Drug Offender Reform Act: DORA Statewide Report

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THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Utah Criminal Justice Center

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK
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Background and Study Sample

Statewide DORA began with the passage of Senate Bill 50 during the 2007 Utah Legislative General Session. Effective July 1, 2007, offenders convicted of a felony offense or granted parole for the first time after incarceration for a felony offense were to be screened and assessed for substance abuse treatment. Those who were determined to need substance abuse treatment were referred to an appropriate treatment program. The Statewide DORA model also included innovative approaches to collaboration between probation/parole officers (PO's), treatment providers, and offenders. Prior to Statewide DORA, a DORA Pilot was conducted in Salt Lake County. A study of the Pilot by UCJC found that the Pilot was implemented as intended and the foundations of DORA (treatment and enhanced supervision) were related to success; however, there were no differences in recidivism between Pilot and comparison groups at that time.

This report covers Statewide DORA probationers and parolees from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2009. The final DORA Statewide sample consisted of those offenders who were identified as DORA in Utah Department of Corrections (UDC) records (N = 1,419), had a match in Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH) records (N = 1,359), and had either DORA indicated treatment in DSAMH records or DSAMH treatment that overlapped with time on DORA supervision (N = 1,337; Probation = 930; Parole = 407).

Results

Supervision

- At the study's end, 74% of Probationers and 50% of Parolees remained active on supervision
- Of those who exited, average time on supervision was 366 days for probationers and 287 days for parolees
- Approximately 90% of probationers and parolees had contacts with their PO's in the community, as well as PO to treatment provider contacts. Contacts in the community occurred about every 1.5 months, on average, while contacts between PO's and treatment providers occurred monthly on average
- Approximately 60% of both groups had some type of noncompliance recorded while active on supervision

Treatment

- Both groups had about two treatment admissions during DORA supervision, with an average of just over 220 days in treatment for both groups
- Probationers were more likely to utilize higher levels of care (25% of probationers had residential treatment vs. 13% of parolees; 45% of probationers had intensive outpatient (IOP) vs. 28% of parolees)

- Just over half of both groups completed at least one treatment admission during DORA

Outcomes for those who exited supervision

- 41% of probationers and 23% of parolees successfully completed supervision
- 35% of probationers and 20% of parolees successfully completed both supervision and a treatment admission during DORA
- Factors associated with successful supervision completion for early completers were: lower LSI (risk) score at intake, older age at intake, more days in treatment during DORA, and utilizing less intensive treatment (e.g., outpatient instead of intensive outpatient)
- Average follow-up time from supervision end to end of the study was 159 days for probationers and 223 days for parolees. This includes time spent in prison for those who returned to prison as their exit status from DORA
- 9% of probationers and 11% of parolees have had a new arrest since exiting supervision, while 2% of probationers and 4% of parolees have a new conviction

Other Outcomes

- At the time of their final during DORA treatment discharge approximately 90% of both groups report no alcohol use and over 75% report no drug use in the previous 30 days
- Over 60% of both groups gained employment status while in DORA treatment
- Probationers experienced an average decrease of 2.5 points on the LSI (risk assessment) from intake to one-year follow-up, while parolees had an average drop of 4.5 points
- DORA successful completion, return to prison, and reconviction rates are similar to a historical sample of similar probationers and parolees

Discussion and Implications for the Future

The Statewide DORA was implemented as planned, with supervision and treatment rates comparing favorably to the Pilot. Supervision and treatment completion rates are also on par with the Pilot groups and similar to other states that have implemented similar programs, such as Proposition 36 in California (33% completed treatment; Kilmer & Iguchi, 2009) and RIP in Pennsylvania (46% completed treatment; Warner & Kramer, 2009). Several short-term measures have shown improvement (quality of life changes, risk scores, during supervision noncompliance); however, too few DORA Statewide participants have exited supervision to study the impact of the program. Therefore, the primary suggestion is continued funding of DORA supervision and treatment for the participants that remain active. Allowing active DORA participants to continue and finish the program under similar conditions as the early completers is necessary to evaluate the Statewide model's effectiveness.

Introduction and Background

Much of the literature on offenders shows that coerced drug treatment by the legal system can lead to positive outcomes on a number of criminal and treatment variables (Brecht, Anglin, & Wang, 1993; Hser, Anglin, & Liu, 1991; Lattimore, Krebs, Koetse, Lindquist, & Cowell, 2005; Leukefeld & Tims, 1990; Longshore et al., 2005). However, a methodological review of published substance abuse diversion studies has found that this research lacks rigor and evidence on long-term outcomes, although the general consensus is that diversion of drug-involved offenders could be effective (Harvey, Shakeshaft, Hetherington, Sannibale, & Mattick, 2007).

In recent years, several states have implemented policies similar to DORA to divert drug-involved offenders into community-based treatment and supervision, including

- Pennsylvania: Restrictive Intermediate Punishment (RIP), Act 193 in 1990, revised in subsequent years (Warner & Kramer, 2009),
- Arizona: Prevention and Control Act, Proposition 200 in 1996 (Arizona Supreme Court, 1999),
- Washington: Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) in 1999 (Aos, Phipps, & Barnoski, 2004),
- California: Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act, Proposition 36 in 2000 (Hser, Teruya, Brown, Huang, Evans, & Anglin, 2007), and
- Kansas: Senate Bill 123 in 2003 (Stemen & Rengifo, 2009).

Similar to the methodological review of published diversion studies, these statewide attempts at diverting drug-involved offenders away from traditional criminal justice processing and into community-based treatment have shown limited to moderate success, as well as unintended consequences. For example, Proposition 36 resulted in the displacement of voluntary clients in the California substance abuse treatment system (Hser et al., 2007), while Kansas S.B. 123 moved more low-level offenders "up" from court services to community corrections (higher level of supervision), rather than moving prisoners "down" to community corrections (Stemen & Rengifo, 2009). See the DORA Pilot Evaluation on the Utah Criminal Justice Center (UCJC) website (www.law.utah.edu/ucjc/studies) for a more complete review of programs similar to DORA and their outcomes.

DORA History

Statewide DORA began with the passage of S.B. 50 during the 2007 Utah Legislative General Session. Effective July 1, 2007, offenders convicted of a felony offense or granted parole for the first time after incarceration for a felony offense were to be screened and assessed for substance abuse treatment, followed by treatment where appropriate. Original appropriations were $8 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 to FY08 and $9 million in FY08-FY09 to be divided among the following agencies:

- Department of Human Services: to contract with Local Substance Abuse Authorities (LSAA's) for assessments, community-based treatment (probationers and parolees), case management, and drug testing;

- Department of Corrections: for community supervision, screening, case management, and drug testing[1];
- Administrative Office of the Courts: for court clerks and case processing;
- Board of Pardons and Parole: for processing and case analyses; and
- Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice: for administration, research, and evaluation.

During the 2008 Second Special Session cuts were made to the FY08-FY09 appropriations. Additional amendments were made to Statewide DORA during the 2009 General Session with the passage of S.B. 202. Starting on July 1, 2009, DORA was limited to Cache, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Iron, and Washington counties. This report covers Statewide DORA probationers and parolees from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2009.

