used to complete the 2002 evaluation report, as well as this current report. It is important to note that this evaluation is based on those offenders whose data has been entered into the new web-based reporting site and who completed their REAM participation by December 2003.

Currently, there are 3011 pre-sentence program completers and 1471 post-sentence program completers. Please note that this report is cumulative, in that it includes everyone who was discharged from REAM during or before December 2003, including those participants on which the 2002 report is based. This report is organized into two main sections: pre-sentence completers and post-sentence completers and contains both the current 2003 data and the 2002 data from the last report. The overall data for the groups is followed by a conclusion discussing whether the REAM program is successful in helping offenders maintain employment, keeps offenders on monitoring from committing further crimes, provides swift and certain sanctions for program violators, and allows indigent offenders access to the program.

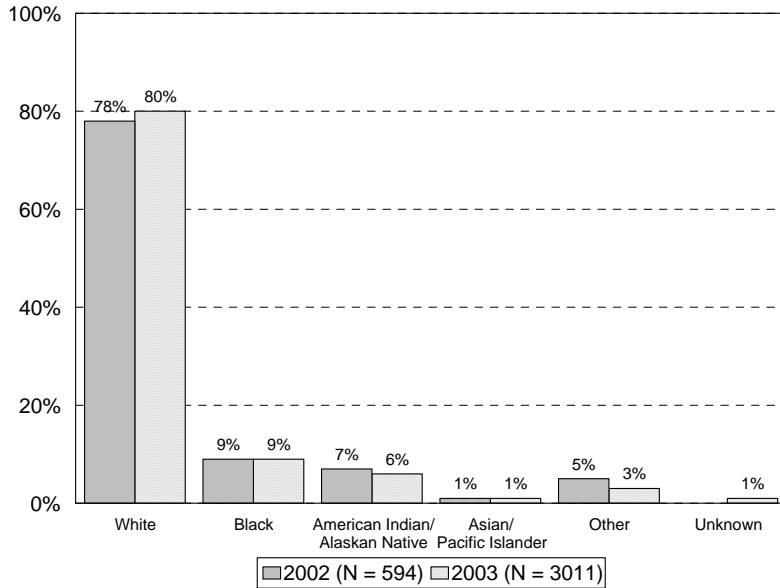
A Note about Recidivism

It was hoped that recidivism information, including a comparison to a group of DUI offenders who did not receive REAM, would be included in this report. Unfortunately, there is no reliable way to identify DUI offenders who did not receive REAM to use as a comparison group. In addition, it was not possible to determine the recidivism rates for offenders participating in REAM because the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA), which maintains that information, relies on a unique identifier, which is not available in the REAM database. The DOC's Research & Evaluation and Information & Technology units will work together to incorporate the BCA's unique identifier into the REAM database.

Overall Summary of Findings

Pre-Sentence Participants

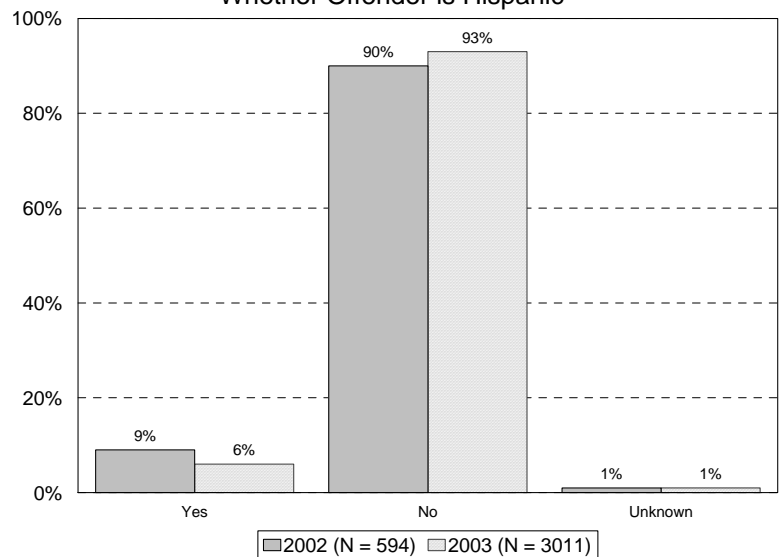
FIGURE 1
Offenders' Race



- ◆ The racial composition of the 2003 pre-sentence REAM participants is similar to 2002 (Figure 1). Eight in ten (80%) pre-sentence participants are white. Slightly less than one in ten (9%) are black, six percent American Indian or Alaskan Native, and four percent identified their race as either other or unknown.

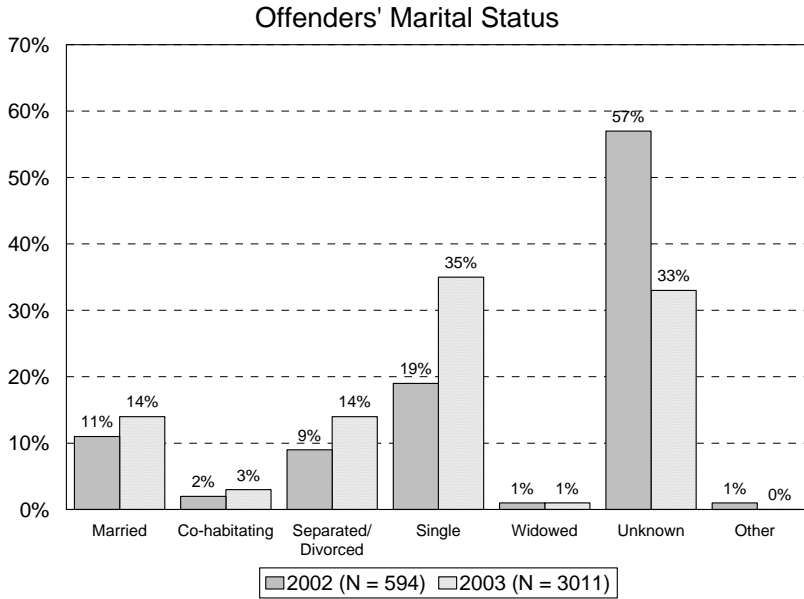
FIGURE 2

Whether Offender is Hispanic



- ◆ The federal government considers race and ethnicity to be two separate and distinct concepts. For this reason, people of Hispanic origin can be of any race. For the 2000 census, race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual. The DOC has adopted the same protocol as the federal government in asking race and ethnicity questions in its own demographic studies.
- ◆ As in 2002, approximately nine in ten (93%) 2003 pre-sentence participants are not Hispanic (Figure 2).

FIGURE 3



◆ Figure 3 shows that in 2003, the marital status of one-third (33%) of the REAM participants is unknown. More than three in ten (35%) participants are single while an equal percentage are either divorced (14%) or married (14%).

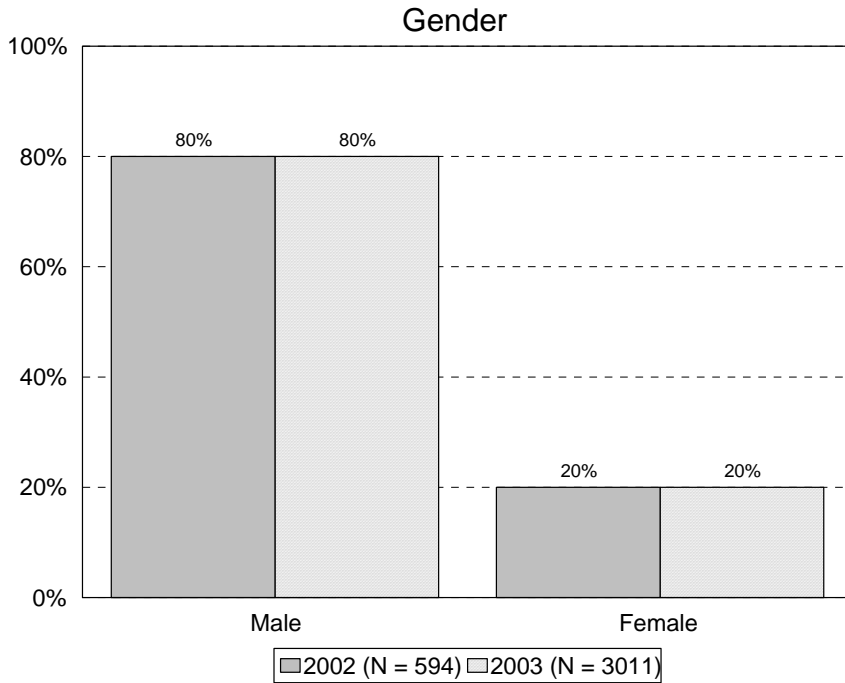
FIGURE 4

- ◆ In 2003, one-quarter (25%) of pre-sentence REAM participants do not have a monthly income (Figure 4). Almost half (46%) earn less than \$2,000 a month, while almost three in ten (29%) earn \$2,000 or more each month.
- ◆ The average monthly income for pre-sentence participants in 2003 is \$1,896.29.



*If offender is married, spouse's income is included in total

FIGURE 5

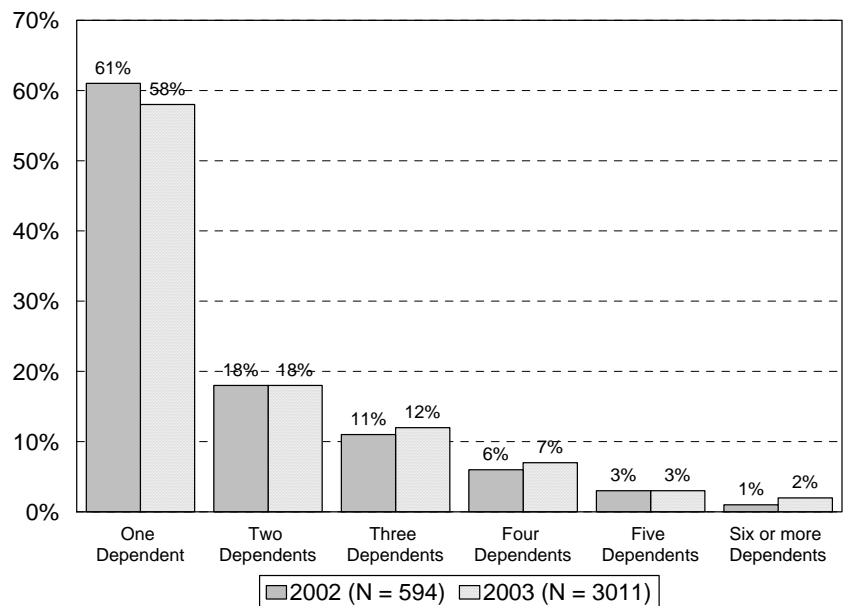


- ◆ The gender of the 2003 pre-sentence REAM participants remains unchanged from 2002.
- ◆ Eight in ten (80%) are male while two in ten (20%) are female (Figure 5).

FIGURE 6

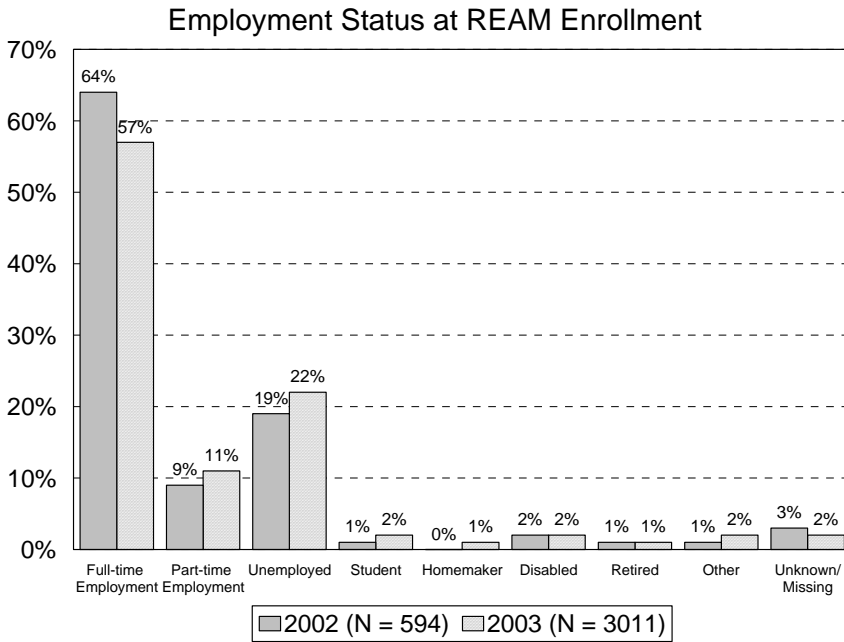
Number of Dependents*

- ◆ Figure 6 shows the number of dependents for pre-sentence REAM participants. Little change is noted between the two years.
- ◆ Slightly less than six in ten (58%) have no dependents other than themselves.
- ◆ Pre-sentence participants in 2003 have an average of two dependents.



