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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
EVALUATION OF THE M-2 SPONSORS PROGRAM

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
(CHAPTER 186/86, ITEM 5240-001-001, PROVISION 10)

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, Governor

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

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EVALUATION OF THE M-2 SPONSORS PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT

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April, 1987

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past fifteen years, M-2 Sponsors, Inc., has matched approximately 28,000 volunteers with inmates throughout California's male and female correctional facilities. Inmates can request M-2 matches through application, with priority granted to those who have received few or no visits in the last year. Inmate and sponsor applications are assessed by M-2 Sponsors staff to identify appropriate matches. The program expects that sponsors will visit their inmate match at least once a month to provide friendship, written correspondence, and other assistance. A major objective of program services is to increase successful community re-entry for inmates.

In February, 1987, the California Department of Corrections (CDC) contracted with EMT Associates, Inc. to conduct an evaluation of the M-2 Sponsors Program. Past evaluations have consistently shown that the M-2 program has helped inmates, the community, and prison administrators by contributing to successful parole performance. However, the effect of M-2 sponsorship on parole performance has not been evaluated since the late 1970's and knowledge about program performance needs updating. An Interim Report documenting program results was submitted to the CDC on March 30, 1987. This report expands the number of cases used in that report (564 to 613) and includes additional analysis not presented in the Interim Report. In particular, the Final Report examines in more detail program participation statistics (i.e., reasons of M-2 participation, reasons for sponsor break, etc.) This Executive Summary presents an overview of the study methods used by EMT and major findings that emerged from the study.

STUDY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

EMT Associates designed the study to achieve four information objections. They were:

1. To gather, analyze and present statistical information comparing parole performance of M-2 eligible inmates with varying levels of program involvement.
2. Through interviews, identify M-2 Program benefits to the program participant and the community.
3. Estimate cost savings that may be attributable to reduced incarceration on other program effects.
4. Provide recommendations.

The evaluation required a major data collection and analysis effort. Involving both (a) statistical data collected from M-2 records, and (b) narrative information collected from interviews with program participants, sponsors and staff.

The sampling procedures utilized in the study produced a representative sample of inmates who were eligible for M-2 program participation and were paroled in FY 1983/84 and FY 1984/85. The weighted sample includes 322 eligible participants from 1983/84 (51.8%) and 300 eligible participants from FY 1984/85 (48.2%). This sample provides the basis for all statistical results presented in the report.

STUDY FINDINGS

The primary focus of the statistical analyses is to determine whether socially isolated inmates who receive significant numbers of visits from M-2 sponsors are more successful on parole than socially isolated inmates who do not receive significant number of sponsor visits. The report presents a variety of additional statistical analyses designed to ensure that the apparent effects of M-2 sponsorship are not actually caused by factors other than the program itself. The analysis supports the following major conclusions:

1. At 6-, 12-, and 24-month follow-up periods, male inmates who received M-2 visits had higher probabilities of parole success than those with no visits. At each follow-up period the relation between number of visits and parole success is highly statistically significant. Furthermore, those inmates who received 12 or more visits exhibited even higher probabilities of success. At 6 months, 80.8 percent of the highly M-2-involved inmates were successful as compared to 49.3 percent of those who received no visits -- a differential of 31.5 percent. At 12 months the differential between these extremes is 29.8 percent (68.5% vs. 38.7%); at 24 months it is 27.0 percent (60.3% vs. 33.3%).

The evidence strongly supports the conclusion that parole success for males increases with the degree of contact between sponsor and inmate as measured through the number of M-2 visits inmates received.

2. For males, decreasing participation is related directly to the most serious parole failures (return to prison) as well as the less serious transgressions (e.g., technical violations).
3. The analysis revealed sharp differences in the pattern of parole success for males and females. Levels of parole success, although already high with females, do not increase with more M-2 visits.
4. Concerning program participation, the analysis revealed three major findings. First, the great majority of M-2 inmates experienced a single match with a sponsor (72.5% of males and 83.1% of females). Second, slightly less than 70

percent of the inmates were in the program for longer than six months (64% of males and 66.1% of females). Third, the majority of the inmates experienced three or more visits during their involvement with the M-2 program (68.4% of males and 87.9% of females). Collectively, these data indicates that most matches are reasonably stable and continuous.

5. M-2 program records on reasons for breaks also indicate a relatively high degree of stability. The great majority of match breaks for the parolee sample were because the inmate was paroled or put on work furlough (73% of male breaks, 85.6% of female breaks). Another 7.1 percent of male breaks were caused by institutional transfer. Thus, relatively few breaks are initiated by sponsors or inmates. Among these, almost all (16% of male breaks, 10.1% of female breaks) were initiated by sponsors. Reduction of sponsor initiated breaks represent an opportunity to further increase the continuity and stability of M-2 matches.
6. Inmates reported positive attitudinal effects of having a sponsor. Inmate confidence and self-esteem reportedly improved, confirmed by sponsors and M-2 staff. However, there was little perceived effect on participation in other institutional programs.
7. While CDC administration is supportive of the M-2 Program, some institutional line staff are less cooperative. Sponsors reported experiencing unreasonable delays for clearance, and visitation is restricted to narrowly prescribed times of the day.
8. A cost analysis provides strong evidence that the M-2 Sponsors Program provides a significant savings to California taxpayers in terms of reducing the costs currently incurred due to parole failure resulting in return to prison. It would appear that the operations of the M-2 Sponsors Program in fiscal 1984/85 will yield an eventual savings of \$1,238,858 in incarceration costs (at current rates) to the state of California. Projected savings in future incarceration costs for CDC male parolees alone exceed total program costs in 1984/85 by more than \$228,000. These savings exceed CDC and CYA contributions by \$460,499. This analysis provides strong evidence that the M-2 Sponsors Program provides a significant savings to the tax payers of California.
9. M-2 staff, sponsors, and inmates agreed that increased post-release support should be a program priority.

Recommendations which followed from the findings included the following:

1. To establish a consistently available, comprehensive system of aftercare services to facilitate community re-entry.
2. To make attempts to match inmates with sponsors from their home communities, in order to facilitate active intervention at the time of parole and release.

3. To facilitate strong matches (i.e., 12 or more visits), as indicated by long periods of regularly scheduled visitation which will have a greater impact on parole success.
4. To develop more extensive orientation with sponsors in an effort to make line staff more familiar with sponsors and thereby reducing the initial period of coolness toward new sponsors. More extensive orientation with inmates might include clarification about program expectations.

The evaluation also identified several issues which warrant further attention and analysis, including the role of the M-2 Sponsors Program in female institutions, the relationship between high rates of visitation (over 12) and parole success for male inmates, and the relationship between post-release contacts with sponsors and parole success for male inmates.

In summary, the findings clearly support a conclusion that the M-2 Sponsors Program provides important services for isolated inmates, the correctional system, and the community as a whole. It is a program worthy of continued support.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Prison management is facing increased challenges in the 1980's with soaring populations, court orders to alleviate prison overcrowding, and more difficult and violent inmate populations. California has been particularly impacted by these gathering challenges. The most recent figures produced by the California Department of Corrections (CDC) indicate that the state's correctional institutions were operating at 173 percent of design capacity on April 26, 1987. Despite an unprecedented \$2 billion construction program, the future California prison population is still estimated to be at 167.7 percent of design capacity on June 30, 1990.

Parole violation is a major contributor to California's crisis in prison crowding. In 1986 24,785 parolees were returned to prison. Of those, 18,059 were ordered return to custody by the Board of Prison Terms. At current costs for state prison incarceration, this segment of parole failures alone represents more than \$120 million in incarceration costs to California taxpayer's in 1986. The number of parolees returned to prison in 1986 was more than 300 percent greater than the number returned in 1982. Prevention of parole failures is an important mechanism for alleviating California's prison overcrowding crisis, reducing corrections costs to California taxpayers, and improving public safety.

1.1 THE M-2 SPONSORS PROGRAM

Since 1971 the M-2 Sponsors Program has sought to help California prison inmates successfully re-enter the community. The program provides volunteer community sponsor visitation to prison inmates who although involved in institutional activities, have received few or no visits in the previous year of incarceration. Referred to as "social isolates", these inmates have demonstrated a pattern of minimal outside contact and are generally considered to be high risk for recidivism. The program recognizes the critical importance of social support and community involvement for successful reintegration of inmates into the community. Specifically, the role of the volunteer sponsor is to provide a link to the community for the inmate. The original M-2 objectives include:

1. Providing one-on-one visitation by volunteers to minimize inmate problems related to isolation and loneliness;
2. Increasing inmate involvement in institutional self improvement programs;

3. Providing job development assistance with volunteers acting as community liaison;
4. Reducing demands on institutional staff by providing reinforcement in volunteer sponsors who are willing to contribute free time for inmates and can emphasize preparation for community re-entry; and
5. Increasing successful community re-entry for inmates.

Over the last decade and one half, M-2 Sponsors, Inc., has matched approximately 28,000 volunteers with inmates throughout California's male and female correctional facilities. Inmates can request M-2 matches through application, with priority granted to those who have received few or no visits in the last year. Inmate and sponsor applications are assessed by M-2 Sponsors staff to identify appropriate matches. The program expects that sponsors will visit their inmate match at least once a month to provide friendship, written correspondence, and other assistance.

1.2 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE: PAST EVALUATIONS

The California M-2 Program has been the subject of seven past evaluations. These studies have addressed a variety of issues concerning program operation and results. Exhibit 1 (included as Appendix A) briefly summarizes the focus and findings of these studies. These studies have consistently found the M-2 Program to have positive effects. More specifically, they have produced three broad findings concerning the program:

- Past studies have found that the M-2 Program has significant potential for improving parole performance. Inmates who participate in the program are disproportionately serious, repeat offenders who originally have higher recidivism rates than less serious offenders. M-2 has been reaching inmates who represent significant risk for returning to custody.
- Past studies have suggested that M-2 participation contributes to positive adjustment to institutional life and to positive behavior in the institution.
- Most importantly, past studies have found that M-2 participation is associated with improved parole success as compared to similar inmates who did not participate in the program.

The latter finding is central to the objectives of the program. Past evaluations have consistently shown that the M-2 Program has helped inmates, the community, and prison administrators by contributing to successful parole performance. However, the effect of M-2 sponsorship on parole performance has not been evaluated since the late 1970's and knowledge about program performance needs updating.

1.3 THE CURRENT STUDY

The current study has been commissioned by the California Department of Corrections to provide this updated information on M-2 Program performance. Specifically, EMT Associates, Inc. has designed the study to achieve four information objectives:

- The primary study objective is to gather, analyze, and present statistical information comparing parole performance of M-2 eligible inmates with varying levels of program involvement. This analysis is essential to determining whether the M-2 Program continues to have a positive impact on parole success.
- Second, the study identifies and discusses non-quantifiable M-2 Program benefits to parolees and the community. This component of the study goes beyond statistical comparisons to examine the perceptions of sponsors, parolees, and M-2 staff regarding program effects on community reintegration.
- Third, the study estimates cost savings that may be attributable to reduced incarceration or other program effects.
- Finally, the study provided a basis for appropriate recommendations to the M-2 Sponsors Program.

This Final Report presents the full findings of EMT's evaluation of the M-2 Program. Findings and recommendations are organized in four major sections. The first section provides a brief overview of the M-2 Program and the purpose of the current study. The second section presents the research methods used in the study. In the third section, statistical results on parole success and M-2 Program participation are presented and interpreted. Tables from which the findings are derived are included in Appendix A, Tables Referenced in Text, and Appendix B, Parole Success Data. The fourth section presents findings on M-2 Program implementation, the costs and savings analysis, and the fifth section presents recommendations.

SECTION 2

STUDY METHOD

The M-2 Program evaluation required a major effort in data collection and analysis. EMT Associates developed an appropriate research design, developed data collection instruments, collected data, and produced the findings reported here in a nine week study period. Data collection and analysis involved both (a) statistical data collected from M-2 records and parole records, and (b) narrative information collected through in-depth interviews with program participants, sponsors, and staff. The research approaches used in these efforts will be outlined separately.

2.1 STATISTICAL DATA

Methods for the statistical analysis will be discussed in three sections -- sample design, data collection, and statistical analysis. Detailed technical discussions of method are presented in Appendices.

2.1.1 The Sample

The sample of observations for statistical analysis was designed to meet the following objectives:

- The objective of the sampling procedure is to provide a data base that will allow a valid test of the degree to which M-2 visitation affects parole success, if at all. To accomplish this goal, the sample must allow comparison of parolees who have received a program of M-2 visitations and those who were in need of the service but did not receive it. The M-2 Sponsors program serves a specific sub-population within the prison system -- the forgotten inmate and the social isolate. Past study reveals that this sub-population is at high risk for parole failure. A valid comparison group must be drawn from this sub-population, comparing inmates who received services with inmates outside this sub-population would not yield a valid indicator of the program's effectiveness for its target population.