Prior to Statewide DORA, a DORA Pilot was conducted in Salt Lake County. S.B. 1004 was passed during the 2005 First Special Legislative Session, beginning screening and assessment for felony *drug* offenders in Salt Lake County on July 1, 2005. These offenders were placed into appropriate community-based treatment and supervised by Adult Probation and Parole (AP&P) agents assigned to the DORA Pilot. The passage of S.B. 185 during the 2006 General Legislative Session amended the DORA Pilot by opening screening and assessment for DORA treatment to *all* felony offenders in Salt Lake County. This process began in March 2006 and continued through November 2006 when the last DORA Pilot offender was referred. A study of the DORA Pilot was conducted by the UCJC and can be found at www.law.utah.edu/ucjc/studies. Key findings from the Pilot study included the following:

- DORA Pilot was successful in creating the proposed systemic changes (significantly more assessments and treatment, treatment completion, and intensive supervision than comparisons).
- Foundations of the DORA Pilot (shorter time to supervision start, completing treatment during supervision, and having community-based probation officer contacts) were associated with greater likelihood of successful completion of probation.
- There was no significant difference in criminal recidivism among the DORA pilot and comparison groups, with the lack of significant findings likely due to the small number who had exited probation and accrued a reasonable follow-up period.

DORA Statewide Criteria

The DORA Statewide Criteria and Process was designed by the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council (USAAV), following the legislative mandates. Statewide DORA offenders must meet the following criteria:

[1] Treatment in prison was originally proposed, but not implemented due to funding limitations

- Convicted of a felony offense on or after July 1, 2007 (cannot be pled to a misdemeanor); or granted parole for the first time on or after July 1, 2007, after incarceration for a felony offense [2]
- Total score on the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) must fall within the range of 16 to 35 (originally 16 to 40)
- Substance Abuse Assessment must indicate that treatment is needed

DORA Statewide Process and Supervision Model

The DORA Statewide process began with a pre-screening to eliminate those not eligible for DORA-funded services. This group included those with immigration or U.S. Marshal holds, obvious commitments to prison, parolees who had been previously paroled, probationers with more than one prior parole, and sex offenders. Once offenders met pre-screen criteria, they were screened by AP&P using the LSI-R. Those screened as possibly requiring substance abuse treatment were then assessed by the Local Substance Abuse Authorities (LSAA's). The recommended substance abuse treatment order was included in the Judgment and Commitment or in the parole agreement. DORA offenders were supervised by AP&P DORA agents in consultation with treatment providers.

Some unique aspects of the DORA Statewide supervision model that differed from traditional AP&P supervision included a hand-off meeting with the offender, assessor, AP&P agent, and treatment provider to discuss the treatment plan and consequences for program failure; regular communication between the AP&P agent and treatment provider(s); and pre-release planning for aftercare and living arrangements.

The goal of Statewide DORA, similar to the DORA Pilot, was to reduce the impact – and related costs – of substance abusing offenders on the criminal justice and treatment systems through decreasing the (1) substance abuse/use and (2) criminal activity of offenders served through this innovative process.

[2] Beginning July 1, 2009, parolees were no longer eligible for DORA, due to limited funding

Methods

Research Design and Sample Selection

The research design was primarily descriptive, as DORA was implemented statewide, limiting the opportunity to identify a concurrent comparison group. A historical sample of probationers and parolees from FY03-FY07 was identified for some baseline statistics to compare against DORA Statewide findings.

The DORA Statewide sample was identified through the following steps. First, the Utah Department of Corrections (UDC) identified offenders who were flagged as DORA participants in their data records. This list was sent to the Utah Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH) for cross checks in their records. The fail to match lists were sent to the LSAA's for data clean up. Another query of UDC records was conducted following the data clean up at the local level and this list was again sent to DSAMH for a match. The final DORA Statewide sample consisted of those offenders who were identified as DORA in UDC records (N = 1,419), had a match in DSAMH records (N = 1,359), and had either DORA indicated treatment in DSAMH records or DSAMH treatment that overlapped with time on DORA supervision (N = 1,337).

Table 1 – DORA Statewide Study Sample

Probationers (Prob)	930
Parolees (Parole)	407
Total N	1337

Data Sources and Measurement

Data for the DORA Statewide Evaluation came from three agencies. The following table lists the types of data received from each of the agencies. All of the data were cleaned, aggregated, and analyzed by researchers at the Utah Criminal Justice Center (UCJC). One exception was the historical sample selection and computations, which were done by the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ). All measures were operationalized by UCJC researchers using the data elements that were available from the sources. The Glossary of Data Definitions in Appendix B describes how specific measures (e.g., Days to first probation/parole officer contact) were operationalized.

Table 2 – DORA Statewide Study - Data Sources and Description

Data Table	Brief Description
Utah Department of Corrections (UDC)	
Referred Offense	History of convictions referred to UDC by charge type, severity, and conviction date
Legal Status	History of legal status changes while under UDC jurisdiction (e.g., unsentenced, felony probation, inmate, parole, discharged) by start and end dates and reason

Table 2 – DORA Statewide Study - Data Sources and Description	
Data Table	**Brief Description**
Body Location	History of body location while under UDC jurisdiction (e.g., Salt Lake AP&P, Orange Street CCC, Fugitive) by start and end dates and reason
Probation/Parole Officer and Program Contacts	Date, types, and location of contacts between offenders and probation/parole officers or UDC programs (e.g., Day Reporting Center (DRC))
Demographics	Gender, race, ethnicity, and date of birth
Level of Service Inventory (LSI)	Total score on LSI risk assessment by date
Jail Days Ordered	Jail days ordered by sentence date
Recommended Sentencing Guideline	Criminal History category (Category I thru V) and PSI Recommendation (e.g., jail only, probation, prison) by date
Employment	Employment while under UDC jurisdiction by start and end dates and type
Alternative Events	Noncompliance events while under UDC jurisdiction by date, type, and result (alternative event vs. revocation)
Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI)	
Statewide Criminal History Record	History of arrest dates by charge types and degree
Utah Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH)	
Treatment (Tx) Admissions	Tx Admissions by start, last contact, and discharge dates. Includes ASAM level of service (e.g., outpatient, residential), discharge reason, and National Outcome Measures (NOMs, items on substance use and life stability) at intake/exit.

Results

Demographics and Intake Characteristics

Just over 1,300 offenders were served in DORA from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2009 when including only those identified by both UDC and DSAMH as DORA clients. As shown in Tables 3 and 4, below, parolees were slightly older, more minority, and more likely to be methamphetamine users and report past substance abuse treatment involvement than probationers served in DORA. The two groups were similar in education level (approximately twelfth grade), employment status (about half unemployed at intake), and living situation (about 75% privately housed). The lower reported use of substances during the 30 days prior to treatment intake by parolees could be due to their incarceration status during that period, although the intake items are supposed to cover the 30 days prior to incarceration for those individuals.

