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The Multi-site Evaluation of SVORI: Summary and Synthesis

THE MULTI-SITE EVALUATION OF THE SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENDER REENTRY INITIATIVE

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For more information about the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation, please visit our Web site at <http://www.svori-evaluation.org/>.

Abstract

Statement of Purpose

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) funded 69 agencies in 2003 to develop programs to improve criminal justice, employment, education, health, and housing outcomes for released prisoners. These programs were to conduct assessments and provide participants programs and services during and after incarceration. The SVORI Multi-site Evaluation was funded by the National Institute of Justice to examine the extent to which SVORI program participation improved access to appropriate, comprehensive, integrated services and resulted in better outcomes.

Research Subjects

This report presents findings for 2,391 participants in 12 adult and 4 juvenile sites selected for the impact evaluation (1,697 adult males, 357 adult females, and 337 juvenile males). The study participants had extensive criminal and substance use histories, low levels of education and employment skills, and high levels of need across a range of services (e.g., education, driver's license, substance abuse treatment, and job training).

Study Methods

The impact evaluation included interviews 30 days pre-release and 3, 9, and 15 months post-release. Data from state agencies and the National Criminal Information Center documented post-release recidivism. Propensity score techniques were used to improve the comparability between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups. Weighted analyses examined the treatment effects of SVORI program participation.

Major Findings

The report provides evidence that SVORI program participation increased receipt of services and programming for the adults. Program participants were significantly more likely, for example, to have reentry plans, although levels of provision for most services fell short of 100% and declined substantially after release. The juvenile males received higher levels of service pre-release than the adults, but there were few differences between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups.

The results suggest modest improvements in outcomes for the adult SVORI participants and few differences between the juvenile SVORI and non-SVORI participants. SVORI programs appear to have reduced substance use rates among program participants, although overall drug use increased over time for all groups and exceeded 50% at 15 months post release. For the adult men, there were no differences in arrest and reincarceration rates at 24 months (about 70% and 40%, respectively). Women SVORI participants were significantly less likely to have an arrest and more likely to have been reincarcerated.

Conclusions

Although adult SVORI programs were successful in increasing the types and amounts of needs-related services provided before and after release from prison, the proportion of individuals who reported receiving services was smaller than the proportion that reported need and, generally, was smaller than the proportion that the SVORI program directors expected to have received services. This finding is consistent with the fact that SVORI programs were still developing and implementing their programs and serves as a reminder that starting complex programs may require sustained effort over several years to achieve full implementation.

Service delivery declined after release; therefore, overall, the programs were unable to sustain support of individuals during the critical, high-risk period immediately after release. This decline may be due to the programs' difficulty identifying and coordinating services for individuals released across wide geographic areas and, again, suggests the need for sustained effort to achieve full implementation.

SVORI program participation resulted in modest improvements in intermediate outcomes for adults at levels consistent with findings from meta-analyses of single-program efforts (e.g., 10% to 20%). If the underlying model that links services to improved intermediate outcomes that in turn improve recidivism is correct, the level of improvement in these intermediate outcomes may have been insufficient to result in observable reductions in recidivism.

Additional analyses are planned to determine whether there are specific programs or subgroups associated with positive outcomes and to examine the relationship between receipt of specific services and outcomes.

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Executive Summary

SVORI responded to emerging research findings that suggested providing individuals with comprehensive, coordinated services based on needs and risk assessments can result in improved post-release outcomes.