It follows that the sampling procedure for identifying a comparison group must be able to identify whether an inmate is isolated -- i.e., whether he receives visits or not. EMT's review of available data indicated that this information is not available for the general prison population outside the M-2 program. Therefore it is not feasible to draw a valid "control" group from the general prison population, and an attempt to use such a group could support erroneous conclusions.

Given the lack of available visitation data for the general population, the only feasible source of valid comparison would be those inmates who were accepted into the M-2 program. To identify this group in a timely and feasible manner,

EMT identified those inmates who had been matched, but did not receive a program of visitations. (Identifying applicants who were never matched would require sampling procedures that would exceed the time available for sampling in this study).

A significant number of matched inmates receive no visits or only one or two visits. EMT will use this identifiable group as a baseline comparison for determining the impact of M-2 services at higher levels of participation.

- The sample had to target a cohort of M-2 Program eligible that have been on parole for a sufficient length of time to assess their degree of "success." Accordingly, the sample does not include M-2 participants paroled beyond fiscal year 1984-85.
- The sample had to target a cohort of M-2 program eligible for which complete and comparable data was available. Accordingly, changes in M-2 program record keeping at the beginning of FY 1983-84 ruled out sampling program participants prior to that time period. In 1985, CDC implemented a sampling procedure for collecting data on parole performance so that the standard parole follow up records omitted 55 members of our 1985 M-2 cohort. To preserve the accuracy of our sample, EMT collected follow-up information on these 55 cases from alternative data sources.
- The sample had to be representative of the full range of M-2 adult program activity. Accordingly, EMT sampled FY 1983-84 and FY 1984-85 participants in each of the three regional M-2 Sponsors offices.
- The sample had to include sufficient numbers of cases to allow meaningful and accurate statistical analysis. The sample size of 464 cases (unweighted) is sufficient.
- The sample size had to allow feasible data collection within the time and resources allocated to the study. For this reason, EMT drew a 50 percent random sample in the Southern California program. This sample is more than adequate to represent that region, and was necessary to allow data collection to be completed within study deadlines. The fact that the Southern California program was sampled at 50 percent means that the 158 cases from that region are "weighted" to count twice in the statistical analysis. This procedure ensures that the estimates of total program performance are not biased to underrepresent the Southern region. All statistical results presented in this report are properly weighted and reflect the weighted sample size of 622 cases.

In sum, the sampling procedure employed by EMT produced a representative sample of inmates who were eligible for M-2 program participation and were paroled in FY 1983-84 or FY 1984-85. The weighted sample includes 322 eligible from 1983-84 (51.8%) and 300 eligible from 1984-85 (48.1%). This sample provides the basis for all statistical results presented in this report and Appendix A and B.

2.1.2 Data Collection

EMT's data collection procedures included two major phases -- (a) obtaining information on M-2 program participation, and (b) obtaining information on parole success. Each phase required collecting information from separate locations and data sources. The resulting information was subsequently merged in a single computerized data file. Each phase is briefly described below.

2.1.3 M-2 Participation

The first phase of data collection was conducted at the M-2 regional offices at San Quentin, the California Institution for Men in Chino, and the California Men's Colony in San Luis Obispo. M-2 Program files were manually reviewed and information was collected from inmate M-2 applications, sponsor visitation records, and log sheets for monthly matches. EMT staff cross checked information between these sources to produce the most accurate information possible. The data collection instrument for recording this information is presented in Appendix C.

2.1.4 Parole Performance

The second phase of data collection involved accessing CDC parole data. The major source of information was monthly printouts on parole performance and summary reports at six, twelve, and twenty four month intervals. At each interval, EMT staff recorded data on parole performance, including length of time on parole, dispositions for technical violations and new offenses, returns to custody, length of sentence upon return, and specific criminal offenses.

In the great majority of cases, information was gathered from automated parole follow-up information produced by CDC's Research Unit. The follow-up system summarizes information from three sources: (a) activity reports filed by parole officers in the field, (b) parole violation reports to the Board of Prison Terms, and (c) rapsheets compiled by the state criminal investigation unit of the Bureau of Identification. For cases that were not part of the follow-up sample (1985), information was gathered directly from these sources. These data provide the basis for measuring degree of parole success in this report.

2.1.5 Data Analysis

The following section provides statistical analyses of the relation between degree of participation in the M-2 Sponsors Program and degree of parole success. The tables

which display primary study findings on parole success include measures of statistical significance (chi-square tests) that indicate the likelihood that the apparent effects of M-2 Program participation may be attributable to "chance." For a discussion of how to interpret these tests of statistical significance see Appendix D.

The primary focus of the statistical analyses presented in this report is to determine whether socially isolated inmates who receive significant numbers of visits from M-2 sponsors are more successful on parole than socially isolated inmates who do not receive significant numbers of sponsor visits. However, the report presents a variety of additional statistical analyses that are designed to ensure that the apparent effects of M-2 sponsorship are not actually caused by factors other than the program itself.

For example, the statistical analyses test for the possibility that socially isolated inmates who receive few visits and those who receive many visits differ significantly on basic characteristics. If the M-2 Sponsors Program was only successful in matching sponsors for inmates who were highly educated, for example, there could be concern about whether the program actually improved parole performance or whether apparently improved performance was simply attributable to the tendency for highly educated inmates to reintegrate more successfully.

EMT's statistical analysis checked for these possibilities. As a result, our analysis provides a high degree of assurance that statistical findings reflect "real" results of the M-2 program rather than statistical artifacts. Much of this detailed statistical analysis is presented in appendices to the report so that it does not detract from the major purposes of the study.

2.2 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

The study design included in-depth interviews with 36 individuals -- inmates, sponsors, and program staff. The interviews were designed to gain insight into non-quantifiable perceptions of program implementation and results, and to solicit recommendations for change and improvement. More specifically, the interviews sought the following information for each of the target groups (interview questionnaires are attached in Appendix E):

- Inmates participating in the M-2 program were asked about their reasons for requesting a sponsor, their expectations of the program and the degree to which they had been met, program impacts on their prison experience, satisfaction with the program and sponsors, and suggestions for improvement.

- M-2 sponsors were asked about their reasons for becoming a sponsor, initial expectations, satisfaction with M-2 program administration, cooperation of CDC institutional staff and procedures, and suggestions for improving the program.
- M-2 program staff were asked about issues concerning program development, reasons for being associated with the program, program operations and procedures, relations with CDC institutional staff, coordination of program activities with CDC, perceived effects of the program, and suggestions for program improvement.

Table 1 summarizes the sample of interview respondents. M-2 program staff aided in scheduling interviews, but EMT study principals conducted all interviews on a one-to-one basis. Interview responses provided descriptive information on program policies and procedures, and provided a rich source of perceptual information for interpreting statistical findings.

TABLE 1

Appendix A

SECTION 3

M-2 PROGRAM IMPACTS ON PAROLE SUCCESS

The fundamental question addressed in this evaluation report is "does participation in the M-2 Sponsors Program improve parole success?" The statistical findings presented in this section support the conclusion that M-2 sponsorship does contribute to parole success -- at least for male inmates who constitute the great majority of parolees. Furthermore, the evidence strongly supports the conclusion that parole success increases with the degree of contact between sponsors and inmates as measured through the number of M-2 visits inmates received.

3.1 PAROLE SUCCESS AND SPONSOR VISITATION

Table 2 summarizes the relation between parole success and M-2 sponsor visits. For this analysis, the sample of inmates who applied and were eligible for inmate sponsorship is divided into four groups:

1. The first group (75 cases) consists of inmates who applied and were found eligible for an M-2 match, but who never actually received a sponsor visit (because of lack of available sponsors, institutional relocation, etc.). This category provides a "control group" of inmates who were in need of M-2 services and who desired a sponsor, but did not actually receive visits.
2. The second group (80 cases) is composed of inmates who were matched with an M-2 sponsor but received only one or two actual visits. While these inmates technically received program services, their degree of participation in the program was apparently minimal and they may not have achieved the full benefit of sponsorship. Indeed, a past evaluation has indicated that two or more visits by the same sponsor is a reasonable threshold for defining that an inmate has actually received M-2 visitation services ("Positive Impacts on Recidivism: Evaluating M-2 Sponsorship by the Basic Expectancy Method", August, 1979).
3. The third group (312 cases) is composed of inmates who have received between 3 and 11 M-2 Sponsor visits. This group represents the majority of M-2 Program participants.
4. The final group (146 cases) is composed of inmates who have received 12 or more M-2 Program visits. This category represents those inmates who have had the most extensive involvement in the program as measured by number of visits, and provides a test of possible improvements in parole success that may result from "intensive" sponsorship.

In Table 2, parole success is measured as a simple dichotomy. A "success" is defined as a completely "clean" parole record at the 6 month, 12 month, or 24 month follow up periods (CDC parole pattern code = "0"). Any other outcome (e.g., technical violations, arrest, parolee-at-large, pending charges, parole revocation, new court commitment) is considered a "failure."

TABLE 2
Appendix A

Since the study sample includes M-2 eligible inmates who were paroled at any time in fiscal 1984-85 and 1985-86, a portion of the sample (n = 115) had been on parole for fewer than 24 months when study data were collected. These cases are excluded from the 24 month follow-up period.

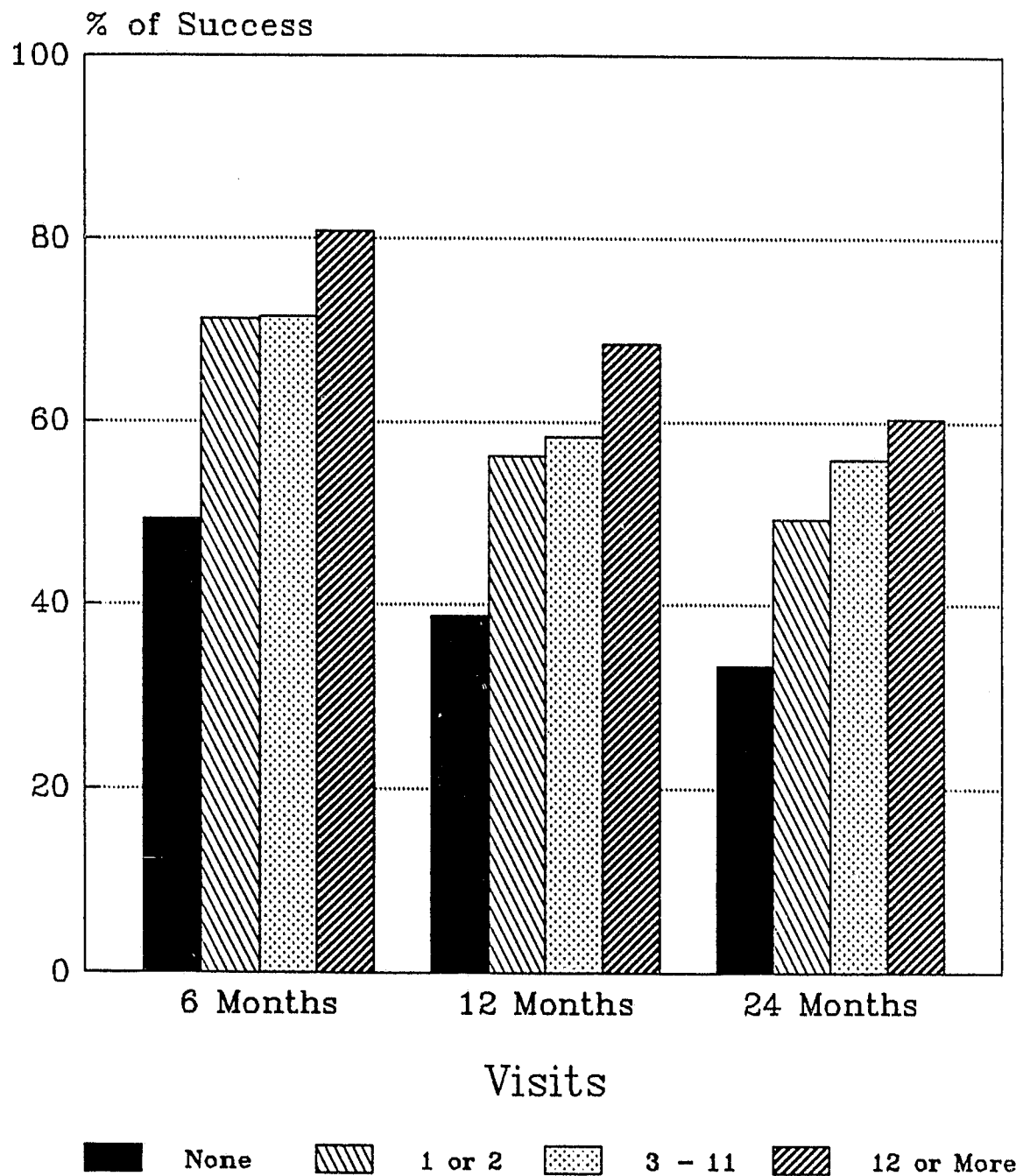
At each follow up period, inmates who received M-2 visits had higher probabilities of parole success than those with no visits. Furthermore, those inmates who received 12 or more visits exhibited even higher probabilities of success. At 6 months, 80.8 percent of the highly M-2-involved inmates were successful as compared to 49.3 percent of those who received no visits -- a differential of 31.5 percent. At 12 months the differential between these extremes is 29.8 percent (68.5% vs. 38.7%); at 24 months it is 27.0 percent (60.3% vs. 33.3%). The bar graph in Figure 1 displays these differences in parole success.