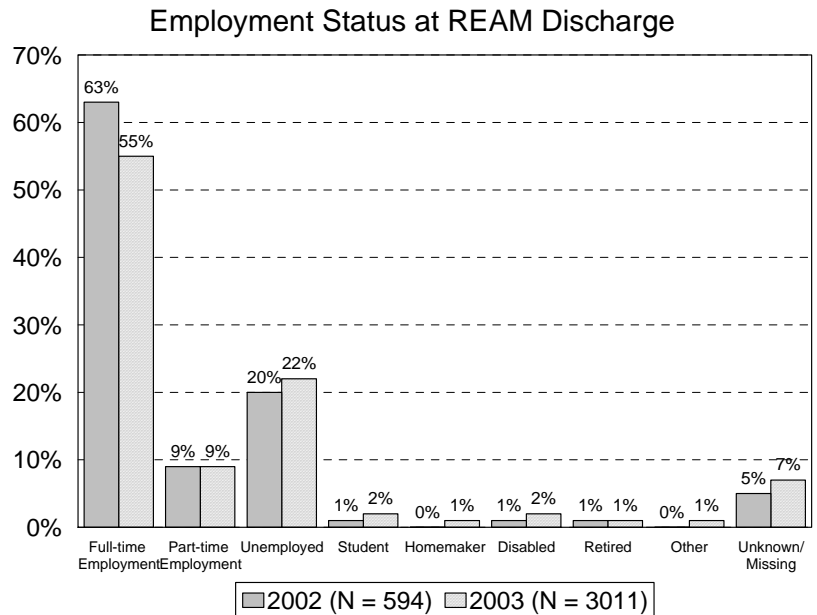
*Includes the offender

FIGURE 7



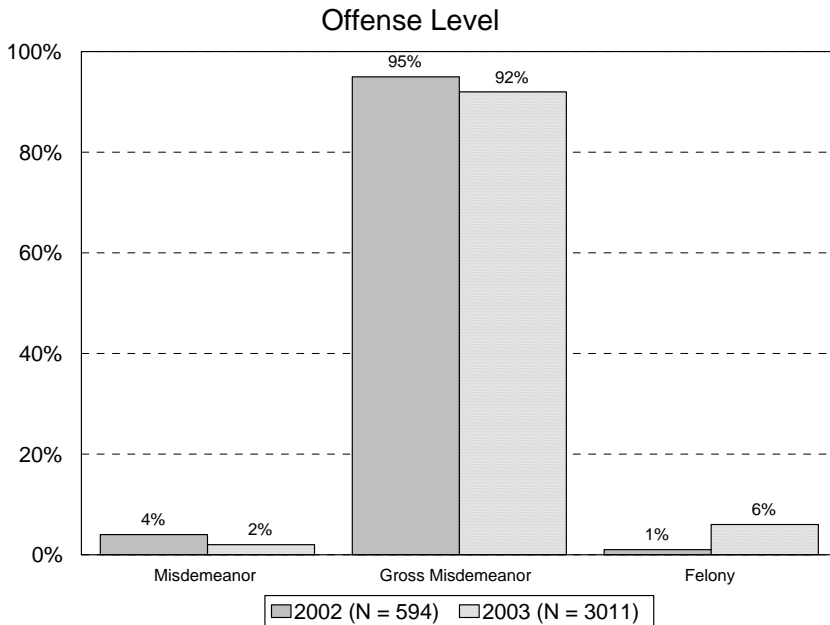
- ◆ One of the goals of REAM is to allow people arrested for DUI to retain their employment. To understand if this goal is being met, employment status at the beginning and end of an offender's REAM participation must be captured.
- ◆ Figure 7 shows that about two-thirds (68%) of 2003 participants were employed either full or part-time at the beginning of their REAM participation. This is slightly less than in 2002.

FIGURE 8



- ◆ Figure 8 shows that there is little difference between the two years in employment status at REAM discharge.
- ◆ Sixty-four percent of the 2003 participants were employed either full or part-time at discharge.

FIGURE 9



◆ As in 2002, almost all (92%) 2003 pre-sentence REAM participants were arrested for a gross misdemeanor offense (Figure 9).

◆ A little less than three in ten (29%) 2003 pre-sentence offenders were arrested for a 1st degree DUI (Figure 10), while almost four in ten (39%) were arrested for a 2nd degree DUI and about two in ten (19%) were arrested for a 3rd degree DUI.

◆ There has been a shift in the percentage of pre-sentence REAM participants who were arrested for 1st and 3rd degree DUI since 2002; fewer 2003 participants were arrested for 1st degree DUI, while more have been arrested for 3rd degree DUI.

◆ The level of DUI was unknown for 12 percent of offenders in 2003.

FIGURE 10

DUI Level

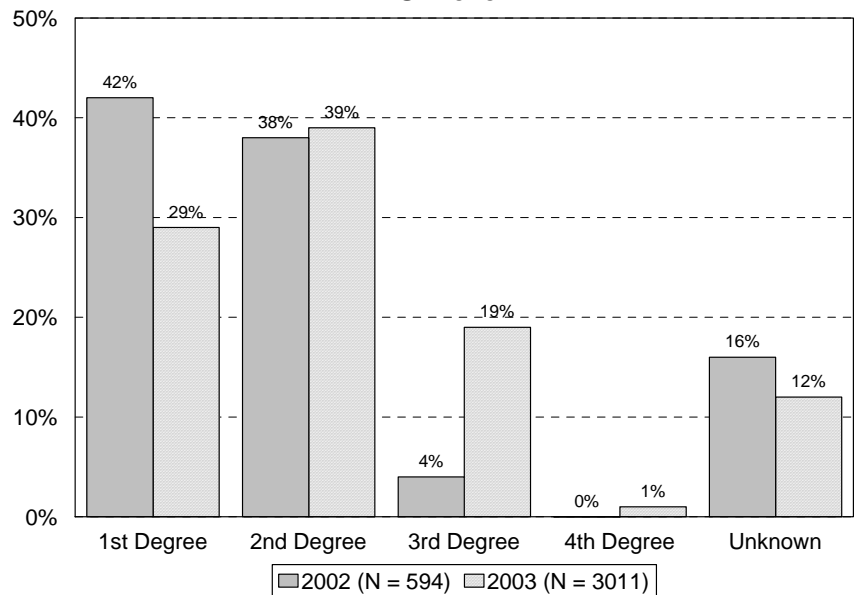
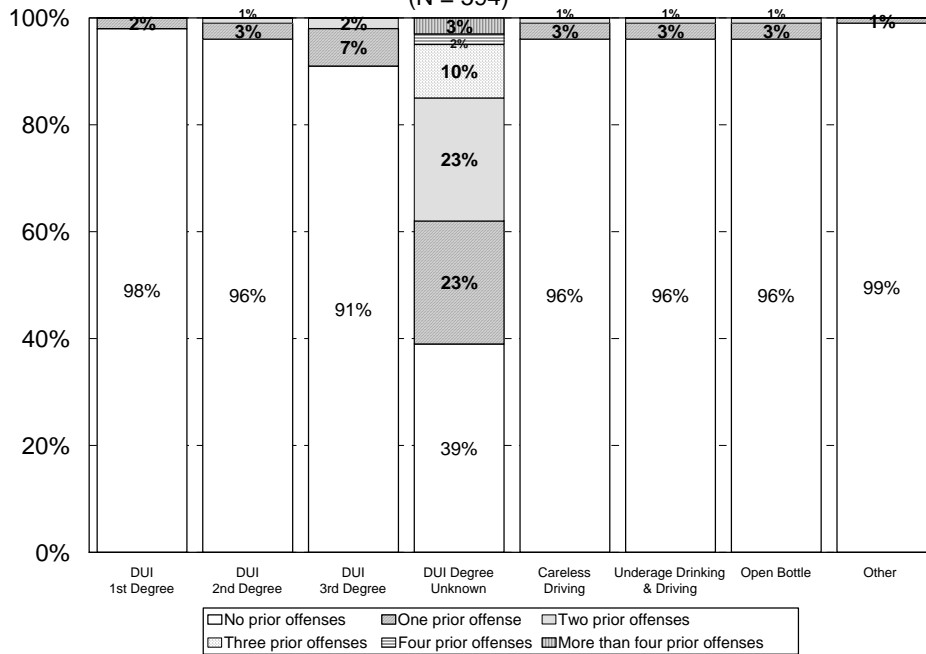


FIGURE 11a

Number of Prior Alcohol Related Driving Offenses 2002

(N = 594)

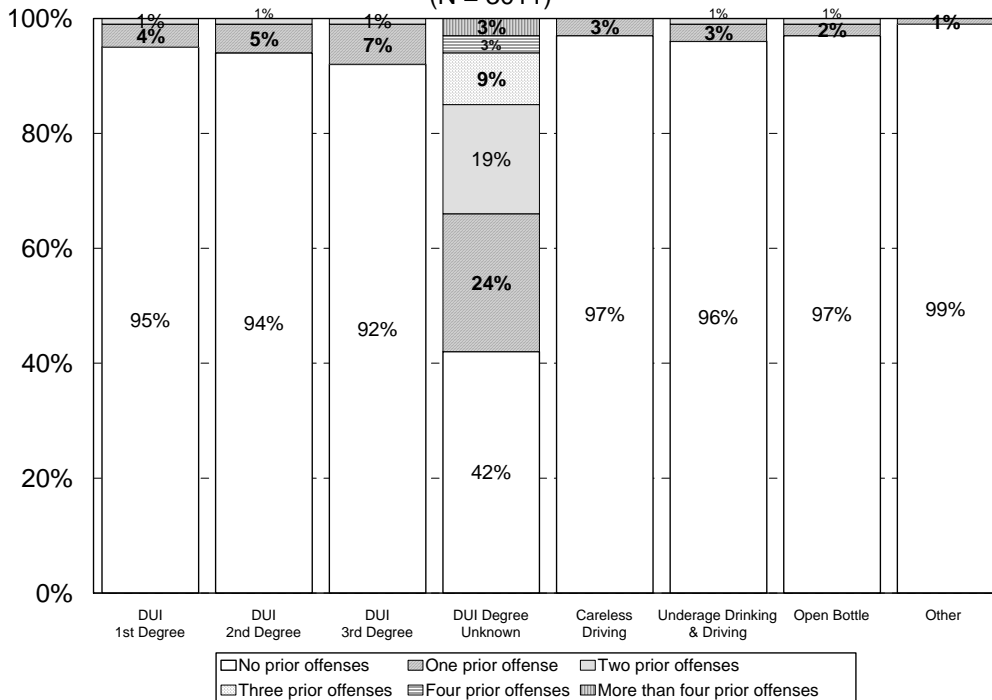


◆ Figures 11a and 11b show that, with the exception of DUIs with unknown degrees, REAM participants did not have many prior alcohol-related offenses in either year.

FIGURE 11b

Number of Prior Alcohol Related Driving Offenses 2003

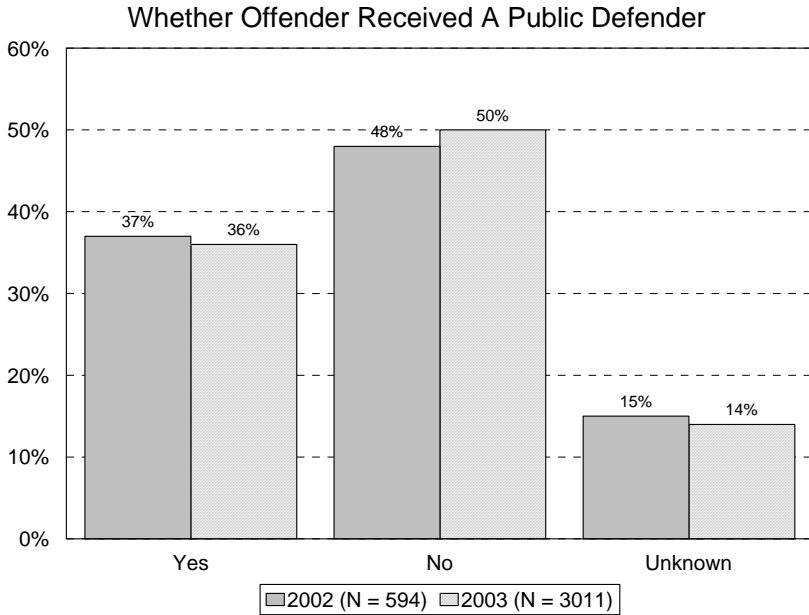
(N = 3011)



◆ Approximately one-quarter of participants in 2002 (23%) and 2003 (24%) had one prior DUI degree unknown offense, while approximately two in ten (23%-2002 and 19%-2003) had two prior DUI degree unknown offenses.

