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California Parole Supervision and Reintegration Model (CPSRM) outcome evaluation

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GLOSSARY

CDCNO	CDC Number (identifier)
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CEBC	Center for Evidence-Based Corrections
CPSRM	California Parole Supervision and Reintegration Model
CSRA	California Static Risk Assessment
DAPO	Division of Adult Parole Operations
DF	Degrees of Freedom
DOJ	Department of Justice
ICDTP	In Custody Drug Treatment Program
MI	Motivational Interviewing
NRP	Non-Revocable Parole
NSV	Non Supervision Violation
OBIS	Offender Based Information System
PACT	Parole and Community Team
PAR	First release to parole (offender movement code)
PCO	Parole unit transfer (offender movement code)
PRTF	Parole Reform Task Force
PVDMI	Parole Violation Decision Making Instrument
REI	Reinstatement to parole (offender movement code)
REP	Re-release to parole (offender movement code)
RNR	Risk Needs Responsivity
RSTS	Revocation Scheduling and Tracking System
RTC	Return to Custody
SD	Standard Deviation
UCI	University of California, Irvine

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Center for Evidence-Based Corrections at UC Irvine conducted an outcome evaluation of the California Parole Supervision and Reintegration Model (CPSRM) introduced by California parole in 2010. We compared a group of parolees receiving CPSRM supervision at four pilot implementation parole units with a group of parolees under regular supervision at four control parole units. We examined three measures of one-year recidivism – return to custody, re-arrest and reconviction – in addition to examining parole violations, successful discharges from parole, and agent recommended response to parole violations.

CPSRM had no impact on recidivism outcomes. Comparing parolees in the CPSRM group with those in the control group found similar rates of return to custody, arrest and convictions. Arrest and conviction charges were similar across groups. The length of time on parole until first arrest, first conviction or return to custody was similar for both groups.

When we restricted our two study groups to include only those offenders first released to parole from an institution (that is, removing offenders who were re-released after incarceration for a parole violation or those already on parole) it appeared that CPSRM had a small impact on recidivism, reducing the rate of return to custody by 4%. However, a regression model that controlled for pre-existing differences between groups found that CPSRM was not a significant predictor of return to custody. Consequently, the improvement in rate of return for those first released to the CPSRM group was likely to be caused by slight differences in group composition.

CPSRM parolees were 3% more likely to have recorded parole violations due to a higher rate of technical violations for absconding parole. It could be that parolees under CPSRM supervision abscond parole more frequently; an alternative explanation consistent with prior research is that a lower caseload size results in greater monitoring and detection of offending behavior. Once an offender had absconded, there was no difference between groups in the length of time at large prior to reinstatement to parole.

There was no difference between the CPSRM and control group in the number who discharged within 12 months.

Agents operating under CPSRM were more likely to recommend a less severe response to a parole violation, and were also more likely to refer offenders to certain programming options. CPSRM agents tended to treat offenders who were first-time releases differently from other offenders on their caseloads; compared to the control group these offenders were less likely to be charged with felony drug offenses, were returned to custody less frequently (based on agent reporting of the ‘result’ of a parole violation) and were slightly more likely to be discharged from parole.

The limitations of this study are discussed in the conclusions section.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Background

In late 2009 the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) decided to examine its supervision practices in light of recent evidence-based practices (EBP) and best-practice supervision policies in colleague jurisdictions across the country. A Parole Reform Task Force (PRTF) comprising representatives from all levels of the organization was established. The Task Force developed a package of parole reform called the California Parole Supervision and Reintegration Model, or CPSRM.

CPSRM represented a significant change to the way that DAPO supervised offenders. Caseloads were reduced from a funding ratio of 70:1 down to 48:1. With fewer parolees to supervise, agents would have more time to get to know the particular needs of parolees and be able to manage these needs more effectively. Agents were given extensive training over a 6-month period in EBP and the new procedures relating to pre-release planning, case management, quality of supervision, programming, and parolee rewards and incentives. The goal was to shift parole from a 'surveillance' or a 'contact-driven' model of supervision toward an approach that emphasized case management, with parole agents spending more time both understanding the criminogenic risk factors of parolees, and addressing these needs through referrals to programming.

Supervision under a CPSRM model was quite different from routine parole supervision. For example, agents conducted an in-depth interview with parolees at the time of their release from prison and arrival into the parole system to gather detailed information about issues such as their relationships with their family and friends, triggers that caused them to get into trouble, their drug and alcohol use, participation in programs, their perceived challenges in reentering the community, and their plans or goals. Parolees collaborated in developing an individualized case plan and were invited to attend a periodic review of this case plan in a Case Conference Review. Parolees worked with their agents to develop monthly goals, specifying the small steps they agreed to work on in the coming month toward a bigger goal (for example, spending 20 hours looking for a job and attending school for 100 hours). These monthly goals were a tool for the parolee to receive the 'dosage' (i.e. number of hours) required to impact their criminogenic risk factors, and were also a mechanism for the parolee to *be part of* their supervision rather than supervision being something that *happened to them*. Working towards achieving these goals provided evidence of progress that could be used by the parolee during the discharge consideration process. Agents were trained in the use of Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques to improve the quality of the relationship with the parolee and to recognize the importance of the parolee's willingness to change. Taken together, these and the other policy changes implemented with CPSRM represented a dramatic change in the way that DAPO supervised offenders.

CPSRM was introduced at four pilot parole units across the state – one in each of the four parole regions – in August, 2010.

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this document is to present a brief summary of findings from the CEBC outcome evaluation of CPSRM. The outcome evaluation compared parolees supervised under the CPSRM model of supervision with a comparable group of parolees on regular parole supervision on the following outcome measures:

1. Returns to custody, re-arrest and reconviction
2. Parole violations and successful discharge from parole
3. Agent recommended responses to parole violations

A comprehensive Technical Report that discusses the evaluation and its findings in more detail is available from CEBC¹.

Experimental design

Readers are referred to the Technical Report for a full description of the methodology. We adopted a quasi-experimental design comparing two groups of parolees. The CPSRM group consisted of parolees at the four parole units selected by DAPO for the CPSRM pilot implementation. A control group for comparison purposes was established by having DAPO select four parole units that were comparable to the pilot sites, taking into consideration factors such as socio-economic status and the absence of specialized caseloads. These control parole units operated under regular (non-CPSRM) parole supervision during the study period.

CDCR identified offenders who were on parole at the target parole units between August 1, 2010 (the day that CPSRM was implemented at the four pilot study sites) and September 30, 2011. This represented a 13-month catchment window for inclusion into the two study groups. Our study groups included all offenders who 'set foot' in one of the target parole units

¹ *An Outcome Evaluation of the California Parole Supervision and Reintegration Model (CPSRM)*. Helen Braithwaite, Susan Turner and James Hess, June 14th 2013, Center For Evidence-Based Corrections, UC Irvine.

during this catchment window by virtue of the following movements recorded in the Offender Based Information System (OBIS) data: a first release to parole (PAR) movement to a study site, a re-release to parole (REP) movement to a study site, a reinstate to parole (REI) movement to a study site, or a unit transfer (PCO) movement from a different parole unit to a study site. In addition our study groups included offenders already on parole at a study site the day before the catchment window opened (July 31, 2010).

Sample size and demographic characteristics

The sample for this study was 6,714 offenders. There were N = 2,778 offenders in the CPRSM group and N = 3,936 offenders in the control group.

The sample was predominantly male (90%) and the most common racial/ethnic group was Hispanic (44%), followed by white (32%) and African-American (21%). The sample was relatively young, with about two-thirds of the sample 35 years or younger. There were few sex offenders. A large proportion of the sample were first-time offenders – 38% had no prior offenses, with 85% and 89% having no prior serious or violent offenses respectively. The most common commitment offense was for property offenses (34%), with about one-quarter of commitment offenses for drug offenses and one-quarter for offenses against the person. The sample was evenly spread across the four parole regions. Most offenders in the sample had no history of parole violations. In terms of California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) score, one-third were high violent offenders, with a further 21% of offenders classified as high property and 14% as high drug. A table presenting demographic characteristics of the sample is included in Appendix A.

Demographic characteristics of the CPRSM and control groups

We examined the demographic characteristics of the two groups to see if there were statistically significant differences between groups such that the control group was not comparable. To do so, we selected in the Term Case data the closest term prior to the offender's start date in the study. Results are presented in Table 1 (next page).

