Short Term Transitional Leave Program in Oregon

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Executive Summary

Short-term transitional leave (STTL) is a program designed to improve the transitional planning and reentry process for inmates as they leave Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) custody and rejoin society. The STTL program has existed for approximately three decades in Oregon, however, major revisions to the program enacted through the passage of HB 3194 (2013) and later, HB 3078 (2017), increased participation in the STTL program significantly. In its current form, STTL participants are released from Department of Corrections custody either 30, 90, or 120-days before the end of their sentence to serve the remainder of their time in custody in the community (whether an individual receives 30, 90, or 120-day STTL depends on the date the individual was sentenced).

Since 2016, the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission has examined the performance of the STTL program on an annual basis. This report presents data from the fourth annual assessment of STTL, which has included over 6,000 adults in custody since 2014. Generally, what this fourth annual report shows is that individuals who participate in the STTL program show lower three-year, two-year and one-year recidivism rates compared to similarly situated inmates. More specifically, for the first cohort of STTL participants, which participated in the program between December 2013 and October 2014, incarceration rates were significantly lower compared to non-STTL participants. For the second STTL cohort, which includes individuals released between November 2014 and October 2015, the three-year arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates are significantly lower than non-STTL participants. Finally, among more recent cohorts, similar patterns were found. All of these findings are described in detail in this report.

This report does not attempt to analyze the reason(s) why a lower recidivism rate was observed among STTL participants. Although it is possible that there are aspects of the STTL program itself that reduce recidivism (e.g., the existence of the STTL program being an incentive for offenders to engage in better behavior and programming inside DOC institutions, or assuring that offenders transitioning back into the community have acceptable housing), it would be premature to arrive at that conclusion. Furthermore, the analysis in this report does not account for all the differences that may exist between STTL participants and non-participants. As such, it should only be concluded from this report that adults in custody who meet the eligibility and qualification criteria to receive STTL had lower recidivism rates than those who do not.

1.   Background

Short-term transitional leave (STTL) is a program designed to improve the transitional planning process for inmates as they leave Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) custody and reenter civil society. Through incentivizing good behavior and the completion of programming while in custody, as well as by requiring the development of release plans designed to ease the transition from custody back into society, the program has been offered as a means for obtaining more successful outcomes for individuals on their paths toward desistence from crime.

STTL has existed in some form since 1989 (see 1989 c.790 §63). Over the years, however, numerous changes have been made to STTL. In July 2013, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 3194, known as the Justice Reinvestment Act. Sections 13 and 14 of HB 3194 increased the amount of short-term transitional leave that an inmate may receive from 30 days to 90 days for sentences imposed on or after August 1, 2013. HB 3194 also changed the application process for STTL. Prior to HB 3194, adults in custody were required to initiate the application process for STTL and to submit a transition plan. As amended in HB 3194, however, starting in 2013 the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) was required to identify inmates who were eligible for the program and assist them in preparing their transition plans. This change greatly increased the number of inmates participating in the STTL program.

In December 2013, DOC started to implement the revised STTL program and offenders started to be released under the new 90-day rule. Estimates from July 2013 predicted that 100 inmates per month would receive STTL and that by January 1, 2018 the program would account for 274 fewer prison beds. The number of offenders participating in the program has been slightly higher than the predicted 100 inmates per month, however, and the associated prison bed savings as of January 1, 2019 was 412. DOC has tracked successful completions of STTL as well as program failures. The program failure rate has been relatively low, at approximately eight percent. These performance indicators show that the program has been working as estimated.

In July 2017, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 3078. Section 4 of HB 3078 expanded the STTL program to 120 days for those sentenced on or after January 1, 2018. As this law change is recently effective, and STTL is applied at the end of sentence, only a few participants have been released under the new 120 day STTL program.

The performance measures and recidivism analysis in this report update the analysis in the Short Term Transitional Leave Program in Oregon report the CJC released in January 2018[1]. The recidivism analysis that includes releases from November 2014 to October 2015 has been updated to show full three-year recidivism rates. Analysis of the cohort of releases from November 2015 to October 2016 has been updated to show two-year recidivism rates. A more recent cohort has been compiled of releases from November 2016 to October 2017 and one-year recidivism rates for this group are included in the report. Previously reported three-year recidivism rates for releases from December 2013 to October 2014 have been included for reference.

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[1] https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/justicereinvestment/Documents/STTL_Analysis_Jan_2018.pdf

1.1   STTL Basic Trends

The following figures show utilization measures for the STTL program from January 2014 through December 2018. Since the start of 2014, 6,514 individuals have been released on STTL. Figure 1(a) displays the total number of releases to STTL over the last four years by county, highlighting areas where releases have been more or less common. Unsurprisingly, counties with high populations, such those in the Willamette Valley, have and continue to report the greatest number of releases through the STTL program. Figure 1(b), however, which displays the number of STTL releases per 100,000 individuals, indicates that there is a somewhat more equitable effect of STTL felt by counties across the state.

Figure 1: (a) STTL Releases by County; (b) STTL Releases per 100,000 Individuals by County
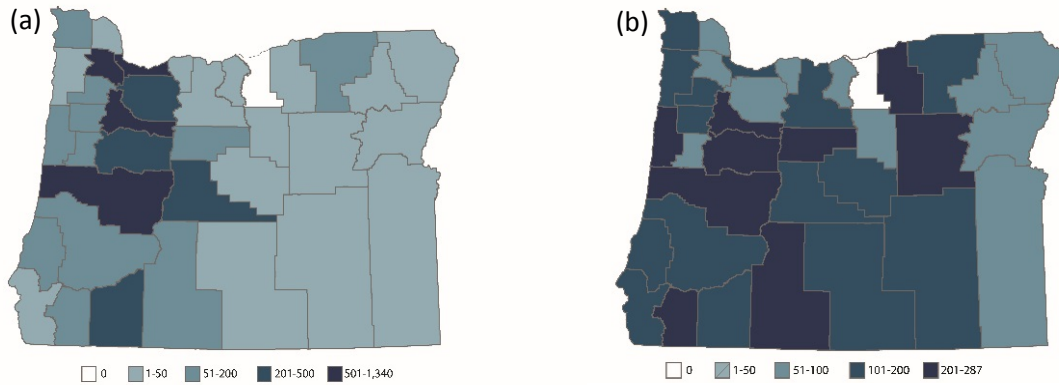
Figure 2 shows the number of inmates released to STTL each month across the state. Initial projected bed savings for the various components of HB 3194 estimated that DOC would release 100 inmates per month to STTL.