Table 3 – Demographics

	Prob	Parole
Average Age at Start	30.4	33.9
Percent Minority	16.7	23.1
Percent Female	30.5	31.4

Table 4 – Treatment Intake Characteristics

	Prob	Parole
Percent with a DSM Axis I or II Disorder	22.0	29.7
Percent Participating in a Drug Court	4.9	6.6
Average Years Education	11.6	11.9
Number of Prior Treatment Episodes		
Percent None	45.0	23.3
Percent One	30.7	26.0
Percent Two or more	24.3	50.7
Primary Drug of Choice		
Percent Methamphetamine	29.4	50.4
Percent Alcohol	25.3	22.6
Percent Marijuana	19.3	10.1
Percent Heroin	9.6	6.1
Frequency of Primary Drug Use in Previous 30 Days		
Percent No use	40.2	57.5
Percent 1-3 Days in past month	16.1	9.8
Percent 1-2 Days per week	6.9	5.7
Percent 3-6 Days per week	7.2	8.1
Percent Daily use	29.6	18.9

Table 4 – Treatment Intake Characteristics		
	Prob	Parole
Employment Status		
Percent Employed full-time	33.0	32.9
Percent Employed part-time	9.5	10.1
Percent Unemployed	45.9	48.6
Percent Other (student, homemaker, disabled, etc.)	11.6	8.4
Living Situation		
Percent Private – No support	56.6	52.3
Percent Private – With support	23.4	35.6
Percent Homeless	4.4	2.5
Percent Institutionalized (incarcerated, institution, residential, etc.)	15.6	9.6

Criminal History

At the time of their DORA probation/parole intake, DORA offenders had several prior arrests. As calculated for this report, an arrest was counted as each unique charge type on a single arrest date; therefore, a drug and a property charge on the same arrest date would count as two arrests in Table 5. Arrests in the 18 months prior to probation/parole start include the period of jail or prison incarceration for each group; therefore, parolees' arrest rate is suppressed more than probationers during this period. Over half of probationers and over three-quarters of parolees had a conviction prior to the one that led to their DORA placement. Most parolees on DORA had a prior probation placement, but few of either group had a prior parole placement. This is consistent with DORA policy to pre-screen out parolees who have been previously paroled and probationers who had more than one prior parole.

Table 5 – Criminal History		
	Prob	Parole
Prior Arrests		
Average # of lifetime arrests	10.3	16.1
Average # of lifetime drug arrests	3.5	5.0
Average # of arrests in 18 months *prior* to probation/parole	4.7	1.6
Average # of drug arrests in 18 months *prior* to probation/parole	1.8	0.6
Prior Convictions (Lifetime)		
Percent with conviction(s) for any offense type(s)	52.5	88.0
Of those, Average # for any offense type(s)	2.8	4.2
Of those, Average # for drug offense(s)	1.0	1.3
Of those, Average # for person offense(s)	0.2	0.2
Of those, Average # for property offense(s)	0.9	1.8
Of those, Maximum charge severity		
Percent Class B Misdemeanor	5.8	2.0
Percent Class A Misdemeanor	31.7	14.6
Percent 3rd Degree Felony	50.4	68.5

Table 5 – Criminal History		
	Prob	Parole
Percent 2nd Degree Felony	12.0	13.5
Percent 1st Degree Felony	0.0	1.4
Prior Probation, Prison Commitments, and Parole (Lifetime)		
Percent with Probation (MB or MC)	2.6	5.7
Percent with Probation (MA)	9.6	24.3
Percent with Probation (Felony)	16.0	82.1
Percent with Prison commitment(s)^	1.1	0.2
Percent with Parole	1.0	0.5
^Is prison commitment prior to the one resulting in DORA for parolees		

Qualifying Conviction and Offender Severity

Approximately half of probationers and parolees had a drug charge on their qualifying conviction. Most offenders in both groups had a 3rd Degree Felony as their most serious offense. Although they were to be screened out of the program, a couple of DORA participants were categorized as sex offenders on the criminal history ratings. DORA probationers' average risk score at intake (LSI = 22.9) fell just within the "Moderate" risk range, while parolees' average risk score (LSI = 26.6) was considered "High." Fewer than 10% of probationers were already on probation when screened and ordered into DORA. The remainder was new referrals to probation. All parolees were released from inmate status into DORA.

Table 6 – Qualifying Conviction and Offender Severity		
	Prob	Parole
Types of Qualifying Charges		
Percent with at least one drug charge	53.5	43.7
Percent with at least one person charge	7.4	10.6
Percent with at least one property charge	31.2	38.8
Percent with at least one DUI charge	16.3	13.5
Maximum charge severity		
Percent 3rd Degree Felony	86.6	68.6
Percent 2nd Degree Felony	13.1	29.0
Percent 1st Degree Felony	0.3	2.5
Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI)		
Percent with Probation recommended	95.7	
Percent with Prison recommended	2.6	
Percent with Non-AP&P Probation or Jail recommended	1.7	
Criminal history category rating		
Percent Category I	33.8	20.3
Percent Category II	38.7	26.0
Percent Category III	21.2	24.1
Percent Category IV	5.7	20.9

Table 6 – Qualifying Conviction and Offender Severity		
	Prob	Parole
Percent Category V	0.6	8.4
Percent Category I – Sex Offender	0.0	0.3
Percent Category II – Sex Offender	0.1	0.0
Legal Status Prior to Start		
Percent Probation	7.5	0.0
Percent Inmate	0.0	100
Intake Level of Services Inventory (LSI)		
Average LSI score at intake	22.9	26.6
Jail Days Sentenced at Conviction		
Average Jail Days	83	

Supervision

Over 90% of probationers and parolees had contacts with their probation/parole officers (PO's) in the community, as well as contacts between their PO and treatment provider. Meetings between the PO's and treatment providers occurred about once a month on average. This was consistent with the DORA supervision model, which requires regular meetings between PO's, treatment providers, and offenders.

Table 7 – Supervision		
	Prob	Parole
Timelines		
Average # of days b/w probation/parole start and DORA program start	58	22
Percent still active on probation/parole at study end	74.4	50.1
Percent exited probation/parole at study end	25.6	49.9
Average # of days on probation/parole (of those no longer active)	366	287
Offender and PO Contacts		
Average # of days to 1st PO contact	38	4
Average # of days b/w PO contacts	20	14
Percent with contacts in the community	90.2	92.9
Of those, Average # of days b/w contacts in the community	50	45
PO and Treatment (Tx) Provider Collaboration		
Percent with contacts b/w PO & Tx Provider	92.0	88.0
Of those, Average # of days b/w PO contacts with Tx Provider	32	34

Treatment Services

As a requirement of being in the study sample, all offenders had substance abuse treatment admissions during supervision. Both groups had about two admissions during that time period, although it was likely that both were part of the same treatment episode (e.g., a step-up or step-down in level of care). Both groups had over 200 days in treatment, on average, while active on supervision. Over half of probationers and

parolees completed at least one treatment admission during supervision, with nearly equal numbers successfully completing their most recent treatment admission during supervision. The approximately 7% of probationers and parolees that have no treatment discharge information are those who have not left their first DORA treatment admission yet.

