

**DORA Statewide Evaluation  
2010 Update  
Utah Criminal Justice Center, University of Utah  
November 1, 2010**

The Utah Criminal Justice Center has an ongoing contract with the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) to provide research on DORA. As part of this contract, UCJC has completed an update to the original study of statewide DORA conducted in fall 2009 (full copy of original report and a longer 2010 updated report are available at: <http://ucjc.law.utah.edu/> ). The statewide DORA study includes 1,337 offenders (Probation = 930, Parole = 407).

This document updates primary statewide DORA outcomes, comparing 2009 findings (*in italics*) to updated 2010 results. The major themes of the update are:

- Successful completion rates have increased for both probationers and parolees
- Nearly all of the factors significantly related to successful early completion remain significantly related to successful completion with this longer follow-up period
- With longer follow-up periods and opportunities for re-offense, during-DORA and post-DORA recidivism (arrest and convictions) have increased for both probationers and parolees
- Treatment Completers, both probation and parole, did significantly better than non-completers on post-DORA criminal justice outcomes.
- The DORA statewide model did not significantly improve outcomes for parolees overall. However, for those parolees who were able to succeed in the DORA model (complete treatment), outcomes were extremely positive.

### **Supervision**

- Under one-half (40.2%) of probationers and 13.5% of parolees were still under supervision at the end of the 2010 study period (July 1, 2010).
  - *74.4% probationers active 7/1/09; 50.1% parolees*

### **Treatment**

- The average number of treatment admissions for the offenders was 2.4 for probationers and 1.8 for parolees.
  - *2.1 for probationers in 2009; 1.7 for parolees*
- The parolees spent an average of 233 days in treatment and the probationers spent 273 days in treatment.
  - *221 days in treatment for parolees in 2009; 227 days for probationers*
- Over 60% of both probationers (64.1%) and parolees (60.5%) completed at least one treatment admission
  - *53.2% of probationers and 54.3% of parolees in 2009*

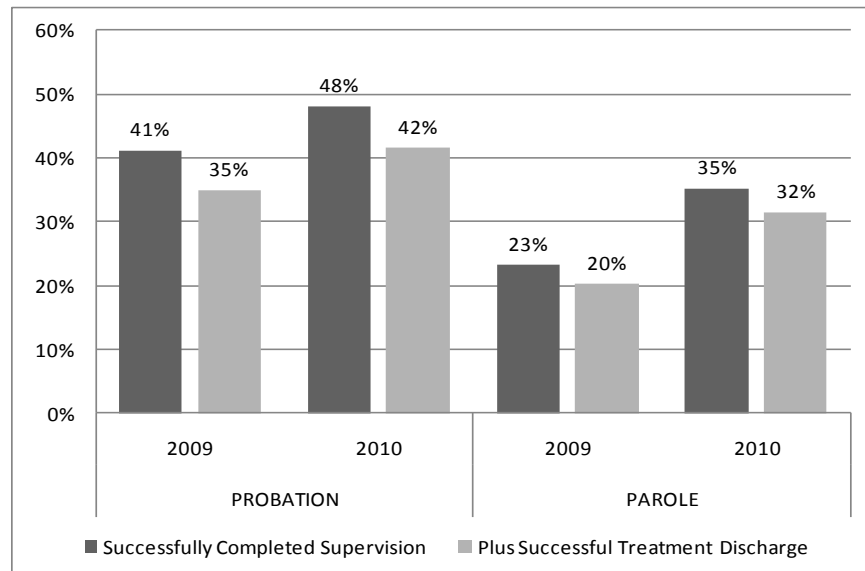
- At the 2010 update, 6.8% of probationers and 3.2% of parolees were active in some level of treatment
  - 16.8% of the probationers and 11.1% of the parolees in 2009

## Outcomes

- Close to 30% of both groups have successfully completed supervision
  - In 2009 around 10% of both groups had successfully completed supervision

Supervision Outcomes				
	Probation		Parole	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Still on Supervision	74.4%	40.2%	50.1%	13.5%
Successful Completion	10.5%	29.0%	11.6%	30.5%
Prison Admission	6.3%	11.2%	37.1%	52.6%
Unsuccessful Discharge	5.1%	12.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Neutral Discharge/Died	3.5%	7.5%	1.2%	2.9%

- Combining supervision and treatment outcomes showed that 24.8% of the probationers and 27.3% of the parolees completed both supervision and at least one treatment admission successfully.
  - 8.9% of the probationers and 10.0% of the parolees completed both in 2009
- If only counting those who are no longer on supervision, 48.0% of probationers successfully exited (41.5% w/ at least one successful treatment discharge as well), while 35.2% of parolees have successfully exited (31.5% with treatment as well)
  - In 2009 41.2% of exited probationers were successfully discharged (34.9% w/ successful treatment discharge); parolees = 23.2% successful supervision exit (20.2% w/ successful treatment discharge)