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the CPSRM and control groups

	CPSRM Group (N = 2,778)		Control Group (N = 3,936)	
	N	%	N	%
Personal Characteristics				
Gender				
Male	2,466	88.8	3,550	90.2
Female	312	11.2	386	9.8
Race***				
African-American	557	20.1	865	22.0
Hispanic	1,153	41.5	1,783	45.3
White	975	35.1	1,165	29.6
Other	93	3.3	123	3.1
Age**				
≤ 25	472	17.0	722	18.3
26 – 35	1,064	38.3	1,612	41.0
36 – 45	726	26.1	972	24.7
46+	516	18.6	630	16.0
Incarceration History				
Sex Offender Status				
Sex registration flag	37	1.3	65	1.7
No flag	2,741	98.7	3,871	98.3
Total prior offenses				
0	1,049	37.8	1,504	38.2
1	327	11.8	489	12.4
2	381	13.7	526	13.4
3	316	11.4	426	10.8
4	230	8.3	343	8.7
5	167	6.0	220	5.6
6+	308	11.1	428	10.9
Total offenses in term group				
1	1,811	65.3	2,548	64.8
2	594	21.4	875	22.2
3	198	7.1	278	7.1
4	83	3.0	103	2.6
5	29	1.0	62	1.6
6+	59	2.1	67	1.7
Prior serious offenses				
0	2,339	84.2	3,363	85.4
1	345	12.4	457	11.6
2+	94	3.4	116	2.9
Prior violent offenses				
0	2,474	89.1	3,531	89.7
1	235	8.5	314	8.0
2+	69	2.5	91	2.3

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (cont'd): Demographic characteristics of the CPSRM and control groups

	CPSRM Group (N = 2,778)		Control Group (N = 3,936)	
	N	%	N	%
Commitment Offense				
Person	719	25.9	977	24.8
Property	950	34.2	1,345	34.2
Drug	707	25.5	1,046	26.6
Other	400	14.4	565	14.4
Parole History				
Region***				
1	618	22.2	1,040	26.5
2	648	23.3	992	25.2
3	721	26.0	914	23.3
4	791	28.5	984	25.0
Repeat Parole Violator				
Yes	1,052	37.9	1,498	38.1
No	1,726	62.1	2,438	61.9
Risk Level				
Low	312	11.8	407	10.8
Moderate	563	21.2	777	20.7
High Drug	349	13.1	527	14.0
High Property	556	20.9	785	20.9
High Violent	875	33.0	1,265	33.6
Release type				
First release	659	23.7	966	24.5
Re-release	449	16.2	608	15.4

***p < .001; **p < .01; *p < .05

The two groups were very similar. The CPSRM group had a slightly (but not significantly) higher proportion of female offenders. The racial/ethnic mix of the groups was slightly different; the CPSRM group had more white offenders and fewer Hispanic and African-American offenders. There were also group differences in age, with CPSRM offenders more likely to be in older age categories than control group offenders.

We examined the CDCR recidivism report² to examine what impact these slight differences may have on the recidivism rates of our sample. In term of offender age, CDCR reported that the rate of recidivism declined steadily as age increased. The CPSRM group had 1.3% fewer offenders in the 18-24 age category (with a relatively high rate of recidivism) and 2.6% more offenders in the 45 years or older age group (with a relatively low rate of recidivism). As a consequence, there is likely to be a small impact on recidivism caused by the slight age difference between groups.

The CPSRM group also had a higher proportion of white offenders and relatively fewer Hispanic and African-American offenders. The CDCR recidivism report found that the recidivism rate for white offenders was 67.1%, compared to a lower rate (59.5%) for Hispanics and a slightly higher rate (71.4%) for African-American offenders. As a consequence, the impact of race on the recidivism of our sample is likely to be negligible.

The slight demographic differences we observed may be due to unequal sampling from parole regions. The CPSRM pilot sites had a larger proportion of offenders selected from region 4 (Tri-city) and fewer from region 1 (Bakersfield 7), whereas the control group was fairly evenly selected form across regions. This is unusual because the CDCR population reports from July 31 2010 list the Bakersfield 7 total parole population to be 547, while Tri-city's population was only 424, so one would have

expected fewer parolees from Tri-city in our sample. It could be the case that parolees tended to ‘cycle through’ the Tri-city unit more frequently, resulting in more offenders selected into the sample by virtue of movements into that parole unit.

Importantly, there were no group differences in prior offending behavior, prior parole violations, type of commitment offense, or offender risk level.

RESULTS – IMPACT OF CPSRM ON RECIDIVISM

In this section of the report we present results from our analysis of three measures of recidivism: (1) return to custody within 12 months, (2) re-arrest within 12 months, and (3) re-conviction within 12 months. Before discussing results, we will briefly outline the data and samples used for the analysis.

For returns to custody, we used OBIS data and the sample size was 6,714 offenders. A return to custody event was defined as a return within 365 days from an offender’s start date with a new admission (A), a parole violation with a new term (B), or a parole violation without a new term (C). Those returning to custody on a pending violation (D) were not counted unless this status was adjusted to a B or C before release. The observation period was terminated upon discharge from CDCR supervision. Note that the return to custody rate of our sample is not comparable to the one-year recidivism rate of 47.4% as reported by CDCR in its annual outcome report³. This is because the CDCR rate is calculated based on offenders released to parole from an institution while the rate for our sample includes offenders who were not only released from an institution to parole but also offenders who had been on parole for a period of time (those ‘sitting in’ our units). Consequently, the two rates are not comparable and caution should be used when interpreting our rates due to the composition of our study groups. Our return rate includes offenders who returned to prison within 365 days of their start date in the study. Since our OBIS data did not include Life Number we were not able to track whether offenders recidivated after they discharged from parole. It is likely, therefore, that our recidivism rate is an underestimate, since it does not count recidivism events that may have been committed by offenders after they had discharged from parole.

For our analysis of arrests and convictions we used Department of Justice (DOJ) data and the sample size was 6,404. For the analysis of arrests we identified those who had a record of a new arrest beginning from the day of entry into the study through the following 365 days. Arrest charges were recorded, and the most serious charge for each arrest selected based on the Seriousness score assigned in the offenses table developed for the CSRA tool. We examined first arrest and the most serious charge of all arrests within the period. For the analysis of convictions we recorded all convictions based on an arrest within the 366 days of follow-up, and determined most serious offense in a conviction for both the first arrest within the period, and the most serious convicted offense of all arrests within the period. We were required to do some data manipulation to match convictions to arrests and we refer readers to the Technical Report for a full explanation of this process.

Returns to custody (RTC), arrests and convictions by group

The one-year rate of return for the CPSRM group and control group is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Percent and number who RTC within 12-months by group

	CPSRM Group (N = 2,778)		Control Group (N = 3,936)	
	N	%	N	%
Did not return	1,845	66.4	2,631	66.8
RTC	933	33.6	1,305	33.2

There was no statistically significant difference between groups in the proportion who returned to custody within 12 months from their start date. That is, offenders in the CPSRM group were just as likely to return to custody within 12 months (33.6%) as offenders in the control group (33.2%).

We next looked at the number and percent of offenders arrested and convicted, by group⁴. Any arrest included an arrest for a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or supervision violation. Any conviction included a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor only (no offender in our sample was convicted for a supervision violation only; we excluded infractions from the convictions analysis). Since a large number of arrests were for supervision violations, we also examined non-supervision violation (NSV)

³ 2012 Outcome Evaluation Report. California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, October, 2012.

⁴ The sample size for the analysis using DOJ data was 6,404.

arrests that included arrests for a felony or misdemeanor charge (included in here were a small number of ‘other’ charges not related to supervision violations). Results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Percent and number who were arrested and/or convicted within 12 months by group

	CPSRM Group (N = 2,651)		Control Group (N = 3,753)	
	N	%	N	%
Any arrest	1,422	53.6	1,988	53.0
Any conviction	704	26.6	997	26.6
NSV arrest	1,058	39.9	1,482	39.5

There was no difference between groups in the rate of arrest – approximately 53% of offenders in both groups were arrested within 12 months of their start date. Similarly, there was no group difference in the rate of conviction. Lastly, there was no impact of group on arrests for non-supervision violations, with approximately 40% of both groups arrested within 12 months for a non-supervision violation arrest.

To ascertain whether offenders in the CPSRM group were being arrested or convicted for different types of offenses (perhaps less serious offenses) than control group parolees we grouped arrest and conviction charges into broad offense categories using procedures developed for the CSRA. We examined categories of first arrest, most serious arrest, first conviction, and most serious conviction (refer to Appendices B to E).

To summarize the findings, there were no differences between groups for first arrest or most serious arrest – the most frequent offense category was supervision violations, followed by felony drug charges and felony property charges and the proportion of offenders arrested in each category was very similar across groups. Turning to convictions, frequencies were again similar across groups, not varying by more than 1 or 2 percentage points. The only slight difference was that felony drug convictions were slightly more common for the control group than the CPSRM group, both for first and most serious conviction, but only by 2-3 percentage points.

We then looked at the length of time that offenders spent in the community prior to their return to custody event. First, we conducted a survival analysis⁵ to plot the rate at which offenders returned to custody over the course of 12 months, by group. The chart (contained in Appendix F) shows similar rates of drop-out over time for both groups; for offenders who returned to custody within 12 months there was no impact of CPSRM on time until return.