Table 8 – Treatment Services

	Prob	Parole
Average # of days to 1st Tx Admission^	67	30
Average # of Tx Admissions	2.1	1.7
Average # of days in Tx	227	221
Maximum Tx Intensity (excluding Detox)		
Percent Residential	24.9	13.3
Percent Intensive Outpatient	44.5	27.7
Percent Outpatient	30.6	59.0
Participation in Tx Levels		
Percent with Detox Tx Admissions	5.7	4.2
Of those, Average # of days in Detox	7	8
Percent with Residential Tx Admissions	27.5	13.8
Of those, Average # of days in Residential	96	87
Percent with Intensive Outpatient (IOP) Tx Admissions	56.5	34.9
Of those, Average # of days in IOP	121	101
Percent with Outpatient Tx Admissions	72.4	88.7
Of those, Average # of days in Outpatient	182	196
Discharge Statuses During DORA (could be more than one per person)		
Percent Completed	53.2	54.3
Percent Transferred	48.1	35.1
Percent Dropout	13.2	9.3
Percent Terminated	12.5	10.6
Percent Incarcerated	10.7	15.0
Discharge Status at Most Recent Tx Discharge		
Percent w/ No Discharge(s)	6.8	7.6
Percent Completed	47.6	49.9
Percent Transferred	18.2	10.6
Percent Dropout, Terminated, Incarcerated	23.8	29.3
Percent Other/Died	3.5	2.7
Active in DORA Treatment at Study End		
Percent active in DORA treatment at study end	16.8	11.1

^Of those not in Tx at probation start; 13.6% of probationers and 1.2% of parolees had an open Tx episode at probation start

Assessment and Other Outcomes

At their final discharge from treatment, three-quarters of offenders reported no drug use in the previous 30 days (compared to approximately 50% reporting no use of their primary substance at intake). About a quarter of both groups improved their employment status from treatment intake to final discharge. Discharge information was available for all DORA participants who had exited at least one treatment admission during supervision (Probation N = 867, Parole N = 376). This could include offenders who are in subsequent DORA treatment admissions at the time of this study.

UDC records show a similar improvement, with nearly all parolees, and over half of probationers, gaining some form of employment while active on supervision. However, this employment may not have been permanent or continued through exit from supervision. Of those who had a re-assessment on the LSI between 300-400 days following probation (N = 290) or parole (N = 117) start, average scores dropped about 2.5 points for probationers and 5 points for parolees, with both groups' average scores at one year follow-up falling within the "Moderate" range.

Table 9 – Assessment and Other Outcomes

	Prob	Parole
Status at Last Tx Discharge During DORA		
Percent No Drug use in previous 30 days	77.0	77.4
Percent No Alcohol use in previous 30 days	89.6	90.7
Change in Living Arrangement Status from Tx Admit to Last Discharge During DORA		
Percent remained Homeless/Institutionalized	8.4	2.9
Percent from Private Residence to Homeless/Institutionalized	9.5	11.7
Percent from Homeless/Institutionalized to Private Residence	12.6	9.0
Percent remained in Private Residence	69.5	76.3
Change in Employment Status from Tx Admit to Last Discharge During DORA		
Percent lost Employment Status	10.0	10.9
Percent same Employment/Unemployment Status	65.3	60.1
Percent gained Employment Status	24.7	29.1
Of those who Exited, Post-DORA Treatment		
Percent with Tx Admissions Post-DORA	8.0	16.7
Level of Services Inventory (LSI) at 1 Year Follow-up		
Average LSI score	20.8	21.2
Average change in LSI score	-2.4	-4.7
UDC Employment Records		
Percent with no employment recorded at start or during DORA	16.5	10.1
Percent employed at DORA intake	30.5	0.0
Percent with employment starting at some time during DORA	53.0	89.9

DORA Outcomes

Three-quarters of probationers and half of parolees remained active on supervision at the end of the study period (July 1, 2009). Average follow-up was just over one year from intake (legal start or DORA programming start) and less than one year from exit for those no longer supervised. Of those who have exited supervision, approximately equal numbers of probationers have exited successfully (41%) and unsuccessfully (45%); however, about three parolees (74%) failed for every one (23%) that successfully exited. Nearly every offender who successfully completed supervision also successfully completed at least one treatment admission (84.7% of probationers; 87.2% of parolees). This indicates that for offenders on Statewide DORA it was difficult to be successfully terminated from supervision without also demonstrating success in treatment.

Table 10 – DORA Outcomes

	Prob	Parole
Percent still active on probation/parole at study end	74.4	50.1
Percent exited probation/parole at study end	25.6	49.9
Follow Up Periods		
Average # of days since legal start	449	441
Average # of days since DORA start	391	419
Average # of days since supervision end (of those who exited)	159	223
Of those who Exited		
Percent Successfully Completed Probation/Parole	41.2	23.2
Percent Unsuccessful (Total)	44.9	74.4
Returned to Prison	24.8	74.4
Unsuccessfully Discharged	19.7	0.0
Fugitive for 1 year or greater	0.4	0.0
Percent Other Exit (Total)	13.8	2.5
Neutral Discharge	10.9	1.5
Died	2.9	1.0
Probation/Parole and Tx Outcomes Combined		
Percent Successfully Completed Probation/Parole *and* 1+ Tx Admission During Supervision	34.9	20.2
Percent Successfully Completed Probation/Parole *and* Final Tx Admission During Supervision	34.5	20.2

Predictors of Successful Completion

Demographic, criminal history, treatment history, and during DORA supervision (e.g., PO contact frequency) and treatment variables were compared to final exit status to determine which factors were related to successful completion versus negative exit (including unsuccessful discharge, commitment to prison (any reason), and fugitive status open for one year or greater at study end). Separate analyses were conducted for probationers (N = 205; 107 failure, 98 success) and parolees (N = 198; 151 failure, 47 success).

Three important predictors of success from the DORA Pilot Study were not included in these analyses of Statewide DORA success, as all Statewide DORA participants had treatment participation, nearly all had community-based contacts with their PO, and essentially all of those who completed probation/parole also completed a treatment admission.

The following table (Table 11) lists the factors that were significantly related to successful completion for probationers when each was examined separately. In a combined logistic regression model, five of the variables remained significantly related to successful completion; they are marked with an asterisk (*) in Table 11. The model containing these five significant variables correctly predicted about 80% of probation successes and failures. For each point higher a probationer's LSI score was at intake, they were about 16% less likely to have a successful discharge. Having a drug conviction at the DORA qualifying conviction increased the odds of successful probation completion by about 2.5 times. Older age at DORA start and longer time in treatment during DORA were both associated with incremental gains in the likelihood of successful probation completion. The final significant variable in the multivariate model, intensity of treatment during DORA, suggested that those who required higher levels of treatment were not as likely to have successful completion of probation; therefore, those that required residential over IOP, or IOP over outpatient, were about two-thirds less likely to successfully complete probation. This could indicate that those requiring higher levels of care may not be as successful in a DORA treatment/supervision model. However, an alternate explanation is that some of those who require higher levels of care may ultimately be successful in DORA, but their statistics are not counted at this time, as they are still active in the program. It is important to note that only one-quarter of probationers had left supervision at the time of this study.