As the graph clearly represents, there is little difference in parole success between M-2 participants who have received 1 or 2 visits and those who have received between 3 and 11 visits. However, these groupings have substantially higher levels of success than eligible inmates who received no visits, and substantially lower rates of success than participants who received 12 or more visits. (This finding will be examined further in the next section.)

In sum, the data displayed in Table 2 demonstrate that eligible inmates who receive M-2 visits have greater parole success than eligible inmates who do not receive the services, and that highly M-2-involved inmates consistently exhibit the highest levels of success. Tests of statistical significance (chi-square) confirm that these differences can

Figure 1

Parole Success and M2 Sponsor Visits



not be explained by "chance." At each follow-up period, the relation between numbers of visits and parole success is highly statistically significant.

The positive effects of the program are further reinforced by the fact that the inmates who received no visits have rates of parole success very close to the system-wide success rates for 1983 parolees (55.5% at 6 months, 37.6% at 12 months, and 35.7% at 24 months). M-2 participants who receive visits do much better than these system-wide rates.

3.2 SPECIFYING PROGRAM EFFECTS

Table 2 provides basic evidence that overall socially isolated inmates who are significantly involved in the statewide M-2 Sponsors Program have greater parole success than socially isolated inmates who do not have significant program involvement. These findings are consistent with past studies of the program.

To be sure that the program itself is responsible for this parole success, however, further analysis is necessary. First, it is necessary to determine whether those inmates who receive significant numbers of M-2 Sponsor visits are systematically different than those who receive fewer visits. It may be that inmates who receive more visits are those inmates who would "do better" on parole even if they did not receive program services. The statistical analyses presented in this section test this possibility.

Table 3 provides a demographic profile of the paroled inmates in the study sample. The table describes the total sample on the basis of gender, race, age at parole, education level, and the crime for which they were serving a sentence. It also compares those inmates who had minimal M-2 Program involvement (0 to 2 visits) with M-2 Program inmates who had more significant involvement (3 visits or more).

TABLE 3

Appendix A

On several characteristics, the comparison demonstrates that inmates who have more extensive participation in the M-2 Sponsors Program do not differ from eligible inmates with less participation. More specifically, Table 3 indicates that the percentage of

inmates in different age, race, or educational groupings who receive significant numbers of visits is approximately equal to the percentage of inmates in those groupings who receive minimal numbers of visits. Similarly, there are no major differences in visitation levels for offenders who are currently incarcerated for different categories of crimes.

3.2.1 The Effects of Gender

One exception to this general result concerns gender. More than three quarters (76.8%) of the sample inmates who had two or fewer M-2 visits were male, while only 56.1 percent of those receiving three or more visits are male (indeed, the sample of inmates who received no visits was 100 percent male). This means that apparent positive program effects on parole behavior may be attributable to a tendency for female inmates to "do better" on parole regardless of program participation. To account for this possibility, findings reported in the remainder of this section will analyze parole performance of male and female inmates separately.

One of the important criteria for matching sponsors and inmates is gender -- female with female and male with male. The M-2 Program is active in female prisons, as reflected by the fact that 38.7 percent of the study sample are women. However, as noted above, females are underrepresented in the low participation portion of the sample -- none of the inmates who received no visits are female. Table 4 presents the relation between M-2 visits and parole success for males and females separately. The findings are graphed in Figures 2 and 3.

TABLE 4

Appendix A

The analysis reveals sharp differences in the pattern of parole success for males and females. As expected, females generally display higher rates of parole success with overall success rates of 83.5 percent at 6 months, 76.4 percent at 12 months, and 69.7 percent at 24 months. However, there is no positive relationship between increased visitation and parole success for women. Indeed there is a tendency for women who

Figure 2

Parole Success and M2 Sponsor Visits

Males

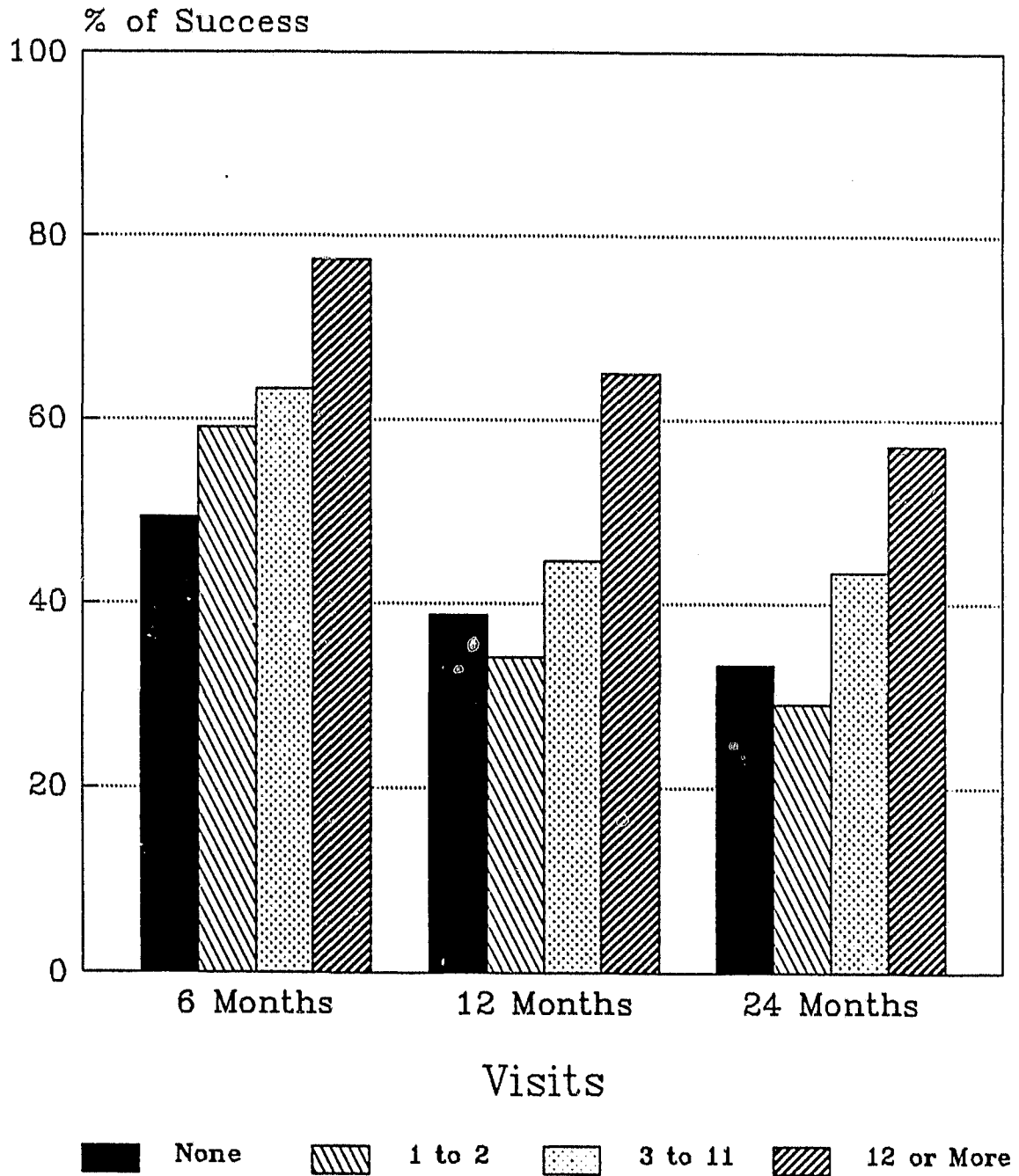
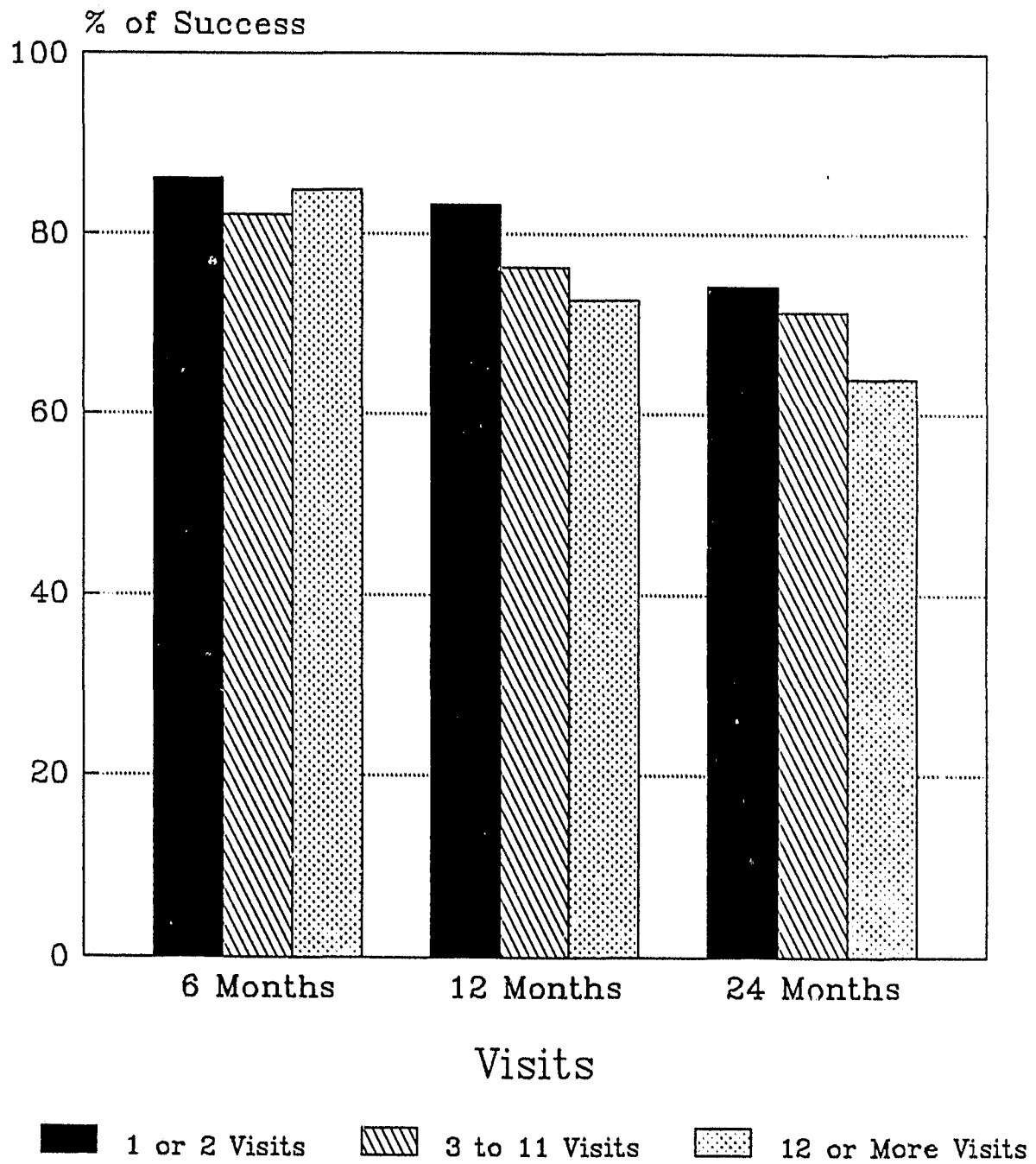


Figure 3
Parole Success and M2 Sponsor Visits
Females



receive more visits to do less well on parole (though these differences are not statistically significant).

Separate analysis clarifies the relationship between M-2 visits and parole performance for males. First, the basic pattern of positive effects on success is maintained. Male inmates who receive 3 to 11 M-2 visits do substantially better on parole than those with no visits; and those receiving 12 or more have even higher rates of success. The difference between success rates for these highly M-2-involved inmates and inmates with no visits are 28.2 percent at 6 months; 26.3 percent at 12 months; and 23.8 percent at 24 months.

