

State Intermediate Punishment Program 2013 Performance Report

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Overview

In accordance with Act 112 of 2004, which created the State Intermediate Punishment (SIP) Program, the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (PA DOC) is required to provide the Judiciary Committees of the Pennsylvania General Assembly with a program performance report in alternating years with the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing. This report provides current descriptive statistics and performance analysis of the SIP program.

Highlights

- Of the estimated 4,347 offenders admitted to the PA DOC who appeared SIP eligible from October 2010 through September 2012, approximately 1,178 (27%) were court referred for an SIP evaluation. Altogether, 8 counties did not refer offenders to the PA DOC for an SIP evaluation.
- Of those 1,178 offenders who have been court referred for an SIP evaluation from October 2010 through September 2012, 78% were found eligible by the PA DOC.
- From program inception in May 2005 through September 2012, 3,156 offenders were sentenced to the SIP program. SIP sentences have been slightly declining in recent months.
- As of September 30, 2012, 729 offenders were in the SIP program: 239 in Phase 1 (prison), 88 in Phase 2 (community-based treatment), 264 in Phase 3 (outpatient treatment), and 138 in Phase 4 (community supervision). The number of SIP participants has dropped by about 120 since last year.
- As of September 30, 2012, there were 1,743 graduates from the SIP program since its inception.
- Between program inception and September 2012, 579 SIP participants were removed from the program, representing a program failure rate of 18%. This is in comparison to a program failure rate of 30% for non-SIP therapeutic community programs operated by the PA DOC.
- Overall recidivism rates are lower for SIP participants than for a comparable group of non-SIP offenders at six months (11.1% v. 24.6%), one year (22.7% v. 39.7%), and three years (46.2% v. 72.7%). The three-year rearrest rate for the SIP participants is significantly lower than for the comparison group, at 42.1% versus 49.1% respectively. SIP participants are not under parole supervision.
- The Commonwealth saves approximately \$35,456 per SIP participant. The 1,743 current SIP graduates have thus saved the Commonwealth approximately \$61.8 million. This is a conservative estimate, as other costs are likely saved including the cost of parole supervision.

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Background and Goals of SIP

The SIP program was created in response to concerns about the link between substance abuse and crime and the finding that many persons commit crimes while under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs. SIP was designed as a sentencing alternative, with the goal of enhancing public safety through a period of incarceration while at the same time reducing recidivism through intensive substance abuse treatment. Act 112 of 2004, which created the SIP program, was signed into law by Governor Rendell on November 19, 2004 and became effective on May 18, 2005.

Admission Criteria

Inmates are admitted to SIP through a multi-stage selection process:

Step 1 - Court Determines Eligibility by Statute and Sentencing Guidelines

- Convicted of an offense motivated by the use of or addiction to alcohol and/or other Drugs.
- Not convicted of: 1) an offense involving a deadly weapon enhancement under the sentencing guidelines, 2) a personal injury crime (as defined under the Crime Victims Act) or an attempt, conspiracy, or threat to commit such crime, and 3) crimes involving incest, open lewdness, abuse of children, unlawful contact with minors, sexual exploitation of children, or internet child Pornography.
- No history of present or past violent behavior.
- Sentencing guideline - a minimum sentence of at least 30 months in a state facility.

Step 2 - PA DOC Assessment

- Before sentencing, the court, upon motion of the District Attorney and agreement of the defendant, commits the offender to the PA DOC for comprehensive assessment.
- PA DOC reviews criminal records for program eligibility, evaluates offender's treatment needs, and determines amenability to treatment.

Step 3 - Sentence to SIP

- Within 60 days of commitment, the PA DOC provides a recommendation to the court, the defendant, the District Attorney, and the Commission on Sentencing.
- If the offender is recommended and all parties agree, the court sentences the offender for a period of 24 months to SIP.

Act 122 of 2012 - Changes to SIP Eligibility

Several recent changes to the eligibility criteria for SIP were passed into law with the enactment of Act 122 of 2012. First, SIP eligibility was expanded to include offenders subject to certain mandatory minimum sentences. Second, the prosecutor is now able to waive the eligibility requirements for SIP, contingent upon victim notification/input. Third, Act 122 removes the defendant's ability to refuse participation in SIP. Fourth, a 10-year look-back for consideration of prior SIP-ineligible offenses is enacted. And finally, the list of ineligible SIP offenses are slightly refined, including to explicitly exclude all Megan's Law registration offenses.