Figure 2: STTL Releases 01/2014 through 12/2018
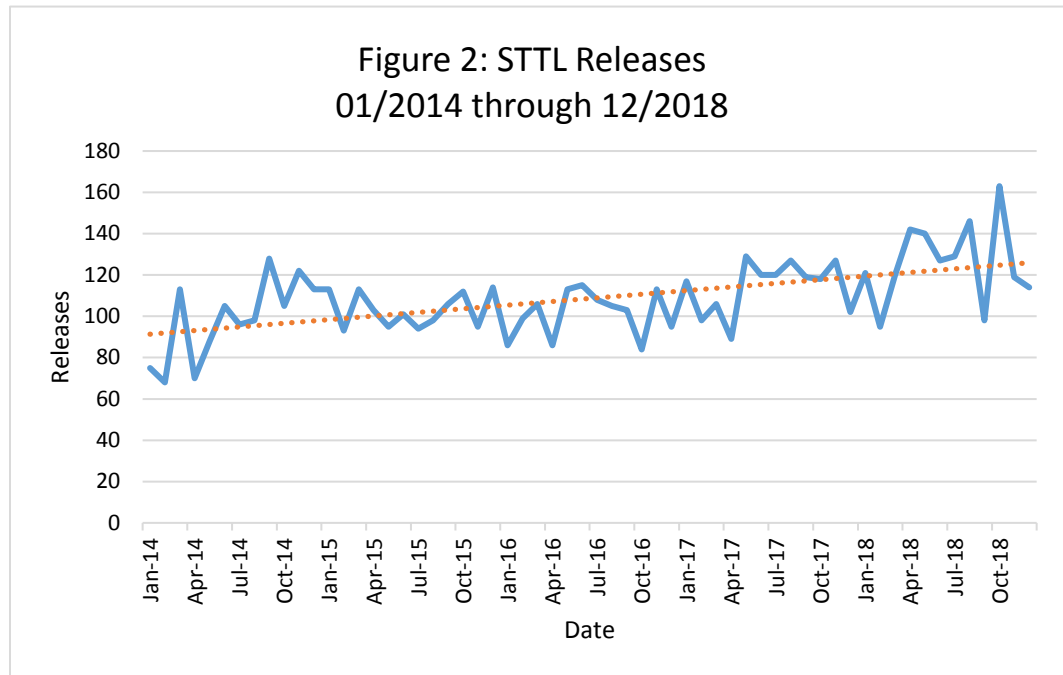
For 2018, the average number of releases per month was approximately 126. Over the course of the program being in effect, the average number of inmates released to STTL has slowly and steadily increased despite its seemingly varying nature.

1.2 30, 90, and 120 Day Rules

As described previously, STTL has evolved in recent years regarding the length of time an individual released on STTL spends in the community before concluding their custody with DOC. Figure 3

Figure 3: STTL Releases under 30, 90, and 120 Day Rules
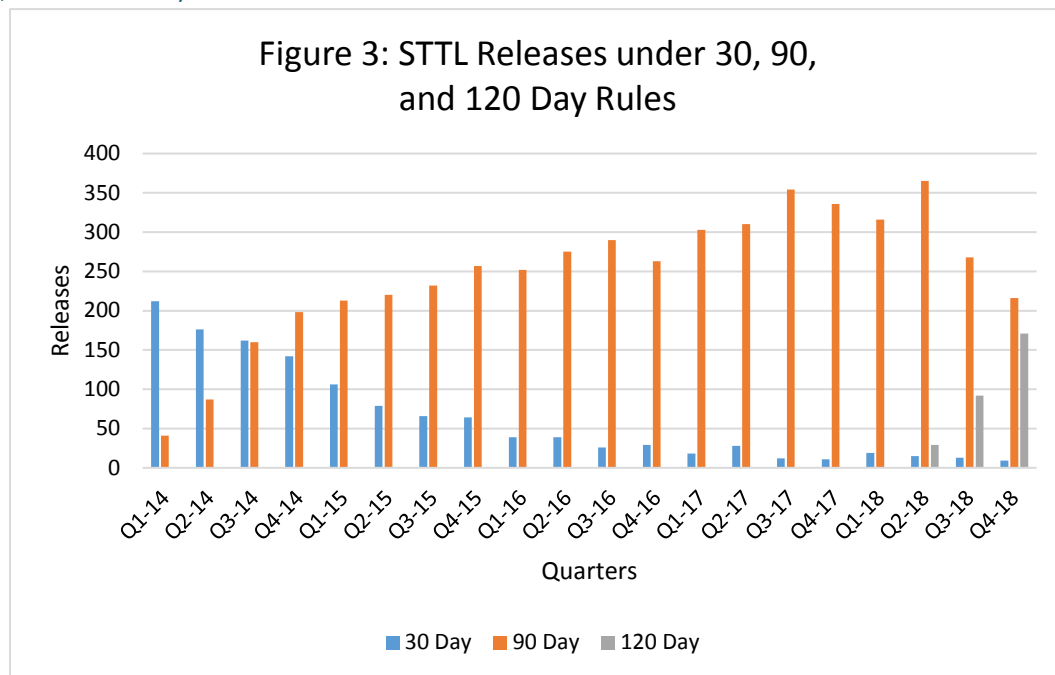
displays the number of STTL releases under the 30, 90, and 120 day rules. Individuals sentenced on or after August 1, 2013 are eligible for a maximum of 90 days of STTL, while individuals sentenced on or after January 1, 2018 are eligible for a maximum of 120 days of STTL. As shown in Figure 3, the number of releases under the 90-day rule gradually increased after the passage of HB 3194 and recently accounted for roughly 95 percent of the STTL release population. Since the passage of HB 3078, however, the number of releases under the 90-day rule has begun to slowly decrease as the 120-day rule begins to account for more releases. The number of 30-day releases decreased following the deployment of the 90-day rule in early 2014 and has remained fairly steady, but low since. Despite the changes in HB 3194 and HB 3078, the CJC does not expect 30-day releases to disappear completely. This is due to the existence of varying individual sentence lengths, which means that there are numerous individuals with longer sentences who will be released under the 30-day rule because their sentencing occurred before the effective dates of the changes made in subsequent legislative sessions. Similarly, though releases are now being made under the 120-day rule, varying individual sentence lengths will lead to a slow gradual drop in 90-day releases.