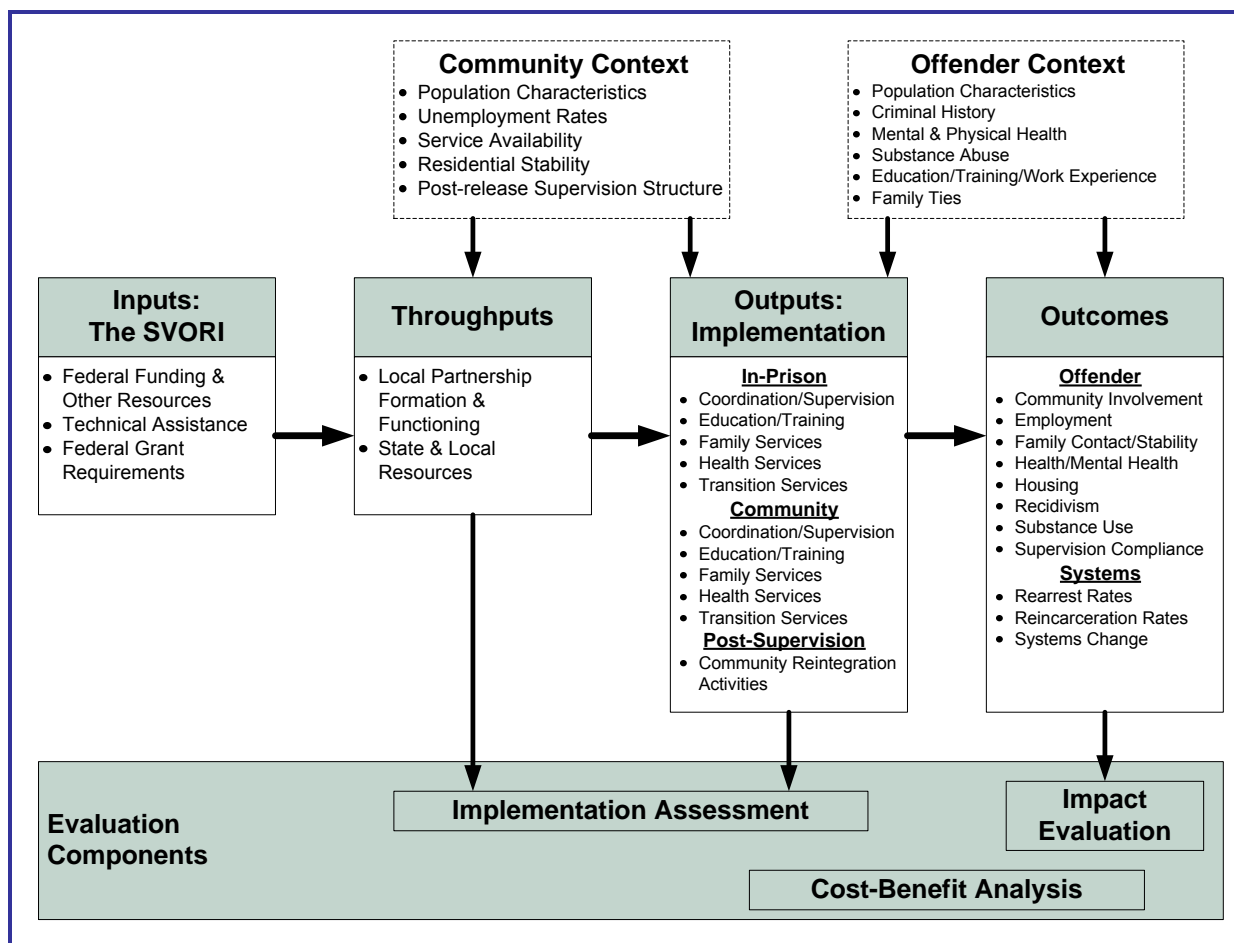
In 2003 the U.S. Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Department of Education, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Department of Health and Human Services provided more than \$100 million in grant funds to states to develop, enhance, or expand programs to facilitate the reentry of adult and juvenile offenders to communities from prisons or juvenile detention facilities. The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) funded agencies to develop programs to improve criminal justice, employment, education, health, and housing outcomes for released prisoners. Sixty-nine agencies received federal funds (\$500 thousand to \$2 million over 3 years) to develop 89 programs.

The initiative responded to emerging research findings that suggested that providing individuals with comprehensive, coordinated services based on needs and risk assessments can result in improved post-release outcomes. Grantees were to use their SVORI funding to create a three-phase continuum of services for returning serious or violent prisoners that began during the period of incarceration, intensified just before release and during the early months post-release, and continued for several years after release as former inmates took on more productive and independent roles in the community.