- Around 15% of both groups had a new criminal conviction while they were under supervision (14.3% probationers, 15.2% parolees). The majority of the new convictions were for property, then drug crimes, with the most common level of new offense being a 3rd degree felony.
  - 8.9% probationers, 7.6% parolees had a new conviction during supervision in 2009
- Five (5) factors that were significantly related to early successful probation completion in 2009 remained significantly related to successful probation completion in a logistic regression of the larger 2010 sample of exited probationers. An additional factor, minority status, was found to be significantly related to probation completion in the 2010 study.

**Factors Related to Successful Probation Completion**

- Lower LSI Score at Intake
- Having a drug conviction at DORA qualifying conviction
- Older age at DORA start
- More days in treatment during DORA
- Utilizing less intensive treatment during DORA (e.g., outpatient instead of IOP)
- Minorities were about 2/3 less likely to successfully complete probation

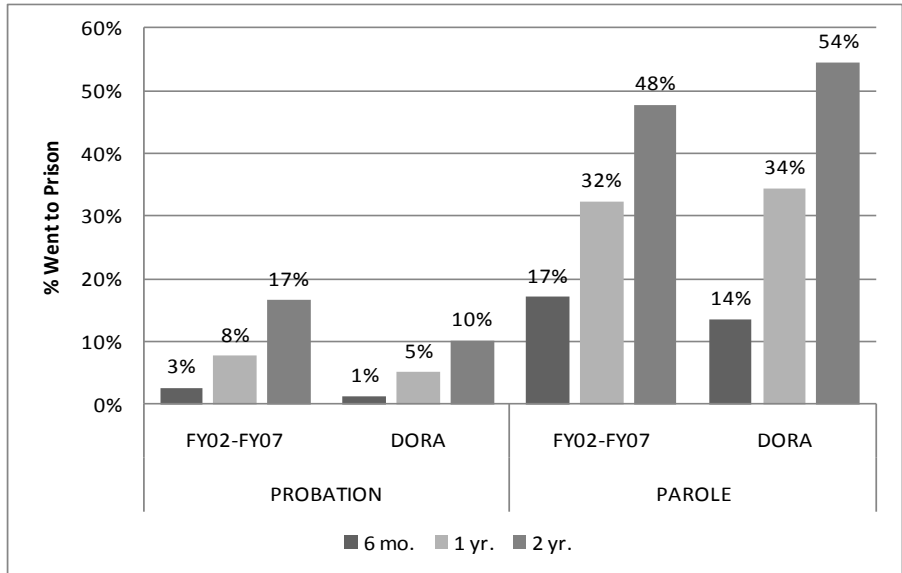
- All four (5) factors that were significantly related to early successful parole completion in 2009 remained significantly related to successful parole completion in a logistic regression of the larger 2010 sample of exited parolees. An additional factor, days from DORA start to 1<sup>st</sup> PO contact also reached statistical significance in the 2010 model. The lower successful completion rates of probationers and parolees who utilize higher levels of treatment during DORA indicates that it is more difficult to obtain positive outcomes with those who have more severe substance abuse issues.

**Factors Related to Successful Parole Completion**

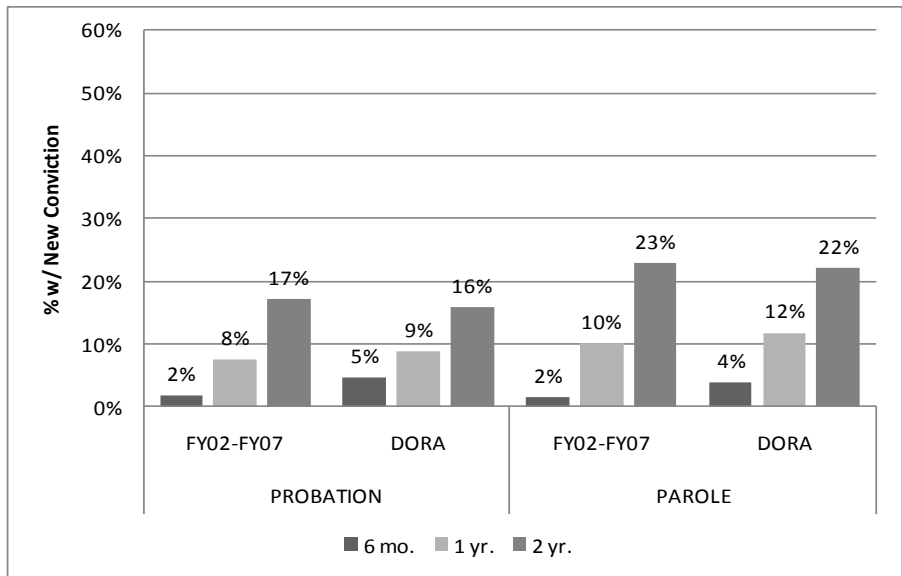
- Lower LSI Score at Intake
- Older age at DORA start
- Fewer days from DORA start to 1<sup>st</sup> Probation Officer (PO) Contact
- More days in treatment during DORA
- Utilizing less intensive treatment during DORA (e.g., outpatient instead of IOP)