◆ Approximately one in ten in each year (10%-2002 and 9%-2003) had three prior DUI degree unknown offenses.

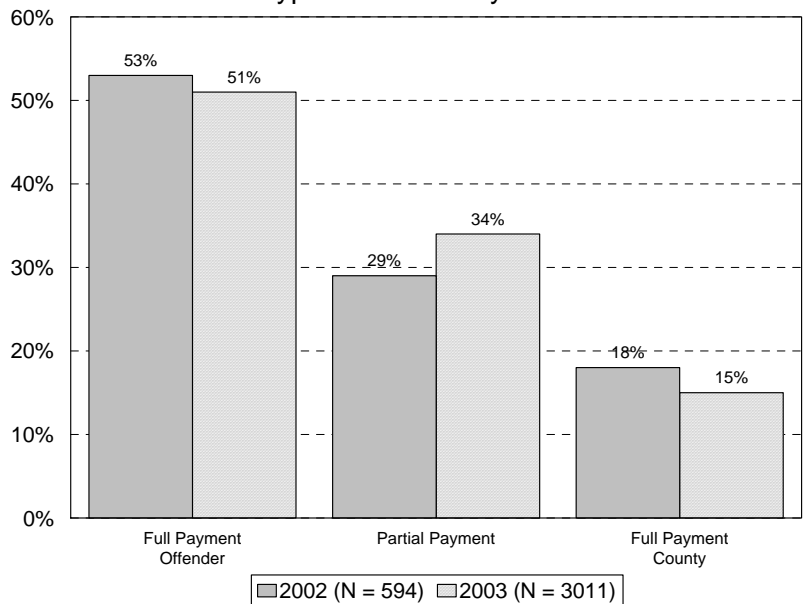
FIGURE 12



- ◆ One of the goals of REAM is to ensure indigent offenders have a chance to participate in jail alternatives, live in the community, and maintain employment. Because the legislation that funds the REAM grant does not define indigency, each county developed indigency criteria to determine who is eligible for the grant. For many counties, if an offender is eligible for a public defender he or she is also eligible for the REAM grant.
- ◆ Figure 12 shows little change between the two years in the percentage of offenders receiving a public defender; more than one-third of 2002 (37%) and 2003 (36%) participants received a public defender.

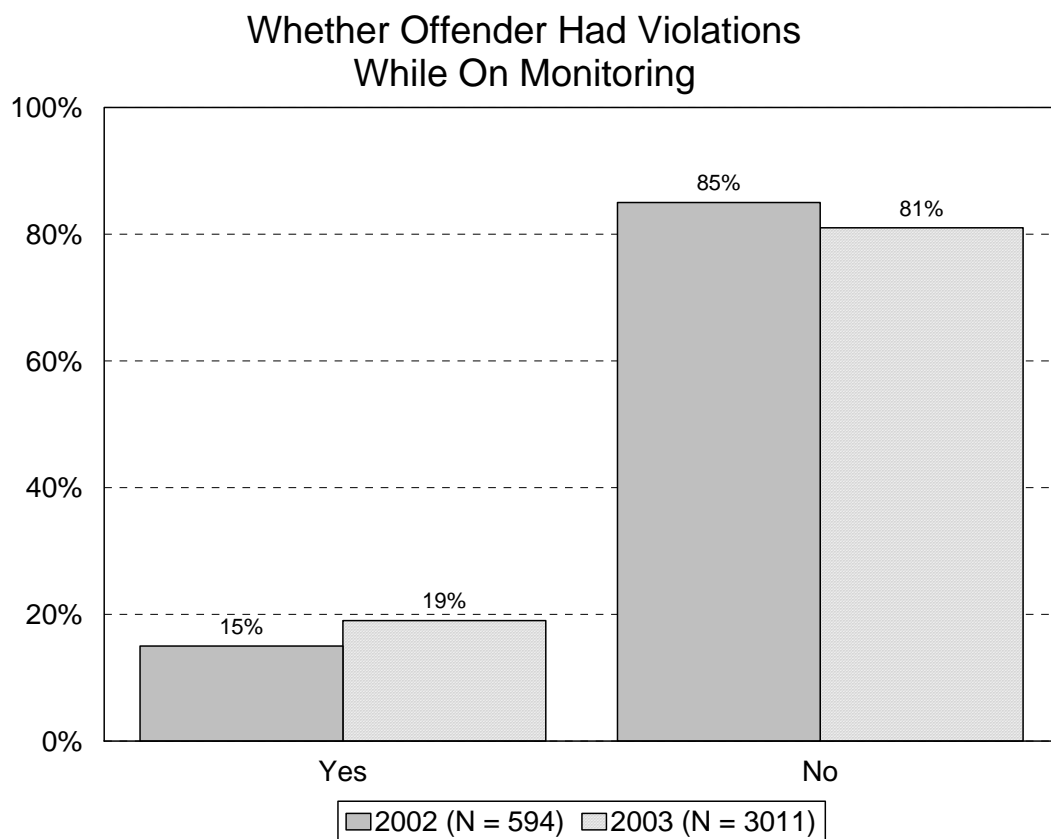
FIGURE 13

Type of REAM Payment



- ◆ As shown in Figure 13, over half (51%) of 2003 participants fully paid for their REAM participation. More one-third (34%) of 2003 REAM presentence participants partially paid for their REAM participation, while 15 percent of REAM participants' costs were fully paid by the county.
- ◆ There has been a slight increase between 2002 and 2003 of the percentage of participants who are partially paying for REAM.

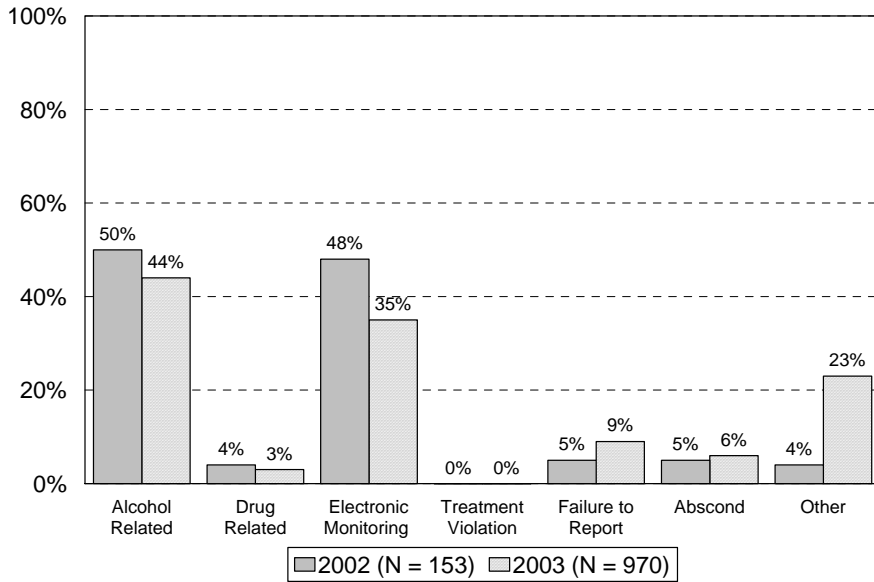
FIGURE 14



- ◆ Similar to 2002, the majority (81%) of 2003 pre-sentence REAM participants did not have any violations (either program violations or new arrests) while participating in the REAM program (Figure 14).

FIGURE 15

Types of Violations While on Monitoring*



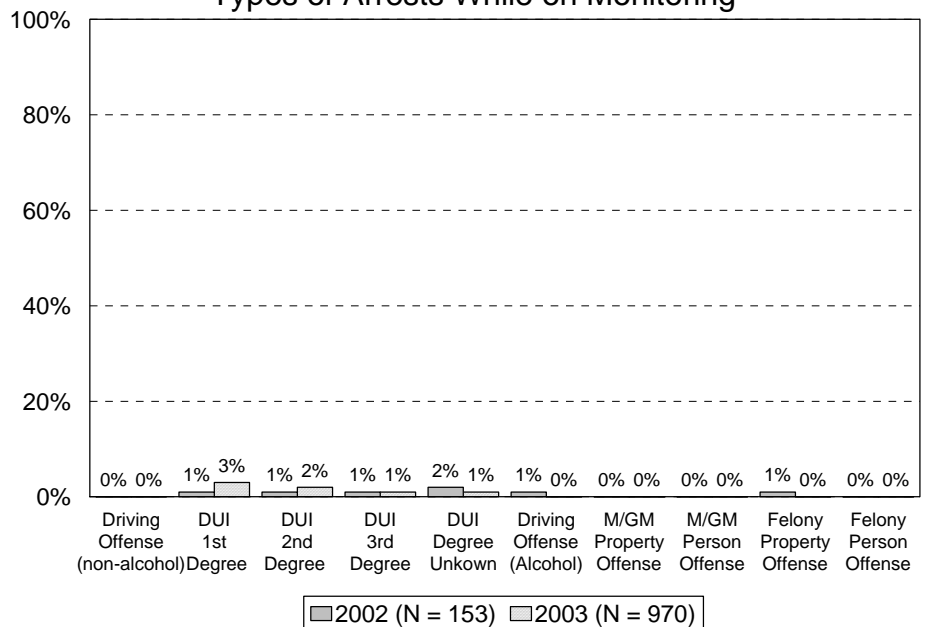
◆ Figure 15 shows that of the 970 2003 participants who had a violation or arrest while on monitoring, slightly more than four in ten (44%) had an alcohol-related violation (positive for alcohol when calling in) while about one-third (35%) had some type of electronic monitoring violation (i.e., incomplete test, missed phone call, failure to pay monitoring costs, etc.).

*There were 569 offenders with violations while on REAM. These offenders had a total of 970 violations; therefore, percents do not equal 100. This question was also asked only of those offenders who had violations.

FIGURE 16

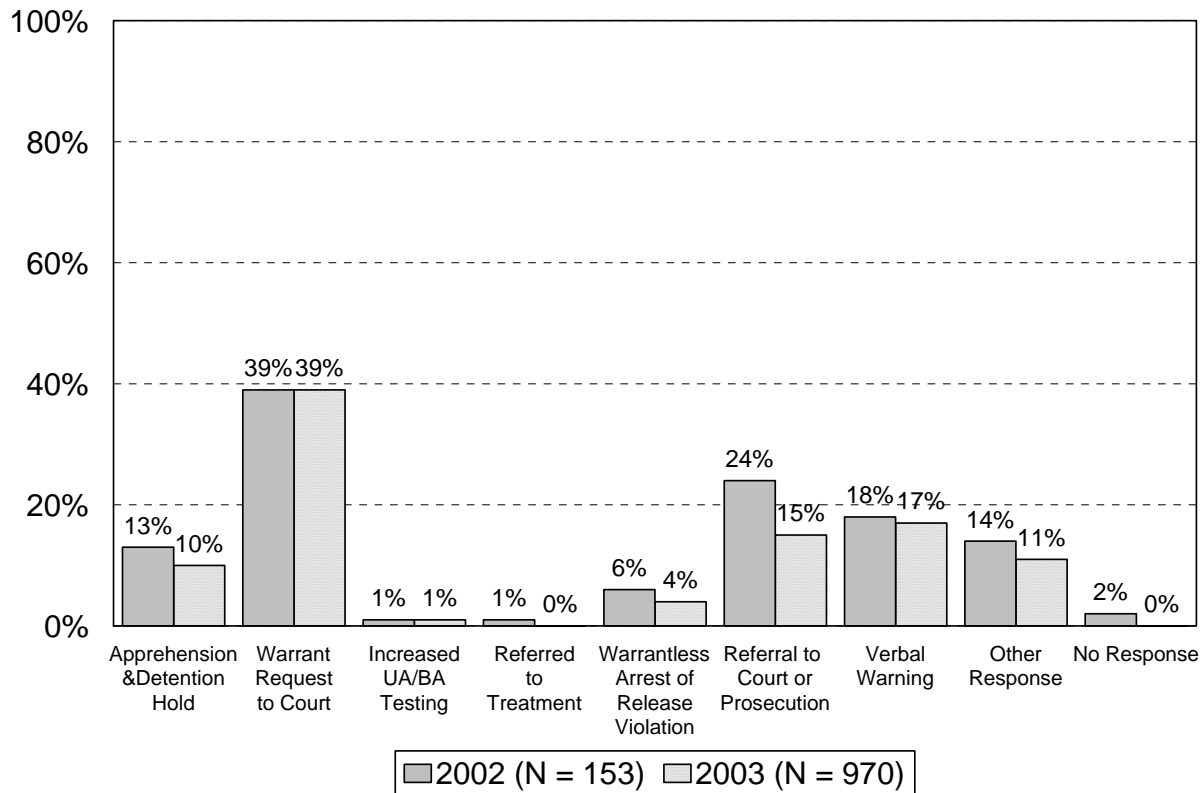
Types of Arrests While on Monitoring*

◆ As in 2002, very few 2003 participants who had a violation or arrest while on REAM were arrested for a new offense during their participation (Figure 16). Three percent of these participants were arrested for a 1st degree DUI, two percent for a 2nd degree, one percent for a 3rd degree and one percent for a level-unknown DUI during their REAM participation.