The SVORI logic model identifies SVORI funding, technical assistance, and requirements as *inputs* that, in combination with local resources in the sites (*throughputs*), yield a set of services and programming (*outputs*) expected to improve the intermediate and recidivism outcomes for SVORI participants, as well as improve the state and local systems that provide the services and programs (Exhibit ES-1). Community and individual participant characteristics influence these

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Exhibit ES-1. SVORI program logic model and evaluation framework



throughputs, outputs, and outcomes. The model shows that SVORI was an outcome- or goal-oriented initiative that specified outcomes, or goals, that should be achieved by programs developed locally. Criteria specified by the federal partners for the local programs were the following:¹

- Programs were to improve criminal justice, employment, education, health (including substance use and mental health), and housing outcomes.
- Programs were to include collaborative partnerships between correctional agencies, supervision agencies, other state and local agencies, and community and faith-based organizations.

¹ In some cases, grantees asked for and received exceptions to these criteria. For example, some programs were primarily post-release programs, and age restrictions were sometimes lifted (e.g., for programs targeting sex offenders).

SVORI was an outcome- or goal-oriented initiative that specified outcomes, or goals, that should be achieved by programs that were developed locally.

- Program participants were to be serious or violent offenders.
- Program participants were to be 35 years of age or younger.
- Programs were to encompass three stages of reentry—in prison, post-release on supervision, and post-supervision.
- Needs and risk assessments were to guide the provision of services and programs to participants.

The SVORI programs attempted to address the initiative's goals and provide a wide range of coordinated services to returning prisoners. Although SVORI programs shared the common goals of improving outcomes across various dimensions and improving service coordination and systems collaboration, programs differed substantially in their approaches and implementations (Lindquist, 2005; Winterfield & Brumbaugh, 2005; Winterfield, Lattimore, Steffey, Brumbaugh, & Lindquist, 2006; Winterfield & Lindquist, 2005).

In spring 2003, the National Institute of Justice awarded RTI International, a nonprofit research organization, a grant to evaluate programs funded by SVORI. The Urban Institute, a nonpartisan economic and social policy research organization, collaborated on the project. With data collected from grantee staff, partnering agencies, and returning prisoners, the 6-year evaluation involved an implementation evaluation of all 89 SVORI programs, an intensive impact evaluation of 12 adult and 4 juvenile programs, and an economic analysis of a subset of the impact sites (see Lattimore, Visher, Winterfield, Lindquist, & Brumbaugh, 2005). The goal of the SVORI evaluation was to document the implementation of SVORI programs and determine whether they accomplished SVORI's overall goal of increasing public safety by reducing recidivism among the populations served. The SVORI evaluation was designed to answer the following research questions:

- To what extent did SVORI lead to more coordinated and integrated services among partner agencies?
- To what extent did SVORI participants receive more individualized and comprehensive services than comparable, non-SVORI offenders?
- To what extent did reentry participants demonstrate better recidivism, employment, health, and personal

functioning outcomes than comparable, non-SVORI offenders?

- To what extent did the benefits derived from SVORI programming exceed the costs?

The evaluation was designed to determine whether individuals who participated in enhanced reentry programming, as measured by their enrollment in SVORI programs, had improved post-release outcomes.

The local nature of the SVORI programs and the expectation that programs would tailor services to meet individual needs meant that the intervention to be evaluated was not a program in the typical conceptualization of the term (e.g., a residential drug program or a cognitive behavior program). Instead, SVORI was a funding stream that agencies used to expand and enhance existing programs or to develop and implement new programs. Further, individuals not in SVORI programs also generally received some services. Thus, although the components of the individual programs were identified and the extent of service receipt was measured, the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation was not designed to examine the impact of specific services or combinations of services. The evaluation was designed to determine whether individuals who participated in enhanced reentry programming, as measured by their enrollment in SVORI programs, had improved post-release outcomes.