The separate analysis, however, erases differences between male inmates receiving only 1 or 2 visits and those receiving no visits at 12 and 24 months. The differences between these categories that appeared in Table 2 are attributable to the generally high success rates for females and the fact that no females were in the no visit category. The findings for males confirm prior evaluation findings that more than 2 M-2 visits are necessary for meaningful program participation. In sum, Table 4 confirms the positive effects of meaningful M-2 program participation on male parole success.

3.3 DEGREE OF PAROLE SUCCESS

The measure of parole success in the above analysis was dichotomous. Failures included any outcome other than a completely "clean" record. Tables 5 and 6 display the relations between number of visits and degree of parole success for the total sample and males and females separately. Degrees of success are identified through the following categories:

- No Incidents includes the inmates who are completely clean at each follow up period (CDC parole pattern code = "0").
- Minor Incident(s) include parolee-at-large, arrest and release, technical violations, minor misdemeanor offenses, controlled substance abuse treatment-control unit, and disposition pending on a felony charge (CDC parole pattern codes = 1, 2, or 4).
- Parole Revocation includes parole revocations by the Board of Prison Terms or jail over 6 months (CDC parole pattern codes = 6, 7, or 8).
- New Felony Commitment includes a new court-ordered commitment to prison (CDC parole pattern code = 9).

Each subsequent category reflects more serious infractions that have greater impact on the state correctional system.

Fundamentally, Tables 5 and 6 display the study findings in greater detail and do not alter those findings in any significant way. However, a few summary observations are appropriate:

TABLE 5 and TABLE 6

Appendix A

- The generally greater parole success among women is even more clear. Their rates of return to custody on new felony commitments (which are likely to be relatively long sentences) are much lower than for men. The great majority of women who are returned to custody are returned by the parole board.
- For males, the positive effects of extensive M-2 program participation are evident across all "degrees" of parole success. At 24 months, 54.7 percent of the "no visit" control have returned to prison through parole revocation or new commitments. By comparison, the return to prison rate for inmates with 12 or more visits is 36.3 percent.

A further refinement of the analysis of degree of parole success is presented in Appendix B. The parole success data presented in the body of the report classifies cases as parole successes if CDC parole follow-up records reveal no unfavorable incidents at the current reporting period or any previous reporting period. The table in Appendix C is adjusted for the fact that parolees may be released from parole at less than 24 months. Thus, if an unfavorable incident has been "missed" by CDC because a former inmate has been released from parole, a case may be improperly treated as a success. The data in Appendix B removes all cases that have been released from parole prior to 12 or 24 months from the data at those reporting periods. The results demonstrate that the strong favorable effects of M-2 visitation for males remain undiminished when this adjustment is made.

3.4 OTHER INMATE CHARACTERISTICS AND PAROLE SUCCESS

The preceding analysis demonstrates that M-2 sponsor visitation has a very strong positive effect on parole success among males, but not among females. EMT conducted further statistical analyses to attempt to clarify the possible reasons for this differential effect between males and females, and to identify any other inmate characteristics that

may affect the program's effects on parole success. The results of these detailed analyses are presented in tables in Appendix B, and are briefly summarized below:

- Male and female members of the study sample differ on several characteristics. Females are more likely to be in the 31 to 40 age group than males (45.0% vs. 33.9%); they are less likely to be Black (33.9% vs. 41.1%); and they are more likely to have some education beyond high school (36.3% vs. 28.2%). Finally, females are much more likely to be serving sentences for theft/fraud/embezzlement (44.0% vs. 15.1%) and less likely to be serving sentences for robbery (13.0% vs. 34.2%) or assaultive crimes (9.2% vs. 18.3%).
- While the data displayed in Appendix B suggest that these differences between male and female inmates help to account for the generally greater parole success for females (69.7% successful at 24 months) than males (43.1% successful at 24 months), the evidence confirms that these differences do not explain the differential effects of M-2 visitations on parole success. The relation between visits and success remains strongly positive for all racial groups among males, and remains negligible for all racial groups among females. With the exception of robbery, the positive program effects are present for all categories of crimes among males, and are negligible for females regardless of the offense for which they were sentenced.

In sum, detailed statistical analyses demonstrate that the positive effects of M-2 visitation on parole success among males can not be explained by other factors such as racial grouping or crime category. While we were unable to explain the negligible effects on parole success among females, a few observations can be made concerning this finding. First, females generally are quite successful on parole -- it may simply be more difficult to produce improvements in this behavior. Second, the impact of improvements in male parole success on community and the criminal justice system will be much more significant than improvements in female success. In 1985, for example, 18,642 males were paroled compared to 1,548 females. The positive effects of the M-2 program on male parole success has important impacts on community and corrections.

3.5 CONCLUSION

This section has presented current statistical findings on the primary objective of EMT's evaluation of the M-2 Sponsors Program -- identifying the effects of M-2 program participation on parole success. The report supports a conclusion that M-2 program participation improves the chances of parole success among male inmates. Those male inmates who are extensively involved in the program (receive 12 or more visits) have greater parole success than those with less involvement. Thus the M-2 Sponsors Program improves parole success among male inmates that constitute the vast majority of parolees returning to custody in the state.

Findings for female inmates are less positive. Even though female parolees in the study had high rates of success overall, their success rates did not improve with increased sponsor visitation. Interpretation of this finding is complicated by the fact that no eligible females with no visits could be identified for this analysis.

SECTION 4

M-2 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The statistical analysis in Section Three of this report documents the impacts of M-2 sponsor visitation on parole success -- the experience of program participants after they leave the program. This section combines statistical and interview data to examine the experiences of inmates, sponsors, and staff while they are involved in the program. The section is organized to address the following issues: (a) processes and motivations leading to M-2 Program involvement, (b) procedures for facilitating and managing M-2 matches, (c) assessments of program experiences and (d) the cost implications of the program.

4.1 PROGRAM RECRUITMENT

The M-2 Program "brings together" socially-isolated inmates and community volunteers who are willing to provide visitation, correspondence, and other services to inmates. It follows that a major component of program operations is the recruitment of appropriate inmates and sponsors.

4.1.1 Participating Inmates

M-2 participants interviewed by EMT were asked how they gained access to the program. Responses indicated ease of access to the program, with a variety of routes of contact available. The means of contact reported by inmates included:

- enrollment forms in the cellblock area;
- enrollment forms provided by the prison chaplain;
- assistance provided by fellow inmates in the program;
- assistance provided by friends outside the institution; and
- informational posters displayed within the institution.

The aid provided by fellow inmates is indicative of the supportive attitude of participants toward the program. All but two of the inmates interviewed by EMT were enthusiastic about recommending the program to fellow inmates.

Table 7 provides a summary of the "reasons for requesting an M-2 Match" provided by the members of our full two-year sample of M-2 parolees. The data represent standardized responses to an item on the program's application forms. Applicants may offer multiple reasons for entering the program. Accordingly, Table 7 presents both the numbers of total mentions for each reason and numbers of respondents mentioning each reason.

TABLE 7
Appendix A

The most frequently cited reason for requesting a match is "to have a friend"--mentioned by 35 percent of the males and 49 percent of the females. This generalized desire to have a friend was also reflected in interview responses, and reflects the isolated condition of these inmates. Beyond the core motivation to find a friend, however, some differences between male and female responses are evident.

Among females, motivations for requesting a match reflect needs for "affiliation" more strongly than for males. Nearly two thirds (61.6%) of the female mentions were either "to have a friend" or "to have visits." By contrast, 41.7 percent of the male mentions were in these two categories. Males tended to mention certain more "instrumental" reasons for requesting matches more frequently than females. Acquiring "post-release job referral or assistance" was the third most frequently mentioned reason for requesting a match among males (19.0% of males mentioned this reason). Only 8.9 percent of females cited this motivation. Males are also more likely to cite "contact with the outside" as a motivation for program participation (23.4% of respondents versus 15.6% for females).

While friendship and affiliation are important motivations for both male and female applications, they appear to be nearly the exclusive expectation of females. A significant number of males cite additional motivations such as maintaining contact with the outside world, or assistance upon release. The potential implications of these differences in motivation will be explored further in subsequent sections.

Typically, interested inmates submit their program applications by mail. Most frequently, M-2 will respond by mail to establish a time for interviews. Some inmates reported being contacted by telephone. A few respondents were critical of the delay between submitting enrollment forms and being contacted by the program, though these complaints appeared to be the exception.

The process for recruiting inmates appears to allow ease of access, and has produced a pool of participants that meet the intent to identify socially-isolated inmates. Three fourths (76.3%) of the males and 82.2 percent of the females in the parolee sample

reported no outside visits in the year prior to entering the program. Nearly all (95% of males, 97% of females) reported fewer than four visits.

4.1.2 M-2 Sponsors

Christian fellowships are clearly the most fertile ground for recruiting M-2 Sponsors. Five of eight of the sponsors interviewed by EMT became involved in the program through church activities and associations. A smaller number of sponsors become involved through other sources, such as public service announcements.

Recruitment of sponsors appears to be highly dependent upon the efforts of existing volunteers and their ties to religious organizations. All interviewees had recommended the program to others, and several had addressed church organizations. Sponsor motivation to participating in the program was generally non-specific, including sympathy for the loneliness of "forgotten" inmates, a desire to be helpful, and a responsibility for the well-being of fellow human beings.

4.2 MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES FOR M-2 MATCHES

Once inmates and sponsors have been recruited, the objective is to facilitate stable and meaningful matches. Facilitating and managing matches involves (a) orientation of sponsors and inmates, (b) facilitating the continuity and stability of the match, and c) coordinating the program with CDC institutional administrators and staff. Each of these tasks will be discussed separately.

4.2.1 Orientation

Once accepted, new inmate and sponsor participants in the program receive orientation services. Orientations may vary between institutions, but they were an area in which inmates and sponsors indicated some desire for improvement. Specifically, several sponsors cited a need for a more intensive one-to-one orientation by M-2 staff. For at least some M-2 area operations, new sponsors are oriented in a group setting. This approach was viewed by one respondent as less than optimum for a program that stresses a one-on-one relation between inmate and sponsor.

Sponsors also suggested more extensive orientation that includes tours of the facility which they will visit. More extensive orientation may help reduce the initial "coolness" from institutional staff that many sponsors reported perceiving in their initial visits. This aloofness disappeared with more visits.

Inmates also expressed a desire for more thorough orientation. Given the rather non-specific expectations of many inmates and sponsors, more extensive orientation might help clarify what can be expected from the program. The degree to which many expectations can be met will depend on the individual relation between inmate and sponsor. The program does not "expect" that sponsors will provide post-release help with jobs or other aspects of reintegration, though this is a motivation for some inmates and may be provided by some sponsors.

4.2.2 Match Continuity and Stability

Table 8 presents information on the number of matches, number of M-2 visits, and number of months in the M-2 program for males and females in the parolee sample. The findings indicate that the great majority of M-2 inmates experience a single match (72.5% of males and 83.1% of females), experience three or more sponsor visits (68.4% of males and 87.9% of females), and were in the program for longer than six months (64% of males and 66.1% of females). These data indicate that most matches are reasonably stable and continuous.

TABLE 8

Appendix A

M-2 program records on reasons for breaks also indicate a relatively high degree of stability. The great majority of match breaks for the parolee sample were because the inmate was paroled or put on work furlough (73% of male breaks, 85.6% of female breaks). Another 7.1% of male breaks were caused by institutional transfer. Thus, relatively few breaks are initiated by sponsors or inmates. Among these, almost all (16% of male breaks, 10.1% of female breaks) were initiated by sponsors. Reduction of sponsor initiated breaks represent an opportunity to further increase the continuity and stability of M-2 matches.

4.2.3 Institutional Coordination

M-2 Program staff report a good to excellent relationship with CDC institutional administrators and staff. Respondents indicated a high level of support and cooperation

from administrators at CDC institutions. Relations with CDC line staff were more problematic. Line staff frequently lack an understanding of the purpose and operations of the M-2 Program, a condition that is exacerbated by the high turnover of institutional staff.

M-2 staff pointed out that institutional conditions make the quality of cooperation with institutional staff dependent upon the particular individuals involved. Thus, many sponsors indicate that staff is often unconcerned and uncooperative until several visits have been made. Eight of ten M-2 staff respondents felt there were significant institutional barriers to the program, though these were attributed to "the system" rather than to non-cooperation of specific administrators. A frequently cited barrier was "unreasonable" delays of sponsor clearance. Clearance procedures seemed excessively strict, particularly given the excellent track record of the program regarding inmates and staff. The fact that clearance does not constitute a more serious problem must be credited to the commitment of sponsors, and their willingness to consider lengthy delays a "minor inconvenience."