Second, we calculated the mean number of days until return to custody (for those people who returned) by group. The mean number of days on parole prior to return was 120.7 (SD=99.7) for the CPSRM group and 128.7 (SD=100.7) for the control group. Control group parolees on average spent about one week longer on parole prior to return to custody.

Recidivism of first release/re-released offenders by group

Recall that our study samples included offenders who were released from prison for the first time to a target parole unit, re-released from prison after a return for a parole violation, transferred between parole units, were reinstated to parole after a period of absconding, or who were ‘sitting in’ the target units at the start of the study period. Anecdotal evidence from parole agents at the CPSRM units suggested that CPSRM may work more effectively with offenders who were released from prison for the first time because these offenders were more likely to ‘buy in’ to the new philosophy of supervision since it demanded a greater level of participation from parolees (e.g., attendance at Case Conference Reviews and setting monthly goals).

To look at the extent to which CPSRM had an impact on the recidivism of only those offenders recently released from prison, we identified those in our sample who were first-time releases to parole or re-releases to parole. This resulted in a sample of 2,682 recently released offenders for the RTC analysis using OBIS data and a slightly smaller sample of 2,531 for the arrests/convictions analysis using DOJ data (due to missing cases).

Table 4 presents the rate of return for first released/re-released offenders by group. For first releases, the rate of return was 29.3% for the CPSRM group and 33.2% for the control group – an approximately 4% difference in favor of the CPSRM group, which was not statistically significant. For re-releases, the rate of return for the CPSRM group was 51.9% compared with 53.6% for the control group; again, not a statistically significant difference.

⁵ The Technical Report contains a description of the methodology.

These results suggest that CPSRM may lower the rate of recidivism for offenders first released to parole by approximately 4 percentage points. This improvement was not statistically significant and, due to a relatively small sample size, should be treated with caution.

Table 4: Number and percent who RTC for first released/re-released offenders only, by group

	First released (N = 1,625)				Re-released (N = 1,057)			
	CPSRM (N = 659)		Control (N = 966)		CPSRM (N = 449)		Control (N = 608)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Did not return	466	70.7	645	66.8	216	48.1	282	46.4
RTC	193	29.3	321	33.2	233	51.9	326	53.6

The number and proportion of first released/re-released offenders arrested and convicted within 12 months by group is presented in Table 5. There was no statistically significant difference between groups for first released or re-released offenders, although first released offenders in the CPSRM group had slightly lower rates for all three measures.

Table 5: Number and percent who were arrested/convicted for first released/re-released offenders only, by group

	First released (N = 1,504)				Re-released (N = 1,027)			
	CPSRM (N = 603)		Control (N = 901)		CPSRM (N = 434)		Control (N = 593)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Any arrest	352	58.4	552	61.3	345	79.5	466	78.6
Any conviction	175	29.0	286	31.7	152	35.0	201	33.9
NSV arrest	263	43.6	417	46.3	227	52.3	308	51.9

Finally, we looked at offense categories for first released/re-released offenders. We replicated the earlier finding that for the control group felony drug offenses accounted for a higher proportion of both first arrests (16% for the control group compared with 12% for CPSRM) and most serious arrests (20% for the control group and 15% for the CPSRM group). CPSRM offenders on the other hand more frequently had misdemeanor drug offenses as their most serious offense category compared with control group offenders. This leads to the conclusion that parolees first released to CPSRM parole units were less likely to be arrested for felony drug offenses than those released to control parole units and slightly more likely to be charged with only misdemeanor drug offenses (note that we do not include in the Appendices tables of offense categories for first released/re-released offenders due to small sample sizes).

Recidivism regression analysis

To further test the impact of CPSRM on return to custody we used a logistic regression model with additional factors introduced to control for differences in the CPSRM and control groups. To select control factors, we tested the available demographic, criminal history, and supervision experience variables for association with a RTC. We recoded the selected variables, in some cases to limit the influence of extreme values (e.g., Prior Serious and Prior Violent offense counts were recoded to 0,1, and 2+), in other cases collapsing continuous variables into categories to simplify interpretation of the odds ratios (e.g., age, days from release to placement in a study parole group). Regression results are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: RTC regression results

Variables	Odds Ratio	95% CI	P-value
Age			
≤25 (reference)			
26-35	0.773	(0.660, 0.906)	0.0015
36-45	0.671	(0.557, 0.809)	<0.0001
46+	0.511	(0.405, 0.644)	<0.0001
Gender			
Male (reference)			
Female	0.720	(0.592, 0.876)	0.0011
Risk level			
Low (reference)			
Moderate	1.248	(0.973, 1.601)	0.0808
High	1.969	(1.559, 2.486)	<0.0001
Time out			
0-30 days (reference)			
1-3 months	0.744	(0.603, 0.919)	0.0062
3-6 months	0.822	(0.684, 0.988)	0.0371
6-12 months	0.745	(0.636, 0.873)	0.0003
More than 1 year	0.733	(0.626, 0.859)	0.0001
Region			
1 (reference)			
2	0.887	(0.762, 1.032)	0.1204
3	0.651	(0.553, 0.765)	<0.0001
4	0.674	(0.578, 0.786)	<0.0001
Prior offense	1.102	(1.075, 1.130)	<0.0001
Re-release	2.062	(1.839, 2.312)	<0.0001
Group			
Control (reference)			
CPSRM	1.055	(0.944, 1.179)	0.3459

All the variables entered into the regression model significantly predicted return to custody except for group. Before turning to an explanation of the group result, we will briefly summarize results for other demographic and background variables.

The likelihood of being returned to custody decreased significantly as age increased. Compared with offenders who were under 25 years old, all other age groups were significantly less likely to be returned to custody in a linear relationship; as age increased, rate of return to custody decreased. Female offenders were significantly less likely to return to custody than male offenders. As risk increased so did the rate of return; the odds of a moderate risk offender being returned were 1.25 greater than low risk offenders, and 1.97 greater for high risk offenders. The most likely time to be returned was within 0-30 days – compared to this time period the odds of returning to custody were lower. Interestingly, region was also a significant predictor of return to custody. Compared to region 1, regions 3 and 4 showed a significant reduction in likelihood of being returned. Lastly, prior counts and prior time spent in custody significantly increased return rates.

Controlling for these variables the regression result shows that there was no effect of group on the likelihood of return. An odds ratio of 1 is indicative of equivalent odds for both groups.

We re-ran the regression model restricting the sample to first released/re-released offenders to determine whether we could detect an effect of group with this sub-sample, since our univariate analysis found a 4% improvement in RTC at this level of analysis. We do not present a table of results here, but we found no impact of group (odds ratio = 0.902, 95% CI = 0.758-1.074, $p=0.2466$).

One interpretation of this finding is that the 4% improvement we found earlier was caused by slight differences in sampling across parole regions. Recall that the CPSRM group had a slightly lower proportion of offenders from region 1 and a greater proportion selected from region 4. The regression model found that, holding other background and demographic factors constant, region 1 offenders returned at a higher rate than regions 3 and 4. Consequently, the slight reduction in recidivism that we observed earlier for the CPSRM group may have been due to fewer region 1 offenders, since when region 1 and other variables were controlled in the regression model there was no difference in the likelihood of return by group. It is also possible that the slight group effect we observed earlier was caused by some other, unknown factor.

A summary of the recidivism findings

Comparing the CPSRM and control groups:

- There was no difference in the one-year rate of RTC
- There was no difference in the rate of re-arrest within 12 months
- There was no difference in the 12-month conviction rate
- There was no difference in the rate of non-supervision violation arrests
- There was no difference in the length of time on parole prior to a return to custody event.

For offenders first released to parole to the CPSRM group:

- The rate of RTC was 4% lower than for the control group
- Rate of arrest and conviction were slightly lower compared to the control group
- Offenders tended to be arrested less frequently for felony drug offenses.

Controlling for demographic and background variables in the regression model found that group membership was not a significant predictor of return to custody.

RESULTS – IMPACT OF CPSRM ON PAROLE VIOLATIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM PAROLE

This section is concerned with offender behavior on parole. We present an analysis of parole violations based on violation data recorded in the Revocation Scheduling and Tracking System (RSTS) database. In addition, we examine the successful discharge from parole as recorded in the OBIS data set used for our RTC analysis. The sample size for analysis was 6,714 offenders. Offenders who were missing a record in RSTS were assumed to have not violated their parole during this time and were counted as non-violators.