Program Description

SIP consists of four phases and lasts a total of 24 months. Phase 1 involves confinement in a State Correctional Institution (SCI) for a period of no less than seven months. Currently, all male SIP participants are sent to either SCI Chester or the Quehanna Boot Camp and all female SIP participants are sent to SCI Cambridge Springs for programming. During this first phase, at least four months are spent in a therapeutic community (TC) treatment program, which is an intensive inpatient alcohol and other drug treatment program. Phase 2 involves a minimum of two months in a community-based TC treatment program. Phase 3 involves a minimum of six months of outpatient addiction treatment. During this period, the participant may be housed in a community corrections center or placed in an approved transitional residence. Phase 4 consists of PA DOC supervised reintegration into the community for the balance of the 24 months of the program.

Referrals

From October 2010 through the end of September 2012, an estimated 4,347 offenders who were admitted to the PA DOC met the basic statutory requirements for SIP eligibility. Of these 4,347 offenders, 1,178 were actually court referred to the SIP program. Therefore, from October 2010 through September 2012 approximately 27% of SIP eligible offenders were court referred for an SIP evaluation by the PA DOC.

Table 1 presents SIP court referral rates by county for the time period of October 2010 through the end of September 2012. Of those counties with large numbers of offenders who were eligible for SIP, Lackawanna (38%), Lancaster (34%), York (32%), and Montgomery (31%) had the highest referral rates. Counties with high numbers of eligible offenders but low program referral rates include Delaware (6%), Berks (9%), and Lehigh (9%). Referral rates for Philadelphia and Allegheny were both below the overall average, at 14% and 17% respectively.

*Table 1: SIP Court Referrals by County			
COUNTY	ELIGIBLE	REFERRED	% REFERRED
ADAMS	58	25	43%
ALLEGHENY	325	54	17%
ARMSTRONG	10	3	30%
BEAVER	23	19	83%
BEDFORD	20	7	35%
BERKS	138	13	9%
BLAIR	98	37	38%
BRADFORD	18	15	83%
BUCKS	159	38	24%
BUTLER	40	12	30%
CAMBRIA	30	18	60%
CAMERON	0	0	0%
CARBON	6	1	17%
CENTRE	29	15	52%
CHESTER	109	17	16%
CLARION	9	0	0%
CLEARFIELD	14	3	21%
CLINTON	14	9	64%
COLUMBIA	10	10	100%
CRAWFORD	27	2	7%
CUMBERLAND	35	25	71%
DAUPHIN	139	35	25%
DELAWARE	217	14	6%
ELK	11	5	45%
ERIE	78	0	0%
FAYETTE	76	38	50%
FOREST	1	0	0%
FRANKLIN	48	21	44%
FULTON	21	16	76%
GREENE	22	18	82%
HUNTINGDON	28	19	68%
INDIANA	13	1	8%
JEFFERSON	70	35	50%
JUNIATA	8	3	38%
LACKAWANNA	202	76	38%
LANCASTER	229	78	34%
LAWRENCE	26	16	62%
LEBANON	67	2	3%
LEHIGH	116	10	9%
LUZERNE	55	7	13%
LYCOMING	66	12	18%
MCKEAN	9	0	0%
MERCER	37	20	54%
MIFFLIN	20	8	40%
MONTGOMERY	130	40	31%
MONROE	71	43	61%
MONTOUR	1	1	100%
NORTHAMPTON	50	1	2%
NORTHUMBERLAND	28	19	68%
PERRY	10	9	90%
PHILADELPHIA	840	119	14%
PIKE	25	1	4%
POTTER	8	1	13%
SCHUYLKILL	35	13	37%
SNYDER	13	3	23%
SOMERSET	15	5	33%
SULLIVAN	0	0	0%
SUSQUEHANNA	7	7	100%
TIOGA	17	11	65%
UNION	7	2	29%
VENANGO	76	25	33%
WARREN	14	0	0%
WASHINGTON	73	51	70%
WAYNE	7	0	0%
WESTMORELAND	61	19	31%
WYOMING	14	14	100%
YORK	117	37	32%
TOTAL	4,347	1,178	27%