A second barrier concerns visitation periods. Visitation is not allowed in evening hours, and visitation is restricted to families on weekends. Access to either of these time periods would significantly increase the opportunities for M-2 sponsor visits, and was a recommendation of both sponsors and M-2 program staff.

A third systematic problem perceived by M-2 staff was what one respondent characterized as an arbitrary system of prison transfer. When M-2 inmates are transferred without consideration of their program involvement, there are two distinct negative effects. First, whatever relationship they have developed with their sponsor is summarily terminated. Second, since M-2 can serve only about 50 percent of those needing services, inmate transfers interrupt a valuable and scarce service.

The interruption of visits during institutional "lockdown" was perceived as a further barrier. Respondents did acknowledge, however, that some CDC administrators allowed visits during individual "lockup" as a prisoner's right.

4.3 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

The ultimate achievement of impact objectives such as increased parole success depends upon the quality of the experience of participants while they are in the program. EMT queried interview respondents regarding their assessments of this experience. Results will be discussed with respect to expectations of the program, effects on inmate attitudes and behaviors, and preparation for reintegration into the community.

4.3.1 Program Expectations

The discussion of inmate reasons for entering the program emphasizes that many of these expectations are rather non-specific, focusing on affiliation needs and a desire to maintain some outside contact. The fact that these expectations are straightforward and general does not mean that they are unimportant. Interviews with inmates clearly indicate the clear importance of their relation with their sponsors. Some expressed surprise that another person would take such an interest in them, that they had been "accepted" as a friend. Others expressed the importance of their sponsor as a "voice from outside" that helped give them confidence in their ability to make it in the community.

The interviews suggested differences between males and females in their expectations of the program. As noted above, female expectations are almost entirely of an affiliative nature. Interviews suggested that these expectations may not be as crucial to females as for males. Institutionalized females are part of a cultural environment in which "making friends" with other inmates is much more common than in male institutions. Thus the "need" for friends from the outside may not be as great. Interviews with females did suggest that they considered the M-2 program to be "just another" institutional program. This pattern of need and expectation may provide an explanation for the lack of program effectiveness for female parole behavior. While this explanation is only speculative given present information, it may warrant further attention.

Male interviews indicated a much more intense appreciation and need for the ties provided by sponsors. The importance of "news from the outside" was frequently mentioned, and was often tied to a critical concern for what is "really happening" outside the institution. Some interviewees considered sponsors to be their only true friends and indicated great faith in that friendship. One indicated that if the program did not exist, his sponsor would still visit because "he is my friend."

In addition to needs for friendship, males indicated some more specific expectations such as help in getting jobs in the community. There may be more possibility of disappointment with respect to these expectations because they are not an institutional part of the M-2 program. This type of help is dependent on individual sponsors, though it is sometimes provided.

The desire for more opportunities for interaction between sponsors and inmates was reflected in their recommendations for program improvement in this area. The desire for expanded visiting opportunities has been mentioned above. Interviewed respondents from

both groups also made recommendations for group recreation involving inmates and sponsors.

4.3.2 Effects on Attitudes and Behavior

Inmates were asked to indicate the ways in which participation in the program had affected them in a variety of ways, including their attitudes and their participation in a variety of institutional activities (e.g., education, counseling, work training, religion, and recreation).

The most consistently cited positive effects were attitudinal. Inmates felt that the confidence shown in them by their sponsor contributed to their own self esteem and feelings of worth. These attitudinal effects were echoed in the perceptions of sponsors and M-2 staff. Specific comments mentioned that the program convinces inmates that they can have a relationship of trust, illustrates that they can develop and maintain socially acceptable relationships, and helps reduce feelings of alienation from society.

Reports of effects on behavior in the institution were less dramatic. Inmates reported some increases in their motivation and actual participation in recreation, work training, and religious programs in the institution. Very little effect was noted with respect to educational programming or counseling. With respect to program effects on behavior, it is important to realize that effective opportunities must be available in the institution if increased participation is expected.

4.3.3 Preparation for Release

Many of the attitudinal effects of M-2 sponsorship may help prepare the participating inmate for release. Most of the respondents (12 of 18) reported that their sponsor had been helpful in their preparation for release. However, when asked about the plans they are making for release, most still responded in very general terms -- e.g., lead a good Christian life, start a new life, get a job, start a business, get married.

A small number of inmates (3) provided a clear contrast. In these cases M-2 sponsors have promised or begun intervention with parole authorities with the objective of having the inmate released to a jurisdiction other than the one in which their crime was committed. In one case, the sponsor has set up a job "try out" in a locality close to the sponsor's home. The other sponsors are advocating for their inmates before parole authorities. All three have promised to meet their match at the front gate when they are released.

Detailed analysis of the importance and effects of this kind of post-release support goes beyond the scope of this study, but it certainly warrants further attention. M-2 staff, sponsors, and inmates all agree that increased post-release support should be a program priority. Recommendations included establishing a consistently available, comprehensive system of "after care" services to facilitate community re-entry. This continuum might take advantage of the M-2 match relationship to provide a stable center for re-entry into society. Other recommendations were to attempt to match inmates and sponsors from the same community, if possible, and for the program to take a more active role in intervening with parole authorities on the inmate's behalf (e.g., advocating changes in community placement).

4.4 PROGRAM COST IMPLICATIONS

The fact that M-2 program visitations improve parole success in male inmates has major implications for the criminal justice and corrections systems in California. This report began by acknowledging the importance of parole failures for the state's crisis in prison crowding -- a crisis that imposes significant cost burdens on California's taxpayers. The current cost of maintaining an inmate in California's correctional system is \$1,411 per month.

Given these significant fiscal considerations, EMT Associates has calculated an estimate of the potential savings in incarceration costs that can be attributed to M-2 Sponsor program operations for fiscal 1984/85. The calculation is based on the following assumptions.

- Incarceration costs are a major contributor to criminal justice costs. Therefore, the estimate of cost savings presented here will include only savings in costs of incarceration. Other potential savings such as increased tax revenues from parolee employment, reduced welfare costs in parolee families, and reduced police and court costs are not included. Therefore, the analysis presented here is very conservative in that it underestimates potential savings attributable to the M-2 program.
- Program history substantiates that 95 percent of the 1,458 male new parolee matches in 1984/85 will eventually be paroled in California. Calculations of the savings in incarceration costs attributable to program expenditures in 1984/85 are based on this assumption. This presumes that the numbers of inmates flowing into and out of the M-2 Program from year to year does not fluctuate drastically. The record supports this as a reasonable assumption.
- The analysis presumes that the percentage of male program matches that do not receive significant program services is the same as the percentage identified as receiving 0 to 2 visits in this study (30.8%). It also presumes that the differential in parole success between this group and those that

receive more than 3 visits is the same as identified in this study. These assumptions are the most accurate possible given current knowledge. The consistent findings of program success in previous evaluations give this assumption added credibility.

It would appear that the operations of the M-2 Sponsors program in fiscal 1984/85 has the potential to eventually yield savings of \$1,238,858 in incarceration costs (at current rates) to the state of California. (For complete and detailed calculations of this figure see Appendix F). These savings are based only on the operations of the program in CDC institutions. This study did not examine program operations in CYA institutions.

Revenue amounts and sources for the M-2 Program in FY 1984/85 are as follows:

Department of Corrections:	\$464,994.00	(46%)
California Youth Authority:	313,365.00	(31%)
Foundations:	70,760.00	(7%)
Churches:	50,543.00	(5%)
Businesses:	40,434.00	(4%)

Projected savings in future incarceration costs for CDC male parolees alone exceed total program costs in 1984/85 by more than \$228,000. These savings exceed CDC and CYA contributions by \$460,499. This analysis provides strong evidence that the M-2 Sponsors program provides a significant savings to the tax payers of California.

SECTION 5

RECOMMENDATIONS

During its fifteen years of existence, the M-2 Sponsors Program has been the subject of seven evaluations. These studies have consistently found the M-2 programs to have positive effects on the 28,000 inmates that have participated in the program. This current study, conducted by EMT Associates, Inc. for the Department of Corrections, represents the eighth examination of the M-2 program and as the previous sections of this report document, the program continues to have a significantly positive impact on many of the program participants.

The findings clearly support a conclusion that the M-2 program provides important services for isolated inmates, the correctional system and the community as a whole. On the basis of analysis presented in this report, it is a program worthy of continued support. Additional recommendations for the Department's consideration include the following:

1. **To establish a consistently available, comprehensive system of aftercare services to facilitate community re-entry.**

One finding that emerged during our discussions and interviews with M-2 inmates and program staff is the important role of providing aftercare services to ex-offenders returning to the community. Unfortunately the results of a pilot demonstration post-release M-2 program component have not been documented prior to the completion of this study. Thus, it was not possible to review the evaluation findings of that particular study to assist in formulating more specific recommendations concerning the structure and services of a post-release M-2 sponsor program. We recommend that the Department of Corrections review this study prior to developing any post-release service system to be administered by M-2. Support for this type of service was expressed by all inmates interviewed.

2. **To make attempts to match inmates with sponsors from their home communities in order to facilitate active intervention at the time of parole and release.**

Given the current orientation of M-2 as an institution-based program, every effort should be made to match inmates with sponsors from their home communities. In addition, there are inherent difficulties in achieving such a match given the dispersion of inmates throughout institutions far from their community. However, to the extent possible, we recommend that matches be made that consider community backgrounds of the inmate's and M-2 sponsor's. In particular, should M-2 expand their post-release program beyond the demonstration period suggested in the previous recommendation, this approach will greatly facilitate the successful integration of the ex-offender.

3. **To facilitate strong matches (i.e., 12 or more visits) as indicated by long periods of regularly scheduled visitations.**

A key finding of the study was that M-2 inmates who experienced 12 or more visits had increasing levels of success. Consequently, the M-2 program should actively monitor and encourage visitation contracts consisting of 12 or more visits between the sponsor and the inmate. The importance of this level of contact needs to be discussed with all M-2 sponsors. Furthermore, the matching process should be sensitive to selecting sponsors who are (1) committed to a minimum one year involvement, and (2) compatible with the inmate. M-2 staff need to monitor, on a monthly basis, the level of visitation by each M-2 sponsor. Those who fail to provide a monthly visit need to be contacted and reminded of the significance of their responsibility.

4. **To develop a more extensive orientation period with sponsors and M-2 inmates, and ensure that line staff are familiar with all sponsors.**

Currently, M-2 sponsors are given a brief overview of the program, their responsibilities and procedures to follow in conducting and documenting their visits. We recommend that a formal orientation involving correctional line staff be included as part of this process. This joint orientation would help ensure that new M-2 sponsors are both familiar with institutional procedures and with the staff members. The success of the M-2 program should be a featured part of the presentation.

The study also identified three issues which warrant further attention and analysis.

Specifically, we recommend the following.

1. **The role of M-2 program in female institutions needs to be specifically studied.**

A study finding indicated that women participants in the M-2 program who had high rates of visitation were less likely to succeed upon release from the institution. Reasons for this finding need to be explored in a more focused evaluation examining this specific issue.

2. **Examine the relationship between high rates of visitation (over 12) and parole success for male inmates.**

A key finding of this study was the significant impact that 12 or more visits had on male parole success. While this study was able to document the characteristics of this population, further study is suggested to better understand the reasons that high visitation levels result in enhanced parole success. This current study did not examine the role that sponsor characteristics might have on the reported results. Intensive interviews with inmates in this category and their sponsors would represent new areas of inquiry in the body of knowledge about M-2 programs. In addition, no study has documented the extent of inmate sponsor contacts (i.e., letter, gifts, length of sessions, etc.) as part of the impact the M-2 program has on the inmates.

3. **Examine the relationship between post-release contacts with sponsors and parole success for male inmates.**

Interviews in this study indicated that some sponsors provide active help and support to their matches after they are released from prison, even though the program does not require post-release help. The contribution of these post-release contacts to parole success is not currently known. A follow-up study of a sample of matches after release would provide potentially valuable knowledge about post-release services and parole success.

The M-2 program is a demonstrable, proven success. These recommendations represent minor enhancement to program procedures and more importantly, suggest two new areas for research consideration.