Rate and nature of parole violations by group

We determined the number of offenders in each group who had at least one parole violation within 12 months from their start date. Results are presented in Table 7. Looking first at any parole violation there was a significant difference between groups, with CPSRM parolees recording a parole violation at a higher rate (by approximately 3%) than control group parolees ($\chi^2[1] = 4.53, p < .05$). We examined whether violations were for technical or new crime violations (or both) by group. The percentages were not that different between groups; CPSRM parolees had slightly fewer new crime only violations and slightly more violations that were technical in nature (both by themselves and combined with new crime violations).

Table 7: Number and percent of parole violations by group

	CPSRM Group (N = 2,778)		Control Group (N = 3,936)	
	N	%	N	%
No violations	1,301	46.8	1,947	49.5
Any violation	1,477	53.2	1,989	50.5
Violation type				
Technical only	213	14.4	268	13.5
New crime only	548	37.1	779	39.2
Technical & new crime	716	48.5	942	47.4

To explore this further we examined specific violation categories (see Table 8). Note that the sub-categories were not mutually exclusive; for multiple violations each individual violation was counted. The CPSRM group had a higher rate of technical violations - 33.4% compared with 30.7% ($\chi^2[1] = 5.47, p < .05$) specifically for absconding parole - 19.8% compared to 15.9% ($\chi^2[1] = 17.56, p < .0001$).

Table 8: Number and percent of parole violation types by group

	CPSRM Group (N = 2,778)		Control Group (N = 3,936)	
	N	%	N	%
Technical *	929	33.4	1,210	30.7
Absconding***	550	19.8	624	15.9
Failure of follow instructions	150	5.4	205	5.2
Violate special conditions	233	8.4	342	8.7
Other	482	17.4	723	18.4
New crime	1,264	45.5	1,721	43.7
Homicide	9	0.3	12	0.3
Robbery	35	1.3	36	0.9
Rape & sexual assault	23	0.8	26	0.7
Battery & assault	151	5.4	198	5.0
Burglary-theft	254	9.1	355	9.0
Drug violations	903	32.5	1,233	31.3
Firearms & weapons	95	3.4	138	3.5
Driving violations	112	4.0	156	4.0
Miscellaneous crimes	362	13.0	512	13.0

* $p < .05$; *** $p < .0001$

It is difficult to know how to interpret this result. It could be that CPSRM parolees are in fact absconding more often than control group parolees. It could also be the case that due to having significantly smaller caseload sizes, agents in the CPSRM group had an increased level of monitoring of parolees on their smaller caseload and were more likely to notice when parolees absconded, leading to a higher rate of absconding violations. Previous research on Intensive Supervision Programs (ISP) has found that an increased monitoring of offenders resulted in more offending behavior being detected.

Looking at time to first violation, there was no difference between groups. The mean number of days until a violation for the CPSRM group was 115.9 ($SD = 95.1$); for the control group the mean number of days was 120.0 ($SD = 97.5$). Although parolees in the CPSRM group on average violated about four days prior to those in the control group this difference was not statistically significant.

Parole violations for first released/re-released offenders by group

The final analysis in this section explored group difference in parole violations for only those offenders who were first released or re-released to parole. Results are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Violations by group and type of release

	First released (N = 1,625)				Re-released (N = 1,057)			
	CPSRM (N = 659)		Control (N = 966)		CPSRM (N = 449)		Control (N = 608)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Any violation	411	62.4	600	62.1	362	80.6	477	78.5
Technical violation	253	38.4	383	39.6	274	61.0	348	57.2
New crime violation	358	54.3	541	56.0	309	68.8	412	67.8

For first released offenders the rate of any violation was the same for both groups – about 62%. There were no significant group differences in either technical or new crime violations, although the CPSRM group tended to have marginally lower rates than control offenders.

We do not report a breakdown of the technical and new crime violations into their respective sub-categories (e.g., absconding or failure to follow instructions for technical violations; homicide and robbery for new crime violations) due to the small sample sizes involved. However, we did take a further look at absconding parole since we were interested to see whether the result we found earlier (that CPSRM offenders absconded at a higher rate) was replicated in the sub-samples of first released/re-released offenders. For those first-released there was no significant difference between groups in the rate at which offenders committed a technical violation for absconding parole; CPSRM parolees received an absconding violation at a rate of 22.3% in the first 12 months compared to 20.0% of control group parolees. Even though the rate was slightly higher for the CPSRM group it was not significantly so. When we looked at those re-released to parole, a difference emerged; CPSRM parolees committed an absconding violation at a rate of 39.9%, compared with 29.8% of control group parolees ($\chi^2[1] = 11.72, p < .001$). Consequently, the group difference that arose previously in the rate of absconding parole was not evident for offenders first released to parole but was in evidence for those re-released to parole.

Number of days on suspended status by group

We were interested in further exploring the group difference we observed in the rate of absconding parole. The result that CPSRM parolees absconded parole more frequently than control group parolees - although consistent with previous research showing that intensive supervision with lower caseload sizes results in a higher rate of technical violations due to greater vigilance and detection on the part of supervising agents - was not what we expected. The next logical step was to look at the length of time an offender was on suspended status following an absconding incident to determine whether CPSRM agents were able to locate offenders and reinstate their parole status more quickly than control group agents. One might expect that since CPSRM agents had lower caseload sizes and conducted resource contacts with parolees' employers, family and/or friends in the community that they may be in a better position to locate parolees if they absconded.

We examined the number of weeks spent on suspended status prior to reinstatement to parole. Distributions comparing groups are included as Appendix G. The distributions were very similar for both groups. In just over 30% of absconding incidents offenders were reinstated to parole within one week for both the CPSRM and control groups; an additional 15% or so of incidents were reinstated to parole during the second week. We also calculated the mean number of weeks on suspended status prior to reinstatement to parole; 5.2 weeks for the CPSRM group ($SD = 6.13$) and 4.7 weeks for the control group ($SD = 5.52$). Both groups had a modal value of three weeks on suspended status, similar positive skew values (2.7 for the control group and 2.6 for the CPSRM group) and a similar pattern of extreme values. We are able to conclude that CPSRM had no impact on time until reinstatement.

To be certain that we did not fail to detect an existing difference due to the unit of measurement (weeks) that we selected, we also examined months on suspended status. The Technical Report contains a complete description of this analysis, but we again found no difference between the CPSRM and control groups.

As we have done in previous analysis, we examined absconding incidents by group for first release/re-release parolees only. The distributions of weeks on suspended status were very similar across groups (see Appendix H).

The 'result' of a parole violation by group

The RSTS data contained a variable labeled 'result' for the parole agent to enter what happened to the parolee as a result of the parole violation (e.g., continued on parole, returned to custody, or entered a residential drug treatment program). We

understand that this variable may not have accurately captured actual violation outcomes, since it relied on the agent entering data into RSTS. However, we decided to take a look at this variable because it was the best approximation we had of the extent to which agents were referring offenders to programming. We were interested to see whether CPSRM agents more often referred parolees to programming as a result of a greater emphasis on identifying offender criminogenic needs under the parole reform model.

The total number of parole violation cases with a result was 4,072, and the result of parole violations by group is presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Frequency of parole violation results by group

	CPSRM Group (N = 1,637)		Control Group (N = 2,435)	
	N	%	N	%
Returned to custody	1,013	61.9	1,447	59.4
Other sanction	205	12.5	266	10.9
Continued on parole	76	4.6	105	4.3
PROP 36*	196	12.0	340	14.0
Program**	28	1.7	99	4.1
Time served	119	7.3	178	7.3
TOTAL	1,637	100	2,435	100

* Prop 36 referred to certain types of drug offenders who were ineligible for return to custody.

** The program category included eight different programs (e.g., Day Reporting Center, Substance Abuse Treatment Recovery).

The CPSRM group had slightly higher rates of RTC and other sanction as a result of a parole violation, and slightly lower rates of Proposition 36 eligible offenders and those who received programming. This was a significant difference between groups ($\chi^2[5] = 23.74, p < .001$).

We next restricted the sample to first released/re-released offenders and results are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Parole violation results by group for first release/re-released offenders only

	CPSRM Group (N = 500)		Control Group (N = 776)	
	N	%	N	%
Returned to custody	276	55.2	451	58.1
Other sanction	64	12.8	59	7.6
Continued on parole	21	4.2	32	4.1
PROP 36	94	18.8	155	20.0
Program	8	1.6	30	3.9
Time served	37	7.4	49	6.3
TOTAL	500	100	776	100

When looking at this sub-sample, CPSRM parolees had a higher rate of other sanction than the control group and a slightly lower rate of RTC. This was a significant difference between groups ($\chi^2[5] = 14.97, p < .05$). Again we notice that CPSRM agents appear to be behaving differently with first released/re-released offenders; their rate of RTC (as reported in the result variable) for these offenders was 55% compared with a rate of 62% for all offenders (from Table 10 above). In comparison, control group agents reported similar rates for first released/re-released (58%) as for all offenders (59%).