*Data count from October 2010 to September 2012

Of the 1,178 offenders who have been court referred to the PA DOC for an SIP evaluation since October 2010, approximately 78% were found eligible and sentenced to SIP. The remaining 22% of court referred offenders are either awaiting approval/ sentencing to the SIP program or were found ineligible for the program by the PA DOC for a variety of reasons. By far the most frequent reason for ineligibility is detainers or other pending legal action against the offender (approximately 37% of those not approved by the PA DOC). Other reasons for ineligibility include the offender: 1) declining SIP participation, 2) being assessed as an escape risk, 3) receiving institutional misconducts, 4) possessing a serious mental health condition, or 5) being assessed as not in need of SIP treatment services.

Admissions

From the inception of the program in May 2005 through the end of September 2012, 3,156 offenders were sentenced to the SIP program. Figure 1 presents a graphical representation of the monthly trend in SIP admissions. SIP admissions appear to have grown steadily from program inception through mid- 2007, and then appear to have remained mostly flat since that time. In recent months, SIP admissions have actually been declining slightly.

Figure 2 shows admissions to the SIP program by county, which are mapped as a percentage of the SIP eligible DOC admissions by county. The map in Figure 2 shows Philadelphia county, which had the highest number of candidates eligible for the SIP program, only having 99 of their 840 eligible candidates admitted to the program (12%). Allegheny county had the second highest number of eligible candidates for the SIP program, but only had 11% of their eligible candidates admitted to the SIP program. Figure 2 also indicates that 56 of all the Pennsylvania counties had admission rates that were less than 50% of their eligible candidate counts. This map, in conjunction with the program referral data in Table 1, highlight the continued struggle in increasing the referral and admission rates to SIP.

Figure 1: Monthly SIP Program Admissions

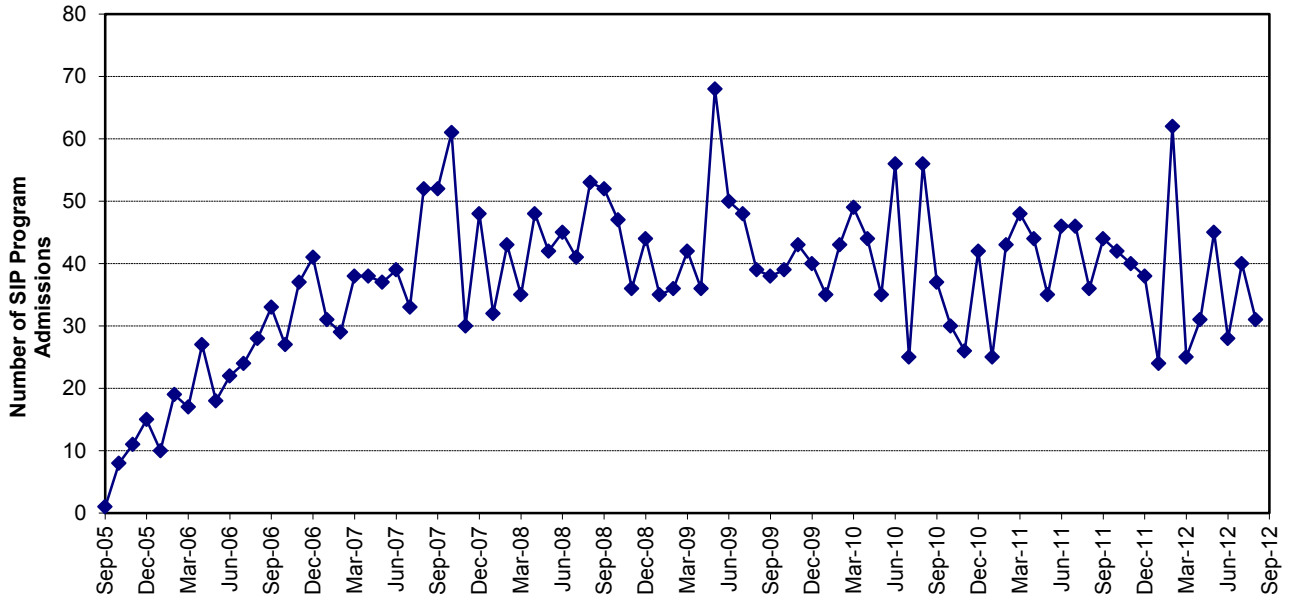


Figure 2: SIP Admissions as Percent of Eligible by County (October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2012)