APPENDIX A
TABLES REFERENCED IN THE TEXT

EXHIBIT 1

Summary of M-2 Sponsors' Program Research

<u>Title</u>	<u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Methodology</u>	<u>Findings</u>
A Descriptive Study of Man-to-Man Job Therapy. Preliminary Report (By Roy V. Lewis, CYA)	CDC	Nov 1973	Descriptive	Inmates in M-2 were long term and had more than average priors. As a group, they have higher than normal parole failure. Impact could greatly affect recidivism in general.
Man-to-Man Job Therapy: An Evaluation of a Volunteer Program with Youth Authority Wards (By CYA)	CYA	April 1974	Survey of Ward Attitudes Descriptive	Youth wards felt this program (now known as M-2) would make institutional stay happier, including 30% feeling program would help with interpersonal relationships.
M-2 Project Evaluation: Final Parole Follow-Up of Wards in the M-2 Program (By Roy V. Lewis, CYA)	CYA	June 1976	Comparison -- Impact on Parole	After 24 months parole, M-2 Wards were 76% successful, compared to 57% for comparison in unmatched wards.
An Evaluation: M-2 Sponsors' Impact on Parole Outcome of Ex-Offenders	M-2 Sponsors' Inc.	Feb 1977	Comparison -- Impact on Parole	After 24 months, adults with M-2 Sponsors had 76% success rate compared to overall 63% success for matched plus un-matched combined. M-2 matches did 22% better.
Successful Habilitation of Ex-Offenders (By M-2 Sponsors' Inc. in cooperation with CDC)	M-2 Sponsors' Inc.	Jan 1978	Follow-Up for 1975 Study	Program success related to visits, sponsors' influence, and overall, is cost-beneficial. Matched group success, 80%; unmatched, 66% success.
Positive Impact on Recidivism. (By M-2 Sponsors' Inc. in cooperation with CDC)	M-2 Sponsors' Inc.	Autumn 1979	1975 Study Group, Base Expectancy Method	Isolated factors related to M-2 parolee success -- primarily arrest-free for five or more consecutive years.
Impact on inmate behavior within the correctional facility (RV FMT)	CDC	Autumn 1985	Multi-institution design tracking inmate institutional behaviors.	Inmates in M-2 were long term, more violent background than previous M-2 participants and experienced some reduction in classification and reduced levels of incidents.

TABLE 1
M-2 Interviewees: Role and Location

<u>Location</u>	<u>Inmate</u>	<u>M-2 Sponsor</u>	<u>M-2 Staff</u>
North (San Quentin)	4	3	5
South (CRC)	7 (3 male, 4 female)	3	3
Central (CTF, Soledad)	7	2	2
Total	18	8	10

TABLE 2
Parole Success and M-2 Sponsor Visits
(Total N_w = 613)

	<u>6 Months</u>		<u>12 Months</u>		<u>24 Months</u>	
	(N _w)	%	(N _w)	%	(N _w)	%
No Visits	(37)	49.3%	(29)	38.7%	(20)	33.3%
1 or 2 Visits	(57)	71.3%	(45)	56.3%	(34)	49.3%
3 to 11 Visits	(223)	71.5%	(182)	58.3%	(150)	55.8%
12 or More Visits	(118)	80.8%	(100)	68.5%	(79)	60.3%
TOTAL	(435)	71.0%	(356)	58.1%	(283)	55.8%
	x ² adj = 18.1		x ² adj = 13.8		x ² adj = 10.05	
	prob. < .001		prob. < .01		prob. < .02	

TABLE 3

**Comparison of M-2 Participants With
Differing Levels of Program Involvement**

(Total N_w = 613)

	<u>Minimal Involvement (0-2 visits)</u>		<u>Significant Involvement (more than 2 visits)</u>		<u>Total Sample</u>	
	(N _w)	%	(N _w)	%	(N _w)	%
<u>Gender</u>						
Male	(119)	76.8%	(257)	56.1%	(376)	61.3%
Female	(36)	23.2%	(201)	43.9%	(237)	38.7%
<u>Age at Parole Release</u>						
17-21	(7)	4.6%	(12)	2.7%	(19)	3.2%
22-30	(71)	46.4%	(196)	44.1%	(267)	44.7%
31-40	(58)	37.9%	(171)	38.5%	(229)	38.4%
Over 40	(17)	11.1%	(65)	14.6%	(82)	13.7%
<u>Race</u>						
Black	(60)	39.7%	(167)	37.8%	(227)	38.3%
Caucasian	(60)	39.7%	(189)	42.8%	(249)	42.0%
Hispanic	(25)	16.6%	(54)	12.2%	(79)	13.3%
Other	(6)	4.0%	(32)	7.2%	(38)	6.4%
<u>Education</u>						
Grade School	(7)	4.6%	(29)	6.4%	(36)	6.0%
Some High School	(40)	26.1%	(126)	27.9%	(166)	27.5%
Completed High School	(58)	37.9%	(155)	34.4%	(213)	35.3%
Beyond High School	(48)	31.4%	(141)	31.3%	(189)	31.3%
<u>Current Offense</u>						
Homicide (Manslaughter)	(12)	8.2%	(37)	8.8%	(49)	8.6%
Assaultive Crimes	(18)	12.3%	(66)	15.6%	(84)	14.8%
Robbery	(40)	27.4%	(111)	26.2%	(151)	26.5%
Burglary	(27)	18.5%	(45)	10.6%	(72)	12.7%
Theft/Fraud/Embezzle.	(33)	22.6%	(114)	27.0%	(147)	25.8%
Other	(16)	11.0%	(50)	11.8%	(66)	11.6%

TABLE 4

**Parole Success and M-2 Sponsor Visits
Controlling for Gender**

MALES ($N_w = 376$)

	<u>6 Months</u>		<u>12 Months</u>		<u>24 Months</u>	
	(N_w)	%	(N_w)	%	(N_w)	%
No Visits	(37)	49.3%	(29)	38.7%	(20)	33.3%
1 or 2 Visits	(26)	59.1%	(15)	34.1%	(11)	29.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(112)	63.3%	(79)	44.6%	(65)	43.3%
12 or More Visits	(62)	77.5%	(52)	65.0%	(40)	57.1%
TOTAL	(237)	63.0%	(175)	46.5%	(136)	42.8%
	$x^2_{adj} = 10.2$		$x^2_{adj} = 11.9$		$x^2_{adj} = 8.4$	
	prob. < .02		prob. < .01		prob. < .05	

FEMALES ($N_w = 237$)

	<u>6 Months</u>		<u>12 Months</u>		<u>24 Months</u>	
	(N_w)	%	(N_w)	%	(N_w)	%
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(31)	86.1%	(30)	83.3%	(23)	74.2%
3 to 11 Visits	(111)	82.2%	(103)	76.3%	(85)	71.4%
12 or More Visits	(56)	84.9%	(48)	72.7%	(39)	63.9%
TOTAL	(198)	83.5%	(181)	76.4%	(147)	69.7%
	$x^2_{adj} = 0.3$		$x^2_{adj} = 1.1$		$x^2_{adj} = 1.07$	
	prob. < N.S.		prob. < N.S.		prob. < N.S.	

TABLE 5**Degree of Parole Success and M-2 Sponsor Visits -- Males**

	<u>No Incidents</u>		<u>Minor Incidents</u>		<u>Parole Revocation</u>		<u>New Felony Commitment</u>	
<u>6 Months</u>								
No Visits	(37)	49.3%	(19)	25.3%	(17)	22.7%	(2)	2.7%
1 or 2 Visits	(26)	59.1%	(9)	20.5%	(7)	15.9%	(2)	4.6%
3 to 11 Visits	(112)	63.3%	(34)	19.2%	(27)	15.3%	(4)	2.3%
12 or More Visits	(62)	77.5%	(10)	12.5%	(8)	10.0%	(0)	0.0%
TOTAL	(237)	63.0%	(72)	19.2%	(59)	15.7%	(8)	2.1%
<u>12 Months</u>								
No Visits	(29)	38.7%	(15)	20.0%	(26)	34.7%	(5)	6.7%
1 or 2 Visits	(15)	34.1%	(10)	22.7%	(14)	31.8%	(5)	11.4%
3 to 11 Visits	(79)	44.6%	(26)	14.7%	(57)	32.2%	(15)	8.5%
12 or More Visits	(52)	65.0%	(4)	5.0%	(19)	23.8%	(5)	6.3%
TOTAL	(175)	46.5%	(55)	14.6%	(116)	30.9%	(30)	8.0%
<u>24 Months</u>								
No Visits	(20)	33.3%	(7)	11.7%	(16)	26.7%	(17)	28.3%
1 or 2 Visits	(11)	29.0%	(4)	10.5%	(16)	42.1%	(7)	18.4%
3 to 11 Visits	(65)	43.3%	(11)	7.3%	(43)	28.7%	(31)	20.7%
12 or More Visits	(40)	57.1%	(4)	5.7%	(14)	20.0%	(12)	17.1%
TOTAL	(136)	42.6%	(26)	8.2%	(89)	28.0%	(67)	21.1%

TABLE 6

Degree of Parole Success and M-2 Sponsor Visits -- Females

	No <u>Incidents</u>		Minor <u>Incidents</u>		Parole <u>Revocation</u>		New Felony <u>Commitment</u>	
<u>6 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(31)	86.1%	(2)	5.6%	(3)	8.3%	(0)	0.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(111)	82.2%	(14)	10.4%	(8)	5.9%	(2)	1.5%
12 or More Visits	(56)	84.9%	(8)	12.1%	(2)	3.0%	(0)	0.0%
TOTAL	(198)	83.5%	(24)	10.1%	(13)	5.5%	(2)	0.8%
<u>12 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(30)	83.3%	(3)	8.3%	(3)	8.3%	(0)	0.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(103)	76.3%	(18)	13.3%	(10)	7.4%	(4)	3.0%
12 or More Visits	(48)	72.7%	(8)	12.1%	(8)	12.1%	(2)	3.0%
TOTAL	(181)	76.4%	(29)	12.2%	(21)	8.9%	(6)	2.5%
<u>24 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(28)	77.8%	(1)	2.8%	(6)	16.7%	(1)	3.2%
3 to 11 Visits	(91)	67.4%	(10)	7.4%	(24)	17.8%	(10)	8.4%
12 or More Visits	(44)	66.7%	(2)	3.0%	(16)	24.2%	(4)	6.6%
TOTAL	(163)	68.8%	(13)	5.5%	(46)	19.4%	(15)	6.3%

TABLE 7

Reasons for Requesting M-2 Match -- All Mentions

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	(N _w)	% of Mentions	% of Respondents	(N _w)	% of Mentions	% of Respondents
To have a friend	(135)	28.3%	35.1%	(115)	34.4%	48.5%
To maintain contact with the outside	(90)	18.9%	23.4%	(37)	11.1%	15.6%
For post-release job referral/assistance	(73)	15.3%	19.0%	(21)	6.3%	8.9%
To have visits	(64)	13.4%	16.6%	(91)	27.2%	38.4%
To have a correspondent	(32)	6.7%	8.3%	(19)	5.7%	8.0%
To overcome loneliness	(27)	5.7%	7.0%	(25)	7.5%	10.5%
Because I feel other program is helpful	(22)	4.6%	5.7%	(8)	2.4%	3.4%
For a positive role model	(21)	4.4%	5.5%	(4)	1.2%	1.7%
For christian fellowship	(12)	2.5%	3.1%	(12)	3.6%	5.1%
To make time go faster	(1)	0.0%	0.0%	(2)	0.1%	0.8%
TOTAL		n = 477	n = 385		n = 334	n = 237

TABLE 8
M-2 Program Involvement

<u>Number of Matches</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
None	(29)	7.6%	(0)	0.0%
1	(277)	72.5%	(197)	83.1%
2	(63)	16.5%	(32)	13.5%
3 or more	(13)	3.4%	(8)	3.4%
 <u>Number of M-2 Visits</u>				
None	(75)	20.0%	(0)	0.0%
1 or 2	(44)	11.7%	(36)	15.2%
3 to 11	(177)	47.1%	(135)	60.0%
12 or more	(80)	21.3%	(66)	27.9%
 <u>Number of Months in M-2</u>				
None	(30)	7.8%	(0)	0.0%
1 to 6	(108)	28.2%	(79)	33.9%
7 to 12	(132)	34.5%	(86)	36.9%
13 to 18	(62)	16.2%	(33)	14.2%
19 to 24	(26)	6.8%	(18)	7.7%
25 and over	(25)	6.5%	(17)	7.3%

APPENDIX B
PAROLE SUCCESS DATA

TABLE 1
Parole Success and Inmate Characteristics
(Total N_w = 613)

