

## Analysis of Parolee SCRAM Participation

Prepared for:  
South Dakota Department of Corrections

SCRAM data used with approval from:  
South Dakota Attorney General's Office

Prepared by:  
Roland Loudenburg, M.P.H.  
Jeffrey Bathke, M.S.A., CCDC III  
Gregg Drube, M.A.

Date: July 26, 2012

# Analysis of Parolee SCRAM Participation

## Background:

The purpose of this analysis was to examine and describe the outcomes for parolees placed on SCRAM. The 2009 and 2010 DOC releases data sets were linked to the SCRAM data file provided by AMS with permission from the Office of the Attorney General.

## Data Available for Analysis

The SCRAM data file available for analysis included all participants on SCRAM and associated monitoring activity logs through October of 2010. Efforts have been ongoing to obtain an updated SCRAM data file to enhance this analysis and analysis of other SCRAM participant outcomes. An updated data file was received on July 25, 2012 from AMS after numerous exchanges. There was insufficient time available to incorporate the updated data for this analysis.

DOC data available for analysis included the 2009 and 2010 release data files and the DOC PE01 download. The 2009 and 2010 release data files include information on inmates released in calendar years 2009 and 2010 respectively and includes recidivism status at 12 months. The DOC PE01 download include recidivism status as of the end of June 2012 for a longitudinal measure of recidivism.

## Number of Parolees Linked to SCRAM Participant Records

Of the 2009 and 2010 releases, 308 individuals were found to match with participant records found in the SCRAM data file. Of the 308, 185 individuals participated on scam prior to their current prison stay. There were 123 individuals for whom SCRAM participation was identified as having a SCRAM start date that is after their release from prison and were identified as our target population.

	N	Percent
SCRAM Participation After Release Date	123	39.9%
SCRAM Participation Prior To Release Date	185	60.1%
Total	308	100.0%

Of the 123 individuals for whom SCRAM participation was after their release from prison, 37 of the individuals remained active or were still being monitored by the SCRAM device as of the end of October 2010.

	N	Percent
SCRAM Off Date Documented	86	69.9%
Continued on SCRAM as of October 2010 (still actively monitored)	37	30.1%
Total	123	100.0%

## Gender and Race of Parolees in Target Population

### Gender

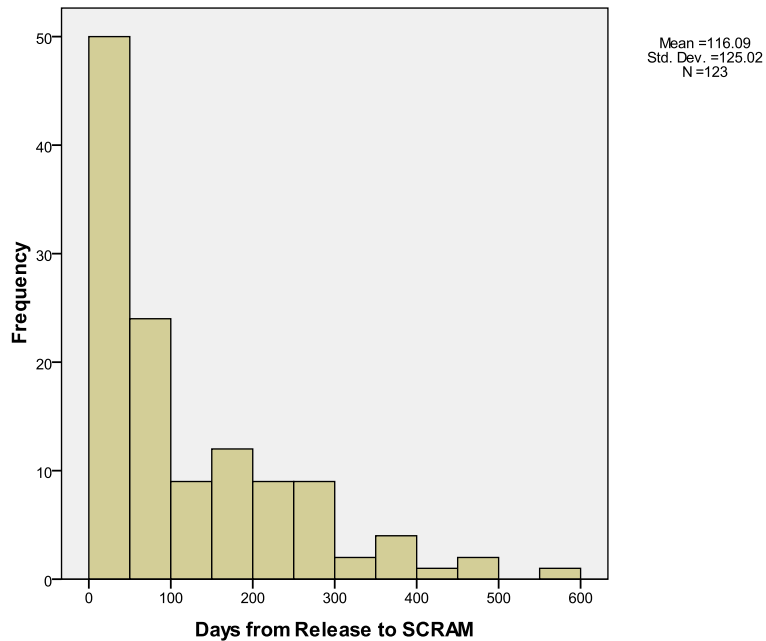
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	100	81.3	81.3	81.3
Female	23	18.7	18.7	100.0
Total	123	100.0	100.0	

### Race

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Black	4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Native American	39	31.7	31.7	35.0
White	80	65.0	65.0	100.0
Total	123	100.0	100.0	

## Length of Time from Release to SCRAM Start Date

The average length of time from a parolees release date to the SCRAM start date was 116.1 days (stdev = 125.0 days). The following histogram illustrates that most of the participants were placed on SCRAM within 100 days of release from prison. It should be noted that 19.5% of participants were placed on SCRAM within 5 days of their release from prison (see frequency table included as an attachment).