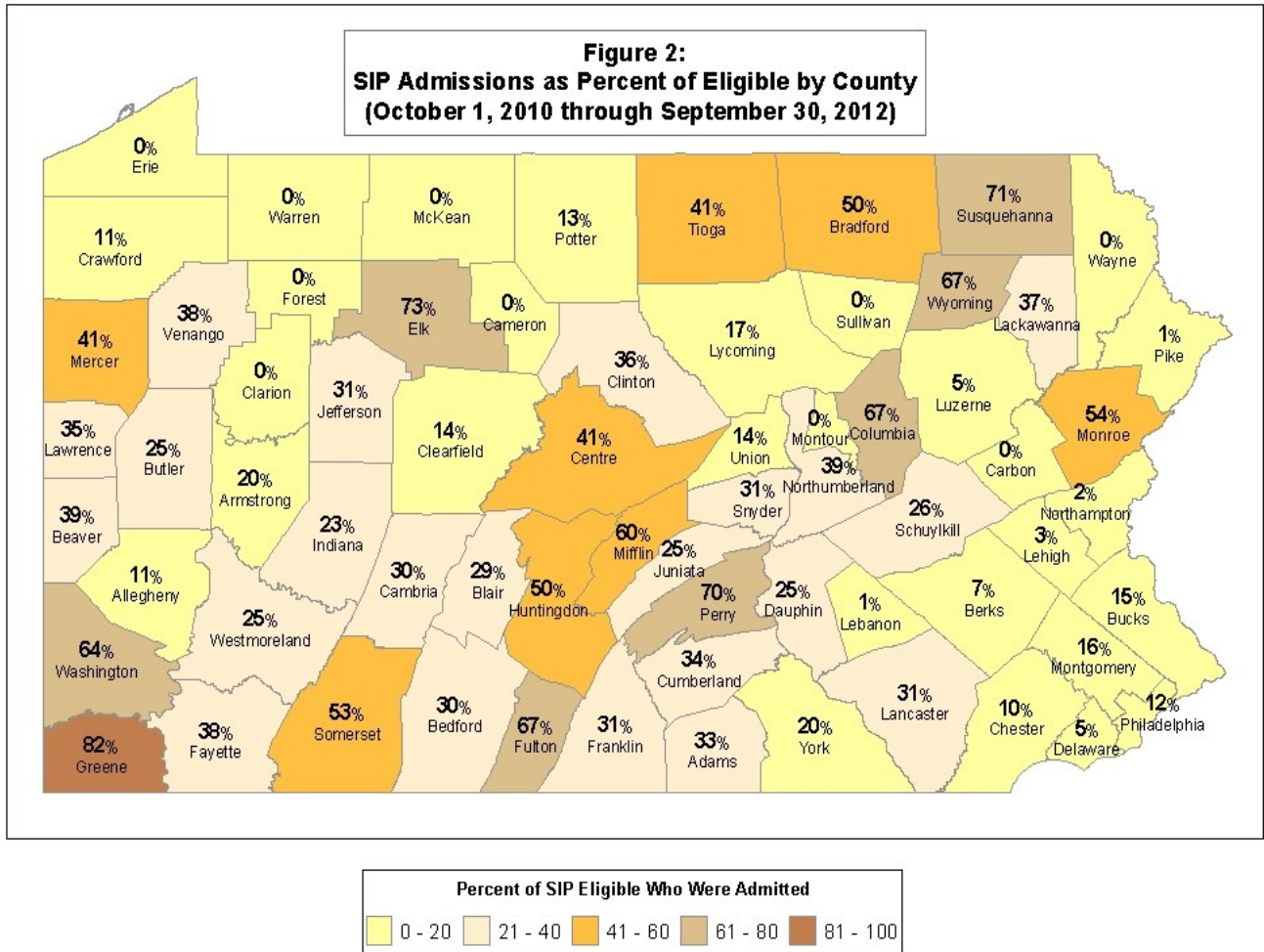


Table 2: Offenders Sentenced to SIP

	2005 (May-Dec)		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012 (Jan-Sep)		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Admissions	35		303		488		518		514		478		487		333		3,156	
Gender																		
Male	31	89%	239	79%	385	79%	403	78%	415	81%	379	79%	366	75%	248	74%	2,466	78%
Female	4	11%	64	21%	103	21%	115	22%	99	19%	99	21%	121	25%	85	26%	690	22%
Race																		
Black	11	31%	98	32%	143	29%	136	26%	134	26%	92	19%	81	17%	39	12%	734	23%
White	23	66%	178	59%	302	62%	333	64%	326	63%	334	70%	358	74%	258	77%	2,112	67%
Hispanic	1	3%	26	9%	43	9%	49	9%	53	10%	49	10%	47	10%	34	10%	302	10%
Other	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	3	1%	1	0%	2	1%	8	0%
Age																		
Under 25	0	0%	41	14%	68	14%	14	3%	63	12%	55	12%	73	15%	54	16%	368	12%
25 to 39	14	40%	148	49%	254	52%	268	52%	265	52%	266	56%	278	57%	188	56%	1,681	53%
40 and Over	21	60%	114	38%	166	34%	236	46%	186	36%	157	33%	136	28%	91	27%	1,107	35%

Population

As of September 30, 2012, 729 offenders were in the SIP program. Table 3 presents key demographic statistics on those participants. The average SIP participant is a 35 year old white male with a drug delivery charge who is assessed as a medium risk for criminally re-offending and is diagnosed as alcohol/drug dependent. Of the 729 offenders in the SIP program as of September 30, 2012, 239 were in Phase 1 of the program (in-prison phase), 88 were in Phase 2 (community-based residential treatment phase), 264 were in Phase 3, (community-based outpatient treatment phase), and 138 were in Phase 4 (community supervision phase).

Completions and Removals

As of September 30, 2012, there have been 1,743 graduates from the SIP program. The first program completer was in July of 2007. Since that time, program completions have steadily grown. Currently, program completions average about 27 per month.