1.3   Program Completion

One concern with releasing adults in custody back into the community before the completion of their term in custody is whether the individual will be able to complete the program and to remain crime free during the

Figure 4: Program Completion vs Failure 2014 - 2018

Completed / Failed / Failed (New Crime)
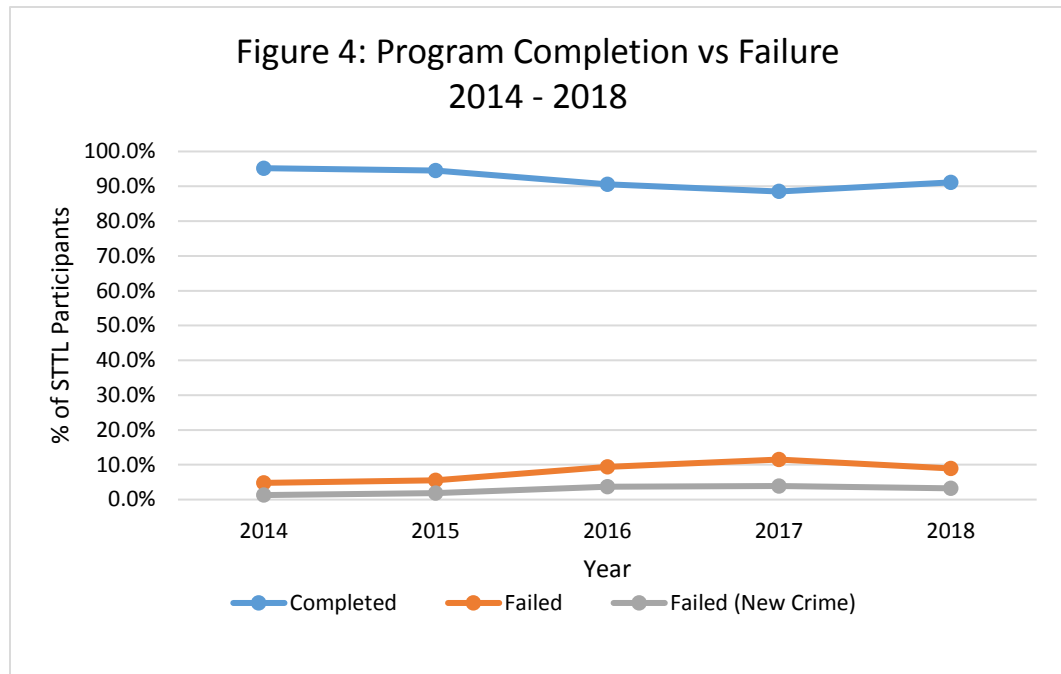
STTL period. Figure 4 shows that in 2018, on average 89.1 percent of individuals released on STTL have successfully completed the program. In the last two years, overall program failure has hovered around 10 percent, while program failure due to new crime has been under four percent. The data for STTL completions is current through August 2018, since 120 days must pass before it can be determined if each participant successfully completed the program. In the past, upwards of 93 percent of STTL releases have successfully completed the program. The observed decrease of approximately four percentage points in the success rate is likely due in part to the extension of the maximum release period to 120 days, as the longer period provides for more time under close supervision after release for failure to occur. Alternatively, it is also possible that stricter implementation of guidelines during release could be the cause of this change. It is notable, however, that most failures are not associated with committing new crimes and that the small percentage of failures due to committing a new crime has remained nearly the same since 2014. Thus, the majority of failures have been and continue to be for violations of release guidelines, not new criminal activity on the part of STTL participants.

1.4   Bed Days Saved

A potential benefit of STTL is the monetary savings associated with supervising adults in custody in the community rather than in a DOC institution. Since the beginning of the STTL program in 2014 to August 2018, 410,422 prison beds days have been saved. Figure 5 displays the annual bed days saved by STTL as well as the cumulative total bed days saved by the program. As shown in Figure 5, as STTL participation has increased, bed day savings have as well. In 2018, it should be noted that while Figure 5 shows a drop in prison bed days saved, four months of data have yet to be recorded. The CJC believes that with the inclusion of the final four months of 2018, the trend in the number of bed days saved will be in line with previous increases found between 2014 and 2017.

While savings can come from a reduction in prison bed use, potential costs could come from the use of jail beds for individuals sanctioned while on STTL. From January 2014 through August 2018, of the 6,017 total STTL releases, 519,