This report summarizes and synthesizes findings for the three demographic groups included in the evaluation—adult males, adult females, and juvenile males. Results from the impact and economic evaluations are presented in the following reports:

- Lindquist, C. H., Barrick, K., Lattimore, P. K., & Visher, C. A. (2009). *Prisoner reentry experiences of adult females: Characteristics, service receipt, and outcomes of participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.
- Lattimore, P. K., Steffey, D. M., & Visher, C. A. (2009). *Prisoner reentry experiences of adult males: Characteristics, service receipt, and outcomes of participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.
- Hawkins, S., Dawes, D., Lattimore, P. K., & Visher, C. A. (2009). *Reentry experiences of confined juvenile offenders: Characteristics, service receipt, and outcomes of juvenile male participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.
- Cowell, A., Roman, J., & Lattimore, P. K. (2009). *An economic evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.

The methods incorporated in the evaluation are described in the following report:

- Lattimore, P. K., & Steffey, D. M. (2009). *The Multi-Site Evaluation of SVORI: Methodology and analytic approach*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.

The following sections summarize prior reentry research and the research design. Subsequent sections present key findings and conclusions.

RESEARCH ON PRISONER REENTRY

In 2008, more than 735,000 prisoners were released from state and federal prisons across the country (West, Sabol, & Cooper, 2009). This number represents a greater than four-fold increase over the nearly 170,000 released in 1980 (Harrison, 2000). With the exception of those who die while in prison, all prisoners will eventually “reenter” the community. Nationwide, more than half of individuals who are released from prison are reincarcerated within 3 years. Programs and services for men and women leaving prison are designed to stop this “revolving door” and encourage individuals to desist from offending.

Until recently, the majority of rehabilitation and reentry strategies have been dominated by service providers who represent a single domain from among the possible correlates of desistance. For instance, many reentry programs are concentrated in one-stop workforce centers whose main function is to prepare and place individuals in jobs. Reentry services may include interventions directly related to skill acquisition to improve labor market prospects, interventions such as job readiness, training, and placement programs. Other reentry programs may focus on reducing specific deficits by reducing substance abuse, addressing physical and mental health disorders, improving educational attainment through General Education Development (GED) or high school programming, or offering other assistance from the small (access to official identification and transfer of prescriptions) to the large (securing transitional and long-term housing). Reentry initiatives also may assist in the cognitive development of participants to promote behavioral change through faith-based or classroom-based programming (e.g., anger management, parenting skills, life skills).

The complexity of the disadvantages confronting prisoners after release means that individual offenders often require more than a single program or intervention.

Many reentry specialists are encouraging a broader focus on comprehensive reentry strategies, not specific programs.

However, the needs of individuals returning to the community usually span these domains of problems, and typical service providers are unlikely to be as effective at providing or facilitating other services as they are in their primary area of expertise. For example, it is not unusual for individuals struggling with mental health and substance abuse disorders to be denied entry into programs designed to respond to either but not both of these disorders. The complexity of the disadvantages confronting prisoners after release means that individual offenders often require more than a single program or intervention. To address this dilemma, many reentry specialists are encouraging a broader focus on comprehensive reentry strategies, not specific programs (Lattimore, 2007; National Research Council, 2007; Reentry Policy Council, 2005; Visher, 2007). Such strategies would involve multiple levels of government, coordination of efforts across agencies, and involvement of organizations traditionally not part of the reentry discussion (e.g., public health, local businesses, community colleges). Moreover, these coordinated efforts would perhaps improve reintegration across a range of outcomes (e.g., employment, substance use, health) broader than reductions in recidivism.

This emerging focus on the need for comprehensive programming provided the context within which the federal government developed the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative, resulting in the award of SVORI grants in 2002 and SVORI program start-ups in 2003 and 2004. This brief review of previous research provides a context in which the findings of the Multi-Site Evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative can be assessed.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The SVORI Multi-site Evaluation included an implementation assessment (to document the programming delivered across the SVORI programs) and an impact evaluation (to determine the effectiveness of programming). An economic analysis was also conducted in five of the impact sites to assess the extent to which program benefits exceeded costs; findings from this study are reported separately (see Cowell et al., 2009).