Table 11 – Factors Significantly Related to Successful *Probation* Completion
Fewer convictions prior to DORA qualifying conviction
Lower LSI Score at intake*
Having a drug conviction at the DORA qualifying conviction*
Fewer prior treatment episodes at first DORA treatment admission
Older age at DORA start*
Fewer days from DORA start to 1st PO contact
More days in treatment during DORA*
Utilizing less intensive treatment (e.g., outpatient instead of IOP)*
**Significantly related to successful completion in multivariate analyses*

Table 12 lists the five factors that were significantly related to successful completion for parolees when each was examined separately, with the four that were also significant in a combined logistic regression model marked with an asterisk (*). This model correctly predicted 95% of failures; however, it only correctly classified about 50% of successes. Parolees were about 10% less likely to successfully complete parole for each additional point on their intake LSI score. Older age at intake and more days in treatment during

DORA increased the likelihood of successful parole completion. Like their probation counterparts, parolees who required more intensive treatment during DORA were about 70% less likely to complete parole. Again, this may indicate that those requiring higher levels of care are not as successful in DORA, or that those who require higher levels of care are still active on parole. Just over half of DORA statewide parolees remained active on parole at the study end.

Table 12 – Factors Significantly Related to Successful *Parole* Completion
Lower LSI Score at intake*
Older age at DORA start*
Fewer days from DORA start to 1st PO contact
More days in treatment during DORA*
Utilizing less intensive treatment (e.g., outpatient instead of IOP)*
**Significantly related to successful completion in multivariate analyses*

Reductions in Criminal Behavior

Similar rates of noncompliance were recorded for DORA probationers and parolees. Over half of both groups had a noncompliance event, while less than 10% of each group had a new conviction for an offense that occurred during supervision. However, a higher proportion of parolees returned to prison for violations.

Table 13 – During Supervision Reductions in Criminal Behavior

	Prob	Parole
Noncompliance		
Percent with noncompliance event	56.3	60.2
Of those, Average # of noncompliance events	3.0	2.9
Of those, Average # of days from DORA start to first noncompliance event	153	144
Of those, Percent with noncompliance resulting in alternative events	76.1	71.0
Of those, Percent with noncompliance resulting in revocation	47.7	65.7
Of those, Percent with a conduct[3] event	31.7	37.6
Of those, Average # of conduct events	1.3	1.3
Of those, Average # of days from DORA start to first conduct event	230	194
Percent with fugitive status(es)	11.2	15.7
Of those, Average # of days out on fugitive status	82	42
Percent with at least one probation/parole restart	19.1	1.5
Of those, Average # of days from DORA start to first restart	220	104

[3] Conduct events are noncompliance events that would be considered criminal offenses but may or may not lead to prosecution.

Table 13 – During Supervision Reductions in Criminal Behavior		
	Prob	Parole
New Convictions		
Percent with new conviction(s)	8.9	7.6
Of those, average # of new convictions	1.5	1.5
Of those, average # of days from DORA start to first offense date	216	211
Of those, percent with new drug conviction(s)	36.1	41.9
Of those, percent with new person conviction(s)	6.0	16.1
Of those, percent with new property conviction(s)	33.7	35.5
Of those, Maximum charge severity		
Percent Class B	3.6	0.0
Percent Class A	22.9	32.3
Percent 3rd Degree Felony	66.3	58.1
Percent 2nd Degree Felony	4.8	9.7
Percent 1st Degree Felony	2.4	0.0
New Prison Admissions		
Percent with new prison admission for violation	4.8	31.0
Of those, average # of days b/w probation/parole start and prison for violation	318	238
Percent with new prison admission – new charge	1.5	6.1
Of those, average # of days b/w probation/parole start and prison for a new charge	254	230
Percent with new prison admission – any reason	6.3	37.1
Of those, percent released onto parole	11.9	53.0

The following two figures (Figures 1 and 2) combine information from four types of negative events that occurred during supervision that are reported on separately in the previous table (Table 13). These four negative events are: noncompliance event, noncompliance event that is "Conduct," fugitive status, and new conviction. In addition, the figures show the subset that returned to prison as a consequence of those negative events. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, about 40% of both probationers and parolees have not experienced any type of noncompliance at the time of this study. An additional 27% of probationers and 16% of parolees have only experienced a noncompliance event as their most severe form of during supervision negative event. One interesting difference between the two groups was that probationers could experience two or more of the negative events without returning to prison (13%), while parolees rarely did (2%). In both of the groups, all offenders who returned to prison had at least one of the negative events (sometimes all of them).

Figure 1 -- Combined Negative During Supervision Events for Probationers

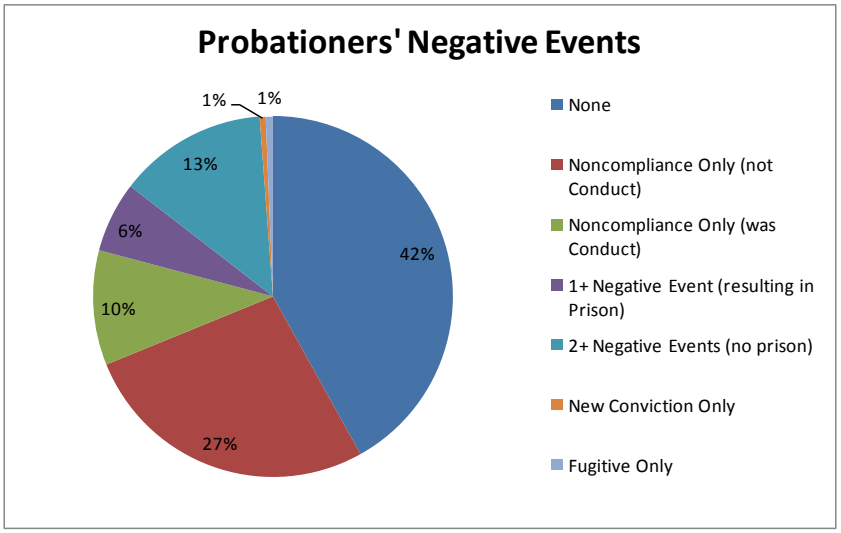
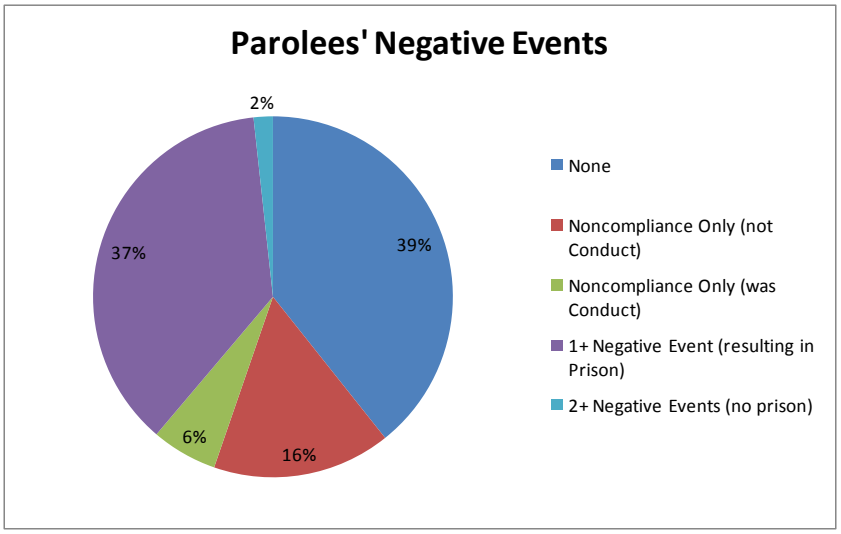