Figure 5: Prison Bed Days Saved vs Jail Bed Days Used 2014-2018
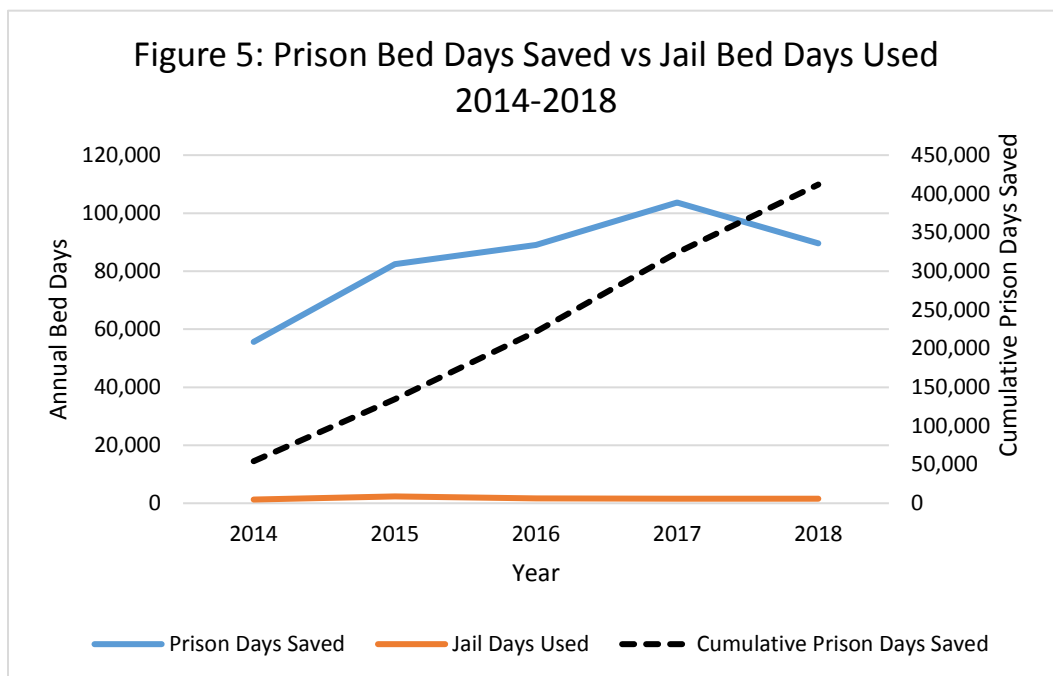
or 8.6 percent, received a jail sanction. For further detail, Figure 5 also shows the number of jail bed days used as sanctions for those on STTL. In all, 8,422 jail bed days have been used for STTL sanctions.

2. Individual Participants

2.1 Which Adults in Custody are Eligible for STTL?

There are significant statutory restrictions concerning eligibility for STTL. Most notably, individuals convicted of particular violent or dangerous crimes including murder, manslaughter, assault, and rape, are not eligible for the program. Aside from statutory restrictions, there are differing non-statutory restrictions such as behavioral and/or compliance issues while in the institution, lack of housing, inmate declines STTL, and/or inability to accommodate mental health or medical needs.

2.2 Participant Demographics

Table 1 gives an overview of the demographics of all participants to receive STTL release over the course of the program being in place. The majority of participants have been male and were on average in the late 30s upon release. The breakdown of race/ethnicity aligns with the patterns found in the wider DOC demographic profile. Finally, Table 1 also demonstrates that the majority of individuals on STTL, almost 73 percent, were convicted of non-person and

Table 1. STTL Program Participant Demographics December 2013 through December 2018

Demographic	Mean/Prop
Male	83.6%
Race/Ethnicity	
Native American	2.8%
Asian	1.0%
Hispanic	5.8%
Black	8.6%
White	81.8%
Average Age	38.2
Crime Type	
Drug	16.3%
Other	20.8%
Person	21.7%
Property	35.5%
Sex	5.8%

non-sex crimes. Indeed, over half of all releases were for individuals convicted of property or drug crimes. This pattern likely reflects the eligibility restrictions placed on program participants.

3.   Recidivism

CJC reports on recidivism outcomes using the statutorily defined standard of recidivism mandated in ORS 423.557. This standard mandates that recidivism be defined as an arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime within three years of release from custody or the imposition of probation. Due to the fact that several more recent cohorts of STTL releases do not yet meet the threshold for full three year analyses, we also include one and two year recidivism rates for recent cohorts. While these analyses do not meet the standards of recidivism outlined in ORS 423.557, they provide important insights into the patterns of recidivism for recently released STTL participants.

3.1   Three Year Recidivism (2013-2014 Groups)

3.1.1   Release Demographics

An important metric for measuring the success of STTL is to determine whether the STTL population recidivates at a rate that is different than that which the population would have recidivated at had they not been released. This direct comparison, however, is not possible. One means for constructing a comparison group could be to compare STTL participants with non-participants to determine whether differences exist.

This report displays statistical significance results based on statistical modeling and hypothesis testing. Statistical significance is determined by a probability threshold called a p-value. A p-value indicates the probability that an observed difference would have occurred due to chance. A low p-value indicates a low probability that an observed difference occurred by chance. A low p-value also results in the conclusion of a statistically significant difference. In this report the statistical significance threshold is a p-value less than 5%, and p-values less than 1% or 0.1% indicate stronger statistical significance, respectively.

Table 2.   Group Summary Statistics for STTL versus Non-STTL Releases between December 2013 and October 2014

Variables	Released on STTL?		Sig
	No	Yes	
Male	89.9%	81.4%	***
Race/Ethnicity			***
Native American	2.6%	1.7%	
Asian	1.7%	1.2%	
Hispanic	13.9%	5.3%	
African-American	9.0%	11.2%	
Caucasian	72.8%	80.5%	
Average Age	36.0	37.9	***
Average PSC Score	31.7	29.9	***
Crime Type			*
Drug	15.2%	16.7%	
Other	19.9%	21.4%	
Person	18.5%	19.6%	
Property	36.5%	35.7%	
Sex	10.0%	6.5%	
N	2,312	1,033	

* ($p < 0.05$), ** ($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$)

To aid in determining the feasibility of this type of comparison, Table 2 presents summary statistics for those who participated in the STTL program versus non-participants. STTL releases from December 2013 to October 2014 were included, which accounts for 1,033 inmates released to STTL. This group combines releases for the 30 and 90-day rules. The possible comparison group was comprised of inmates statutorily eligible for STTL who did not participate in the program.[2] This possible comparison group included releases from December 2013 to October 2014 and included 2,312 releases.