*Offenders could have more than one arrest. Therefore, percents do not equal 100 and are based on the number of arrests, not the number of offenders. This question was also asked only of those offenders with arrests.

FIGURE 17
County Response to Violations & Arrests

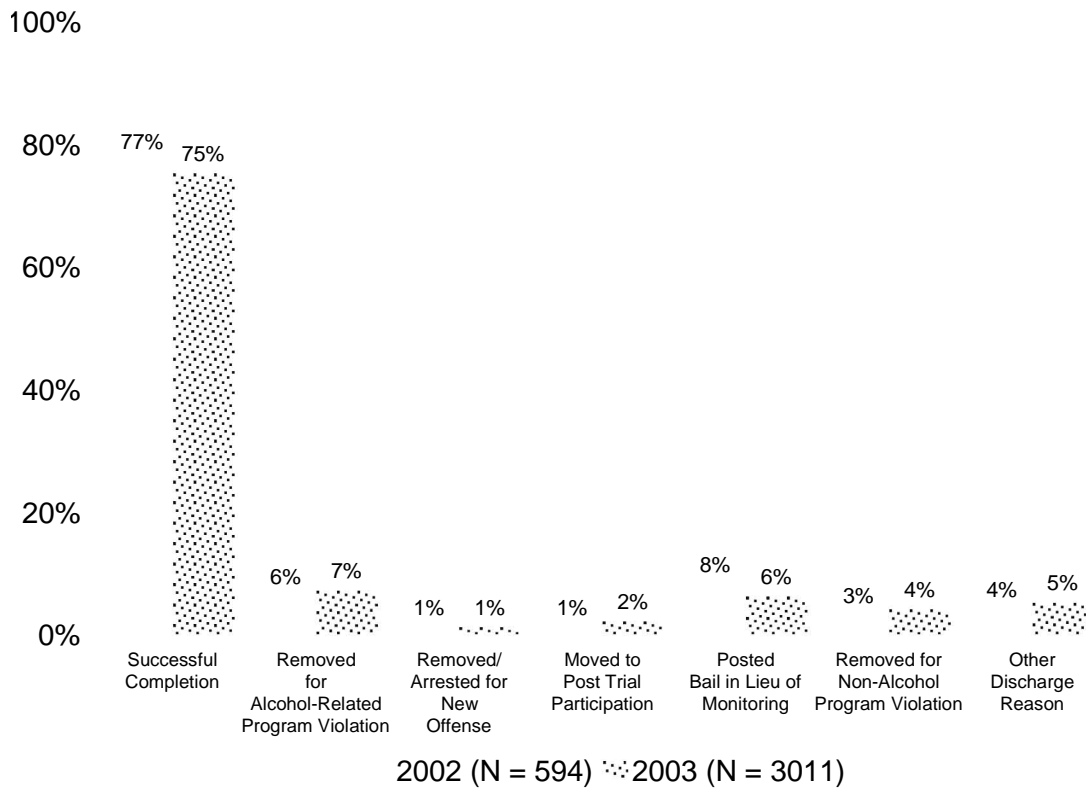


*Counties could impose more than one response for offender violations or arrests. Therefore, percents do not equal 100 and are based on the number of violations and arrests, not the number of offenders.

- ◆ Often, counties do not know the final outcome of a REAM participant's program violation or arrest because their involvement ends with a warrant request or a referral to court. The court's outcome is often not communicated to the county. Because of this, only the REAM program's response to the violation or arrest is reported here. Figure 17 shows a warrant request was submitted to the court for 39 percent of participants who had some type of violation or arrest during their participation. Almost two in ten (17%) received a verbal warning in response to their violation or arrest. One in ten or more participants who had a violation or arrest receive a referral to court or prosecution (15%) or an apprehension and detention hold (10%).
- ◆ Eleven percent of participants received some other response to their violation or arrest. These other responses include maximum bail imposed, terminated from monitoring, violation information sent to prosecutor, and having the violation information forwarded to the probation officer.
- ◆ One of the goals of REAM is to ensure that participants receive swift and certain responses to program violations and arrests that occur while on monitoring. As indicated in Figure 17, all 2003 participants with a violation received some type of county response to their violation or arrest. In addition, there was an average of four days between the actual violation or arrest occurring and the subsequent program response. This is a decrease in one day from 2002. In 46 percent of the cases, the program response occurred on the same day as the violation and 34 percent of the 2003 violations received a program response within one to two days after it occurred.

FIGURE 18

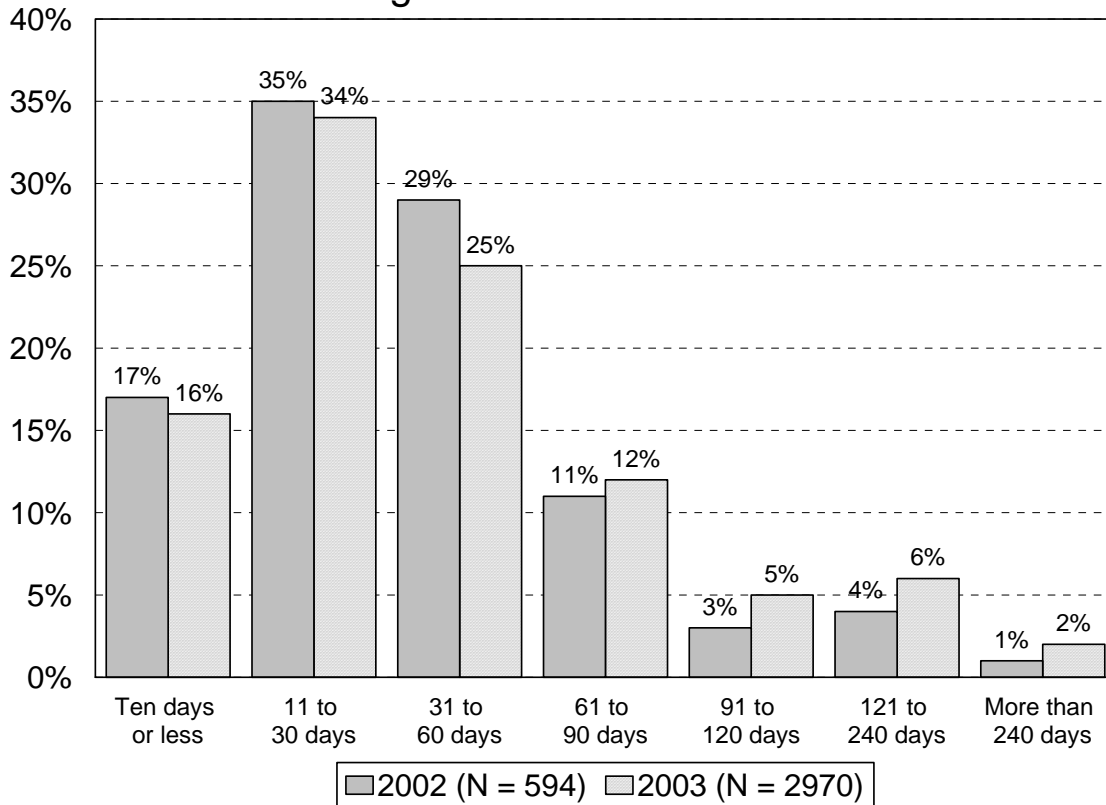
Type of Discharge



- ◆ There is little change in the type of discharge participants received from the REAM program in 2002 and 2003 (Figure 18). Three-quarters (75%) of 2003 pre-sentence REAM participants successfully completed the REAM program while six percent did not complete the program because they posted bail in lieu of monitoring. Less than one in ten (7%) were removed for an alcohol-related violation while only one percent was removed for a new offense.
- ◆ Five percent of the participants received some other type of discharge not listed in the web-based data collection instrument. These other discharges included termination due to enrollment in in-patient treatment programs, marginally successful (balance still owing), equipment did not work on participant's phone line, and case dismissed.

FIGURE 19

Length of REAM Enrollment*



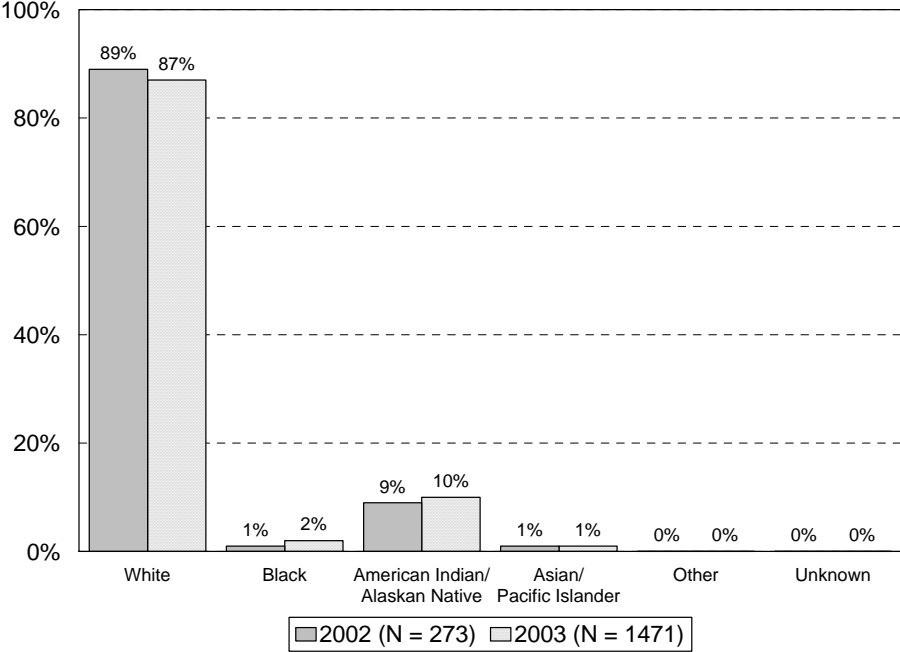
*Some offenders' enrollment and discharge dates were inaccurate; therefore, length of enrollment could not be determined. These offenders are excluded from this data.

- ◆ Figure 19 shows that the number of days 2003 participants spent on pre-sentence REAM monitoring is very similar to the number of days 2002 participants remained on REAM. Three-quarters (75%) of participants spent between 60 days or less on REAM, while one-quarter (25%) spent more than 60 days on pre-trial REAM.
- ◆ The average number of days on REAM for 2003 pre-sentence participants is 48. This is an increase from the 2002 average of 40 days. The highest number of days reported on pre-sentence REAM in 2003 is 1104. This, too, is an increase from the 2002 highest number of 515.