Figure 2 -- Combined Negative During Supervision Events for Parolees



Of the DORA Statewide participants who have exited supervision, approximately 10% of probationers and parolees have had a new arrest, while under 2% of probationers and 4% of parolees have had a new conviction. It should be noted that the follow-up time for these groups is short (Average of 159 days for probationers and 223 days for parolees) and *does* include time post-supervision that may have been spent in jail or prison.

Table 14 – Post Supervision Reductions in Criminal Behavior

	Prob	Parole
Number who have exited	238	203
Percent exited probation/parole at study end	25.6	49.9
Average # of days since supervision end	159	223

Table 14 – Post Supervision Reductions in Criminal Behavior		
	Prob	Parole
Percent with new arrest(s)	8.5	10.8
Of those, Average # of days to first arrest	93	193
Of those, Average # of arrests	2.3	1.9
Of those, Percent with drug arrests	45.0	31.8
Of those, Percent with person arrests	15.0	13.6
Of those, Percent with property arrests	45.0	27.3
Percent with new conviction(s)	1.7	3.9
Percent with new prison commitment for new charge	0.0	10.8
Percent with new probation for new charge	1.7	0.0

DORA Statewide vs. Historical Sample

A historical sample of offenders that would have qualified for DORA from Fiscal Years 2003-2007 was identified. These offenders met the DORA criteria on LSI levels and prior offense histories, with exclusion of those with prior paroles or who were not US citizens. The outcomes presented in Table 15 are for those following their first qualifying probation or parole during this time period. Compared to this historical sample, DORA probationers were slightly less likely to have jail ordered as a condition of probation, and the average days of jail were somewhat less. For both probationers and parolees, the DORA samples were similar to their historical counterparts on successful completion rates, new prison commitments, and new convictions. No dramatic differences have been observed between the DORA participants and their historical counterparts on these outcomes at this time. One small difference is that DORA probationers have a slightly lower rate of prison admissions.

Table 15 – DORA vs. Historical Sample				
	Probation		Parole	
	FY03-07	DORA	FY03-07	DORA
Demographics				
Average Age at Start	31.2	30.4	34.2	33.9
Percent Female	29.5	30.5	18.0	31.4
Average LSI score at intake	23.7	22.9	26.3	26.6
Jail Days Ordered				
Total N	9386	930		
Average jail days	112	83		
Median jail days		60		
Percent with jail days ordered	65.3	60.1		
Of those, Average jail days	171	137		
Of those, Median jail days		101		

Table 15 – DORA vs. Historical Sample				
	Probation		Parole	
	FY03-07	DORA	FY03-07	DORA
Successful Completions within 1 year				
Number with 1 year follow-up from intake	9471	666	1575	275
Number Completed Successfully	329	29	56	7
Percent Completed Successfully	3.5	4.4	3.6	2.5
Prison Admissions after Probation/Parole Start				
Number with 6 months follow-up from intake	9471	912	1575	388
Number with new prison admission w/in 6 months	255	10	269	53
Percent with new prison admission w/ in 6 months	2.7	1.1	17.1	13.7
Number with 1 year follow-up from intake	9471	666	1575	278
Number with new prison admission w/in 1 year	726	30	508	95
Percent with new prison admission w/ in 1 year	7.7	4.5	32.3	34.2
New Convictions after Probation/Parole Start				
Number with 6 months follow-up from intake	9679	912	1581	388
Number with new convictions w/in 6 months	176	40	23	14
Percent with new convictions w/in 6 months	1.8	4.4	1.5	3.6
Number with 1 year follow-up	9679	666	1581	278
Number with new convictions w/ in 1 year	737	50	161	25
Percent with new convictions w/ in 1 year	7.6	7.5	10.2	9.0

Discussion and Conclusion

DORA Statewide compared to DORA Model and Pilot

The DORA Statewide treatment and supervision model outlined an innovative process that included a hand-off meeting, regular communication, and a pre-release planning meeting between AP&P agents (PO's), treatment providers, and offenders. The data from this report indicate that this process was implemented as planned, with approximately 90% of probationers and parolees having regular community-based contacts with their PO's, as well as meetings between PO's and treatment providers. Not only does this demonstrate adherence to the proposed model, but it demonstrates the ability to take the DORA Pilot model to scale. These rates of intense supervision and collaboration from the Statewide implementation are nearly identical to rates observed during the DORA Pilot. Early treatment completion rates for Statewide DORA have surpassed the Pilot, with just over 50% of Statewide probationers and parolees completing at least one treatment admission during DORA, compared to just under 50% of Pilot participants. Substantially fewer Statewide DORA participants (27% probationers; 14% parolees) than Pilot participants (approx. 40-60%) utilized residential treatment. About half of Pilot participants successfully completed probation, compared to 41.2% of Statewide probationers and 23.2% of Statewide parolees. However, it should be noted that the follow-up periods for the Pilot groups were substantially longer than for the Statewide study. Therefore, it can be expected that successful completion rates for Statewide participants will continue to grow, as unsuccessful participants are more likely to be terminated from supervision earlier. Another important difference between the DORA Pilot and Statewide implementation is that the vast majority of the Statewide participants who successfully completed supervision also had successfully completed treatment. Among Pilot DORA participants, a larger percentage of offenders completed probation without also completing treatment. Requiring treatment completion as a precursor to supervision completion suggests that the Statewide Model is emphasizing the importance of treatment.

Predictors of Early Completion

There were four factors that were significantly related to successful exit among early completers: lower risk scores at intake, older age at intake, longer time in treatment during supervision, and having less intensive treatment during DORA. Lower risk scores (LSI) and older age are often correlated with positive criminal justice system outcomes (Truitt et al., 2003; Wolfe, Guydish, & Termondt, 2002; Spohn, Piper, Martin, & Frenzel, 2001). However, researchers caution that intensive programs should be targeted toward higher risk individuals, even if they have less success than their low risk counterparts, as their decrease in recidivism due to programming is greater (Andrews & Dowden, 2006; Bonta, Wallace-Capretta, & Rooney, 2000). The greater decrease in LSI scores from intake to one year follow-up for the parolees (-4.7 points on average vs. -2.4 for probationers) in DORA may illustrate this point. Although parolees have a lower successful completion rate than probationers, those that remain on supervision for a year have a greater decrease in risk score after participating in DORA for a year. The third

significant factor, increased time in substance abuse treatment during supervision, suggests the importance of dosage with this population. It is known that higher risk offenders require treatment, supervision, and programming that is more structured and of greater duration (Gendreau & Goggin, 1995; Palmer, 1995). Similarly, only shorter treatment duration predicted recidivism among California's Proposition 36 participants (Hser et al., 2007). The final predictor of successful completion among early exiters was having less intensive treatment during supervision. At this time, it may be that only those who have succeeded in the less intensive treatment levels have completed both treatment and supervision. As completion of more intensive treatment episodes and supervision may require longer periods of time, it is expected that successful completion rates for those clients should increase with longer follow-up periods. Lastly, it should be reiterated that the regression models were based on the small percent of participants (26% probationers; 50% parolees) who have left DORA at this time.