The summary statistics displayed in Table 2 include gender, race/ethnicity, average age, average PSC score, and crime type. The PSC (Public Safety Checklist)[3] score is a static, automated risk assessment tool developed to predict the likelihood of a new felony conviction within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation. Community Corrections Departments in Oregon started using the PSC in 2012 as an initial triage tool to define low, medium, and high risk to recidivate populations. Low risk to recidivate is defined as a score less than 25, while medium risk to recidivate is defined as a score greater than or equal to 25 and less than 42. High risk to recidivate is defined as a score greater than or equal to 42. The crime type variable identifies the crime type of the most serious conviction associated with the prison admissions. Crimes included in the "other" crime type category include weapon use, felony DUII, and failure to appear.

The results displayed in Table 2 show that the two groups are significantly different in each of the five specific summary measures. The non-STTL release group has a higher proportion of males and a higher proportion of minorities. Perhaps most relevant to recidivism, the non-STTL comparison group is younger on average and has a higher average PSC score. Given that younger individuals are generally at higher risk to recidivate as well as the fact that the non-STTL has a higher risk as measured by PSC, it is clear that using this group as a comparison for STTL program participants would be inappropriate.

3.1.2   Recidivism Results: Matched Sample Analysis

As discussed above, the summary statistics comparing STTL participants to non-participants during the time period in question demonstrated that significant differences between these two groups exist. To account for these identified differences, the CJC performed a matched analysis, whereby a matching algorithm was used to find a statistical "twin" in the non-STTL releases for each adult in custody released on STTL. Direct one to one matches were found for 983 of the 1,033 STTL releases and the resulting sample matched on all of the summary measures found in Table 2 above (a table showing the matched group summary statistics for releases from December 2013 to October 2014 can be found in Appendix A).

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[2] Inmates who released after a mandatory minimum sentence are not eligible for STTL and were not included in the comparison group. Additionally inmates who participated in the AIP (Alternative to Incarceration) program were not included in the comparison group. There is a wide range of factors that can result in an adult in custody not participating in STTL when they are statutorily eligible, such as discipline and behavior issues within the institution, treatment or other program failure in the institution, detainers, inadequate housing upon release, victim safety concerns, as well as the possibility that the adult in custody can refuse to participate.

[3] https://risktool.ocjc.state.or.us/psc/

Figure 6 shows the recidivism rates for the matched groups of STTL participants and eligible non-participants from December 2013 through October 2014. Arrest refers to arrest for any new crime, conviction refers to conviction for a new misdemeanor or felony, and incarceration refers to incarceration for a new felony only. Arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates are all lower for the STTL participants than the eligible non-participants, and the difference in incarceration rates between participants and eligible non-participants is statistically significant, meaning that it is unlikely to have occurred by chance.

Figure 6: Three Year Recidivism Rates (2013 - 2014 Groups)

Category	No STTL	STTL
Arrest	54.2%	51.6%
Conviction	46.9%	44.5%
Incarceration	26.4%	22.4%*
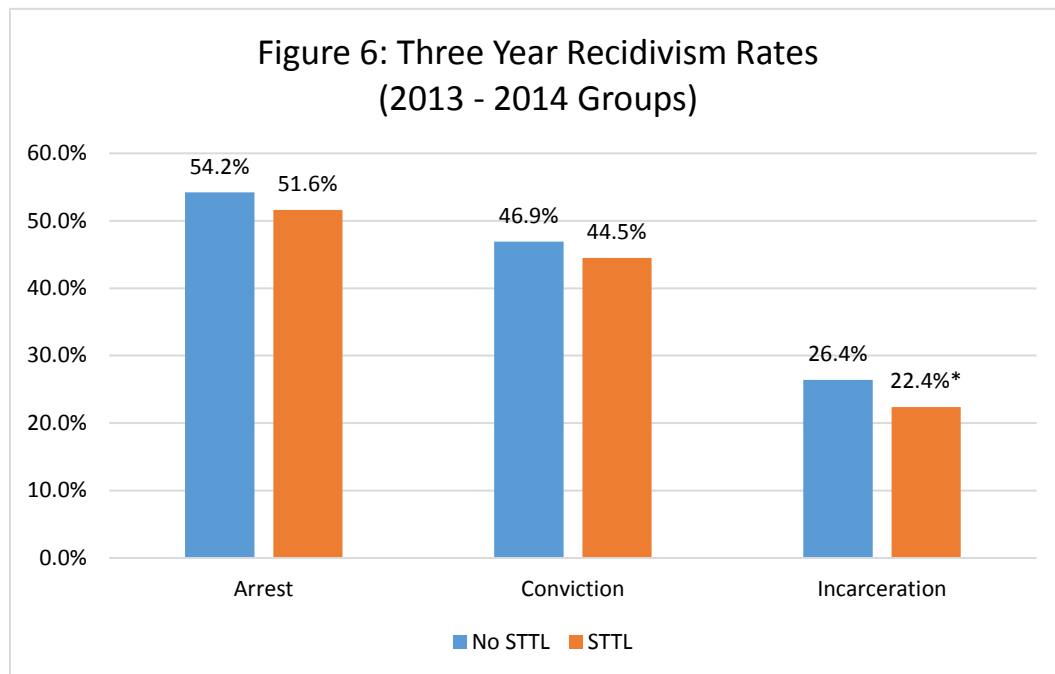
3.2 Three Year Recidivism (2014-2015 Groups)

Similar methods were applied to the second three-year cohort analyzed for this report, which included adults in custody released on STTL during 2014 and 2015. As expected, significant differences between the STTL population and the non-STTL population were found for this cohort as well, although the two groups were found to be significantly different in only four of the five specific summary measures (a table showing these summary statistics can be found in Appendix A).

3.2.1 Release Demographics

The summary statistics comparing the two groups in Table 3 show significant differences in gender, ethnicity, average age, and average PSC score. In order to control for these known variables, a matched analysis was performed to see what difference that may make in our initial recidivism analysis of those receiving STTL compared to the non-STTL group. To account for these known differences between the two groups, a matching algorithm was used to find a "twin" for each STTL release in the non-STTL group. The group was matched on all of the summary measures, and out of 1264 STTL releases, matches were found for 1228 inmates. A table showing the matched group summary statistics for releases from November 2014 to October 2015 can be found in Appendix A. For the following figures and discussion, the matched group data will be used in order to account for the significant differences in the unmatched groups.