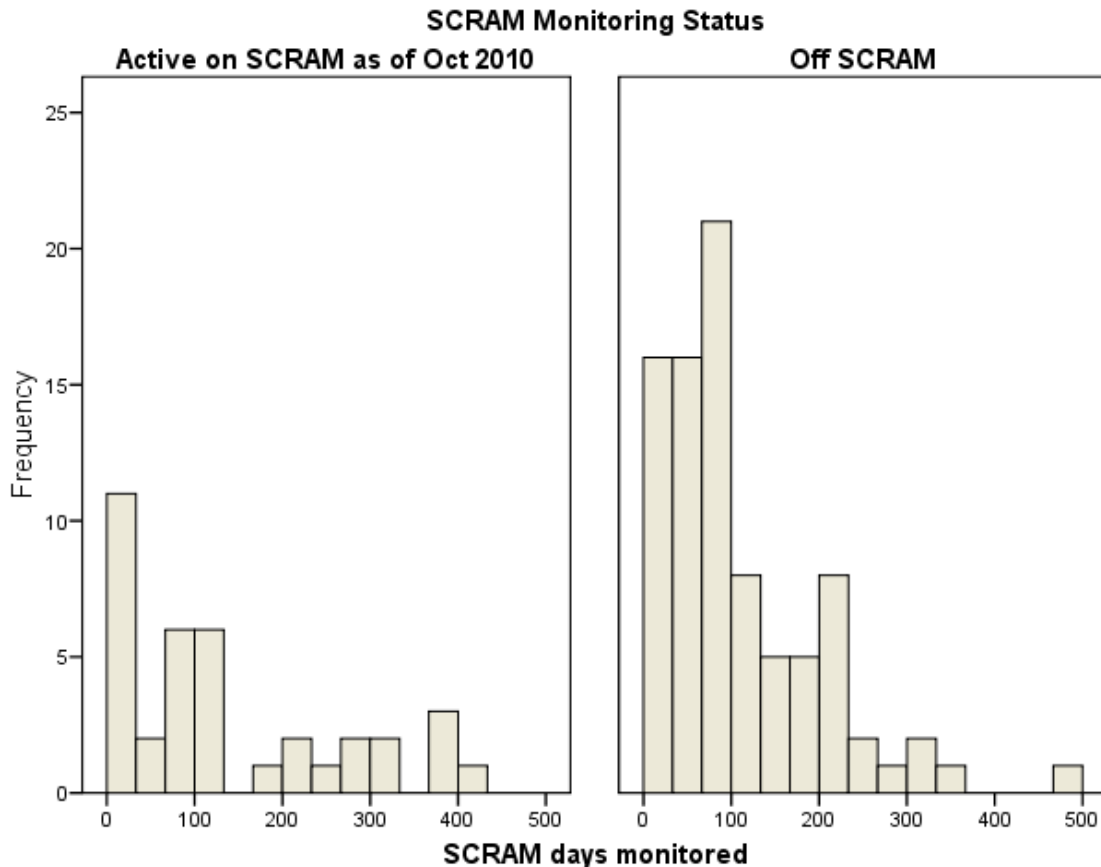


## Length of Time Monitored on SCRAM

The average length of time all parolees were monitored by a SCRAM bracelet was 118.7 days (stdev = 102.0 days). It should be noted that our current SCRAM data file goes through October of 2010 (an updated file is being generated and will be available to update this information in the near future). For those that completed SCRAM as designated by a SCRAM Off date in the data file, the average length of days monitored on SCRAM was 111.7 days (stdev = 88.3). The average length of time the 37 individuals still active on SCRAM as of October 2010 was 135.0 days (stddev = 128.9). The following table and histogram illustrates that most of the participants were on SCRAM for less than 100 days.