Rate of discharges from parole by group

The number of offenders in our sample who were discharged from parole within 12 months was 2,583. The group membership of these offenders is presented in Table 12. Approximately 38% of the CPSRM discharged compared with 39% of the control group – not a statistically significant difference between groups. Therefore, the data from our study do not support the hypothesis that CPSRM offenders discharged from parole earlier than those under regular supervision, at least during the time period we observed.

Table 12: Number and percent of offenders discharged within 12 months by group

	Full sample (N = 6,714)			
	CPSRM (N = 2,778)		Control (N = 3,936)	
	N	%	N	%
Did not discharge	1,733	62.4	2,398	60.9
Discharged	1,045	37.6	1,538	39.1

We examined time to discharge between groups in the same way that we examined the time until return to custody event for those who recidivated. We took the 2,583 offenders who discharged within 12 months and plotted their time to discharge, by group. As seen in Appendix I there was a steady rate of discharge over time for both groups, with no discernible difference between groups.

Discharge rates for first released/re-released offenders by group

Lastly, we looked for differences between groups when we restricted our sample to first released/re-released offenders. Results are presented in Table 13. For first releases, slightly more CPSRM parolees (27.2%) than control group parolees (25.1%) were discharged. This trend was reversed for re-releases, with slightly more control (23.2%) than CPSRM parolees (18.9%) discharged.

Table 13: Discharges by group for first released/re-released offenders

	First released (N = 1,625)				Re-released (N = 1,057)			
	CPSRM (N = 659)		Control (N = 966)		CPSRM (N = 449)		Control (N = 608)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Did not discharge	480	72.8	724	75.0	364	81.1	467	76.8
Discharged	179	27.2	242	25.1	85	18.9	141	23.2

Summary of findings of parolee behavior

Comparing the CPSRM and control groups:

- CPSRM offenders had a 3% higher rate of parole violations than the control group, due to a higher rate of technical violations for absconding parole
- Once absconded, there was no difference between groups in the length of time until offenders were reinstated to parole
- There was no difference between groups in the time on parole until first violation event
- There was no difference between groups in the proportion discharged within 12 months or time until discharge.

For offenders first released to CPSRM:

- The rate of parole violations was the same across groups; the higher rate of absconding violations observed for CPSRM was not evident for first released offenders
- Slightly more CPSRM offenders were discharged within 12 months.

RESULTS – IMPACT OF CPSRM ON AGENT RESPONSE TO PAROLE VIOLATIONS

The Parole Violation Decision Making Instrument (PVDMI) dataset contained 7,929 separate violation incidents; 3,017 for offenders from the CPSRM group and 4,262 for control group offenders. Severity of violation by group is presented in Table 14. The majority – just over 80% – of violations were Moderately Serious (a score of 2), with only a small number rated as Moderately to Very Serious (a score of 3), Least Serious (a score of 1), or Most Serious (a score of 4). There were no significant differences between groups in the severity of violations indicating that groups were equivalent regarding the severity of violations handled during this time period.

Table 14: Number and percent of violations by severity score, by group

Violation severity	CPSRM Group (N = 3,017 violations)		Control Group (N = 4,262 violations)	
	N	%	N	%
Missing	3	0.1	5	0.1
Least serious (1)	174	5.8	287	6.7
Moderately serious (2)	2,510	83.2	3,493	82.0
Moderately to very serious (3)	287	9.5	427	10.0
Most serious (4)	43	1.4	50	1.2

We checked for group differences in the PVDMI recommended response level (see Table 15). This is an auto-populated field within the PVDMI tool that recommends a level of response based on the violation severity score and offender risk level. The most common recommended response was Most Intensive A (level 3), with just under three-quarters of all violations eliciting this level response. There were no group differences in recommended response level, suggesting that the two groups were handling similar types of violation incidents in terms of severity and risk.

Table 15: Recommended response level, by group

Recommended response level	CPSRM Group (N = 3,014* violations)		Control Group (N = 4,257* violations)	
	N	%	N	%
Least intensive (level 1)	134	4.4	181	4.3
Moderately intensive (level 2)	556	18.4	793	18.6
Most intensive A (level 3)	2,174	72.1	3,091	72.6
Most intensive A or B (level 4)	107	3.6	142	3.3
Most intensive C (level 5)	43	1.4	50	1.2

* There were 8 cases with a missing recommended response level (3 for the CPSRM group and 5 for the control group).

Agents have discretion when using the PVDMI to either agree with the tool’s recommended response level or recommend a different level of response – termed an agent ‘over-ride’. When an agent decides to over-ride the recommended response he or she must provide at least one stabilizing factor (if recommending a *less* severe response) or destabilizing factor (if recommending a *more* severe response). We examined agent recommended response level by group (see Table 16 below) to see how this compared with the PVDMI recommended response (presented in Table 15 above).

Table 16: Agent recommended response level, by group

Agent recommended response level	CPSRM Group (N = 3,010* violations)		Control Group (N = 4,260* violations)	
	N	%	N	%
Least intensive (level 1)	1,026	34.1	1,421	33.4
Moderately intensive (level 2)	562	18.7	717	16.8
Most intensive A (level 3)	84	2.8	128	3.0
Most intensive A or B (level 4)	1,219	40.5	1,884	44.2
Most intensive C (level 5)	119	4.0	110	2.6

* There were 9 cases with a missing recommended response level (7 for the CPSRM group and 2 for the control group).

There was a slight but statistically significant between-group difference in the agent recommended level of response, with CPSRM agents slightly more likely to recommend a level 2 or 1 response (a less severe sanction) and less likely to recommend a level 4 response ($\chi^2[4] = 20.22, p < .001$).

Although a level 3 response was the most common response recommended by the tool this was the least frequent response recommended by the agent. To investigate this further we selected the violations with a recommended response level of 3 and tracked the agent's recommended response to these, in addition to whether agents included stabilizing factors if recommending a less severe response or destabilizing factors, if more severe. A diagram contained in Appendix J shows that there were no group differences in the manner in which agents conducted over-rides; for both groups slightly more than half of the level 3 recommended response violations resulted in a less severe response (response level 1 or 2) and the remaining violations resulted in a more severe (level 4 or 5) response.

Our primary reason for analyzing the PVDMI data was to determine whether CPSRM agents referred offenders to treatment or programming more often than control group agents, as we would expect if CPSRM agents placed a greater emphasis on understanding the criminogenic needs of the offender. We are not able to determine whether in fact the offender attended or completed the treatment program, just that they were referred by the agent. Refer to Table 17 (over page).

Table 17: Sanctions selected, by group

Referrals	CPSRM Group (N = 3,017 violations)		Control Group (N = 4,262 violations)	
	N	%	N	%
Level 1				
Employment agencies	7	0.2	19	0.4
PACT program	4	0.1	12	0.3
Sponsored program	0		14	0.3
Comm-based substance abuse	28	0.9	34	0.8
Comm-based support group****	213	7.1	203	4.8
Comm-based counseling	4	0.1	12	0.3
Other program	2	0.1	8	0.2
Restart program*	18	0.6	11	0.3
Prop 36 program	276	9.1	494	11.6
Level 2				
Psychological assessment	1	0	4	0.1
Domestic violence program	6	0.2	3	0.1
Day reporting center	27	0.9	51	1.2
Residential drug treatment**	193	6.4	201	4.7
Increased subst. ab. support mtgs***	21	0.7	8	0.2
Other programs*	6	0.2	21	0.5
Substance abuse treatment	33	1.1	45	1.1
Parolee Service Center	64	2.1	117	2.7
Comm-Based Coalition	2	0.1	0	
Female residential service center	5	0.2	1	0
Residential multi-service center	77	2.6	85	2.0
ICDTP	82	2.7	107	2.5

**** $p < .0001$; *** $p < .001$; ** $p < .01$; * $p < .05$

Agents in the CPSRM were more likely to refer offenders to a community based support group (such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous) and residential drug treatment programs. Even though several other programming categories (restart, substance abuse support meetings, and other) were used more frequently by CPSRM agents there are too few cases to draw meaningful conclusions. It is encouraging that agents in the CPSRM group did appear to be referring offenders to programming more often than agents in the control group.

CONCLUSIONS

This study used multiple DOJ, CDCR and DAPO data sources to examine five outcome measures in order to determine the extent to which the pilot implementation of CPSRM had an impact on re-offending.

In terms of the traditional measures of recidivism – return to custody, re-arrest and reconviction – we conclude from this study that CPSRM had no impact on 12-month recidivism behavior. The regression results using OBIS data revealed that, once we controlled for demographic and background variables, there was no impact of group on rate of return to custody. Our analysis of DOJ data found similar arrest and conviction rates for offenders from the CPSRM and control groups, and no substantial differences in the types of offenses for which people were being arrested or convicted. Nor was it the case that CPSRM offenders were spending more time under parole supervision prior to being arrested, convicted, or returned to custody.

