

**Analysis of Parolee
24/7 PBT Participation**

Prepared for:
South Dakota Department of Corrections

24/7 data used with approval from:
South Dakota Attorney General's Office

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Analysis of Parolee 24/7 Participation

Background:

The purpose of this analysis was to examine and describe the outcomes for parolees placed on 24/7 PBT monitoring. The 2009 and 2010 Department of Corrections data sets of inmates released to parole supervision were linked to the 24/7 data file, with permission from the South Dakota Office of the Attorney General.

Data Available for Analysis:

The 24/7 data file available for analysis included all participants on the 24/7 program and associated monitoring activity logs through March of 2011.

Department of Corrections data available for analysis included the 2009 and 2010 release data files and the DOC PE01 active and history downloads. The 2009 and 2010 release data files include information on inmates released in calendar years 2009 and 2010 respectively, and include recidivism status at 12 months post release. The DOC PE01 downloads allows recidivism status as of the end of June 2012 for a longitudinal measure of recidivism; which is identified by a new admission or parole violation admission at *anytime* post release.

Number of Parolees Linked to 24/7 Participant Records:

Of the 2009 and 2010 DOC releases, 641 (16%) individuals were found to match participant records found in the 24/7 data file with PBT testing after release from prison.

	Total Records in DOC Release Data File	n Records Matched to 24/7 Participation After Release	Percent
DOC Release Date in Calendar Year 2009	2,058	386	18.2
DOC Release Date in Calendar Year 2010	1,953	255	13.1
Total	4,011	641	16.0

Of the 641 individuals for whom 24/7 participation occurred after their release from prison, 98 (15.3%) of the individuals remained active or were still being monitored at the end of March 2011. The remaining 543 (84.7%) had a documented off date.

	Frequency	Percent
24/7 Off Date Documented	543	84.7
Continued on 24/7 monitoring as of March, 2011 (active)	98	15.3
Total	641	100.0

Gender of Parolees in Target Population:

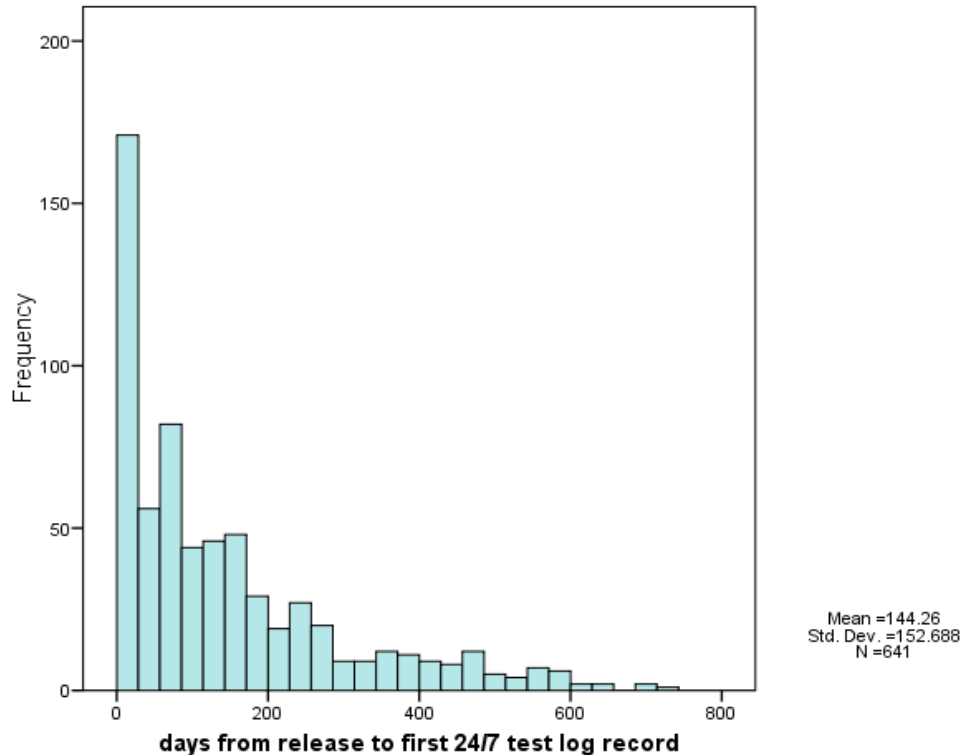
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	512	79.9	79.9	79.9
Female	129	20.1	20.1	100.0
Total	641	100.0	100.0	

Race of Parolees in Target Population:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Black	20	3.1	3.1	3.1
Hispanic	12	1.9	1.9	5.0
Native American	247	38.5	38.5	43.5
White	362	56.5	56.5	100.0
Total	641	100.0	100.0	

Length of Time from Release to First Test Log Date in 24/7:

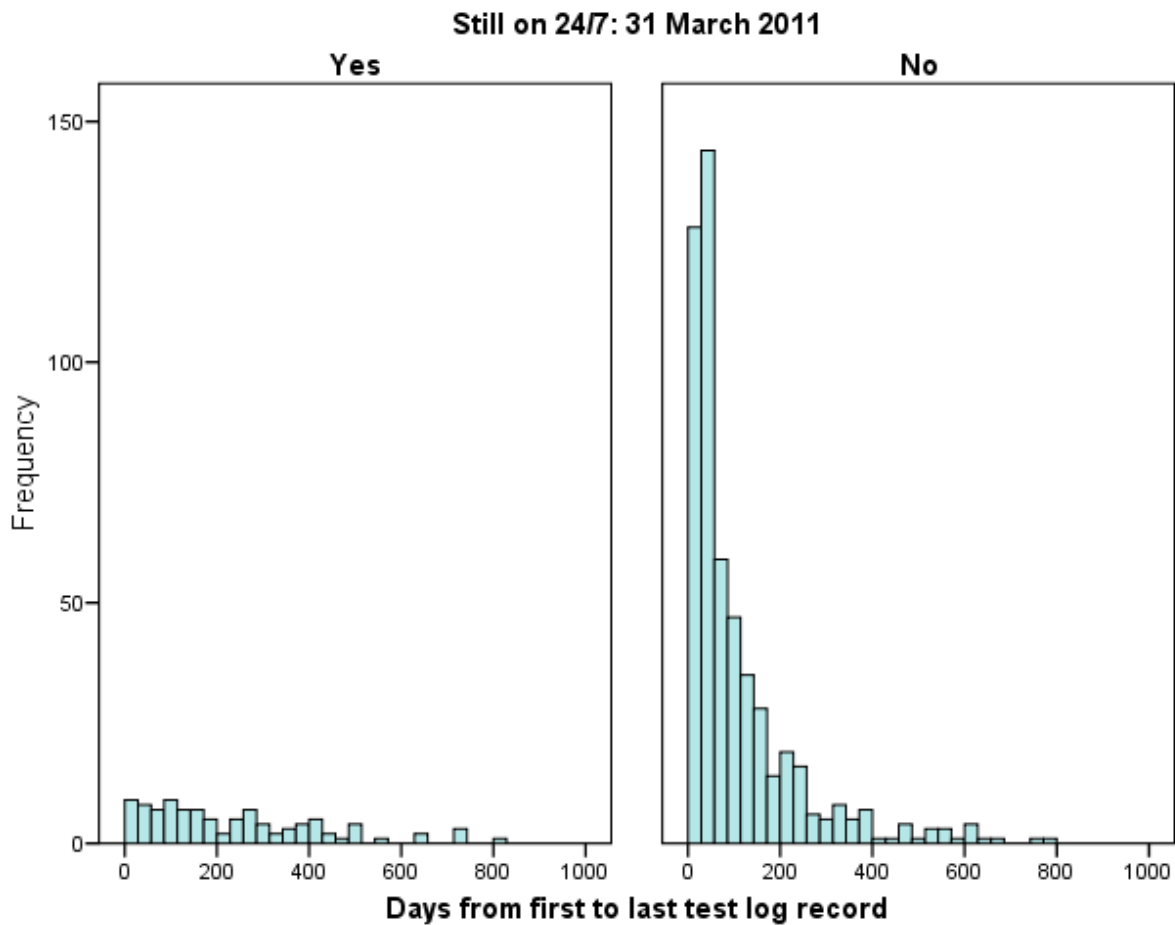
The average length of time from a parolee’s release date to the date of the first test log was 144.26 days, with a standard deviation of 152.7 days. The following histogram illustrates most of the participants were placed on 24/7 within 100 days of release from prison. It should be noted that 15.9% of participants were placed on 24/7 within 5 days of their release from prison.



Length of Time Monitored on 24/7:

The average length of time from the first test log date to the last test log date for all parolees was 126.0 days, with a standard deviation of 147.0 days. It should be noted that the 24/7 data file available for analysis goes through March of 2011. For those who completed 24/7 as designated by a final test log date in the data prior to the end of March 2011, the average length of days monitored on the 24/7 program was 106.6 days, with a standard deviation of 128.5 days. The average length of time the 98 individuals still active on 24/7 as of March 2011 was 234.0 days, with a standard deviation of 191.1 days. The following table and histogram illustrates that most of the participants were monitored for less than 100 days.

