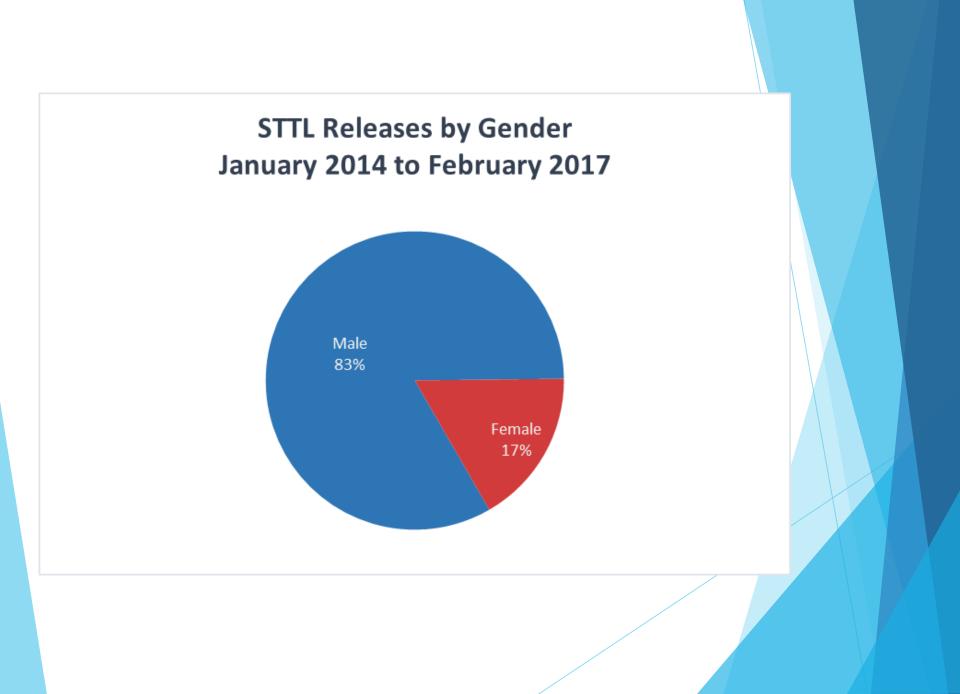
Short-Term Transitional Leave (STTL) Program

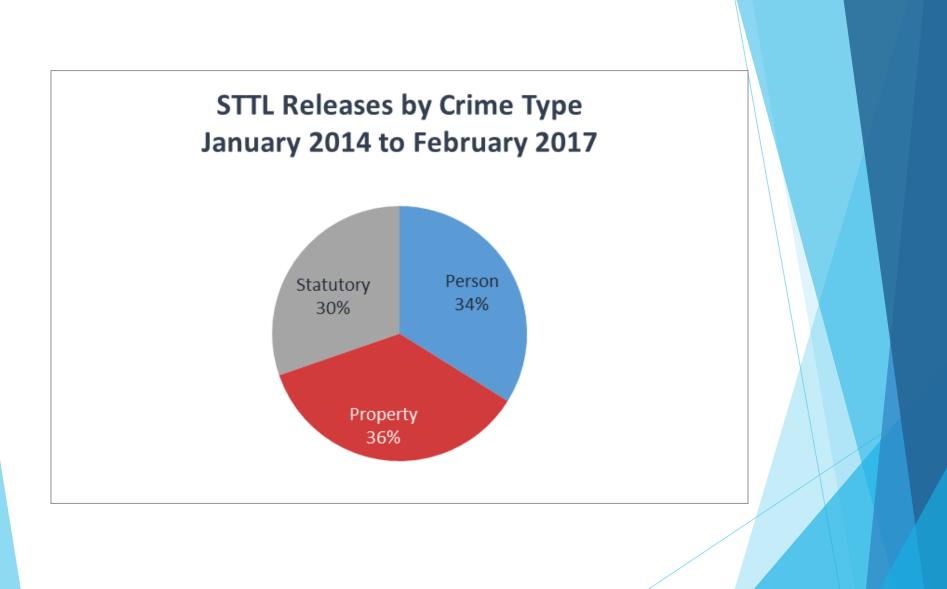
> Kelly Officer Senior Research Analyst Criminal Justice Commission