We found that parolees supervised under CPSRM were more likely to receive parole violations. This difference between groups was due to a higher rate of technical violations for absconding parole for CPSRM offenders who were not on their first release.

It is difficult to interpret this result, and to know for certain whether CPSRM parolees did abscond more often than control group parolees or whether the absconding behavior was simply detected more often due to the substantially lower caseloads under CPSRM. Once absconded, there was no difference between groups in the time spent on suspended status until reinstatement to parole. This finding runs counter to anecdotal evidence provided from CPSRM parole agents suggesting that, due to the nature of the CPSRM model (i.e., lower caseloads, more resource visits in the community) that agents would be able to locate and reinstate parolees who had absconded in a more timely manner.

Some minor findings in this report provide support for the CPSRM model of supervision. For example, the finding that, for offenders recently released from an institution, slightly more were discharged within 12 months. Offenders first released to CPSRM supervision were also slightly less likely to be arrested and convicted for drug offenses, suggesting that offenders with a substance abuse problem may be being diverted from the criminal justice system. In addition, CPSRM agents were more inclined to recommend a lower level (i.e., less severe) response to a parole violation. Finally, analysis of PVDMI data found that CPSRM agents were more likely to refer offenders to certain community-based programs, suggesting that they were more aware of the criminogenic needs of some offenders and how to address these needs through treatment services.

This study was limited in several ways. First, we have only analyzed 12-month recidivism data when ideally a three-year follow-up period is recommended. In addition, our study period commenced the date that CPSRM was implemented at the pilot units (August, 2010) – it could be argued that the catchment window should have started later to give CPSRM sufficient time to be fully embedded at the pilot units. In addition, the method used to select offenders into our study groups relied on movements into the parole units and was not sensitive to how long offenders spent within the respective parole units. This study did therefore not take into account ‘dosage’ of CPSRM; due to the complexity of parolee movements over our 13-month catchment window we were not able to restrict the sample to offenders who received a certain minimum level of CPSRM supervision. This may help explain why we occasionally did find more of an effect of CPSRM when restricting our sample to only those recently released. Another limitation of the study is that several other policy changes occurred in California concurrent with CPSRM – such as the implementation of Non-Revocable Parole (NRP) in 2010 and Public Safety Realignment in late 2011. However, there is no reason to suspect that other policy measures impacted control sites and CPSRM sites unequally.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Demographic characteristics of the sample

Variables	Full sample (N = 6,714)	
	N	%
Personal Characteristics		
Gender		
Male	6,016	89.6
Female	698	10.4
Race/ethnicity		
African-American	1,422	21.2
Hispanic	2,936	43.7
White	2,140	31.9
Other	216	3.2
Age		
≤ 25	1,194	17.8
26 – 35	2,676	39.9
36 – 45	1,698	25.3
46+	1,146	17.1
Incarceration History		
Sex Offender Status		
Sex registration flag	102	1.5
No flag	6,612	98.5
Total prior offenses		
0	2,553	38.0
1	816	12.2
2	907	13.5
3	742	11.1
4	573	8.5
5	387	5.8
6+	736	11.0
Total offenses in term group ¹		
1	4,359	65.0
2	1,469	21.9
3	476	7.1
4	186	2.8
5	91	1.4
6+	126	1.9

(continued on next page)

Appendix A (cont'd): Demographic characteristics of the sample

Variables	Full sample (N = 6,714)	
	N	%
Prior serious offenses		
0	5,702	85.0
1	802	11.9
2+	210	3.1
Prior violent offenses		
0	6,005	89.4
1	549	8.2
2+	160	2.4
Commitment Offense ²		
Person	1,696	25.3
Property	2,295	34.2
Drug	1,753	26.1
Other	965	14.4
Parole History		
Region ³		
1	1,658	24.7
2	1,640	24.4
3	1,635	24.4
4	1,775	26.4
Repeat Parole Violator		
Yes	2,550	38.0
No	4,164	62.0
Risk Level ⁴		
Low	719	11.2
Moderate	1,340	20.9
High Drug	876	13.7
High Property	1,341	20.9
High Violent	2,140	33.4

¹ Missing values = 7; ² Missing values = 5; ³ Missing values = 6; ⁴ Missing values = 298

Appendix B: Offense category for first arrest by group

	First arrest (N = 3,410)			
	CPSRM Group		Control Group	
	N	%	N	%
Felony homicide	8	0.6	7	0.4
Felony sex	7	0.5	4	0.2
Felony violent property	39	2.7	60	3.0
Felony assault offense-not domestic	51	3.6	54	2.7
Felony domestic assault or violation	33	2.3	47	2.4
Felony weapon	47	3.3	85	4.3
Felony property	159	11.2	218	11.0
Felony drug	192	13.5	274	13.8
Felony escape	7	0.5	14	0.7
Misdemeanor assault-not domestic	37	2.6	44	2.2
Misdemeanor domestic assault or violation	26	1.8	49	2.5
Misdemeanor sex	1	0.1	8	0.4
Misdemeanor other domestic violence	1	0.1	0	0
Misdemeanor weapon	1	0.1	8	0.4
Misdemeanor property	36	2.5	44	2.2
Misdemeanor drug	133	9.4	140	7.0
Misdemeanor escapes	17	1.2	30	1.5
Misdemeanor alcohol	33	2.3	50	2.5
Sentence/supervision violations	529	37.2	769	38.7
Other offense	65	4.6	83	4.2
Total	1,422	100.1	1,988	100.1

There were no differences between groups regarding the category of arrest; it was not the case that CPSRM offenders were being arrested for less serious offenses than control group offenders.

Appendix C: Offense category for most serious arrest by group

	Most serious arrest (N = 3,410)			
	CPSRM Group		Control Group	
	N	%	N	%
Felony homicide	11	0.8	15	0.8
Felony sex	8	0.6	6	0.3
Felony violent property	72	5.1	98	4.9
Felony assault offense-not domestic	72	5.1	92	4.6
Felony domestic assault or violation	50	3.5	72	3.6
Felony weapon	73	5.1	122	6.1
Felony property	240	16.9	336	16.9
Felony drug	228	16.0	350	17.6
Felony escape	7	0.5	20	1.0
Misdemeanor assault-not domestic	18	1.3	20	1.0
Misdemeanor domestic assault or violation	29	2.0	52	2.6
Misdemeanor sex	1	0.1	6	0.3
Misdemeanor other domestic violence	1	0.1	0	0
Misdemeanor weapon	1	0.1	4	0.2
Misdemeanor property	21	1.5	25	1.3
Misdemeanor drug	72	5.1	65	3.3
Misdemeanor escapes	9	0.6	11	0.6
Misdemeanor alcohol	19	1.3	27	1.4
Sentence/supervision violations	459	32.3	624	31.4
Other offense	31	2.2	43	2.2
Total	1,422	100.2	1,988	100.1

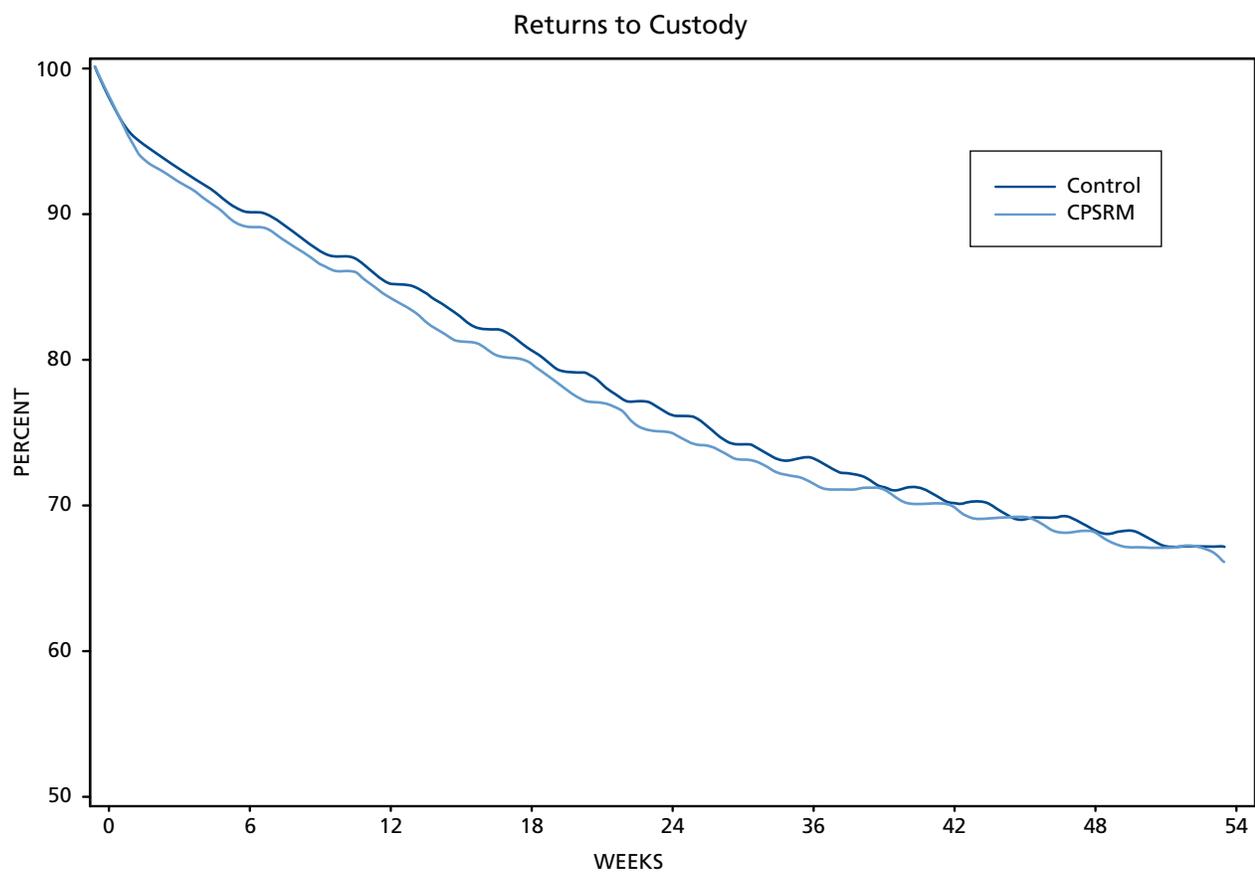
Appendix D: Offense category for first conviction by group