3.2.2   Recidivism Results

Figure 7 shows the recidivism rates for the matched groups of STTL participants and eligible non-participants from November 2014 through October 2015. Arrest refers to arrest for any

Figure 7: Three Year Recidivism Rates (2014 - 2015 Groups)

Y-axis: Percent Recidivated (0.0% to 60.0%)
X-axis: Recidivism Type

Recidivism Type	Non-STTL	STTL
Arrest	53.5%	48.0%**
Conviction	45.7%	41.1%*
Incarceration	24.8%	20.7%*

new crime, conviction refers to conviction for a new misdemeanor or felony, and incarceration refers to incarceration for a new felony only. Arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates are all lower for the STTL participants than the eligible non-participants, and the differences in arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates between participants and eligible non-participants are all statistically significant, meaning that it is unlikely they would have occurred by chance.
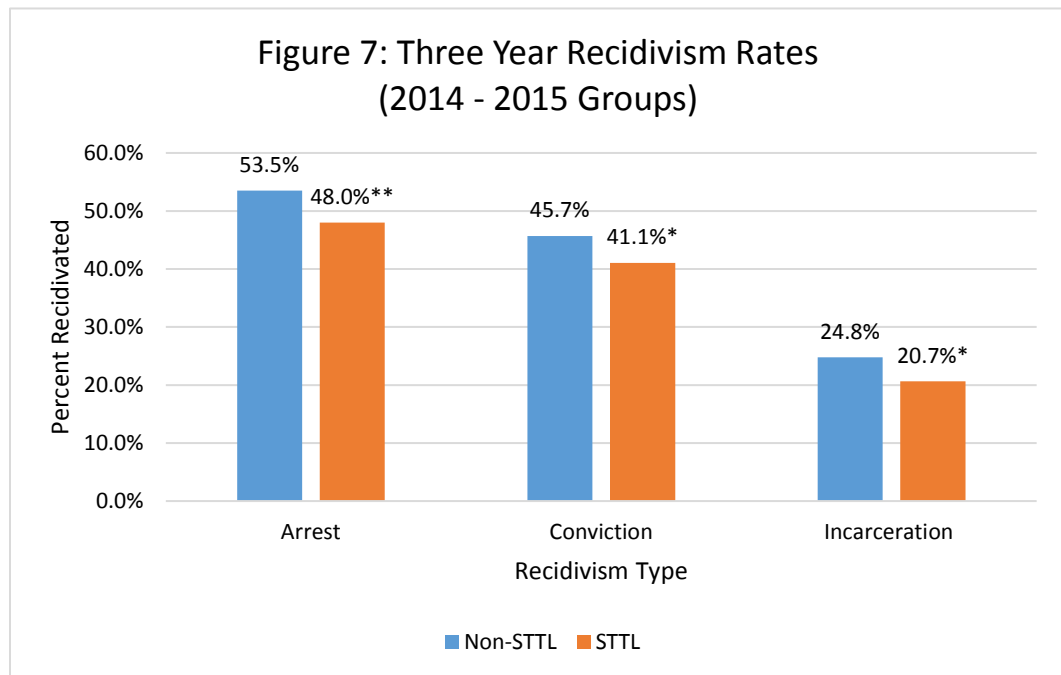
3.3   Two Year Recidivism (2015-2016 Groups)

Similar methods were again applied to the two-year cohort analyzed for this report, which included adults in custody released on STTL during 2015 and 2016. As expected, significant differences between the STTL population and the non-STTL population were found for this cohort as well; the two groups were found to be significantly different in four of the five specific summary measures (a table showing these summary statistics can be found in Appendix A).

3.3.1   Release Demographics

The summary statistics comparing the two groups show significant differences in gender, ethnicity, average PSC score, and crime type. In order to control for these known variables, a matched analysis was performed to see what difference that may make in our initial recidivism analysis of those receiving STTL compared to the non-STTL group. To account for these known differences between the two groups, a matching algorithm was used to find a "twin" for each STTL release in the non-STTL group. The group was matched on all of the summary measures, and out of 1216 STTL releases, matches were found for 1165 inmates. A table showing the matched group summary statistics for releases from November 2015 to October 2016 can be found in Appendix A. For the following figures and discussion, the matched group data will be used in order to account for the significant differences in the unmatched groups.

3.3.2   Recidivism Results

Figure 8 shows the recidivism rates for the matched groups of STTL participants and eligible non-participants from November 2015 through October 2016. Arrest refers to arrest for any

Figure 8: Two Year Recidivism Rates
(2015 - 2016 Groups)