Post-Sentence Participants

FIGURE 20

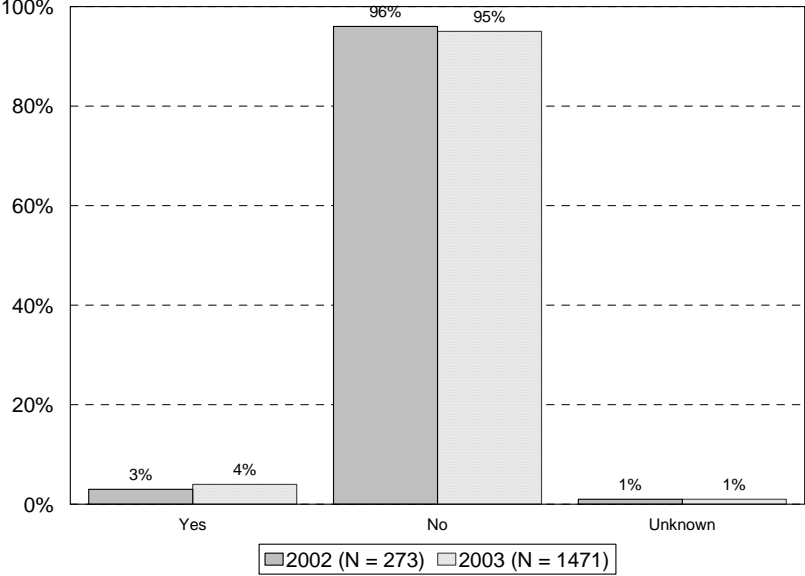
Offenders' Race



◆ The racial composition of the post-sentence REAM participants has remained the same between 2002 and 2003; almost nine in ten (87%) 2003 post-sentence REAM participants are white (Figure 20). One in ten (10%) are American Indian or Native Alaskan while far fewer are black (2%) or Asian/Pacific Islander (1%).

FIGURE 21

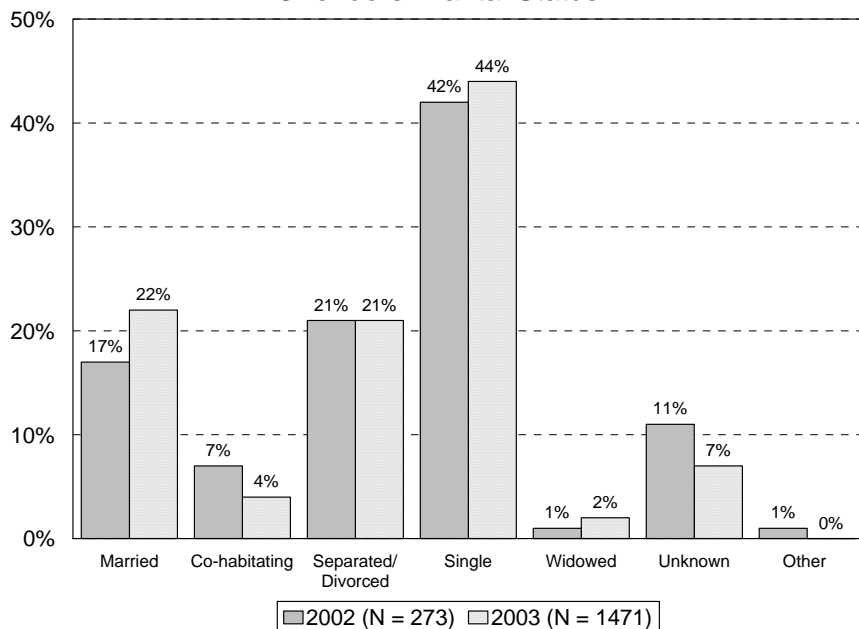
Whether Offender is Hispanic



- ◆ The federal government considers race and Hispanic ethnicity to be two separate and distinct concepts. For this reason, people of Hispanic origin can be of any race. For the 2000 census, race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual. The DOC has adopted the same protocol as the federal government in asking race and ethnicity questions in its own demographic studies.
- ◆ Figure 21 shows that as in 2002, almost all of the 2003 participants (95%) are not Hispanic.

FIGURE 22

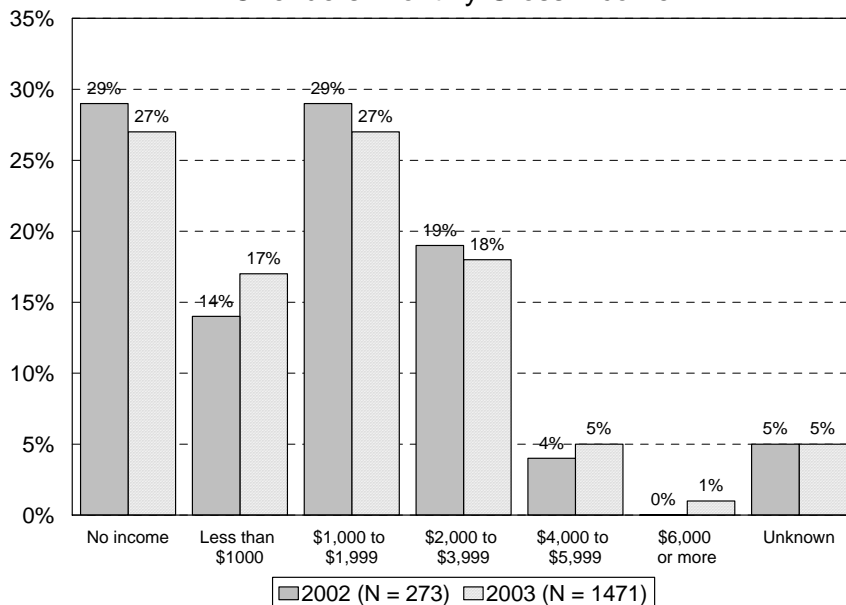
Offenders' Marital Status



◆ Figure 22 shows that like 2002 participants, slightly more than four in ten 2003 post-sentence REAM participants are single (44%). Half as many (21%) are separated/divorced and slightly more than two in ten (22%) are married.

FIGURE 23

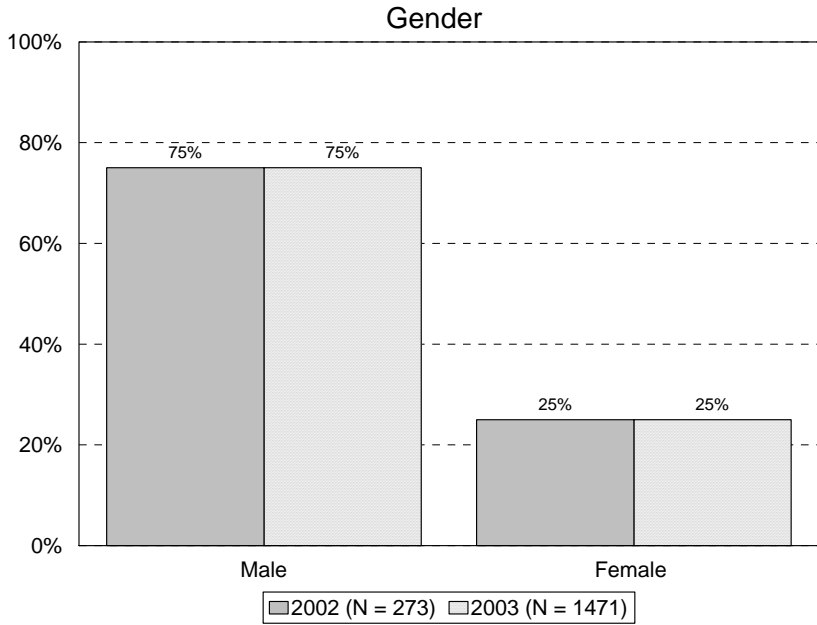
Offenders' Monthly Gross Income*



*If offender is married, spouse's income is included in total

◆ Almost three in ten (27%) 2003 post-sentence REAM participants have no monthly income (Figure 23). Slightly more than four in ten (44%) earn less than \$2,000 a month, while almost one-quarter (24%) of 2003 participants have a monthly gross income of \$2,000 or more. Post-sentence participants in 2003 have an average monthly gross income of \$1,724.23. The average monthly gross income in 2002 was \$1,656.01.

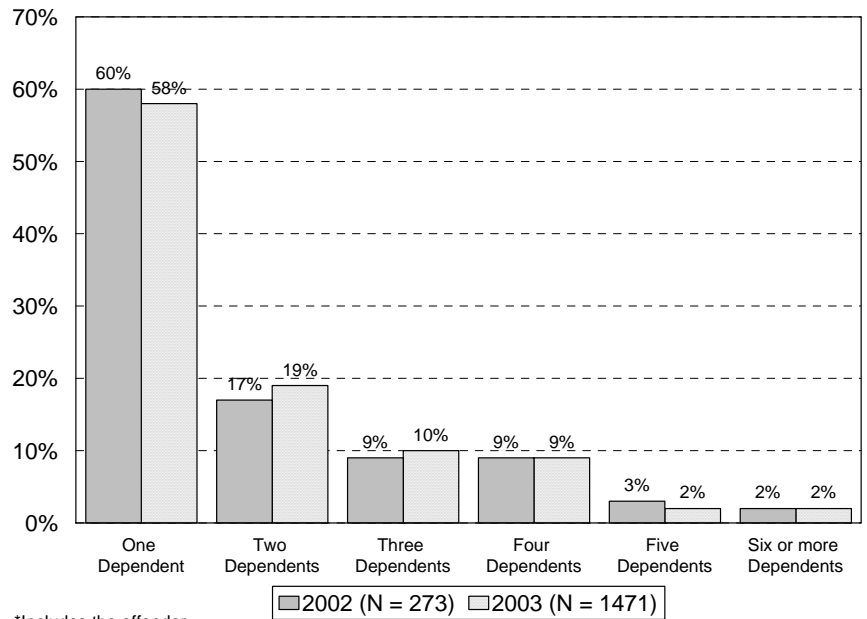
FIGURE 24



- ◆ There is no change in the gender composition of the post-sentence REAM participants in 2002 and 2003; three-quarters (75%) of 2003 post-sentence REAM participants are male while one-quarter (25%) are female (Figure 24).

FIGURE 25

Number of Dependents*

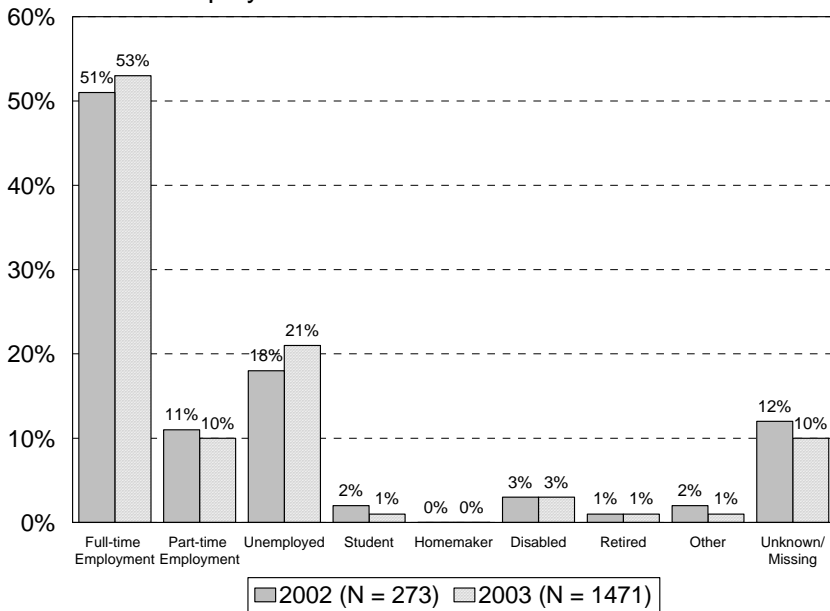


*Includes the offender

- ◆ Almost six in ten (58%) 2003 post-sentence REAM participants have no dependents other than themselves (Figure 25).
- ◆ 2003 post-sentence participants have an average of two dependents.