Between program inception and the end of September 2012, there have been 579 removals from the program, representing a failure rate of only about 18% of total admissions to the program since inception. The largest category of removals (31%) was for escape. Other reasons for removal include behavioral issues, threats or assaults on staff member or inmate, possession of a controlled substance, or a variety of other reasons such as insufficient time to complete the program requirements.

***Table 3: Demographics of SIP Participants**

GENDER	Number	Percent
Male	545	75%
Female	184	25%
AGE	Number	Percent
Under 25	115	16%
25 to 39	410	56%
40 and Over	204	28%
RACE	Number	Percent
Black	104	14%
White	555	76%
Hispanic	67	9%
Other	3	1%
CURRENT OFFENSE	Number	Percent
Drugs	320	44%
DUI	137	19%
Theft	114	16%
Burglary	57	8%
Forgery	15	2%
Receiving Stolen Property	15	2%
Other	71	10%
CRIMINAL RISK	Number	Percent
Low Risk	205	28%
Medium Risk	370	51%
High Risk	154	21%
ALCOHOL/DRUG DEPENDENT	Number	Percent
Yes	726	99%
No	3	1%
* all figures are as of September 30, 2012		

SIP Conversions

Under Act 81 of 2008, the SIP statute was amended to permit PA DOC to request the resentencing of a previously sentenced prisoner to SIP. The court may grant this request only if the PA DOC has requested placement, the judge, DA and defense attorney agree, resentencing occurs within 365 days of the defendant's reception to prison, and the court complies with victim notification provisions.

This venue for admission in the SIP program was discontinued in August 2012. Following a review of SIP conversion results, the Department identified that a significant number of inmates were processed and referred for SIP conversion consideration, but very few had sentences that were ultimately converted. Out of the 204 requests by PA DOC staff for an SIP conversion, only 21 defendants had been approved by the courts and resentenced into the program, and 4 of these 21 inmates were expelled from the program and resentenced. The DOC determined that SIP conversion processing is not an effective use of valuable staff resources.