	First conviction (N = 1,713)			
	CPSRM Group		Control Group	
	N	%	N	%
Felony homicide	3	0.4	4	0.4
Felony sex	4	0.6	4	0.4
Felony violent property	26	3.7	25	2.5
Felony assault offense-not domestic	28	3.9	34	3.4
Felony domestic assault or violation	6	0.8	15	1.5
Felony weapon	27	3.8	47	4.7
Felony property	122	17.2	172	17.1
Felony drug	132	18.6	211	21.0
Felony escape	10	1.4	12	1.2
Misdemeanor assault-not domestic	51	7.2	68	6.8
Misdemeanor domestic assault or violation	21	3.0	24	2.4
Misdemeanor sex	6	0.8	4	0.4
Misdemeanor other domestic violence	0	0	1	0.1
Misdemeanor weapon	8	1.1	21	2.1
Misdemeanor property	48	6.8	74	7.4
Misdemeanor drug	106	15.0	161	16.0
Misdemeanor escapes	4	0.6	2	0.2
Misdemeanor alcohol	28	3.9	48	4.8
Other offense	79	11.1	77	7.7
Total	709	99.9	1,004	100.2

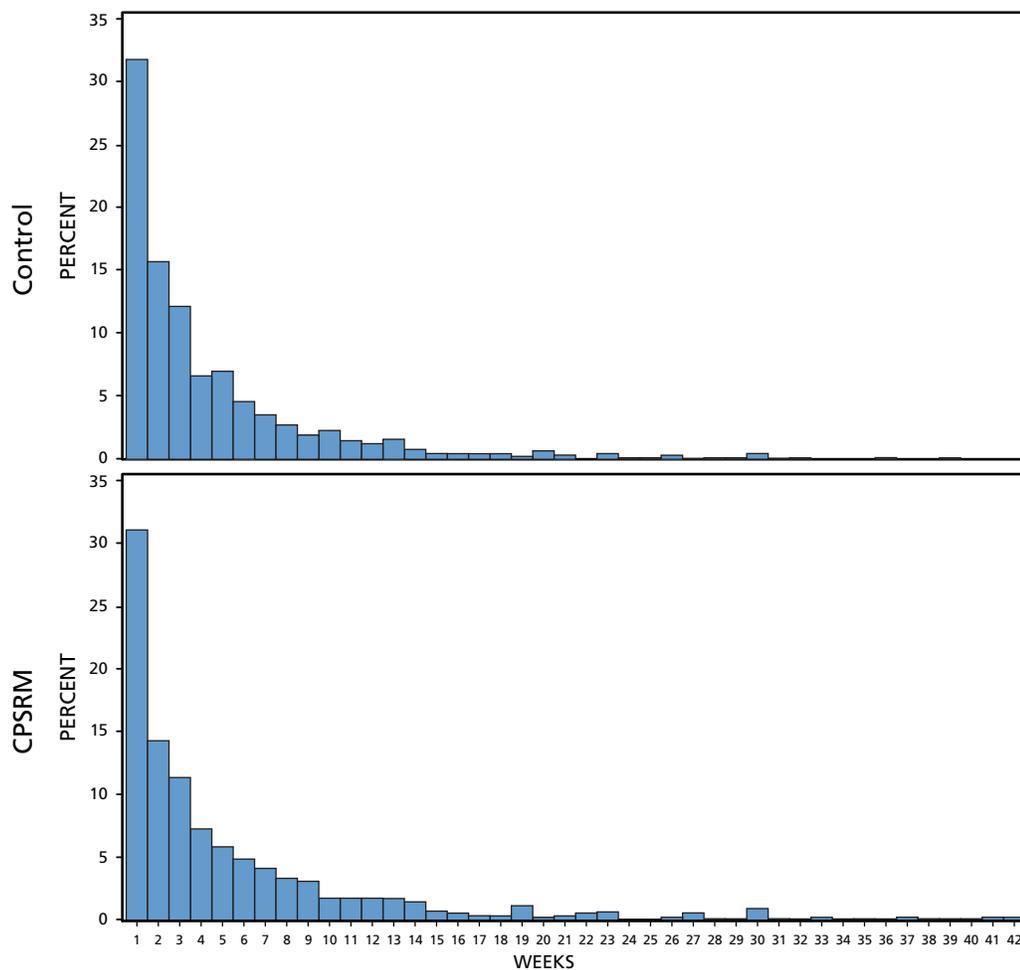
Appendix E: Offense category for most serious conviction by group

	Most serious conviction (N = 1,718)			
	CPSRM Group		Control Group	
	N	%	N	%
Felony homicide	3	0.4	4	0.4
Felony sex	4	0.6	4	0.4
Felony violent property	34	4.8	30	3.0
Felony assault offense-not domestic	33	4.7	36	3.6
Felony domestic assault or violation	9	1.3	15	1.5
Felony weapon	36	5.1	52	5.2
Felony property	139	19.6	195	19.3
Felony drug	140	19.7	227	22.5
Felony escape	10	1.4	12	1.2
Misdemeanor assault-not domestic	52	7.3	70	6.9
Misdemeanor domestic assault or violation	24	3.4	27	2.7
Misdemeanor sex	6	0.8	4	0.4
Misdemeanor other domestic violence	0	0	1	0.1
Misdemeanor weapon	7	1.0	18	1.8
Misdemeanor property	44	6.2	69	6.8
Misdemeanor drug	88	12.4	131	13.0
Misdemeanor escapes	4	0.6	2	0.2
Misdemeanor alcohol	26	3.7	42	4.2
Other offense	51	7.2	69	6.8
Total	710	100.2	1,008	100