24/7 Monitoring Status as of March 2011	Mean days	N	Standard Deviation
Active on 24/7 as of March 2011	234.0	98	191.1
Off 24/7	106.6	543	128.5
Total	126.0	641	147.0



24/7 Failed PBT Test Log Records:

The average number of failed tests per parolee was 0.67, with a standard deviation of 1.31 tests. The average number of passed tests was 155.6, with a standard deviation of 183.1 tests. It should be noted that of the 641 participants, 430 (67.1%) did not have any failed tests and only 10 (1.6%) individuals failed 5 or more tests. The table below provides a summary of the number of failed tests by participants.

Number of Failed Tests	Frequency (Number of Participants)	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	430	67.1	67.1	67.1
1	98	15.3	15.3	82.4
2	67	10.5	10.5	92.8
3	20	3.1	3.1	95.9
4	16	2.5	2.5	98.4
5	6	.9	.9	99.4
9	1	.2	.2	99.5
10	2	.3	.3	99.8
12	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	641	100.0	100.0	

Recidivism Analysis:

Recidivism was defined in two ways. The first definition was using the standard 12 month recidivism definition for 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, regardless of the 12 month timeframe; which was identified by a new admission or parole violation admission found in the PE01 active and history downloads.

Of the 641 parolees who were placed on 24/7 monitoring after release to parole supervision, 210 (32.8%) recidivated within 12 months of release.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Recidivism	431	67.2	67.2	67.2
Recidivism	210	32.8	32.8	100.0
Total	641	100.0	100.0	

To examine the effect that length of 24/7 monitoring may have upon recidivism, a comparison analysis was performed that examined those monitored from ≤ 100 days compared to those monitored for > 100 days. A lower rate of recidivism was found for those monitored for > 100 days (18.7%) compared to those monitored for ≤ 100 days (41.9%). Caution should be noted in interpretation of these results, since confirmed alcohol use is a violation of conditions of parole and thus *may* result in recidivism (return

to prison); which could explain monitoring of ≤ 100 days. The table below illustrates the number of participants who recidivated by length of 24/7 participation monitoring.

12 Month Recidivism by Days Monitored

Recidivism ≤ 100 days vs. > 100 days		No Recid	Recid	Total
		≤ 100 days Monitored	Count	226
	% within ≤ 100 days	58.1%	41.9%	100.0%
> 100 days Monitored	Count	205	47	252
	% with > 100 days	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	431	210	641
	% all	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%

An analysis was also completed of those participants who returned to prison at *any* time post release, regardless of the 12 month recidivism timeframe. Of the 641 parolees who were placed on the 24/7 program after release, 343 (53.50%) recidivated or returned to prison according to the PE01 active and history downloads as of the end of June 2012. Inmates having a new admission or parole violations admission date after 24/7 participation were considered a recidivist.

Recidivism From PE01 Active and History Downloads

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No recidivism	298	46.5	46.5	46.5
Recidivism	343	53.5	53.5	100.0
Total	641	100.0	100.0	

The effect of the length of 24/7 monitoring upon recidivism was also compared for the *anytime* definition of recidivism, as found in the PE01 downloads as of the end of June 2012. A lower rate of recidivism was found for those monitored > 100 days (44.8%) compared to those monitored ≤ 100 days (59.1%). Again, caution should be noted in interpretation of these results, since confirmed alcohol use is a violation of conditions of parole and thus may result in recidivism (return to prison); which could explain monitoring of less than 100 days. The table below illustrates the number of participants who recidivated by length of 24/7 participation monitoring.

Anytime Recidivism by Days Monitored From June 2012 PE01 Downloads

Recidivism \leq 100 days vs. $>$ 100 days		No Recid	Recid	Total
\leq 100 days Monitored	Count	159	230	389
	% with \leq 100 days	40.9%	59.1%	100%
$>$ 100 days Monitored	Count	139	113	252
	% with $>$ 100 days	55.2%	44.8%	100%
Total	Count	298	343	641
	% all	46.5%	53.5%	100%

Recidivism was analyzed comparing those participants who remained on the 24/7 program as of March 2011 to those who had a 24/7 program off date, by length of participation of \leq 100 days and $>$ 100 days. As expected, a lower rate of recidivism was found for those participants who continued to be monitored by the program (35.7%) compared to those who had a 24/7 program off date (56.7%). The table below illustrates the number of participants who recidivated by length of 24/7 participation monitoring.

Recidivism from PE01 as of June 2012 by Days Monitored

Still on 24/7 as of March 31, 2011			No Recid	Recid	Total
Yes	\leq 100 days Monitored	Count	13	15	28
		% with \leq 100 days	46.4%	53.6%	100.0%
	$>$ 100 days Monitored	Count	50	20	70
		% with $>$ 100 days	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	Total still on 24/7	Count	63	35	98
		% still on 24/7	64.3%	35.7%	100.0%
No	\leq 100 days Monitored	Count	146	215	361
		% with \leq 100 days	40.4%	59.6%	100.0%
	$>$ 100 days Monitored	Count	89	93	182
		% with $>$ 100 day	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%
	Total off 24/7	Count	235	308	543
		% off 24/7	43.3%	56.7%	100.0%

LSI-R Analysis:

In review of LSI-R scores for the 641 participants, there was *not* a significant difference in failing or not failing a test for those with a low versus a high score. Of those with a Low LSI-R score, 31.56% failed a test, while 35.46% of those with a High LSI-R score failed a test.