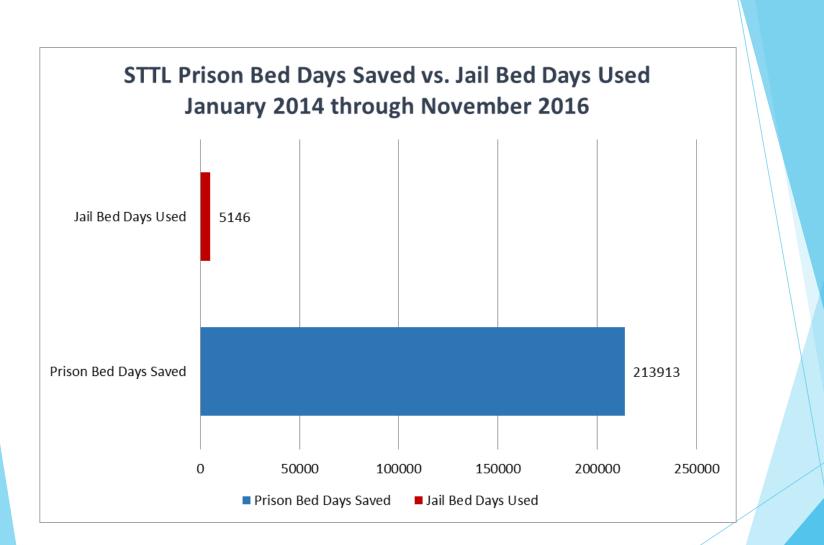
http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/justicereinvestment/Doc uments/STTL_Analysis_March_2017.pdf

Background

- Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Act, passed in July 2013, expanded STTL program from 30 to 90 days
- It also increased the number of participants in the program
- The study looks at:
 - STTL Performance Measures
 - 2 year recidivism rates for STTL Releases from Dec 2013 to Oct 2014
 - 1 year recidivism rates for STTL Releases from Nov 2014 to Oct 2015







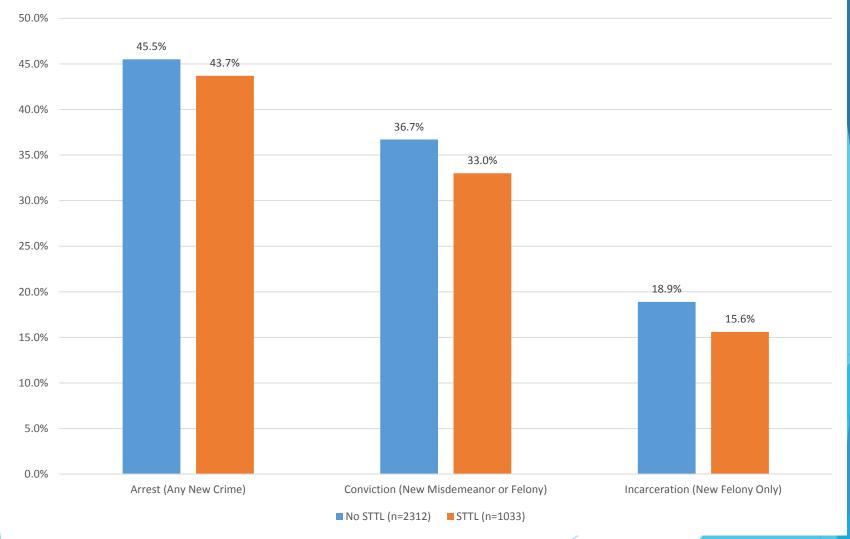
Background

- STTL Releases compared to Non-STTL Releases
- Non-STTL Releases are statutorily eligible for the program and did not qualify for some other reason
 - DOC approval process
 - Discipline or behavior issues within institution
 - Treatment or other program failure in institution
 - Detainers (holds for pending cases, warrants, etc.)
 - County approval process
 - Inadequate housing plan
 - Victim safety concerns
 - Prior compliance issues on supervision

Background

- Data is not available on all qualification criteria, and has not been accounted for in the recidivism rate comparisons
 - We can NOT conclude that differences between the two groups is because of participation in STTL
 - Differences between two groups could be due to unmeasured factors, which could be associated with STTL participation and lower recidivism rates
- We can conclude that those who participate in the program have lower recidivism rates than those who are statutorily eligible and do not participate

STTL and No STTL Releases December 2013 to October 2014 2 Year Recidivism Rates



Matched Groups

- For STTL releases, matched to a "twin" in the no STTL group
- Matched on gender, race, age, risk to recidivate score, and crime type
- Matched 983 out of 1033 STTL Releases

STTL and No STTL Releases Matched Groups December 2013 to October 2014 2 Year Recidivism Rates