SCRAM days monitored

SCRAM Monitoring Status as of Oct 2010	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Active on SCRAM as of Oct 2010	135.0	37	128.9
Off SCRAM	111.7	86	88.3
Total	118.7	123	102.2



## SCRAM Confirmed Positives and Tampers

The average number of confirmed positives per parolee was .14 (stdev =.605) and the average number of tampers was .42 (stdev =1.124). It should be noted that of the 123 participants, only 9 individuals had a confirmed positive test while monitored by SCRAM. Similarly, of the 123 individuals, 95 individuals did not have any confirmed tampers with the SCRAM bracelet. The tables below provide a summary of the number of individuals and confirmed tampers and shows that the majority of individuals remained alcohol free as monitored by SCRAM while wearing the SCRAM device.

### SCRAM: N positives

	Number of positives	Frequency (n)	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	114	92.7	92.7	92.7
	1	5	4.1	4.1	96.7
	2	2	1.6	1.6	98.4
	3	1	.8	.8	99.2
	5	1	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	123	100.0	100.0	

### SCRAM: N tampers

	Number of tampers	Frequency (n)	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	95	77.2	77.2	77.2
	1	17	13.8	13.8	91.1
	2	7	5.7	5.7	96.7
	3	2	1.6	1.6	98.4
	7	1	.8	.8	99.2
	8	1	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	123	100.0	100.0	

## Recidivism Analysis

Recidivism was defined in two ways. The first definition was using the standard 12 month recidivism definition and drew upon the 2009 and 2010 release data files. The second was an overall recidivism defined as returning to DOC incarceration as of the end of June 2012 using the PE01 download data file.

Of the 123 parolees who were placed on SCRAM after release, 41 (33.3%) recidivated within 12 months of release.

### Recidivism (12 months from release)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No recidivism	82	66.7	66.7	66.7
	Recidivism	41	33.3	33.3	100.0
Total		123	100.0	100.0	

To examine the effect that length of SCRAM monitoring may have upon recidivism, a comparison analysis was performed that examined those monitored from 1 to 100 days compared to those monitored for 101 days or longer. A slightly higher rate of recidivism was found for those monitored for 1 to 100 days (35.1%) compared to those monitored for 101 days or more (30.6%). Because the sample size is small more data is needed to determine if longer monitoring truly reduces recidivism. The table below and the bar graph illustrate the number that recidivated by length of monitoring.

### SCRAM Days Monitored \* Recidivism (12 months from release)

			Recid (from Release sheet)		Total
			No recid	Recid	
SCRAM Days Monitored	1 to 100 days	Count	48	26	74
		% within SCRAM Days Monitored	64.9%	35.1%	100.0%
	101 days or more	Count	34	15	49
		% within SCRAM Days Monitored	69.4%	30.6%	100.0%
Total	Count		82	41	123
	% within SCRAM Days Monitored		66.7%	33.3%	100.0%

Of the 123 parolees who were placed on SCRAM after release, 74 (60.2%) recidivated or returned to prison according to the PE01 download as of the end of June 2012.

**Recidivism (from PE01)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No recidivism	49	39.8	39.8	39.8
Recidivism	74	60.2	60.2	100.0
Total	123	100.0	100.0	

The effect of the length of SCRAM monitoring upon recidivism was also compared for this definition of recidivism (PE01 download as of end of June 2012). Similar recidivism rates were found for those monitored for 1 to 100 days (59.5%) compared to those monitored for 101 days or more (61.2%). The table below illustrates the number that recidivated by length of monitoring.

**SCRAM Days Monitored \* Recid (from PE01) Crosstabulation**

			Recid (from PE01)		Total
			No recid	Recid	
SCRAM Days Monitored	1 to 100 days	Count	30	44	74
		% within SCRAM Days Monitored	40.5%	59.5%	100.0%
	101 days or more	Count	19	30	49
		% within SCRAM Days Monitored	38.8%	61.2%	100.0%
Total		Count	49	74	123
		% within SCRAM Days Monitored	39.8%	60.2%	100.0%

Of the 74 who recidivated, the following table describes their admission code for their prison stay prior to their placement on SCRAM.