Sixteen programs were included in the impact evaluation, comprising 12 adult programs and 4 juvenile programs located

in 14 states (adult only unless specified): Colorado (juveniles only), Florida (juveniles only), Indiana, Iowa, Kansas (adults and juveniles), Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina (adults and juveniles), and Washington. The impact evaluation included pre-release interviews (conducted approximately 30 days before release from prison) and a series of follow-up interviews (conducted at 3, 9, and 15 months post-release). In addition, oral swab drug tests were conducted during the 3- and 15-month interviews for respondents who were interviewed in a community setting. Recidivism data were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and state correctional and juvenile justice agencies. Nearly 2,400 prisoners returning to society—some of whom received SVORI programming and some of whom received “treatment as usual” in their respective states—were included in the impact evaluation.

The numbers of completed interviews by SVORI status and demographic group are shown in Exhibit ES-2. For the distributions of these cases by site, see Appendix Exhibit A-1.

Exhibit ES-2. Completed interviews by wave, SVORI status, and demographic group

State	Wave 1		Wave 2		Wave 3		Wave 4	
	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI
Adult males	863	834	529	455	565	470	582	531
Adult females	153	204	110	134	119	134	124	152
Juvenile males	152	185	105	131	108	131	107	141
Total	1,168	1,223	744	720	792	735	813	824

Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Although the response rates were reasonable, the possibility remains that respondents who “dropped out” of subsequent waves of interviews differed from those who completed the follow-up interviews. As preliminary evidence that the attrition was random or affected the SVORI and non-SVORI groups similarly, the SVORI and comparison groups were compared and were found to be similar at each wave on a range of characteristics. Results from models that examined for differences between groups with respect to response also

suggested that SVORI program participation was not related to whether a participant responded.

Propensity score techniques were used to improve the comparability between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups. Weighted analyses were used to examine the treatment effects of SVORI program participation with respect to outcomes in housing, employment, family/peer/community involvement, substance use, physical and mental health, and criminal behavior and recidivism.

KEY FINDINGS

This section summarizes key findings from the evaluation. Characteristics of study participants are described next, followed by descriptions of expressed service need, reported service receipt, and post-release outcomes.

Research Subject Characteristics

The study participants were high-risk offenders who had extensive criminal and substance use histories, low levels of education and employment skills, and families and peers who were substance and criminal justice system involved. There were few statistically significant differences in the characteristics of the groups.

Nearly all of the respondents reported having used alcohol and drugs during their lifetimes. Most reported having used one or more illicit drugs during the 30 days before their current incarceration.

SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported considerable involvement with the criminal justice system before their current incarceration. On average, the adult male respondents were 16 years old at the time of their first arrest and had been arrested more than 12 times.² The average adult female respondent was 19 years old at the time of her first arrest and had been arrested more than 10 times. The average juvenile male respondent was 13 at the time of his first arrest and had been arrested more than 6 times. In addition to their current terms of incarceration, most adult respondents had served a previous prison term, and most of the juvenile males reported multiple detentions.

² This measure of prior arrest recoded extreme values to the 95th percentile of reported arrests.

The study participants were high-risk offenders who had extensive criminal and substance use histories, low levels of education and employment skills, and families and peers who were substance and criminal justice system involved.

Offenders returning to their communities after serving time comprise a population with extremely high needs.

The findings substantiate previous research that offenders returning to their communities after serving time in prison (or juvenile detention) comprise a population with extremely high needs. The expressed needs remained high (if somewhat diminished from pre-release) up to 15 months after release from prison. Overall, there was little difference in reported needs between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups.

The report provides evidence that adults participating in SVORI programs received more services and programming, including programs to prepare for release, meeting with a case manager, and receiving a needs assessment—although levels of provision for most services fell far short of 100%, were substantially below expressed needs for services, and declined substantially after release. Although juvenile subjects received higher levels of services than the adults, on average, there were few differences between SVORI and non-SVORI groups. Service receipt for both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents was highest during confinement.