FIGURE 26

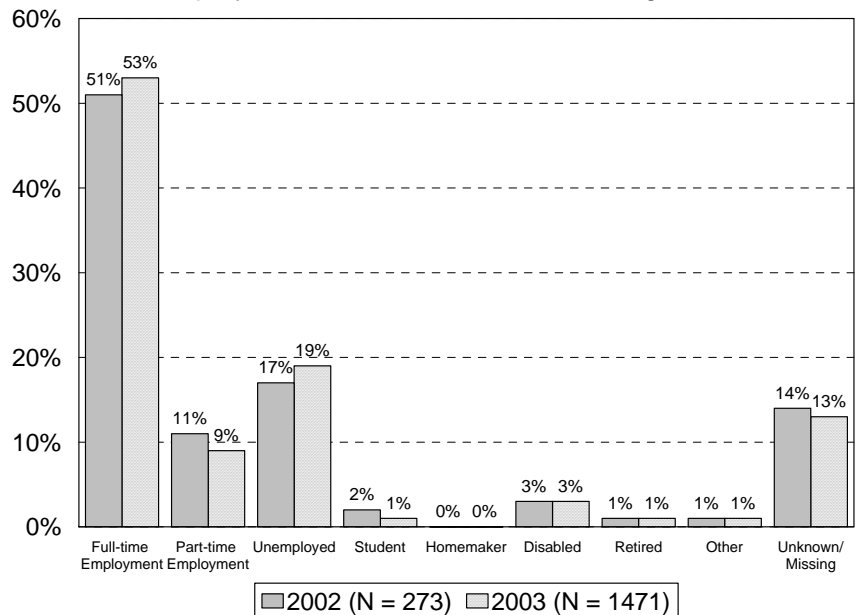
Employment Status at REAM Enrollment



- ◆ Figure 26 shows that similar to participants in 2002, 63 percent of 2003 post-sentence REAM participants were employed full or part-time at REAM enrollment.
- ◆ Approximately two in ten (21%) participants were unemployed at enrollment.

FIGURE 27

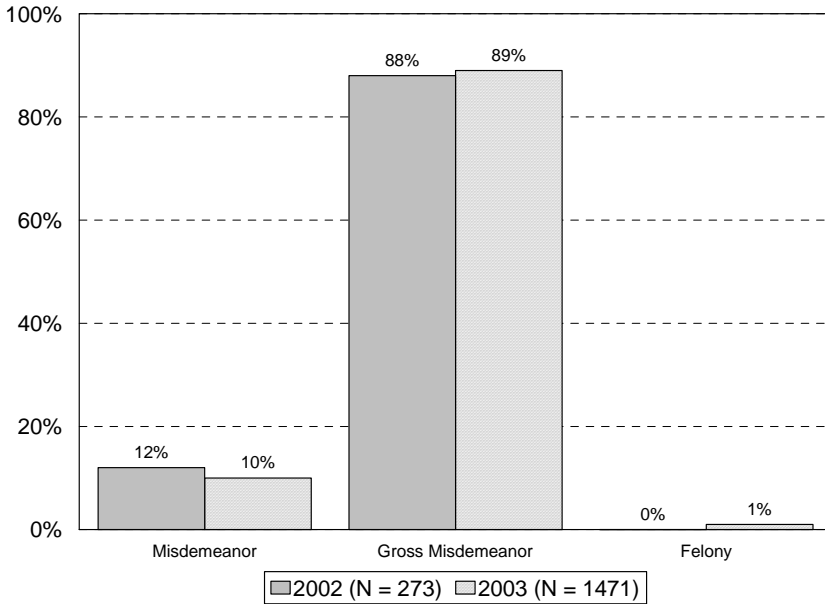
Employment Status at REAM Discharge



- ◆ Figure 27 shows that the employment rate for 2003 participants at discharge was very similar to employment rates at REAM enrollment; 62 percent of 2003 participants were employed either full or part-time at discharge, while 19 percent were unemployed.

FIGURE 28

Offense Level



◆ As in 2002, almost nine in ten (89%) 2003 post-sentence REAM participants were placed on REAM for a gross misdemeanor offense (Figure 28).

FIGURE 29

DUI Level

- ◆ There has been a shift in the level of DUI offense for which post-sentence participants were placed on REAM (Figure 29). This shift is mostly likely due the decrease in unknown DUI levels (43%-2002 to 22%-2003). Almost four in 10 (38%) 2003 post-sentence participants were placed on REAM for a 2nd degree DUI, while more than one-quarter (27%) were placed on REAM for a 1st degree DUI offense.
- ◆ The percentage of post-degree REAM participants with 3rd degree DUI offenses increased from six percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2003.

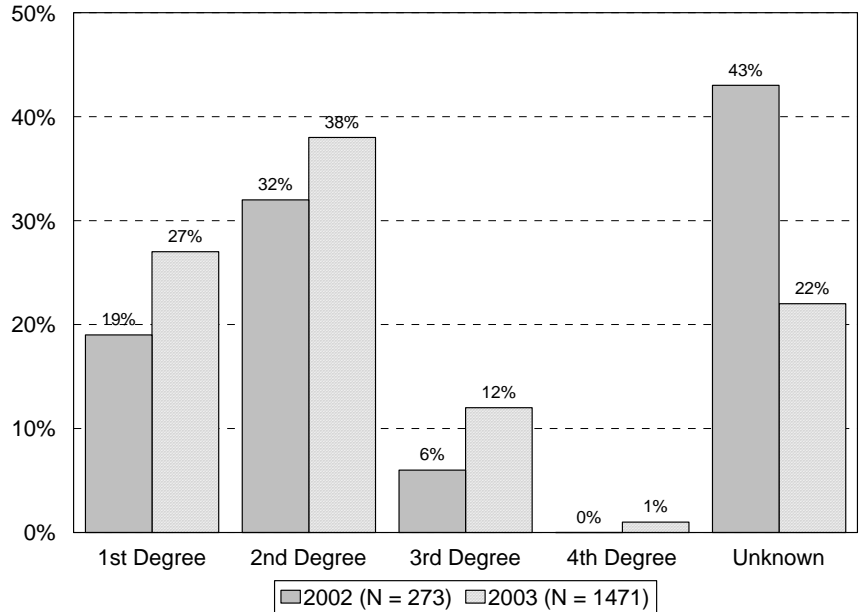


FIGURE 30a

Number of Prior Alcohol-Related Driving Offenses 2002
(N = 273)

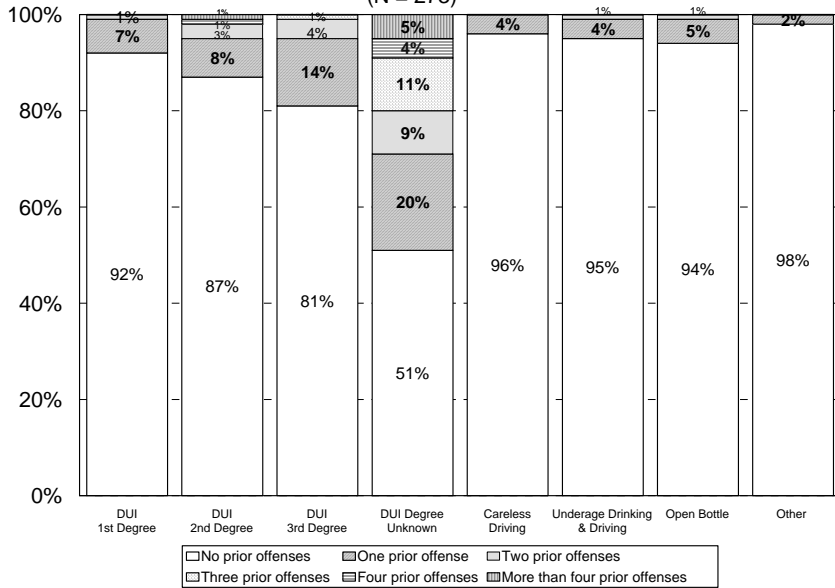
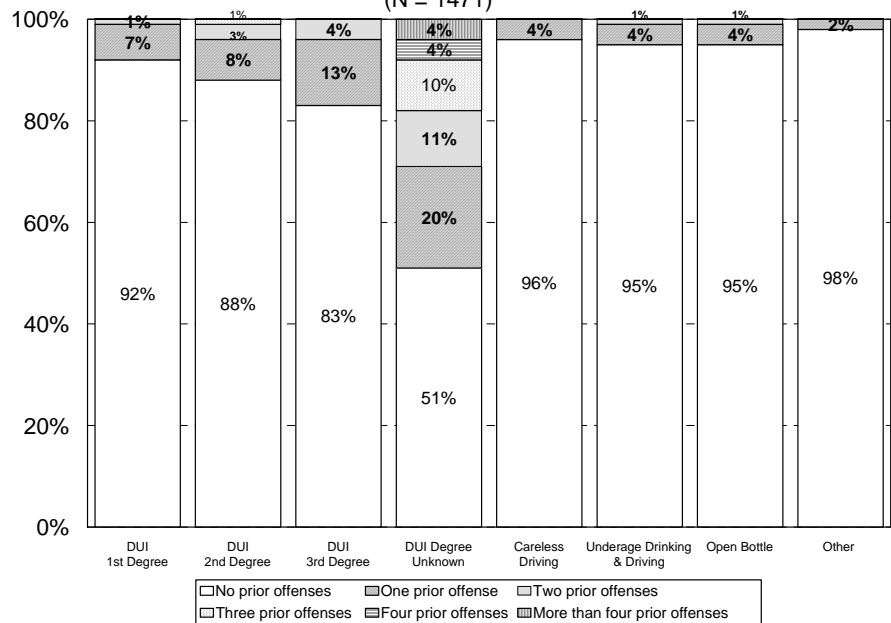


FIGURE 30b

Number of Prior Alcohol Related Driving Offenses 2003
(N = 1471)



- ◆ Figures 30a and 30b show the types of alcohol-related driving offenses for which the post-sentence REAM participants have been arrested in 2002 and 2003. Participants in these two years have similar alcohol-related driving offense histories. Slightly more than one in ten post-sentence participants in both 2002 and 2003 had one prior 3rd degree DUI offense (14%-2002 and 13%-2003). Equal percentages in 2002 and 2003 had one 1st or 2nd degree prior DUI offense (7%-1st degree both years and 8%-2nd degree in both years). Two in ten (20%) post-sentence REAM participants in both years had one prior unknown DUI offense while approximately one in ten (9%-2002 and 11%-2003) had two prior DUIs with an unknown degree. Similar percentages had three prior unknown degree DUIs (11%-2002 and 10%-2003).

FIGURE 31

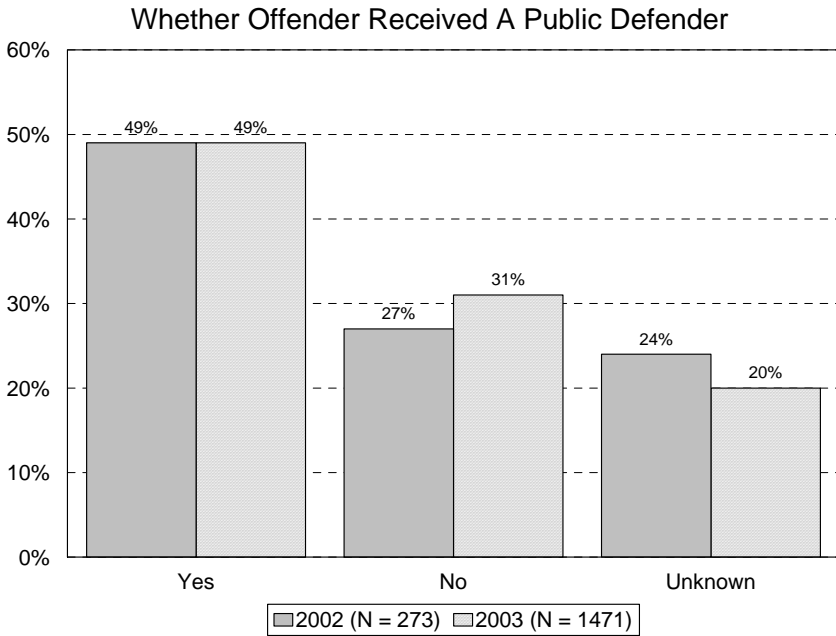
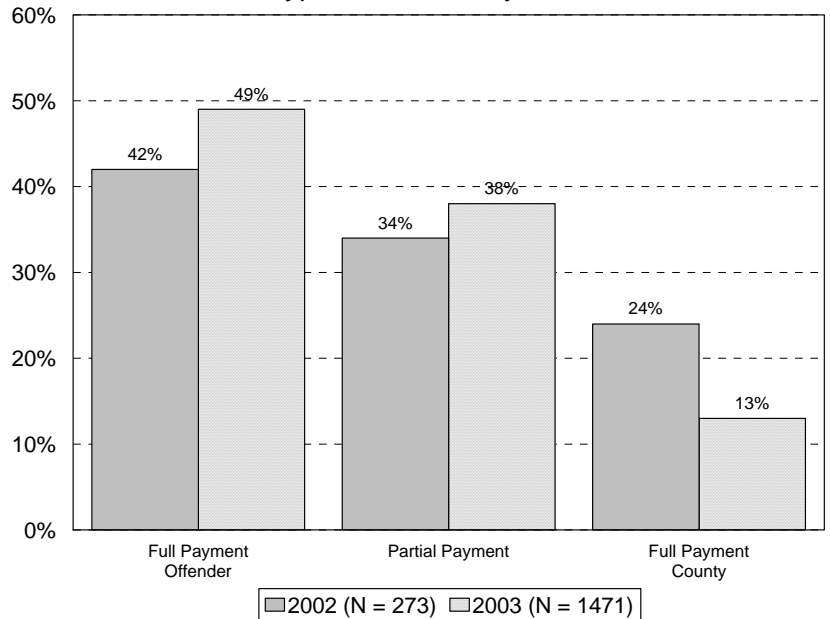


Figure 31 shows that as in 2002, almost half (49%) of 2003 participants received a public defender. Slightly more than three in ten (31%) 2003 participants did not receive a public defender.