Admission Code for Prison Stay Prior to SCRAM Participation	N	Percent
A – New Commitment	45	60.8
B – Parole Violation with New Sentence	4	5.4
C – Parole Violation only	23	31.1
D – Suspended Sentence Violation with New Sentence	1	1.4
E – Suspended Sentence Violation	1	1.4
Total	74	100.0

## Case Characteristics

Of the 74 who violated the conditions of their parole, a detail review of 25 participants who all violated within 12 months of release was conducted to understand the nature of the cases. The review of the 25 cases found the following:

- Gender:
  - Male=19
  - Female=6
- Race:
  - White=12
  - Native=12
  - Black=1
- Average age: 34.4
- Description of Prison Stay Prior to Participation on SCRAM
  - Admission Code:
    - A-New Commitment=14
    - B-PV with a New Sentence=1
    - C-Parole Violator=10
  - Average Admission Number: 3.84
  - Average Length of Sentence: 10.2 months
  - Sentenced Crime:
    - DUI=11
    - Drug=6
    - Other=8
      - Other includes: Sexual contact, burglary, grand theft, simple assault, rape, assault of officer
- Description of SCRAM Participation after release from Prison
  - Average days on SCRAM=94.6
  - Average positive tests=.56
  - Average tampers=.48
  - Agent Location:
    - Sioux Falls=4
    - Brookings=7
    - Watertown=9
    - Aberdeen=3
    - Mitchell=1
    - Yankton=1
  - Average days released to start of SCRAM=105.72
  - Reason for being placed on SCRAM:
    - Alcohol use=17
    - Drug and Alcohol Use=3
    - DUI 1=1



- Board ordered upon release=2
  - Upon Release from the Halfway House=1
  - Blank=1
- Reason for Recidivism/Parole Violation Recidivism (return to prison)
  - Alcohol use=9
  - Drug use=4
  - Drug and Alcohol use=5
  - SCRAM Tamper=1
  - DUI=3
  - Abscond=2
  - Sexual contact w/CTP inmate=1
- Days off SCRAM prior to recidivism: It is difficult to tell, due to the dates entered into the SCRAM database when a participant is taken off SCRAM. However, it appears 9 of the 25 were on SCRAM when they violated parole. Of the 14 who were off SCRAM, the average days off SCRAM prior to a violation are 29.93 days.
- Subsequent Violation Reports: 7 of the 25 have had at least one subsequent Violation Report since returning to prison for this violation and being released again. One has had two subsequent violations and one has had three subsequent violations. The Violations dealt with drinking, drug use, absconding, and child abuse.

To provide a general sense of the geographic use of the SCRAM device for parolees a listing of the agent associated with the participant included in the SCRAM data file is provided below. There were no other geographic descriptors available in the data files.

**Agents Associated with the Participant Record in the SCRAM Data file**

<b>SCRAM: agent</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Badure, Sam	1	.8	.8	.8
Bast, Krista	2	1.6	1.6	2.4
Blackwelder, Matt	1	.8	.8	3.3
Brevik, Michelle	1	.8	.8	4.1
Carmichael, GP	2	1.6	1.6	5.7
Clary, Mike	1	.8	.8	6.5
Cummings, Ken	1	.8	.8	7.3
DeJong, Darren	1	.8	.8	8.1
Dirkson, Carla	5	4.1	4.1	12.2
Erickson, Ross	1	.8	.8	13.0
Farmen, Lesley	9	7.3	7.3	20.3
Fiechtner, Roxanne	8	6.5	6.5	26.8
Green, Brian	4	3.3	3.3	30.1
Grismer, Rod	12	9.8	9.8	39.8
Harrison, Mike	1	.8	.8	40.7
Huber, Lee	1	.8	.8	41.5
Huckabay, Marleen	1	.8	.8	42.3
Huebner, Tara	1	.8	.8	43.1
Hunter, David	1	.8	.8	43.9
Husby, Tiffany	1	.8	.8	44.7
Jordon, Briton	2	1.6	1.6	46.3
Kampshoff, Lisa	1	.8	.8	47.2
Kobernusz, Josh	1	.8	.8	48.0
Lehmann, Kevin	1	.8	.8	48.8
Majzner, Stephanie	1	.8	.8	49.6
McCloud, Cory	3	2.4	2.4	52.0
Monahan, Mike	1	.8	.8	52.8
Nogelmeier, Byron	1	.8	.8	53.7
Pfeifle, Cindi	2	1.6	1.6	55.3
Ripperda, Travis	1	.8	.8	56.1
Schmitt, BJ	1	.8	.8	56.9
Seim, Doug	19	15.4	15.4	72.4
Smith, Nate	1	.8	.8	73.2
Stolley, Michael	4	3.3	3.3	76.4
Stroschein, Amber	1	.8	.8	77.2
Swenson, Brad	15	12.2	12.2	89.4
Tronvold, Paula	2	1.6	1.6	91.1
Van Gorkom, Sarah	1	.8	.8	91.9
Wagner, Kerri	8	6.5	6.5	98.4
Walburg, Tim	1	.8	.8	99.2
Wellman, Troy	1	.8	.8	100.0
Total	123	100.0	100.0	