**Historical Comparison Groups**

- Historical comparison groups were identified using Corrections' O-track database. Individuals in the comparison groups met the DORA criteria and started probation or parole between FY'02 and FY'07 (prior to statewide implementation). More than 9,000 felony probationers and 1,500 parolees were included in the historical comparison groups. The comparison groups were similar to the DORA offenders on age and LSI risk scores, although DORA parolees were more likely to be women than the historical parole group.
- Prison return rates were slightly lower for DORA probationers than their historical comparison sample, while they were slightly higher for DORA parolees than their historical comparison sample.

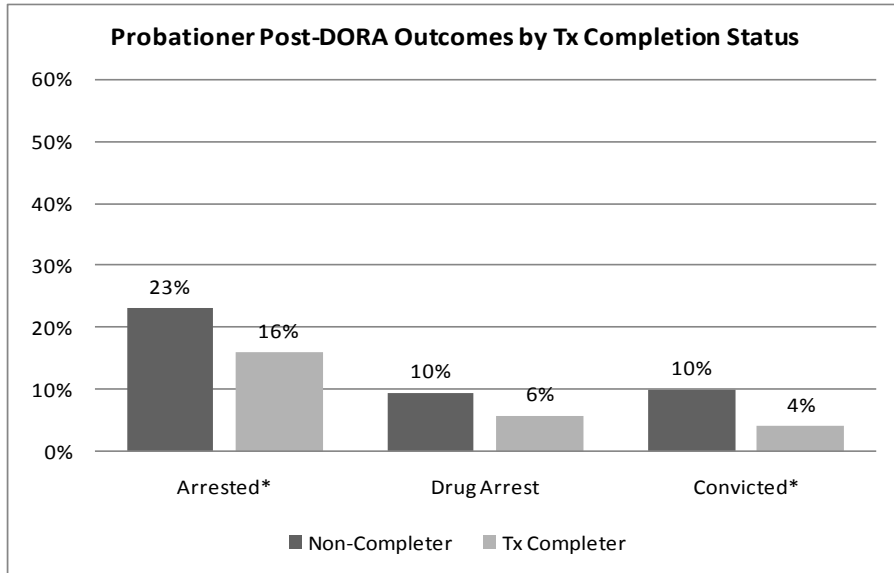


- New conviction rates were roughly equivalent between the historical comparison samples and DORA probationers and parolees. All offenders had the full 1 year follow-up period. All in the historical group had the full 2 year follow-up period, while 72% of the DORA samples did. Two-year follow-up rates are only out of those offenders who had the full follow-up period.



### Treatment Completers vs. Non-Completers

- As previously noted, 64.1% of statewide DORA probationers completed at least one treatment admission during DORA.
- Treatment (Tx) completers were compared to non-completers on post-DORA outcomes (for those who have exited probation, average follow-up time is 328 days (range 0 days to 2.5 years)).
- As shown in the following figure, Tx completers did statistically significantly (indicated by an asterisk (\*)) better than non-completers on two of three post-DORA criminal justice outcomes (not on drug arrests, when compared out of out of those who had a new arrest). Prison rates were too small to examine.



- As previously noted, 60.5% of statewide DORA parolees completed at least one treatment admission during DORA.
- Treatment (Tx) completers were compared to non-completers on post-DORA outcomes (for those who have exited probation, average follow-up time is 429 days (range 0 days to 2.9 years)).
- As shown in the figure below, Tx completers did statistically significantly (indicated by an asterisk (\*)) better than non-completers on three of four post-DORA criminal justice outcomes (not on drug arrests, when compared out of out of those who had a new arrest).
- It should be noted that 90% of parolees who did not complete treatment during DORA went to prison as their exit status from DORA. The 44% who returned to prison in the figure below are those who went back to prison for a second time since leaving DORA. The average prison stay for those who went to prison as their exit status from DORA was 185 days.
- Those who went to prison at their DORA exit had an average time in the community following their subsequent parole of 438 days.