Other Early Outcomes

Several positive outcomes were recorded for Statewide DORA participants, including those that remained active at the study's end. At the time of their final treatment discharge during DORA (this could include participants who are in a subsequent treatment placement now), over 75% of probationers and parolees reported no drug use in the previous month, and 90% of both groups reported no alcohol use. These rates were down from approximately 60% of probationers and 40% of parolees reporting use of their primary drug of choice in the 30 days prior to their first DORA treatment admission. It should be noted that the parolees' drug use rates were likely suppressed at admission, due to some parolees' answering for the period of their incarceration, rather than the 30 days prior to their incarceration. Both treatment and Corrections' (UDC) records showed improvements in employment for DORA participants. About half of probationers and parolees were unemployed at their first treatment admission; however, approximately one-quarter gained employment status while in DORA treatment. Furthermore, UDC records indicated that 90% of parolees gained employment at some point during DORA participation, while only 17% of probationers had no employment recorded during their supervision. As previously noted, both groups experienced a drop in LSI scores from intake to one year follow-up (for those that had LSI's during both time periods). These drops resulted in average scores for both groups falling within the "Moderate" range at the follow-up. Approximately 40% of both probationers and parolees experienced no forms of noncompliance while active in DORA, with an additional 27% of probationers and 16% of parolees having only the least severe type of noncompliance recorded (e.g., missed drug test or appointment, fines/fees, curfew). Over half of both groups completed at least one treatment admission during DORA. It is notable that a similar proportion of parolees have had no noncompliance and completed treatment during supervision as probationers, considering that parolees had more severe risk scores at intake. Lastly, treatment completion rates in Statewide DORA (about 50% for probationers and parolees) are favorable compared to similar interventions in other states. Just under half of RIP participants in Pennsylvania completed treatment (Warner & Kramer, 2009), while only one-third of Proposition 36 participants who entered treatment completed (Kilmer & Iguchi, 2009).

Suggestions and Next Steps

At this time, the implementation of Statewide DORA has demonstrated that the DORA Pilot model could be expanded statewide with little reduction in fidelity (supervision and treatment) and similar success rates (for treatment completion and probation completion). Several short-term measures have shown improvement (quality of life changes, risk scores, during supervision noncompliance); however, too few DORA Statewide participants have exited supervision to study the impact of the program. Therefore, the suggestions and next steps primarily concern the continued funding of supervision and treatment for active DORA Statewide participants. Allowing active DORA participants to continue and finish the program under similar conditions as the early completers is necessary to evaluate the Statewide model's effectiveness. Not only is it important to study DORA's successful completion rate once all participants have exited supervision, it is essential to allow for a sufficient follow-up time to examine longer-term impacts on criminal recidivism. Research suggests that a minimum of 24 months follow-up beginning on the date the offender is released into the community is required to capture 75-80% of adult recidivism events (Barnoski, 1997). Once all participants have exited, it will also be important to examine outcomes by risk level to determine the relative benefits of DORA participation for lower, moderate, and higher risk participants. Lastly, a comprehensive analysis of recidivists should be conducted to determine if certain types of offenders may not be appropriate for the DORA model.

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Appendix A: Descriptive Data Tables for Study Groups

DORA Statewide Probationers (n = 930)				
	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Age at Start	30.4	27.8	17.9	68.5
Years Education	11.6	12.0	0.0	25.0
Lifetime *prior* arrests	10.3	8.0	0.0	107.0
Lifetime *prior* drug arrests	3.5	3.0	0.0	23.0
Arrests in 18 months *prior* to probation/parole	4.7	3.0	0.0	47.0
Drug arrests in 18 months *prior* to probation/parole	1.8	1.0	0.0	17.0
Of those with convictions prior to DORA qualifying one(s):				
Total # for any offense type(s)	2.8	2.0	1.0	15.0
Total # for drug offense(s)	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0
Total # for person offense(s)	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.0
Total # for property offense(s)	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.0
LSI score at intake	22.9	22.0	6.0	44.0
Jail Days	82.6	60.0	0.0	366.0
Days b/w probation/parole start and DORA program start	58.2	40.0	-68.0	452.0
Days on probation/parole (of those no longer active)	365.5	369.0	78.0	691.0
Days to 1st PO contact	37.8	21.0	0.0	363.0
Days b/w PO contacts	19.6	17.8	0.5	111.3
Of those w/ PO contacts in the community, days b/w contacts in the community	49.8	43.8	1.5	275.0
Of those w/ PO to Tx Provider contacts, days b/w PO contacts with Tx Provider	32.2	24.5	0.5	234.5
Days to 1st Tx Admission during DORA (of those not already in Tx at intake)	66.8	49.0	0.0	554.0
Number of Tx Admissions during DORA	2.1	2.0	1.0	12.0
Number of days in Tx during DORA	227.2	195.5	0.0	1524.0
Of those with Detox Tx, Days in Detox	7.1	6.0	0.0	31.0
Of those with Residential Tx, Days in Residential	95.7	74.0	0.0	461.0
Of those with IOP Tx, Days in IOP	121.1	94.0	0.0	1006.0
Of those with Outpatient Tx, Days in Outpatient	182.2	156.0	0.0	1235.0
LSI score at 1 Year Follow-up	20.8	20.0	4.0	44.0
Change in LSI score at 1 Year Follow-up	-2.4	-2.0	-21.0	22.0
Days legal start to study end (7/1/09)	449.1	463.0	13.0	720.0
Days DORA start to study end (7/1/09)	390.9	393.0	1.0	687.0
Days supervision end (of those who exited) to study end (7/1/09)	158.8	125.0	0.0	532.0
Of those with noncompliance event, # of noncompliance events	3.0	2.0	1.0	21.0
Of those, # of days from DORA start to first noncompliance event	152.8	120.0	0.0	719.0
Of those with a conduct event, # of conduct events	1.4	1.0	1.0	6.0
Of those, # of days from DORA start to first conduct event	230.2	205.0	5.0	683.0