Outcomes - Recidivism and Cost Savings

One primary measure of program performance is recidivism. This year's report contains six-month, one-year, and three-year recidivism rates for SIP participants as well as for a comparable group of offenders who did not go through SIP. Offenders in the comparison group met the basic statutory requirements for SIP eligibility, were released from the PA DOC during the same timeframe as the SIP group and looked similar to the SIP group in terms of their basic demographic profile (i.e., age, race, gender, committing county, offense type, and criminal risk/needs assessment results). This report is the first SIP report for which we have a sufficiently large number of released SIP offenders in order to calculate three-year recidivism rates, which provides a longer term measure of success of the program.

Table 4 provides the six-month, one-year, and three-year recidivism rates for these two groups. Three measures of recidivism are used in this table: rearrest, reincarceration, and overall recidivism. The 'overall recidivism' measure is a combination of the rearrest and reincarceration recidivism, and measures the first incident of either a rearrest or a reincarceration. Reincarceration rates are further broken down by reincarceration for a parole violation and reincarceration through the court for a new crime (see Appendix for further details about the methodology used).

As illustrated in Table 4, the six-month rearrest rate for the SIP group is 9.4% while the six-month rearrest rate for the comparison group is 10.7%. However, this difference is not statistically distinguishable, meaning that we cannot rule out the possibility that the difference is simply due to chance alone instead of representing a truly lower

Table 4: Recidivism Rates		
6-Month Recidivism Rates		
	SIP	Comparison Group
	(n=1,474)	(n=8,056)
Rearrest		
Total:	9.4%	10.7%
Reincarceration		
Court Commit	1.0%	0.0%**
Parole Violator	1.4%**	19.3%
Total:	2.4%**	19.3%
Overall Recidivism		
Total:	11.1%**	24.6%
1-Year Recidivism Rates		
	SIP	Comparison Group
	(n=1,433)	(n=7,165)
Rearrest		
Total:	19.7%	19.7%
Reincarceration		
Court Commitment	3.4%	0.1%**
Parole Violator	2.6%**	32.8%
Total:	6.0%**	32.9%
Overall Recidivism		
Total:	22.7%**	39.7%
3-Year Recidivism Rates		
	SIP	Comparison Group
	(n=700)	(n=3,666)
Rearrest		
Total:	42.1%*	49.1%
Reincarceration		
Court Commitment	15.2%	1.3%**
Parole Violator	3.7%**	65.3%
Total:	18.9%**	66.6%
Overall Recidivism		
Total:	46.2%**	72.7%
Statistically significant lower rates denoted as: *p<.05, **p<.01		

rearrest rate for SIP participants. The one-year rearrest for both the SIP group and the comparison group is identical at 19.7%. The three-year rearrest rate for the SIP group is 42.1%, compared to a 49.1% rearrest rate for the comparison group. This difference is statistically significant, meaning that it represents a real difference in terms of a lower three-year rearrest rate for SIP participants. This is a particularly encouraging finding, indicating the efficacy of SIP to lower long-term rearrest rates.

Examination of the reincarceration rates for both the SIP and comparison group shows us that those offenders in the SIP group are returning to prison at a much lower rate than those in the comparison group at six months (2.4% v. 19.3%), one year (6.0% v. 32.9%), and three years (18.9% v. 66.6%). These results are highly statistically significant. One important caveat here is that SIP completers are not under parole supervision and thus cannot return to prison for a parole violation. The only potential parole violators in the SIP group are those who were expelled from the SIP program and subsequently released under the normal parole supervision process after serving additional time. The difference in parole violation rates, due to SIP completers not being under parole supervision, obviously explains the bulk of the difference between the SIP group and the comparison group in their overall reincarceration rates. Interestingly though, the new court commitment reincarceration rate for the SIP group is higher than for that of the comparison group at three follow-up periods: six months (1.0% v. 0.0%), one year (3.4% v. 0.1%), and three years (15.2% v. 1.3%).