	<u>6 Months</u>		<u>12 Months</u>		<u>24 Months</u>	
	(N _w)	%	(N _w)	%	(N _w)	%
<u>Gender</u>						
Male	(245)	63.6%	(180)	46.8%	(141)	43.1%
Female	(198)	83.5%	(181)	76.4%	(147)	69.7%
<u>Age at Parole</u>						
17-21	(14)	73.7%	(13)	68.4%	(9)	56.3%
22-30	(177)	64.6%	(137)	50.0%	(106)	44.4%
31-40	(177)	76.6%	(143)	61.9%	(117)	59.7%
Over 40	(62)	75.6%	(56)	68.3%	(44)	60.3%
<u>Race</u>						
Black	(154)	66.7%	(121)	52.4%	(91)	44.0%
Caucasian	(188)	74.0%	(160)	63.0%	(130)	61.3%
Hispanic	(55)	69.6%	(42)	53.2%	(34)	52.3%
Other	(31)	81.6%	(23)	60.5%	(20)	58.8%
<u>Education</u>						
Grade School	(23)	63.9%	(22)	61.1%	(18)	52.9%
Some High School	(112)	66.7%	(82)	48.8%	(66)	44.0%
Completed High School	(154)	71.0%	(117)	53.9%	(95)	51.9%
Beyond High School	(151)	78.7%	(138)	71.9%	(108)	66.3%
<u>Crime</u>						
Homicide/Manslaughter	(38)	77.6%	(36)	73.5%	(32)	69.6%
Assaultive Crimes	(68)	78.2%	(60)	69.0%	(48)	66.7%
Robbery	(100)	65.0%	(71)	46.1%	(55)	41.0%
Burglary	(41)	54.7%	(32)	42.7%	(22)	32.9%
Theft/Fraud/Embezzle.	(110)	74.8%	(94)	64.0%	(69)	58.0%
Other	(47)	71.2%	(34)	51.5%	(30)	51.7%

TABLE 2

**Institution in Which Participants Entered M-2 and
Institution of Release**

	<u>Matched</u>		<u>Released</u>	
<u>Males</u>				
Folsom	(14)	3.6%	(14)	3.7%
San Quentin	(38)	9.9%	(35)	9.2%
CIM-East	(13)	3.4%	(17)	4.5%
CIM	(49)	12.7%	(55)	14.4%
CRC	(37)	9.6%	(36)	9.4%
DVI	(28)	7.3%	(23)	6.0%
CMC	(61)	15.8%	(63)	16.5%
CTF-Central	(43)	11.2%	(32)	8.4%
CTF-South	(2)	0.5%	(10)	2.6%
CTF-North	(6)	1.6%	(15)	3.9%
SCC	(28)	7.3%	(20)	5.2%
CMF	(33)	8.6%	(37)	9.7%
CCI	(32)	8.3%	(25)	6.5%
<u>Females</u>				
CIW	(141)	60.5%	(147)	63.9%
CRC-Women	(92)	39.5%	(83)	36.1%

TABLE 3

**Degree of Parole Success and M-2 Sponsor Visits
Males -- Adjusted for Parole Release**

	<u>No Incidents</u>		<u>Minor Incidents</u>		<u>Parole Revocation</u>		<u>New Felony Commitment</u>	
<u>6 Months</u>								
No Visits	(34)	47.2%	(19)	26.4%	(17)	23.6%	(2)	2.8%
1 or 2 Visits	(24)	57.1%	(9)	21.4%	(7)	16.7%	(2)	4.8%
3 to 11 Visits	(111)	63.8%	(34)	19.5%	(27)	15.5%	(2)	1.2%
12 or More Visits	(62)	77.5%	(10)	12.5%	(8)	10.0%	(0)	0.0%
TOTAL	(231)	62.8%	(72)	19.6%	(59)	16.0%	(6)	1.6%
<u>12 Months</u>								
No Visits	(26)	36.6%	(15)	21.1%	(26)	36.6%	(4)	5.6%
1 or 2 Visits	(13)	31.0%	(10)	23.8%	(14)	33.3%	(5)	11.9%
3 to 11 Visits	(74)	44.3%	(25)	15.0%	(56)	33.5%	(12)	7.2%
12 or More Visits	(51)	65.4%	(4)	5.1%	(19)	24.4%	(4)	5.1%
TOTAL	(164)	45.8%	(54)	15.1%	(115)	32.1%	(25)	7.0%
<u>24 Months</u>								
No Visits	(3)	7.9%	(7)	18.4%	(15)	39.5%	(13)	34.2%
1 or 2 Visits	(3)	10.7%	(3)	10.7%	(15)	53.6%	(7)	25.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(20)	21.3%	(8)	8.5%	(38)	40.4%	(28)	29.8%
12 or More Visits	(14)	35.0%	(4)	10.0%	(12)	30.0%	(10)	25.0%
TOTAL	(40)	20.0%	(22)	11.0%	(80)	40.0%	(58)	29.0%

TABLE 4

**Degree of Parole Success and M-2 Sponsor Visits
Females -- Adjusted for Parole Release**

	<u>No Incidents</u>		<u>Minor Incidents</u>		<u>Parole Revocation</u>		<u>New Felony Commitment</u>	
<u>6 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(30)	85.7%	(2)	5.7%	(3)	8.6%	(0)	0.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(109)	82.0%	(14)	10.5%	(8)	6.0%	(2)	1.5%
12 or More Visits	(56)	84.9%	(8)	12.1%	(2)	3.0%	(0)	0.0%
TOTAL	(195)	83.3%	(24)	10.3%	(13)	5.6%	(2)	0.9%
<u>12 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(29)	82.9%	(3)	8.6%	(3)	8.6%	(0)	0.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(99)	76.7%	(18)	14.0%	(10)	7.8%	(2)	1.6%
12 or More Visits	(48)	72.7%	(8)	12.1%	(8)	12.1%	(2)	3.0%
TOTAL	(176)	76.5%	(29)	12.6%	(21)	9.1%	(4)	1.7%
<u>24 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(10)	55.6%	(1)	5.6%	(6)	33.3%	(1)	5.6%
3 to 11 Visits	(29)	52.7%	(2)	3.6%	(16)	29.1%	(8)	14.6%
12 or More Visits	(25)	53.2%	(2)	4.3%	(16)	34.0%	(4)	8.5%
TOTAL	(64)	53.3%	(5)	4.2%	(38)	31.7%	(13)	10.8%

TABLE 5

Percent Parole Success and M-2 Visits By Crime -- Males

	<u>Homicide/ Manslaughter</u>		<u>Assaultive Crimes</u>		<u>Robbery</u>		<u>Burglary</u>		<u>Theft/Fraud Embezzlement</u>		<u>Other</u>	
<u>6 Months</u>												
No Visits	(5)	55.6%	(7)	63.6%	(16)	59.3%	(3)	27.3%	(3)	27.3%	(2)	66.7%
1 or 2 Visits	(2)	100.0%	(3)	100.0%	(5)	38.5%	(5)	55.6%	(5)	62.5%	(5)	71.4%
3 to 11 Visits	(7)	53.9%	(19)	70.4%	(38)	62.3%	(12)	52.2%	(17)	60.7%	(16)	72.7%
12 or More Visits	(4)	80.0%	(19)	79.2%	(16)	69.6%	(6)	75.0%	(6)	66.7%	(5)	100.0%
TOTAL	(18)	62.1%	(48)	73.9%	(75)	60.5%	(26)	51.0%	(31)	55.4%	(28)	75.7%
<u>12 Months</u>												
No Visits	(4)	44.4%	(7)	63.6%	(11)	40.7%	(2)	18.2%	(3)	27.3%	(2)	66.7%
1 or 2 Visits	(2)	100.0%	(1)	33.3%	(3)	23.1%	(3)	33.3%	(2)	25.0%	(3)	42.9%
3 to 11 Visits	(6)	46.2%	(16)	59.3%	(25)	41.0%	(7)	30.4%	(12)	42.9%	(10)	45.5%
12 or More Visits	(4)	80.0%	(18)	75.0%	(9)	39.1%	(6)	75.0%	(6)	66.7%	(5)	100.0%
TOTAL	(16)	55.2%	(42)	64.6%	(48)	38.7%	(18)	36.3%	(23)	41.1%	(20)	54.1%
<u>24 Months</u>												
No Visits	(3)	42.9%	(4)	57.1%	(9)	37.5%	(2)	20.0%	(1)	14.3%	(1)	50.0%
1 or 2 Visits	(1)	50.0%	(0)	0.0%	(3)	25.0%	(2)	28.6%	(2)	25.0%	(2)	33.3%
3 to 11 Visits	(6)	46.2%	(14)	60.9%	(19)	38.0%	(6)	28.6%	(8)	38.1%	(9)	47.4%
12 or More Visits	(3)	60.0%	(14)	66.7%	(6)	31.6%	(4)	57.1%	(4)	57.1%	(5)	100.0%
TOTAL	(13)	48.2%	(32)	61.5%	(37)	35.2%	(14)	31.1%	(15)	34.9%	(17)	53.1%

TABLE 6

Percent Parole Success and M-2 Visits By Crime -- Females

	<u>Homicide/ Manslaughter</u>		<u>Assaultive Crimes</u>		<u>Robbery</u>		<u>Burglary</u>		<u>Theft/Fraud Embezzlement</u>		<u>Other</u>	
<u>6 Months</u>												
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(1)	100.0%	(4)	100.0%	--	--	(4)	57.1%	(12)	85.7%	(6)	100.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(6)	100.0%	(11)	100.0%	(16)	100.0%	(5)	45.4%	(48)	85.7%	(9)	52.9%
12 or More Visits	(13)	100.0%	(2)	50.0%	(7)	63.6%	(3)	100.0%	(19)	90.5%	(4)	66.7%
TOTAL	(20)	100.0%	(17)	89.5%	(23)	85.2%	(12)	57.1%	(79)	86.8%	(19)	65.5%
<u>12 Months</u>												
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(1)	100.0%	(4)	100.0%	--	--	(4)	57.1%	(12)	85.7%	(5)	83.3%
3 to 11 Visits	(6)	100.0%	(11)	100.0%	(14)	87.5%	(5)	45.4%	(44)	78.6%	(7)	41.2%
12 or More Visits	(12)	100.0%	(2)	50.0%	(7)	63.6%	(3)	100.0%	(15)	71.4%	(2)	33.3%
TOTAL	(19)	100.0%	(17)	89.5%	(21)	77.8%	(12)	57.1%	(71)	78.0%	(14)	48.3%
<u>24 Months</u>												
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(1)	100.0%	(3)	100.0%	--	--	(2)	40.0%	(8)	66.7%	(5)	83.3%
3 to 11 Visits	(6)	100.0%	(10)	100.0%	(12)	75.0%	(4)	23.3%	(33)	73.3%	(6)	42.9%
12 or More Visits	(12)	100.0%	(2)	50.0%	(4)	40.0%	(0)	0.0%	(13)	68.4%	(2)	33.3%
TOTAL	(19)	100.0%	(15)	88.2%	(16)	61.5%	(6)	35.3%	(54)	71.1%	(13)	50.0%

TABLE 7

**M-2 Visits and Parole Success by Race -- Males
(Percent Success)**

	<u>Black</u>		<u>Caucasian</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>Other</u>	
<u>6 Months</u>								
No Visits	(14)	46.7%	(20)	58.8%	(2)	25.0%	(1)	50.0%
1 or 2 Visits	(12)	50.0%	(9)	69.2%	(3)	60.0%	--	--
3 to 11 Visits	(30)	50.9%	(58)	75.2%	(14)	61.0%	(6)	75.0%
12 or More Visits	(29)	78.4%	(26)	76.5%	(5)	71.4%	(2)	100.0%
TOTAL	(85)	56.7%	(113)	70.2%	(24)	55.8%	(9)	75.0%
 <u>12 Months</u>								
No Visits	(10)	33.3%	(17)	50.0%	(1)	12.5%	(1)	50.0%
1 or 2 Visits	(5)	20.8%	(6)	46.2%	(2)	40.0%	--	--
3 to 11 Visits	(24)	40.7%	(44)	55.0%	(7)	30.4%	(0)	0.0%
12 or More Visits	(21)	56.8%	(24)	70.6%	(5)	71.4%	(2)	100.0%
TOTAL	(60)	40.0%	(91)	56.5%	(15)	34.9%	(3)	83.3%
 <u>24 Months</u>								
No Visits	(7)	26.9%	(11)	45.8%	(1)	14.3%	(1)	50.0%
1 or 2 Visits	(2)	10.5%	(5)	41.7%	(2)	40.0%	--	--
3 to 11 Visits	(23)	41.1%	(33)	53.2%	(5)	27.8%	(0)	0.0%
12 or More Visits	(16)	45.7%	(17)	65.4%	(5)	71.4%	(2)	100.0%
TOTAL	(48)	35.3%	(66)	53.2%	(13)	35.1%	(3)	83.3%