new crime, conviction refers to conviction for a new misdemeanor or felony, and incarceration refers to incarceration for a new felony only. Arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates are all lower for the STTL participants than the eligible non-participants.
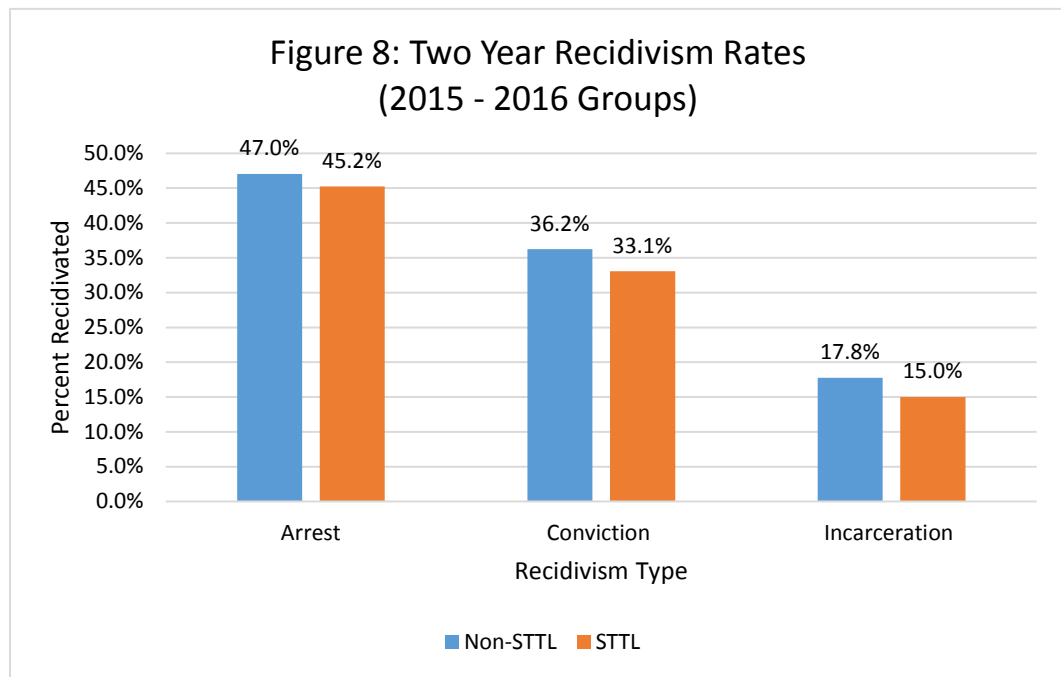
3.4   One Year Recidivism (2016-2017 Groups)

Similar methods were again applied to the one-year cohort analyzed for this report, which included adults in custody released on STTL during 2016 and 2017. Again, significant differences between the STTL population and the non-STTL population were found for this cohort, however the two groups were found to be significantly different in each of the five specific summary measures (a table showing these summary statistics can be found in Appendix A).

3.4.1   Release Demographics

The summary statistics comparing the two groups show significant differences in gender, ethnicity, average age, average PSC score, and crime type. In order to control for these known variables, a matched analysis was performed to see what difference that may make in our initial recidivism analysis of those receiving STTL compared to the non-STTL group. To account for these known differences between the two groups, a matching algorithm was used to find a "twin" for each STTL release in the non-STTL group. The group was matched on all of the summary measures, and out of 1348 STTL releases, matches were found for 1293 inmates. A table showing the matched group summary statistics for releases from November 2016 to October 2017 can be found in Appendix A. For the following figures and discussion, the matched group data will be used in order to account for the significant differences in the unmatched groups.

3.4.2   Recidivism Results

Figure 9 shows the recidivism rates for the matched groups of STTL participants and eligible non-participants from November 2016 through October 2017. Arrest refers to arrest for any new crime,

conviction refers to conviction for a new misdemeanor or felony, and incarceration refers to incarceration for a new felony only. Arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates are all lower for the STTL

Figure 9: One Year Recidivism Rates (2016 - 2017 Groups)

Percent Recidivated

- Arrest: Non-STTL 32.6%, STTL Releases 25.8%***
- Conviction: Non-STTL 20.1%, STTL Releases 15.2%**
- Incarceration: Non-STTL 8.0%, STTL Releases 6.8%

Recidivism Type

■ Non-STTL   ■ STTL Releases
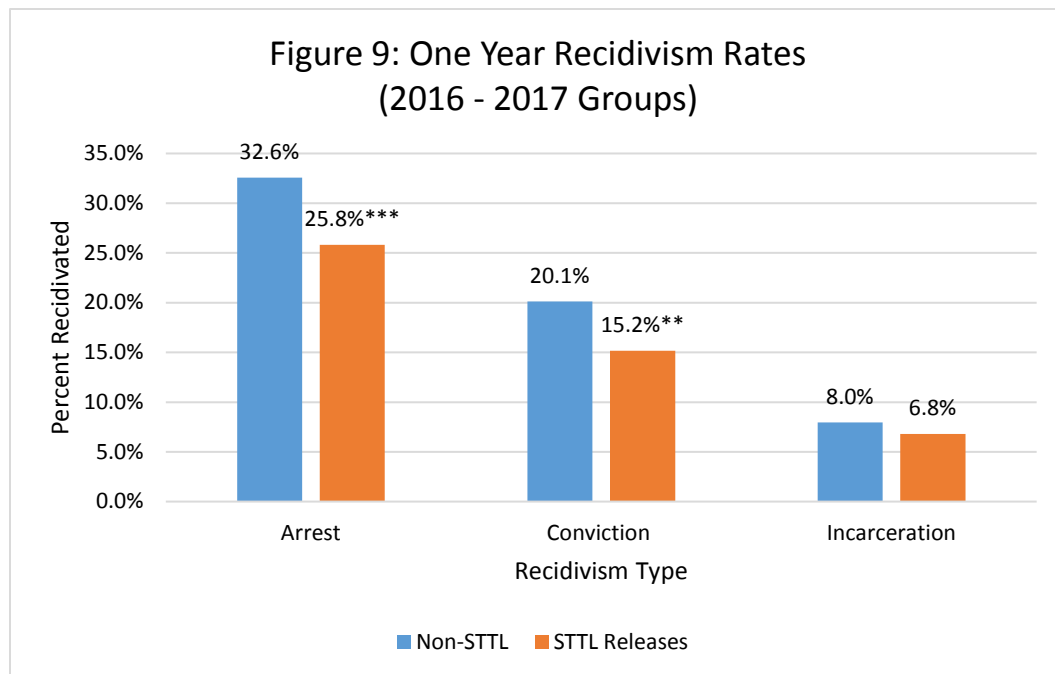
participants than the eligible non-participants, and the differences in arrest and conviction rates between participants and eligible non-participants are all statistically significant, meaning that it is unlikely they would have occurred by chance.