Examination of the overall recidivism rates (i.e., the first incident of either a rearrest or a reincarceration) shows that overall recidivism rates are lower at every follow-up time period for SIP participants than for the comparison group: 11.1% v. 24.6% at six months, 22.7% v. 39.7% at one year, and 46.2% v. 72.7% at three years. These differences are all statistically significant. Clearly much of the lower overall recidivism rates for SIP participants is driven by the fact that SIP completers are not under parole supervision and thus not subjected to technical parole violations, but at least in the longer-term comparisons when looking at three-year rearrest rates there is some indication that SIP also significantly reduces new criminal behavior.

Another measure of program success is cost effectiveness. SIP graduates save prison bed space as a result of their reduced stay in prison while in the program, as well as a result of their reduced stay in prison due to subsequent reincarceration since SIP completers are not subject to parole supervision and thus cannot be returned to prison for a parole violation. Current estimates indicate that on average the Commonwealth will save approximately \$35,456 per SIP participant due to their total reduced stay under PA DOC custody. Thus, the Commonwealth has saved a total of approximately \$61.8 million on the 1,743 SIP participants who graduated the program as of the end of September 2012. This is likely a

conservative estimate, as other costs are likely saved including the cost of parole supervision. This is a substantial increase in cost savings from that reported in the last SIP report, which demonstrates the ability of the program to exponentially increase cost savings as the number of referrals to the program and subsequent number of program completers grows.

This analysis provides evidence that SIP appears to be effective in its goals of diverting low level, drug involved offenders from lengthy prison stays while controlling their criminal recidivism. With this report, for the first time we are able to document that rearrest rates for SIP participants are significantly lower over longer periods of follow-up after release from the program. The best conclusion at this point is that SIP participants have generally lower recidivism rates compared to offenders who did not go through the SIP program, and that the cost savings to the Commonwealth due to shorter lengths of stay in prison for SIP participants is substantial. Thus the SIP program appears to be successful across multiple measures of success, and it is to the Commonwealth's advantage to fully maximize utilization of the program in order to more efficiently utilize scarce prison beds, lower costs and reduce recidivism for substance abusing offenders.

Appendix A: Methodology

The PA DOC typically defines recidivism as return to state custody for any reason (e.g. parole violation, new offense, etc.). For the purposes of this evaluation, recidivism was operationalized in three ways: rearrest, reincarceration, and overall recidivism. Reincarceration was further broken down into two categories: parole violators and new court commitments. All recidivism rates in this report compare the SIP group to a similarly matched comparison group, with the SIP group representing all SIP participants (both program completers and expulsions) released from PA DOC custody during the same timeframe. The formulation of the comparison group is described in detail below.

Examination of reincarceration rates provides insight into whether SIP is achieving the goal of reducing prison resources used for low level, drug involved offenders. Examination of rearrest rates, on the other hand, serves more as a proxy of whether SIP is actually controlling the criminal behavior of SIP offenders. We felt it critical to examine both measures because SIP participants are not under any sort of parole supervision as part of the SIP program, and can only return to prison for a new crime. Rearrest rates also allow for a broader picture of recidivism by capturing reoffending that results in a county jail or intermediate sanction sentence, which would not be captured in the reincarceration rates. Additionally, we hope that the 'overall recidivism measure of recidivism will provide a useful overall estimate of the impact of SIP on recidivism, by combining the rearrest rates and reincarceration rates together into one measure.

A primary challenge in developing this report was to form a comparison group of similar inmates who did not go through the SIP program. Our first step was to identify a pool of inmates who had been released from DOC custody and met the basic statutory requirements for SIP participation but did not get sentenced to the program. Thus, we identified a group of inmates who: 1) had a non-violent offense as defined by the SIP act, 2) indicated alcohol or other drug dependency as measured by a score of 3 or higher on the TCU Drug Screen II, and 3) had a minimum sentence of 24 months or greater. Additionally, since some counties are still not sentencing cases to SIP, inmates from counties that did not send anyone to SIP during the reporting period were not included in the comparison group.

This comparison group was then further matched to the SIP group using propensity score matching techniques in Stata v10 statistical software package. It has been demonstrated that in most cases propensity score matching is superior to traditional multivariate regression approach for estimating treatment effects where participants are non-randomly assigned to different groups, as is the case here with the SIP versus the comparison group. The two groups were matched on the following variables: age, race, gender, committing county,

offense type, LSI-R criminal risk score, RST criminal risk score, and TCU Drug Screen II score for alcohol or other drug dependency. After the matching procedure, the two groups were found to be "balanced" (i.e., statistically equivalent) on all matching variables. We thus had a reasonably high degree of confidence in the equivalence of the two groups, based on all of the important variables that we were able to observe for the two groups.