	Low LSI-R		High LSI-R		No LSI-R		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Failed a Test	95	31.56%	100	35.46%	16	27.59%	211	32.92%
Has Not Failed a Test	206	68.44%	182	64.54%	42	72.41%	430	67.08%
Total	301	100.00%	282	100.00%	58	100.00%	641	100.00%

The Chemical Dependency Domain (section 8) of the LSI-R was also analyzed. The majority of participants had a score ≥ 3 for this domain, regardless of failing (93%) or not failing (90%) a test. Note: there are 58 without an LSI-R, so the total analyzed was 583 of the 641.

Section 8 Score	Failed a Test		Has Not Failed a Test		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0	2	1.03%	4	1.03%	6	1.03%
1	4	2.05%	15	3.87%	19	3.26%
2	8	4.10%	18	4.64%	26	4.46%
3	10	5.13%	20	5.15%	30	5.15%
4	32	16.41%	70	18.04%	102	17.50%
5	37	18.97%	92	23.71%	129	22.13%
6	51	26.15%	76	19.59%	127	21.78%
7	32	16.41%	61	15.72%	93	15.95%
8	15	7.69%	27	6.96%	42	7.20%
9	4	2.05%	5	1.29%	9	1.54%
Total	195	100.00%	388	100.00%	583	100.00%

Chemical Dependency Code:

The Chemical Dependency code from the PE01 download was also analyzed. The majority of participants had an alcohol or drug dependence diagnosis, regardless of failing (96%) or not failing (93%) a test.

CD Code	Failed a Test		Has Not Failed a Test		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
2-Deferred diagnosis	0	0.00%	3	0.70%	3	0.47%
3-Abuse Diagnosis	8	3.79%	26	6.05%	34	5.30%
4-Alcohol Dependence Diagnosis	74	35.07%	147	34.19%	221	34.48%
5-Drug Dependence Diagnosis	9	4.27%	35	8.14%	44	6.86%
6-Alcohol & Drug Dependence Diagnosis	119	56.40%	217	50.47%	336	52.42%
7-Not Assessed	1	0.47%	2	0.47%	3	0.47%
Total	211	100.00%	430	100.00%	641	100.00%

Conclusion:

- Of the 2009 and 2010 DOC releases, 641 individuals were found to match participant records found in the 24/7 data file with PBT testing after release from prison.
- The average length of time from a parolee’s release date to the date of the first test log was 144.26 days, indicating most of the parolees are placed on 24/7 as a sanction for a parole violation or a new offense, rather than a deterrent to use upon release from prison. Only 15.9% of participants were placed on 24/7 within 5 days of their release from prison.
- Once placed on 24/7 most participants are compliant, as noted by the low number of failed tests. The average number of failed tests per parolee was 0.67, while the average number of passed tests was 155.6.
- Of the 641 participants, 430 (67.1%) did not have any failed tests and only 10 (1.6%) individuals failed 5 or more tests.
- Of the 641 parolees who were placed on 24/7 monitoring after release to parole supervision, 210 (32.8%) recidivated within 12 months of release.
- A lower rate of recidivism was found for those monitored for >100 days (18.7%) compared to those monitored for ≤100 days (41.9%).
- Of the 641 parolees who were placed on the 24/7 program after release, 343 (53.5%) recidivated or returned to prison at any time post release; according to the PE01 active and history downloads as of the end of June 2012.
- A lower rate of anytime recidivism was found for those monitored >100 days (44.8%) compared to those monitored ≤100 days (59.1%).
- Additional analysis is ongoing to understand the effect of participation in the 24/7 program by observing the timing of placement on the program from release and the length of program participation.

- In review of LSI-R scores for the 641 participants, there was *not* a significant difference in failing or not failing a test for those with a low versus a high score. Of those with a Low LSI-R score, 31.56% failed a test, while 35.46% of those with a High LSI-R score failed a test.
- The majority of participants had a LSI-R score ≥ 3 for the Chemical Dependency domain, regardless of failing (93%) or not failing (90%) a test.
- The majority of participants had an alcohol or drug dependence diagnosis, regardless of failing (96%) or not failing (93%) a test.

File Location: <M:\DOC Reentry\CASE STUDIES\DUI and SCRAM Reports\Analysis of Parolee Behavior on 247 PBT Report Revised 10-6-12.doc>