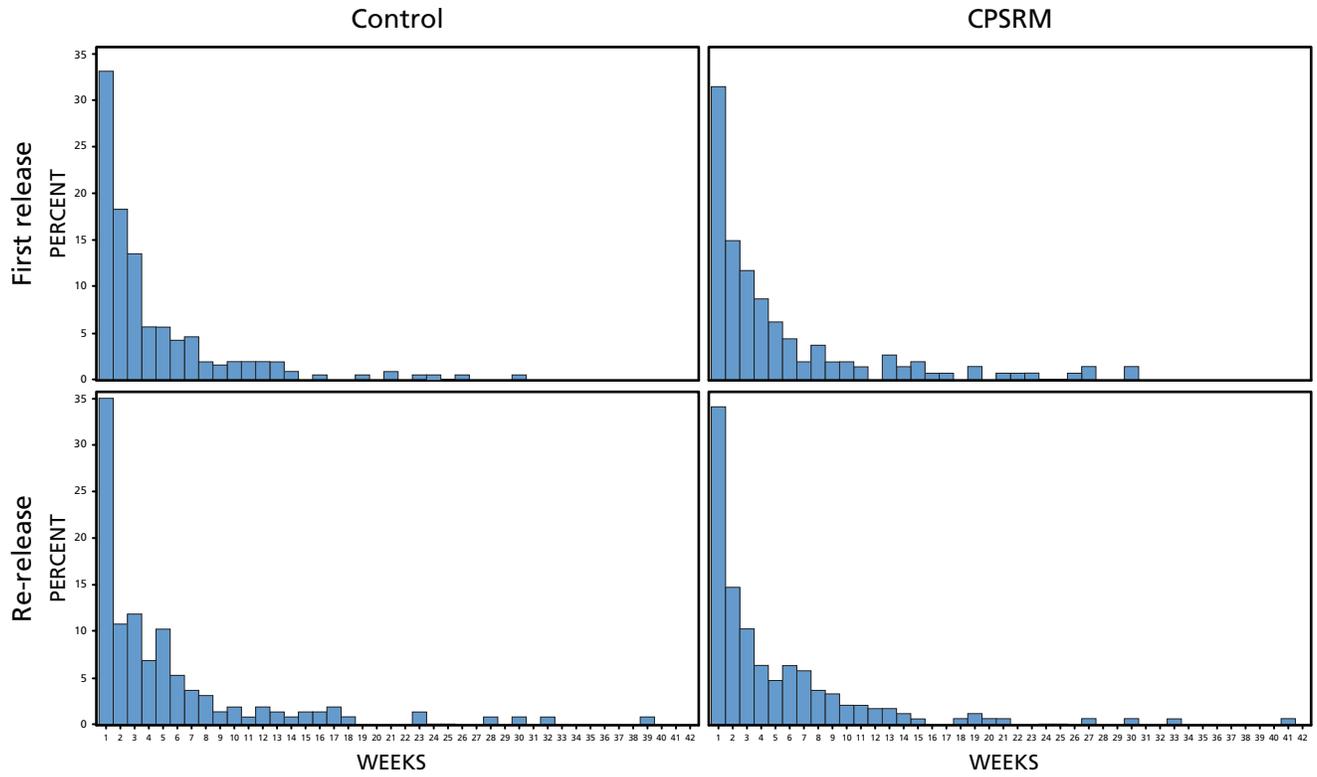
Appendix F: Survival analysis of return to custody by group



Appendix G: Distribution of weeks on suspended status by group

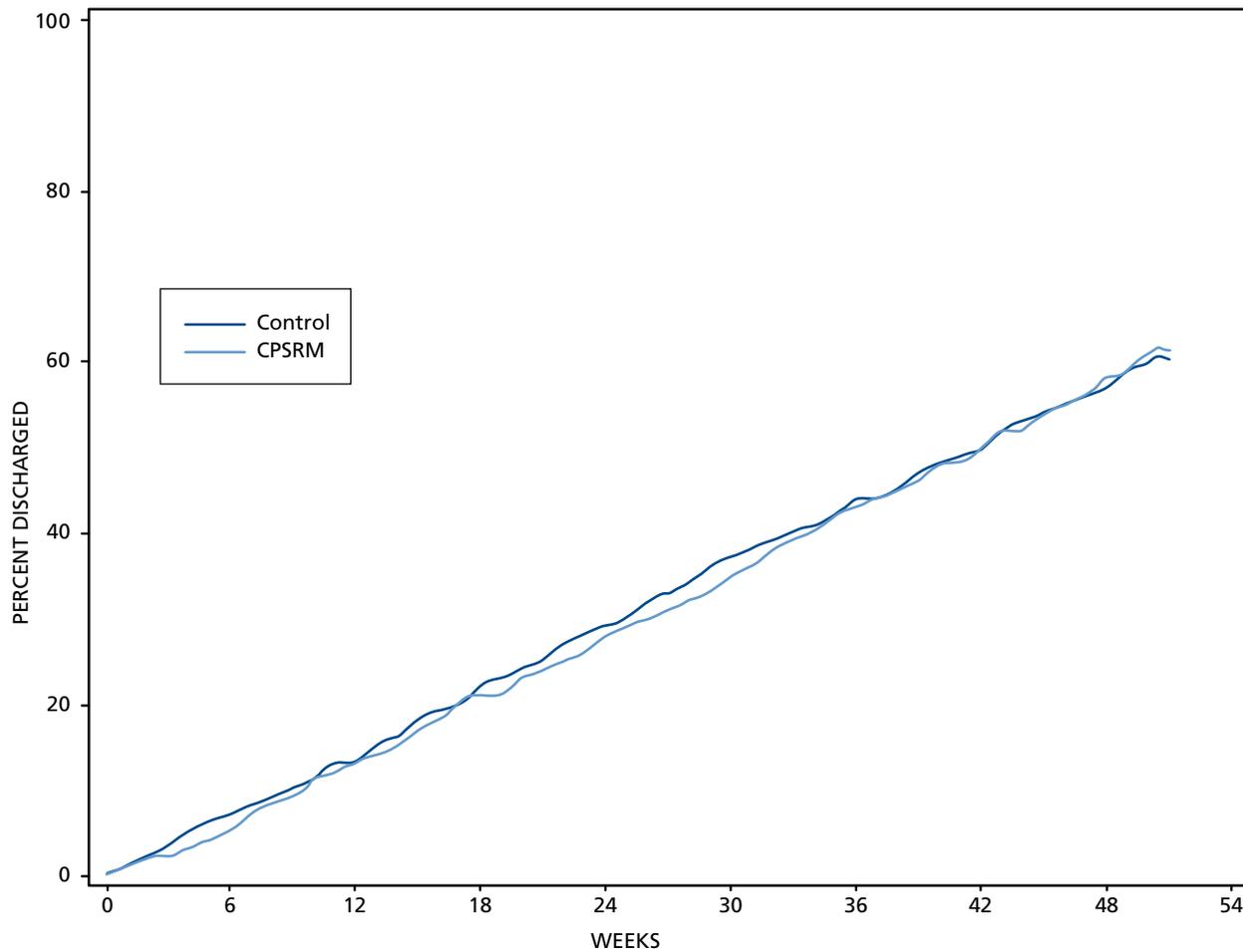


Appendix H: Distribution of weeks on suspended status by release type and group

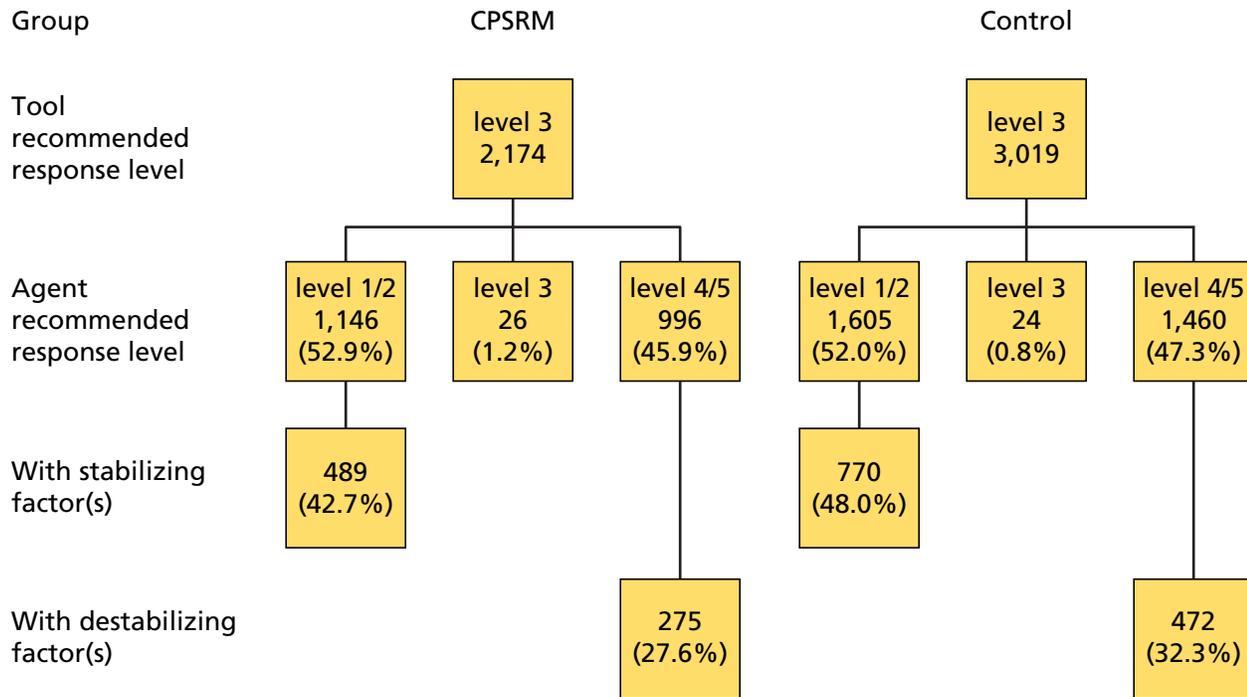


Appendix I: Time to failure analysis of discharge from parole, by group

Successful Discharge From Parole



Appendix J: Agent over-ride of a level 3 recommended response, by group



Note: The CPSRM group had 6 missing values; the control group had 2 missing values.