Having formed the comparison group, we then were able to estimate the six-month, one-year, and three-year recidivism rates of both the SIP participants and the comparison group, in accordance with reporting requirements for SIP outlined in Act 112 of 2004. At this time it is not possible to calculate recidivism rates going further out than three years post-release, since the first SIP graduates were released starting in the July of 2007.

For recidivism rates for both groups, we included all inmates who met the group criteria and: who were released from DOC custody between July 2007 and June 2012 for the 6-month rate, between July 2007 and December 2011 for the 1-year rate, and between July 2007 and December 2009 for the 3-year rate. In order to calculate rearrest rates, we examined official "rap sheet" data provided by the Pennsylvania State Police. Reincarceration rates were calculated by examining internal PA DOC databases to determine who had returned to PA DOC custody following their release (either for a parole violation or for a new crime). Reincarceration rates were broken down into parole violation rates and new court commitment rates. As previously mentioned, the SIP completers (who were a large sub-set of the total SIP group) were not under parole supervision and thus could only return to prison for a new crime. Finally, overall recidivism was calculated by taking the first instance of either rearrest or reincarceration after release from PA DOC custody within each of the follow-up time periods (6 months, 1 year, and 3 years).

The SIP cost savings figures in this report were generated in the following manner. Current statistics reveal that SIP graduates spend approximately 17 months less in prison on average than a comparison group of non-SIP inmates. As of September 30, 2012, a total of 1,743 SIP program completers had been released from PA DOC custody. Current PA DOC budget numbers indicate that the per diem cost of incarceration per inmate is approximately \$94.20 for a group size of 900 or more inmates. Since the 1,743 SIP completers would have otherwise spent an average of 17 more months in prison at a per diem cost of \$94.20, then we can estimate that the Commonwealth saved approximately \$84.9 million for these 1,743 offenders ($\$94.20/\text{day} * 17 \text{ months} * 30.4 \text{ days/month} * 1,743 \text{ offenders}$). This cost savings is offset by a longer length of stay among SIP participants in the Community Corrections system, however. Current statistics indicate that all SIP participants spend 9 months on average housed in Community Corrections Centers (CCCs), while otherwise comparable non-SIP offenders

spend 3.5 months on average in CCCs or either are paroled directly home. About half of non-SIP parolees are paroled to a Center and the other half are paroled directly home. The average per diem cost in a CCC is \$80 per offender.

Thus, for the 1,743 SIP completers, their CCC cost would be approximately \$30.7 million higher than it otherwise would have been [(\$80/day * 5.5 months * 30.4 days/month * 872 offenders) + (\$80/day * 9 months * 30.4 days/month * 871 offenders)]. This leads to a net cost savings of \$54.2 million (84.9 million cost savings from less prison time minus \$30.7 million cost increase due to increased CCC time).

However, one additional cost savings can be added to this estimate. Since SIP graduates cannot return to prison for a parole violation, substantial prison bed space is saved. On average, parole violators serve 14 months in prison. Based on recidivism rates from Table 4 of this report, we can estimate that approximately one-third (575) of SIP graduates would have otherwise been returned to prison within a year for a parole violation had they not participated in SIP. PA DOC's per diem cost for a group size of 300 to 599 inmates is estimated to be \$30.90 per offender. Thus an estimated additional savings of \$7.6 million in parole violator prison beds is realized for the 1,743 SIP graduates (\$30.90/day * 14 months * 30.4 days/month * 575 parole violators). Adding this cost savings to the total net cost savings leads to an estimated grand total cost savings of \$61.8 million. Dividing this figure by 1,743 SIP graduates leads to an estimated cost savings per SIP graduate of \$35,456.



“ The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections operates as one team, embraces diversity, and commits to enhancing Public Safety. We are proud of our reputation as leaders in the corrections field. Our mission is to reduce criminal behavior by providing individualized treatment and education to offenders, resulting in successful community reintegration through accountability and positive change.”