## Conclusion

- The analysis identified that most of the parolee participants are placed on SCRAM as a sanction for a parole violation or a new offense.
- Once placed on SCRAM most of the participants are compliant as noted by the low number of Confirmed Failures and Confirmed Tamperers.
- It should be noted that the population included is already a high risk population since most are placed on SCRAM as a result of a violation.

Attachment A: Frequency Table of Days from Release to SCRAM On Date

**Days from Release to SCRAM**

Days from Release to SCRAM On Date	Frequency (n of parolees)	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	7	5.7	5.7	5.7
1	6	4.9	4.9	10.6
2	2	1.6	1.6	12.2
3	5	4.1	4.1	16.3
4	3	2.4	2.4	18.7
5	1	.8	.8	19.5
6	1	.8	.8	20.3
8	1	.8	.8	21.1
11	1	.8	.8	22.0
12	2	1.6	1.6	23.6
16	1	.8	.8	24.4
17	2	1.6	1.6	26.0
19	1	.8	.8	26.8
20	2	1.6	1.6	28.5
21	1	.8	.8	29.3
22	1	.8	.8	30.1
24	1	.8	.8	30.9
26	2	1.6	1.6	32.5
27	1	.8	.8	33.3
28	1	.8	.8	34.1
33	1	.8	.8	35.0
35	1	.8	.8	35.8
36	1	.8	.8	36.6
37	1	.8	.8	37.4
40	1	.8	.8	38.2
42	1	.8	.8	39.0
43	1	.8	.8	39.8
44	1	.8	.8	40.7
50	1	.8	.8	41.5
52	1	.8	.8	42.3
56	2	1.6	1.6	43.9
57	1	.8	.8	44.7
59	1	.8	.8	45.5
62	1	.8	.8	46.3
66	1	.8	.8	47.2
68	1	.8	.8	48.0
69	1	.8	.8	48.8
71	1	.8	.8	49.6
73	1	.8	.8	50.4
75	1	.8	.8	51.2

**Days from Release to SCRAM (continued)**

Days from Release to SCRAM On Date	Frequency (n of parolees)	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 78	1	.8	.8	52.0
79	1	.8	.8	52.8
80	2	1.6	1.6	54.5
82	1	.8	.8	55.3
83	2	1.6	1.6	56.9
85	1	.8	.8	57.7
88	1	.8	.8	58.5
91	1	.8	.8	59.3
98	1	.8	.8	60.2
106	1	.8	.8	61.0
112	1	.8	.8	61.8
122	2	1.6	1.6	63.4
124	1	.8	.8	64.2
125	1	.8	.8	65.0
137	1	.8	.8	65.9
141	1	.8	.8	66.7
144	1	.8	.8	67.5
151	1	.8	.8	68.3
153	1	.8	.8	69.1
166	1	.8	.8	69.9
169	1	.8	.8	70.7
172	1	.8	.8	71.5
173	1	.8	.8	72.4
183	1	.8	.8	73.2
186	1	.8	.8	74.0
188	1	.8	.8	74.8
192	1	.8	.8	75.6
194	1	.8	.8	76.4
196	1	.8	.8	77.2
204	2	1.6	1.6	78.9
206	1	.8	.8	79.7
208	1	.8	.8	80.5
211	1	.8	.8	81.3
212	1	.8	.8	82.1
234	1	.8	.8	82.9
238	1	.8	.8	83.7
246	1	.8	.8	84.6
> 250	19	15.4	15.4	100.0
Total	123	100.0	100.0	

<M:\DOC Reentry\CASE STUDIES\DUI and SCRAM Reports\Analysis of Parolee Behavior on SCRAM.doc>