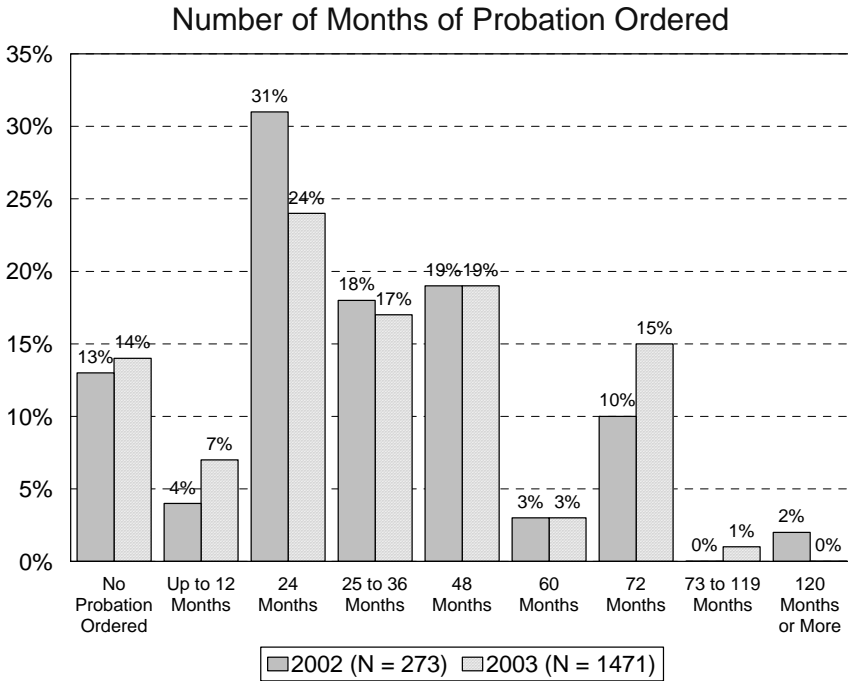
FIGURE 32

Type of REAM Payment



- ◆ Figure 32 shows that the almost half (49%) of 2003 post-sentence REAM participants fully paid their REAM costs while almost four in ten (38%) partially paid for their REAM participation.
- ◆ The percentage of participants whose REAM costs were fully subsidized from the county decreased from 24 percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2003.

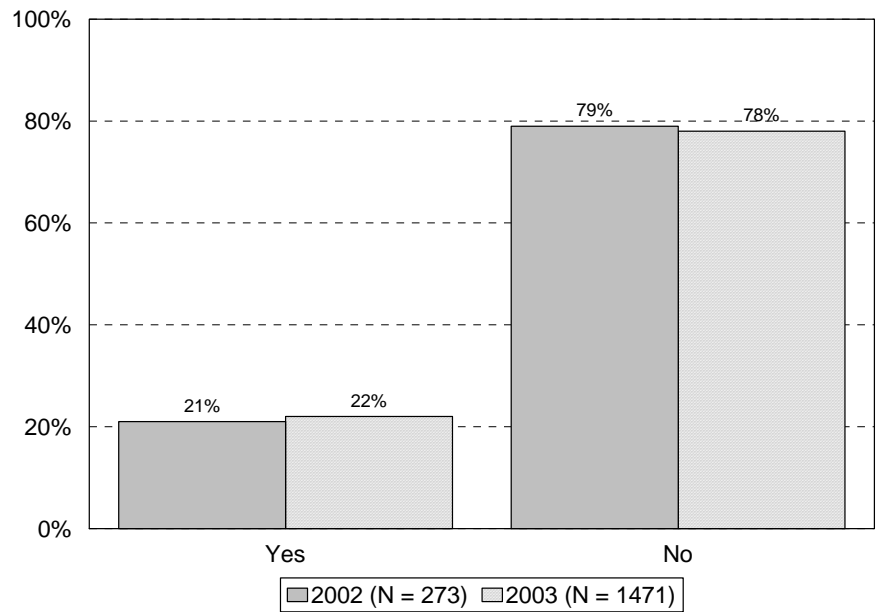
FIGURE 33



◆ Figure 33 shows the probation ordered for post-sentence REAM participants. As in 2002, slightly more than one in ten (14%) 2003 post-sentence REAM participants did not receive any probation as a result of their DUI conviction. Since 2002, the percentage of participants receiving 24 months of probation has decreased from 31 percent to 24 percent while the percentage receiving 72 months has increased from 10 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2003.

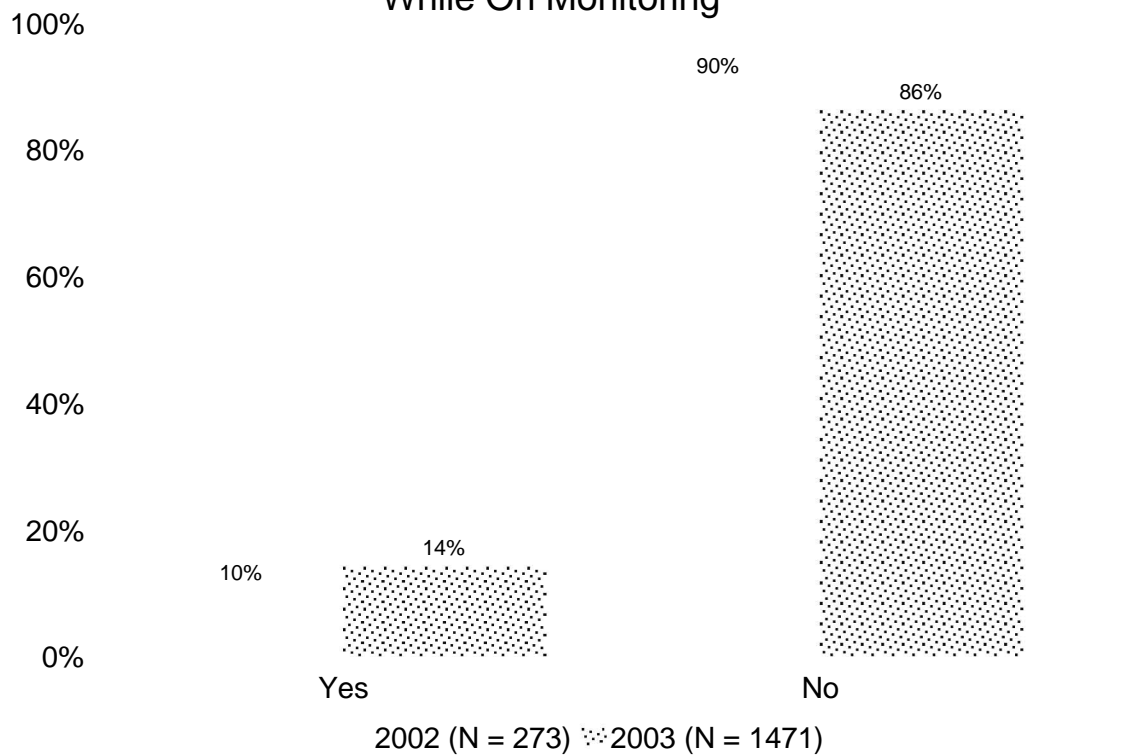
FIGURE 34

Whether Offender Participated in an Intensive Probation Program for DUI Offenders



◆ Figure 34 shows that similar percentages of REAM participants in 2002 and 2003 participated in an intensive probation program for DUI offenders (21%-2002 and 22%-2003).

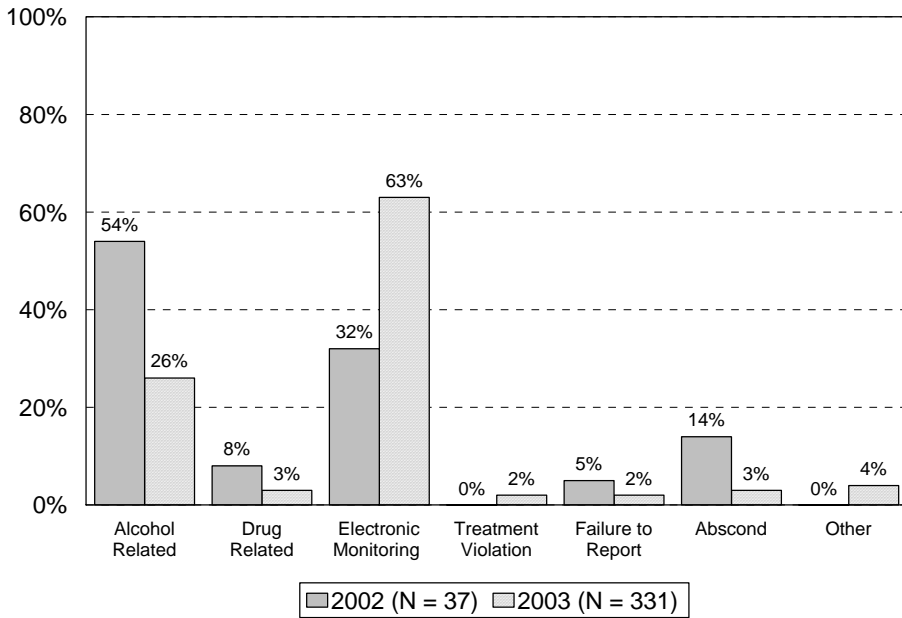
FIGURE 35
Whether Offender Had Violations or Arrests
While On Monitoring



- ◆ Slightly more than one in ten (14%) 2003 post-sentence REAM participants had some type of program violation or arrest while participating in the REAM program (Figure 35). This percentage is very similar to 2002.

FIGURE 36

Types of Violations While on Monitoring*



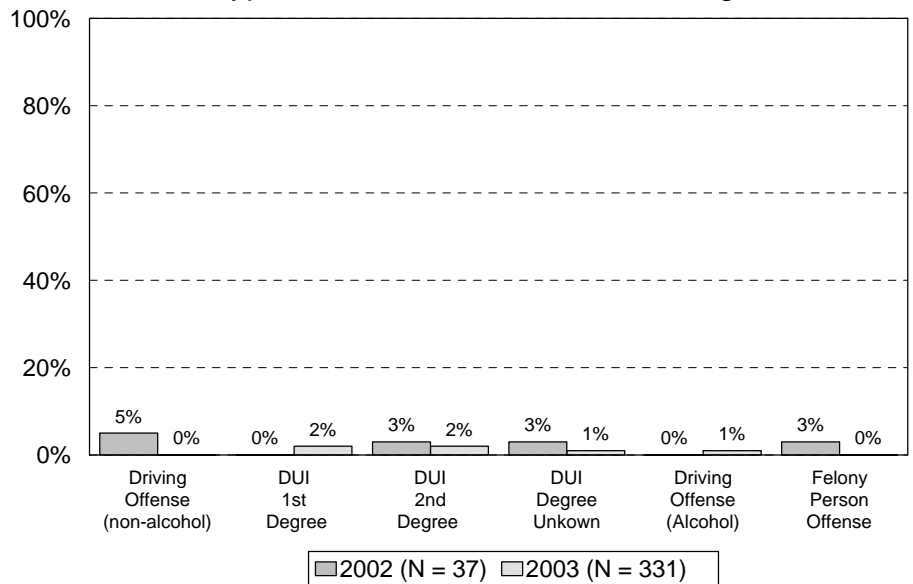
- ◆ In 2003 there was a total of 331 violations. More than six in ten (63%) were for electronic monitoring violations, while more than one-quarter of the total violations were alcohol-related (26%). Far fewer violations were drug related (3%), absconding (3%), or for failure to report (2%).
- ◆ Although there appears to be a change in the types of violations committed between 2002 and 2003, the number of total violations in 2002 (N = 37) is too small to draw any accurate conclusions.