TABLE 8

**M-2 Visits and Parole Success By Race -- Females
(Percent Success)**

	<u>Black</u>		<u>Caucasian</u>		<u>Hispanic</u>		<u>Other</u>	
<u>6 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(6)	100.0%	(10)	76.9%	(11)	91.7%	(4)	100.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(48)	82.8%	(36)	81.8%	(8)	66.7%	(10)	83.3%
12 or More Visits	(11)	84.6%	(25)	80.7%	(12)	100.0%	(8)	30.8%
TOTAL	(65)	84.4%	(71)	80.7%	(31)	86.1%	(22)	67.2%
 <u>12 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(5)	83.3%	(10)	76.9%	(11)	91.7%	(4)	100.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(44)	75.9%	(34)	77.3%	(6)	50.0%	(10)	83.3%
12 or More Visits	(9)	69.2%	(23)	74.2%	(10)	83.3%	(6)	60.0%
TOTAL	(58)	75.3%	(67)	76.1%	(27)	75.0%	(20)	76.9%
 <u>24 Months</u>								
No Visits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 or 2 Visits	(2)	40.0%	(9)	75.0%	(9)	90.0%	(3)	100.0%
3 to 11 Visits	(32)	64.0%	(34)	77.3%	(4)	66.7%	(8)	80.0%
12 or More Visits	(6)	50.0%	(19)	70.4%	(8)	66.7%	(6)	60.0%
TOTAL	(40)	59.7%	(62)	74.7%	(21)	75.0%	(17)	73.9%

TABLE 9

Comparison of Male and Female Inmate Characteristics

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	(N _w)	%	(N _w)	%
<u>Age at Parole Release</u>				
17-21	(11)	2.9%	(8)	3.5%
22-30	(179)	47.7%	(95)	41.1%
31-40	(127)	33.9%	(104)	45.0%
Over 40	(58)	15.5%	(24)	10.4%
	(375)		(231)	
<u>Race</u>				
Black	(154)	41.1%	(77)	33.9%
Caucasian	(166)	44.3%	(88)	38.8%
Hispanic	(43)	11.5%	(36)	15.9%
Asian	(4)	1.1%	(4)	1.8%
Native American	(4)	1.1%	(10)	4.4%
Other	(4)	1.1%	(12)	5.3%
	(375)		(227)	
<u>Education</u>				
Grade School	(22)	5.9%	(14)	5.9%
Some High School	(104)	27.7%	(64)	27.0%
Completed High School	(144)	38.3%	(73)	30.8%
Beyond High School	(106)	28.2%	(86)	36.3%
	(376)		(237)	
<u>Crime</u>				
Homicide (Manslaughter)	(29)	7.8%	(20)	9.7%
Assaultive Crimes	(68)	18.3%	(19)	9.2%
Robbery	(127)	34.2%	(27)	13.0%
Burglary	(54)	14.6%	(21)	10.1%
Theft/Fraud/Embezzlement	(56)	15.1%	(91)	44.0%
Other	(37)	10.0%	(29)	14.0%
	(371)		(207)	

APPENDIX C
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

M-2 DATA COLLECTION FORM

CLIENT INFORMATION

ID Number

Name

CDC Number

VAR 1 _____ VAR 2 _____ VAR 3 _____
DOB Sex Ethnicity

VAR 4 _____
Educational Level

VAR 5 _____ VAR 6 _____
Monthly visits Annual visits

CRIMINAL HISTORY

VAR 7 _____ VAR 8 _____
Crime f/w Committed Number of Times in Prison

M-2 SPONSORSHIP RECORD

VAR 9 _____ Institution	VAR 10 _____ Date Matched	VAR 11 _____ Date Break	VAR 12 _____ Reason	VAR 13 _____ Visits
VAR 9 _____ Institution	VAR 10 _____ Date Matched	VAR 11 _____ Date Break	VAR 12 _____ Reason	VAR 13 _____ Visits
VAR 9 _____ Institution	VAR 10 _____ Date Matched	VAR 11 _____ Date Break	VAR 12 _____ Reason	VAR 13 _____ Visits

VAR 14 _____ VAR 15 _____ VAR 16 _____
Total Matches Total Visits Total Months in M-2

POST INSTITUTION BEHAVIOR

VAR 17 _____ VAR 18 _____ VAR 19 _____
Date of Release Inst. f/w released Age when released

VAR 20 _____ VAR 21 _____ VAR 22 _____
Date of Revocation Reason for Revocation City/Co. t/w released

VAR 23 _____
Parole Discharge Date
(i.e., successful)

1) Reason for M-2 Sponsor:

2) Number of Visits from Family/Friends per month:

APPENDIX D
EXPLANATION OF TESTS OF STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

APPENDIX D

Evaluation of the M-2 Sponsors Program required an extensive and complex sampling effort. The sampling procedure is outlined in the body of this interim report. This appendix provides more detailed discussion of a few issues in the study design.

SAMPLING EXCLUSIONS

Initial work in the M-2 Sponsor regional offices identified nearly 600 cases for analysis. However, this number was reduced by 188 cases for the following reasons:

- Fourteen (14) cases were identified as "AT" cases, or inmates (outpatients) from Atascadero State Hospital. These inmates were not traceable through the data base maintained by CDC for parole follow-up. In addition, their outpatient status is categorically and qualitatively different from parolee status. No additional follow-up was pursued for this reason.
- Fifty-five (55) cases were identified as "N" cases, or inmates (outpatients) from a civil commitment as a narcotics case. Like the "AT" cases, the narcotics cases were not available for follow-up on the existing CDC parole follow-up file. Although follow-up may be feasible by contacting the releasing authority for these inmates, their outpatient status differentiates them from other parolees too. For example, CDC may be able to determine that there is a return to custody for an "N" case, but the record does not indicate whether the return is voluntary or involuntary, a distinction which does not apply to regular parolees.
- Beginning in 1985, CDC's parole follow-up was based on a sample of inmate releases, rather than a 100 percent reporting as in previous years. Therefore the procedure for collecting parole follow-up data was modified and information for non-sample inmates is not readily available through the follow-up system. EMT gathered data on 55 non-sample M-2 eligibles.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Statistical analyses based on sample data are typically accompanied by tests of "statistical significance" that indicate the probability that sample results reflect the "true" condition of the population that was sampled. EMT has reported tests of significance (chi square) for Tables 2 and 4 (See Appendix A) that present the basic findings of the analysis. As a conventional benchmark these tests demonstrate that the relations between visits and parole success are statistically significant for the total sample and for males. All of these tests are well below the conventional indicator of significance (prob. = .05).

While provided as a convention, these tests must be cautiously interpreted in this study. First, the tests are calculated on a weighted sample which requires that an adjusted approximation of the test be calculated. This adjusted measure is conservative and may well underestimate the true significance level. Second, the study sample is very close to a full population. Only the Southern region was sampled, and this at a very high 50 percent rate. The result is that the significance test will drastically underestimate the accuracy with which the sample reflects the true population.

In sum, tests of significance are offered here as a conventional indicator of the degree to which the relations found in this study depart from what could occur by "chance." They reinforce the fact that M-2 visits have a substantial relation to parole success for male inmates.

APPENDIX E
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

Location: _____

M-2 PARTICIPANT SURVEY

1. Why did you contact the M-2 program?
2. Who did you contact to get into the M-2 program?
3. How did M-2 contact you?
4. What did you expect to get out of the M-2 program?

5. Have your expectations been met?

No							Fully
1	2	3	4	5	6		7

6. Since becoming part of M-2 have there been changes in: (please explain)

	Small				Large
	1	2	3	4	5
- your attitude					
- negative incidents	1	2	3	4	5
- participation in educational programs	1	2	3	4	5

M-2 Participant, Page 2

- participation in counseling	1	2	3	4	5
- participation in work training programs	1	2	3	4	5
- participation in religion	1	2	3	4	5
- participation in recreation	1	2	3	4	5
- visits from friends or family, others besides your sponsor	1	2	3	4	5

7. What plans are you making for your release?

8. How helpful has your M-2 sponsor been in planning for your release?

Not							Fully
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

9. Have you recommended the M-2 program to other inmates?

_____ No _____ Yes Why or why not?

10. What changes would you like to see for the M-2 program?

Location: _____

M-2 SPONSOR SURVEY

1. How did you become associated with the M-2 program?

2. Why did you become associated with the M-2 program? What were your expectations?

3. How long have you been involved in the M-2 program?

4. To what extent has the M-2 program fulfilled your expectations?

None						Fully
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Please explain:

5. How many different inmates have you sponsored?

M-2 Sponsor, Page 2

6. Have you ever sponsored more than one inmate at a time?

_____ No _____ Yes If yes, how many? _____

7. In your opinion, what was the effect of your visits on your match inmate(s):

8. Have there been barriers to your sponsorship?

_____ No _____ Yes If yes, please explain:

9. Overall, how would you rate the helpfulness of M-2 program staff?

Poor						Excellent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

10. Have you recommended the M-2 program to others?

_____ No _____ Yes If yes, who/what groups?

11. What changes would you like to see in the M-2 program?

Location: _____

M-2 STAFF SURVEY

1. How did you become associated with the M-2 program?

2. How long have you been associated with the M-2 program?

3. What are your program responsibilities?

4. Overall, how effective are you in fulfilling your responsibilities?

Not Very						Very
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Please explain:

M-2 Staff, Page 2

5. Overall, in your opinion what does the M-2 program accomplish for inmates?

6. Overall, how would you rate your relationship with institutional staff?

Poor						Excellent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Please explain:

7. What institutional barriers work against the success of the M-2 program?

8. Generally, are M-2 sponsors allowed to visit inmates during lockdown?

_____ No _____ Yes

9. What changes should be made to the M-2 program?

Location: _____

CDC STAFF SURVEY

1. How long has the M-2 program operated in your institution?

2. To the best of your knowledge, what is the purpose of the M-2 program?

3. How do inmates learn about the M-2 program?

4. Have inmates discussed the M-2 program with you?

_____ No _____ Yes If yes, what do they say?

5. Have institutional staff discussed the M-2 program with you?

_____ No _____ Yes If yes, what do they say?

CDC Staff, Page 2

6. To what extent does the M-2 program have an effect on sponsored inmates?

Negative						Positive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Please explain:

7. What types of inmates benefit most from M-2?

8. Please summarize any institutional barriers to M-2 sponsor visits:

9. Overall, how successful is the M-2 program?

Not Very						Very
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

10. What changes should be made to the M-2 program?

APPENDIX F
CALCULATIONS OF SAVINGS IN INCARCERATION COSTS
ATTRIBUTABLE TO M-2 PROGRAM OPERATIONS IN FISCAL 1984/85

APPENDIX F
CALCULATION OF SAVINGS IN INCARCERATION COSTS
ATTRIBUTABLE TO M-2 PROGRAM OPERATIONS IN FISCAL 1984/85

Data Assumptions and Sources

Number of new 1984/85 M-2 Matches that will eventually be paroled: 1,385 (M-2 Monthly Reports)

Percentage of Matches receiving >2 M-2 Visits: 69.2% (This study)

Percentage of Matches receiving <3 visits: 30.8% (This study)

Percentage of Matches with >2 visits that will return to prison during 24 month parole follow-up:

Return to custody parole violation (RTC):	25.9%
Return to custody new conviction (WNC):	19.5%
(This study)	

Percentage of Matches that would be expected to return to prison during 24-month follow-up if there were no M-2 Program:

RTC:	32.7%
WNC:	24.5%
(RTC and WNC rates for M-2 matches receiving <3 visits, this study)	

Average number of months served by M-2 Matches returned to prison:

RTC:	8.9 months
WNC:	12.7 months - 50% good time = 6.35 months
(This study)	

Costs of Incarcerating an inmate for one month: \$1,411 (current CDC estimate)

Calculations

1. Number of Eventual Parolees who will receive >2 visits that were matched in FY 1984/85 (this is the group of matches that will experience positive effects on parole behavior as demonstrated in this study):

$$1,385 \times .692 = 958$$

2. Number of these parolees who would be expected to return to prison if there were no M-2 Program:

RTC:	$958 \times .327 = 313$
WNC:	$958 \times .245 = 235$

3. Amount of time these returned parolees would be expected to serve (no program):

RTC: $313 \times 8.9 = 2,788$ months
WNC: $235 \times 6.35 = 1,492$ months

TOTAL: $2,788 + 1,492 = 4,280$ months

4. Number of parolees receiving >2 matches who are expected to prison:

RTC: $958 \times .259 = 248$
WNC: $958 \times .195 = 187$

5. Amount of time these returned parolees are expected to serve:

RTC: $248 \times 8.9 = 2,216$ months
WNC: $187 \times 6.35 = 1,186$ months

TOTAL: $2,216 + 1,186 = 3,402$

6. Amount of future incarceration time saved by M-2:

$4,280 - 3,402 = 878$ months

7. Future incarceration costs saved by M-2 Program operations in CDC male institutions in fiscal 1984/85:

$\$1,411 \times 878 = \$1,238,858$