4.   Implications and Conclusions

The main implications of STTL in Oregon have been prison bed day savings and lower recidivism rates for participants than non-participants. Since its implementation, STTL has resulted in a large number of prison bed day savings and very few jail bed day additions. The cumulative net saved bed days through 2018 due to STTL is 412,000. The program itself has been successful – a very low percentage of participants fail the program for any reason. Recidivism rates are in all cases (as shown in previous sections) lower, if not significantly lower, for participants in STTL than for those who were statutorily eligible for STTL but did not participate. There is the possibility that this difference is affected by the statutory and other requirements and restrictions which dictate whether a given person participates in the STTL program, but regardless of this possibility, recidivism rates are better for participants in the program, not the same or worse.

5.   Appendix

Table A1.   Matched Group Summary Statistics for STTL versus Non-STTL Releases between December 2013 and October 2014

| | Released on STTL? | | |
Variables	No	Yes	Sig
Male	84.0%	84.0%	
Race/Ethnicity			
Native American	1.7%	1.7%	
Asian	0.6%	0.6%	
Hispanic	5.3%	5.3%	
African-American	10.1%	10.1%	
Caucasian	82.3%	82.3%	
Average Age	37.5	37.7	
Average PSC Score	30.2	30.2	
Crime Type			
Drug	16.5%	16.5%	
Other	21.4%	21.4%	
Person	19.6%	19.6%	
Property	36.2%	36.2%	
Sex	6.3%	6.3%	
N	983	983	

* ($p < 0.05$), ** ($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$)

Table A2.   Group Summary Statistics for STTL versus Non-STTL Releases between November 2014 and October 2015

| | Released on STTL? | | |
Variables	No	Yes	Sig
Male	87.8%	84.7%	**
Race/Ethnicity			***
Native American	2.5%	2.1%	
Asian	1.7%	0.6%	
Hispanic	10.8%	5.8%	
African-American	9.6%	7.6%	
Caucasian	75.4%	83.9%	
Average Age	36.8	38.4	***
Average PSC Score	31.6	30.0	***
Crime Type			
Drug	15.7%	14.6%	
Other	21.6%	21.1%	
Person	21.8%	20.7%	
Property	35.5%	36.7%	
Sex	5.4%	7.0%	
N	2,204	1,264	

* ($p < 0.05$), ** ($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$)

Table A3. **Matched Group Summary Statistics for STTL versus Non-STTL Releases between November 2014 and October 2015**

	Released on STTL?		
Variables	No	Yes	Sig
Male	85.8%	85.8%	
Race/Ethnicity			
Native American	1.7%	1.7%	
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	
Hispanic	5.8%	5.8%	
African-American	7.2%	7.2%	
Caucasian	84.9%	84.9%	
Average Age	38.0	38.2	
Average PSC Score	30.1	30.1	
Crime Type			
Drug	14.5%	14.4%	
Other	21.0%	21.1%	
Person	20.8%	20.8%	
Property	37.3%	37.4%	
Sex	6.4%	6.4%	
N	1,228	1,228	

* ($p < 0.05$), ** ($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$)

Table A4. **Group Summary Statistics for STTL versus Non-STTL Releases between November 2015 and October 2016**

	Released on STTL?		
Variables	No	Yes	Sig
Male	89.8%	83.6%	***
Race/Ethnicity			***
Native American	3.1%	2.8%	
Asian	1.4%	1.0%	
Hispanic	10.0%	5.4%	
African-American	9.2%	8.1%	
Caucasian	76.3%	82.7%	
Average Age	37.3	37.9	
Average PSC Score	32.5	30.8	***
Crime Type			*
Drug	11.8%	15.2%	
Other	21.4%	22.0%	
Person	21.4%	21.0%	
Property	39.7%	37.1%	
Sex	5.7%	4.8%	
N	2,169	1,216	

* ($p < 0.05$), ** ($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$)

Table A5. **Matched Group Summary Statistics for STTL versus Non-STTL Releases between November 2015 and October 2016**

Variables	Released on STTL?		Sig
	No	Yes	
Male	86.0%	86.0%	
Race/Ethnicity			
Native American	2.5%	2.5%	
Asian	0.9%	0.9%	
Hispanic	5.3%	5.3%	
African-American	8.1%	8.0%	
Caucasian	83.4%	83.4%	
Average Age	37.7	37.8	
Average PSC Score	31.0	31.0	
Crime Type			
Drug	13.7%	13.6%	
Other	22.3%	22.7%	
Person	21.6%	21.6%	
Property	37.8%	37.5%	
Sex	4.6%	4.6%	
N	1,165	1,165	

* (p < 0.05), ** (p < 0.01), *** (p < 0.001)

Table A6. **Group Summary Statistics for STTL versus Non-STTL Releases between November 2016 and October 2017**

Variables	Released on STTL?		Sig
	No	Yes	
Male	87.5%	83.8%	**
Race/Ethnicity			***
Native American	2.4%	2.4%	
Asian	1.5%	1.2%	
Hispanic	12.0%	5.3%	
African-American	10.5%	9.0%	
Caucasian	73.6%	82.1%	
Average Age	36.7	37.8	**
Average PSC Score	32.9	31.2	***
Crime Type			**
Drug	12.2%	14.1%	
Other	21.9%	24.1%	
Person	18.8%	19.4%	
Property	41.5%	35.1%	
Sex	5.6%	7.3%	
N	2,166	1,348	

* (p < 0.05), ** (p < 0.01), *** (p < 0.001)

Table A7. **Matched Group Summary Statistics for STTL versus Non-STTL Releases between November 2016 and October 2017**

Variables	Released on STTL?		
	No	Yes	Sig
Male	85.4%	85.4%	
Race/Ethnicity			
Native American	1.9%	1.9%	
Asian	0.9%	0.9%	
Hispanic	5.0%	5.0%	
African-American	8.7%	8.7%	
Caucasian	83.5%	83.5%	
Average Age	37.5	37.6	
Average PSC Score	31.4	31.4	
Crime Type			
Drug	13.3%	13.3%	
Other	23.9%	23.9%	
Person	19.6%	19.6%	
Property	36.0%	36.0%	
Sex	7.1%	7.1%	
N	1,293	1,293	

* ($p < 0.05$), ** ($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$)