*There were 207 offenders with violations while on REAM. These offenders had a total of 331 violations; therefore, percents do not equal 100. This question was also asked only of those offenders who had violations.

FIGURE 37

Types of Arrests While on Monitoring*

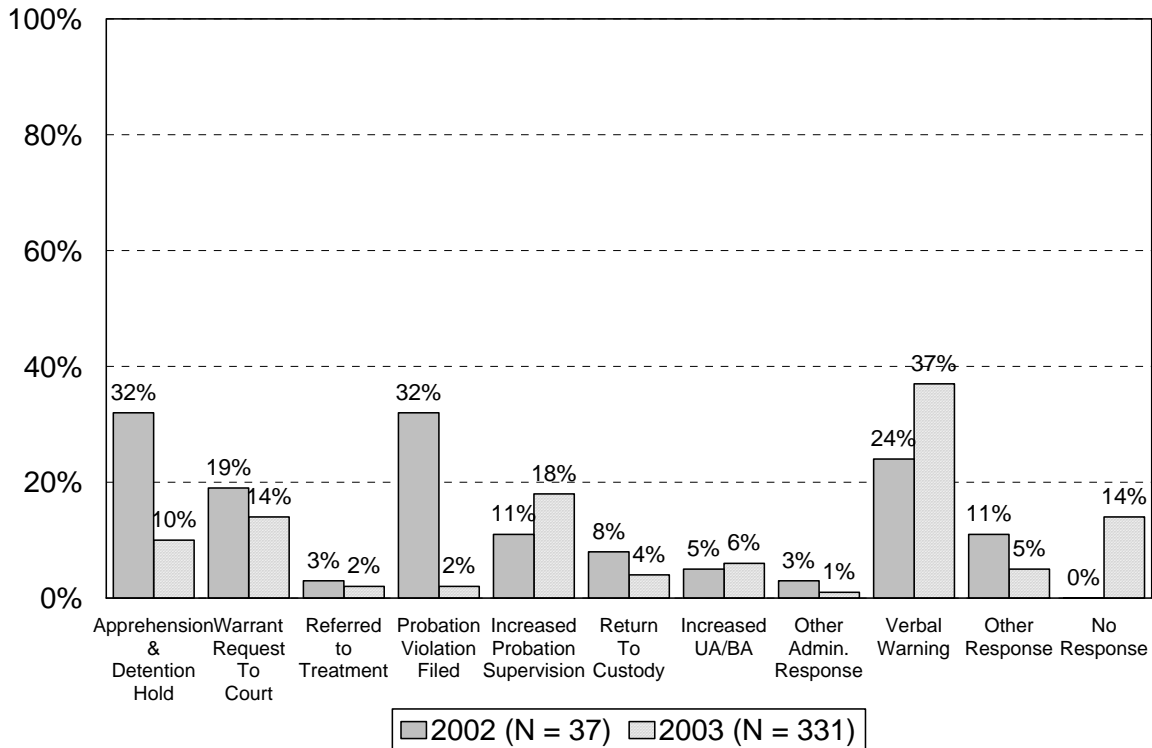
- ◆ Very small percentages of the 331 arrests and violations committed by the 2003 post-sentence REAM participants while on monitoring were for a new DUI offense (Figure 37). Just two percent each of the arrests were for a 1st or a 2nd degree DUI.



*Offenders could have more than one arrest. Therefore, percents do not equal 100 and are based on the number of arrests, not the number of offenders. This question was also asked only of those offenders with arrests.

FIGURE 38

County Response to Violations & Arrests

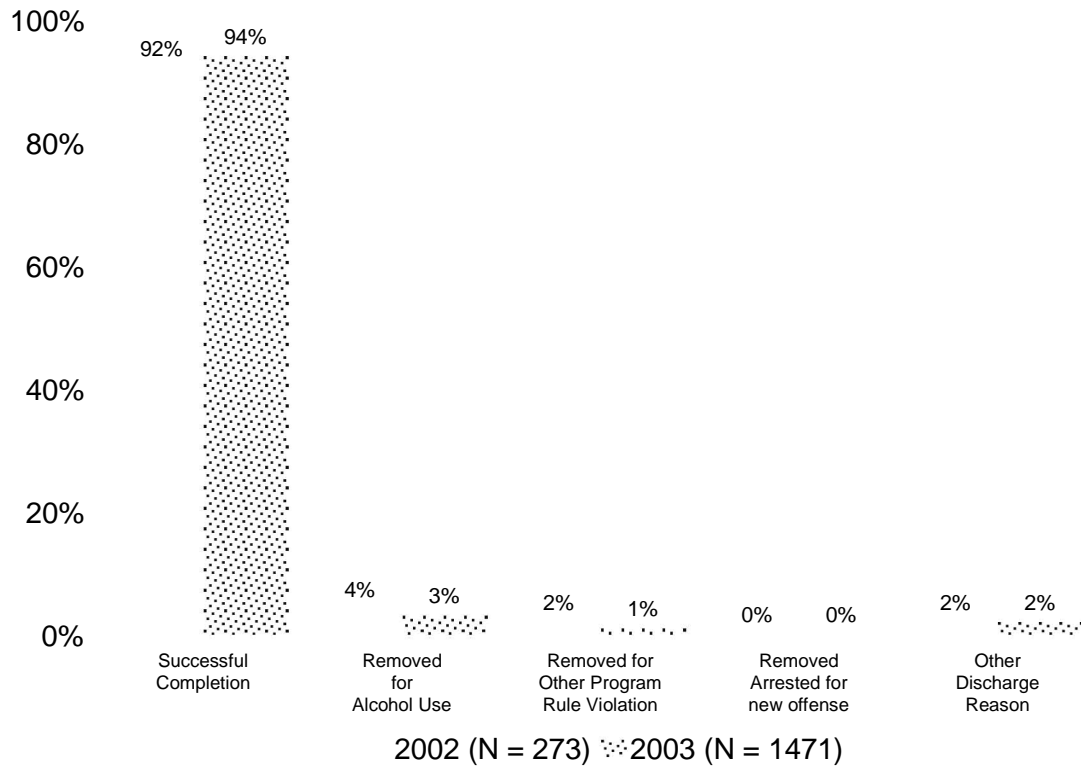


*Counties could impose more than one response for offender violations or arrests. Therefore, percents do not equal 100 and are based on the number of violations and arrests, not the number of offenders.

- ◆ It is important to understand the types of sanctions participants receive for REAM violations and arrests. As shown in Figure 38, more than one-third (37%) of the violations or arrests resulted in a verbal warning while almost two in ten (18%) resulted in increased probation supervision. Approximately one in ten of the 2003 violations resulted in a warrant request to the court (14%) or an apprehension and detention hold (10%).
- ◆ Slightly more than one in ten (14%) violations or arrests received no response by the county. While this looks like a dramatic increase since 2002, the 2002 data is based on only 37 violations while there were 331 in 2003.
- ◆ In 2003, there was an average of four days between a REAM violation or arrest and the county response. Almost half (48%) of the violations received a response the same day, while 37 percent received a response within one or two days of the actual violation or arrest.

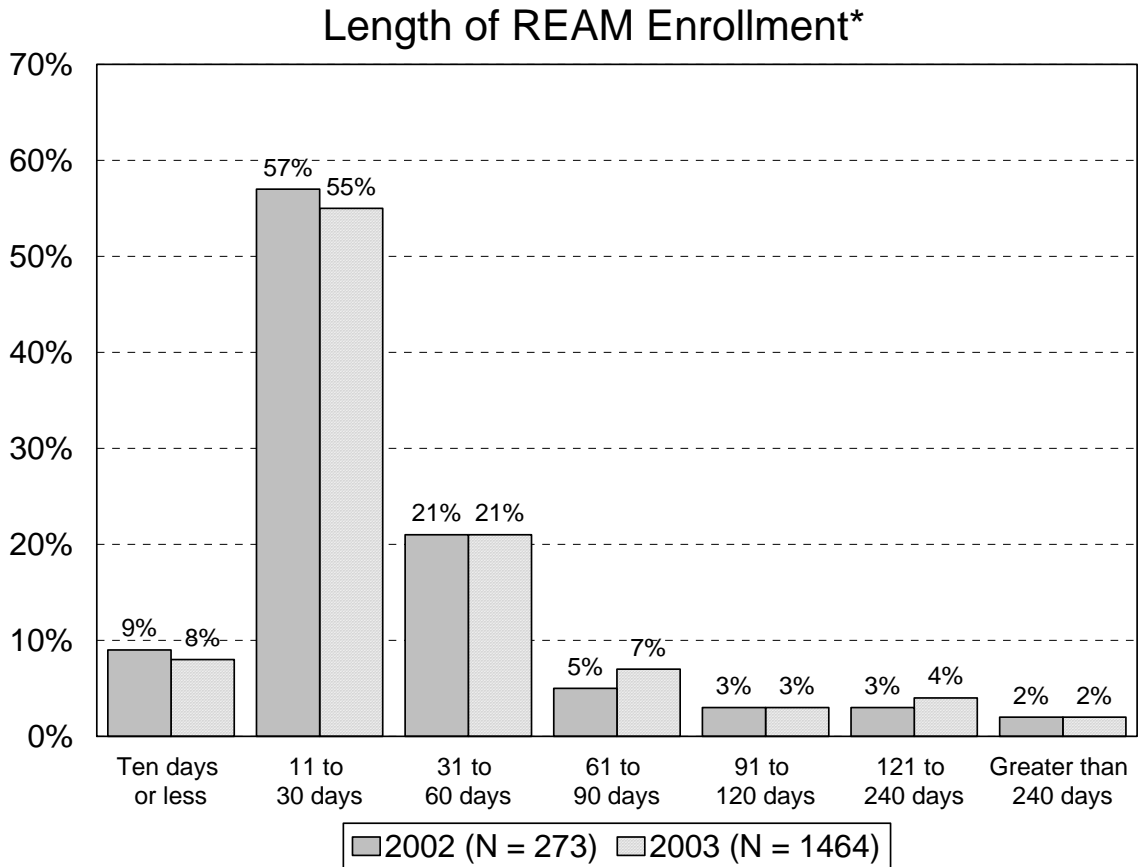
FIGURE 39

Type of Discharge



- ◆ As in 2002, almost all (94%) 2003 post-sentence REAM participants successfully completed their REAM program (Figure 39). Three percent were discharged from the program for alcohol use, and one percent was removed from the program for other rule violations.
- ◆ Two percent of 2003 post-sentence REAM participants were removed for a variety of other reasons including: drug violations (non-alcohol), to finish jail sentences, and arrests for warrants.

FIGURE 40



*Some offenders enrollment and discharge dates were inaccurate; therefore, length of enrollment could not be determined. These offenders are excluded from this data.

- ◆ Figure 40 shows that the length of post-sentence REAM enrollment has not changed much since 2002. More than half (55%) of 2003 post-sentence offenders spent between 11 and 30 days on REAM monitoring while slightly more than two in ten (21%) spent between 31 and 60 days enrolled in REAM. Approximately one in ten (8%) offenders spent ten days or less on REAM while a slightly higher percentage (16%) spent more than 60 days on monitoring.
- ◆ On average, post-sentence offenders were enrolled in REAM 47 days. The highest number of days an offender was enrolled in REAM was 731. This is an increase from the 2002 average of 42 days and the highest number of days being 598 on post-sentence REAM monitoring.

Conclusion

Overall, the REAM program appears to be meeting its intended goals. Offenders who are indigent (as determined by individual counties) are being given the opportunity to participate in REAM and are receiving subsidies to offset the cost of programming. In addition, it appears that participants are able to maintain their current level of employment while enrolled in REAM.

Overall, the rate of program violations and arrests while on REAM also seems to be minimal; 19 percent of pre-sentence participants had violations or arrests while enrolled and 14 percent of post-sentence participants violated or were arrested during their REAM monitoring. While these violations tend to be alcohol or monitoring-related, very few arrests for new DUIs occurred while on REAM. When the violations did occur, the program response was swift and certain; for pre-sentence participants all of the violations had some type of response. In addition, slightly more than one in ten post-sentence violations did not receive some type of county response. However, the responses to violations or arrests came quickly; almost half of the pre- and post-sentence violations/arrests received a response the same day the violation occurred.

Overall, the REAM program seems successful in keeping offenders out of jail and employed, the rate of violations and arrests while on monitoring is minimal, participants are receiving swift and certain program responses to violations and arrests, and participants are successfully completing the program.