DORA Statewide Probationers (n = 930)				
	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Of those with fugitive status(es), # of days out on fugitive	81.8	37.0	1.0	464.0
Of those with probation/parole restart(s), # of days from DORA start to first restart	219.9	195.0	11.0	539.0
Of those w/ during DORA new convictions, # of new convictions	1.5	1.0	1.0	10.0
Of those w/ during DORA new convictions, # of days from DORA start to first offense date	216.0	178.0	7.0	543.0
Of those with new prison commitment for violation, # of days b/w probation/parole start and prison	318.0	304.0	78.0	644.0
Of those with new prison commitment for a new charge, average # of days b/w probation/parole start and	254.4	209.0	120.0	525.0
Of those with new arrests post-prob/parole, # of days to first arrest	93.0	71.5	2.0	395.0
Of those with new arrests post-prob/parole, # of arrests	2.3	2.0	1.0	10.0

DORA Statewide Parolees (n = 407)				
	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Age at Start	33.9	31.8	19.1	63.6
Years Education	11.9	12.0	0.0	25.0
Lifetime *prior* arrests	16.1	13.0	1.0	131.0
Lifetime *prior* drug arrests	5.0	4.0	0.0	23.0
Arrests in 18 months *prior* to probation/parole	1.6	1.0	0.0	13.0
Drug arrests in 18 months *prior* to probation/parole	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.0
Of those with convictions prior to DORA qualifying one(s):				
Total # for any offense type(s)	4.2	3.0	1.0	19.0
Total # for drug offense(s)	1.3	1.0	0.0	8.0
Total # for person offense(s)	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.0
Total # for property offense(s)	1.8	1.0	0.0	12.0
LSI score at intake	26.6	27.0	10.0	44.0
Jail Days				
Days b/w probation/parole start and DORA program start	22.0	14.0	-36.0	188.0
Days on probation/parole (of those no longer active)	286.7	266.0	31.0	630.0
Days to 1st PO contact	3.6	0.0	0.0	69.0
Days b/w PO contacts	14.3	13.8	3.9	60.5
Of those w/ PO contacts in the community, days b/w contacts in the community	45.0	41.2	2.0	172.7
Of those w/ PO to Tx Provider contacts, days b/w PO contacts with Tx Provider	33.7	26.1	2.5	154.5
Days to 1st Tx Admission during DORA (of those not already in Tx at intake)	29.6	21.5	0.0	230.0
Number of Tx Admissions during DORA	1.7	1.0	1.0	7.0
Number of days in Tx during DORA	221.1	190.0	0.0	1097.0
Of those with Detox Tx, Days in Detox	7.5	7.0	1.0	18.0

DORA Statewide Parolees (n = 407)				
	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Of those with Residential Tx, Days in Residential	86.9	72.5	0.0	292.0
Of those with IOP Tx, Days in IOP	100.7	72.0	0.0	554.0
Of those with Outpatient Tx, Days in Outpatient	195.9	172.0	0.0	826.0
LSI score at 1 Year Follow-up	21.2	21.0	8.0	46.0
Change in LSI score at 1 Year Follow-up	-4.7	-4.0	-25.0	17.0
Days legal start to study end (7/1/09)	441.1	441.0	49.0	728.0
Days DORA start to study end (7/1/09)	419.2	419.0	49.0	728.0
Days supervision end (of those who exited) to study end (7/1/09)	223.1	205.0	0.0	677.0
Of those with noncompliance event, # of noncompliance events	2.9	2.0	1.0	17.0
Of those, # of days from DORA start to first noncompliance event	143.6	120.0	2.0	489.0
Of those with a conduct event, # of conduct events	1.3	1.0	1.0	5.0
Of those, # of days from DORA start to first conduct event	194.2	183.0	2.0	569.0
Of those with fugitive status(es), # of days out on fugitive	41.8	22.0	0.0	308.0
Of those with probation/parole restart(s), # of days from DORA start to first restart	104.2	108.5	70.0	132.0
Of those w/ during DORA new convictions, # of new convictions	1.5	1.0	1.0	7.0
Of those w/ during DORA new convictions, # of days from DORA start to first offense date	210.6	195.0	29.0	468.0
Of those with new prison commitment for violation, # of days b/w probation/parole start and prison	238.5	206.0	37.0	610.0
Of those with new prison commitment for a new charge, average # of days b/w probation/parole start and	230.1	241.0	31.0	461.0
Of those with new arrests post-prob/parole, # of days to first arrest	193.3	156.5	1.0	604.0
Of those with new arrests post-prob/parole, # of arrests	1.9	1.5	1.0	5.0

Appendix B: Glossary of Data Definitions

Arrests: arrest by date recorded in the statewide criminal history database maintained by the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI). Each unique FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) code (e.g., there are separate codes for marijuana possession and marijuana selling) is counted once per arrest date for total sum of charges. For example, a marijuana possession and resisting officer arrest on one date and another marijuana possession arrest on another date would count as three arrests during that time period.

- **Lifetime Priors:** arrest dates any time prior to probation start date
- **18-month Priors:** arrests within 540 days to 1 day prior to probation/parole start date
- **Post Supervision:** arrests following community supervision end date (see definition below)

Completion of Probation/Parole - Successful: having a successful discharge from probation/parole. Is contrasted against having a negative discharge from probation/parole, probation/parole ending in a prison commitment (any reason), and offender out on fugitive status for one year or longer at the end of the study period.

Completion of Probation and 1+ Treatment (Tx) Admission During: successful completion of probation or parole (as defined above) and completion of any treatment admission during supervision (see definition below)

Community Supervision End Date: date of probation or parole end, earliest date of: prison commitment for new charge or violation or discharge from probation/parole (any reason)

Contacts between PO & Tx Provider: contacts recorded by probation/parole officer in Corrections database that were location = treatment provider and type not "staff to offender." Typical types captured as this event were collateral and case update.

Convictions: convictions recorded in the Corrections referred offense table.

- **Priors:** conviction dates prior to probation/parole start date that were not identified as the qualifying referral (see below) and conviction dates during supervision where arrest date was prior to probation/parole start date
- **Qualifying:** conviction that led to DORA probation/parole placement.
- **During Supervision:** convictions that had an arrest date that occurred during supervision
- **Post Supervision:** convictions that had an arrest date that occurred after supervision

Days between probation officer (PO) contacts: total days from first to last during supervision PO contact divided by total number of PO contacts during that period

Days on supervision: days from probation/parole start to community supervision end date (see definition above)

Days to first probation/parole officer (PO) contact: days from probation/parole start date to date of first PO contact with the offender

Jail Days Ordered at Probation Start: number of jail days ordered as a condition of probation by sentence date in Corrections records

Noncompliance event: events recorded in Corrections record of alternative events, includes types such as conduct, substance use, supervision violations, and truthfulness

Treatment (Tx) Admissions: a single admission to a level of care, multiple admissions can be part of a single treatment episode (e.g., residential admission followed by intensive outpatient admission as part of a single treatment episode)

- **At Start/During:** admissions open at probation/parole start date that were closed within probation/parole and admissions opened between probation/parole start and community supervision end dates

Treatment (Tx) Admission - Completion of Any Admission: having a discharge reason of "Treatment Completed" in any treatment admission occurring during probation/parole

Treatment (Tx) Admission - Days to first Admission: days from probation/parole start to first at start/during treatment admission (see definition above)

Treatment (Tx) Admission - Discharge Status at Final Admission: discharge reason at final treatment admission occurring during probation/parole