Post-Release Outcomes

For the adults, the significant—albeit less-than-universal—increase in service receipt associated with participation in SVORI programs was associated with moderately better outcomes with respect to housing, employment, substance use, and self-reported criminal behavior, although these improvements were not associated with reductions in official measures of reincarceration. As many of the previous evaluations of reentry programs have focused primarily on recidivism and substance use, this evaluation provided an opportunity to examine the impacts of reentry programming on an array of other important indicators of successful reintegration, including housing and employment.

The two groups of juvenile males showed few differences in outcomes. SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to be in school 3 months after release from confinement. Fifteen months after release, SVORI respondents were much more likely to have a job with benefits. No significant differences were found between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents in substance use, physical health, mental health, or recidivism outcomes.

Economic Evaluation

The economic evaluation was conducted in four adult sites (males only) and one juvenile site and included an analysis of pre-release costs and a cost-benefit analysis. Separate analyses were conducted for the adult and juvenile sites. The evaluation showed considerable variability among the sites in pre-release costs, with the incremental costs of SVORI pre-release programming ranging from \$658 to \$3,480 in average additional costs. The domain that contributed the most to the difference in pre-release costs was case management, although in one site the difference between SVORI and non-SVORI service receipt was driven by employment/education/life skills and substance use services.

The cost-benefit analysis combined service costs with post-release criminal justice costs to generate estimates of net costs. Criminal justice costs were based on official arrest and reincarceration findings. The estimates of net costs had substantial variability and did not show statistically significant differences between SVORI and non-SVORI groups.

Individuals interested in the methodology and detailed findings from the economic evaluation are referred to Cowell et al. (2009).

CONCLUSIONS

Adult SVORI programs were successful in increasing the types and amounts of needs-related services provided to participants before and after release from prison; however, the proportion of individuals who reported having received services was smaller than the proportion that reported need and, generally, was smaller than the proportion that the SVORI program directors expected to have received services. This finding is consistent with the fact that SVORI programs were still developing and implementing their programs and serves as a reminder that starting complex programs may require sustained effort over several years to achieve full implementation.

Service delivery declined after release; therefore, overall, the programs were unable to sustain support of individuals during the critical, high-risk period immediately after release. This decline may be due to the programs' difficulty identifying and coordinating services for individuals released across wide

geographic areas and, again, suggests the need for sustained effort to achieve full implementation.

SVORI program participation resulted in modest improvements in intermediate outcomes for adults at levels consistent with findings from meta-analyses of single-program efforts (e.g., 10% to 20%). If the underlying model that links services to improved intermediate outcomes that in turn improve recidivism is correct, the level of improvement in these intermediate outcomes may have been insufficient to result in observable reductions in recidivism.

Results from the evaluation of the four programs for juvenile males showed fewer differences than the adults did between the two groups in services provided. SVORI program participants were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report having received employment-related services before release and in the first 3 months after release. As with the adults, the needs expressed by the juvenile males were higher—sometimes substantially higher—than reported receipt of services and programming. The findings suggest that programs should apply additional effort in evaluating the levels of services adequate to meet the expressed needs of these young serious offenders.

Additional analyses are planned to determine whether specific programs or subgroups are associated with positive outcomes and to examine the relationships between receipt of specific services and outcomes.

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Introduction

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) was a collaborative federal effort to improve outcomes for adults and juveniles returning to their communities after a period of incarceration. The initiative sought to help states better use their correctional resources to address outcomes along criminal justice, employment, education, health, and housing dimensions by providing more than \$100 million in grant funds in 2003 to state agencies to establish or enhance prisoner reentry programming. Funded by the U.S. Departments of Justice, Labor, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, SVORI was an unprecedented national response to the challenges of prisoner reentry. Sixty-nine agencies received federal funds (\$500 thousand to \$2 million over 3 years) to develop 89 programs. Across the grantees, programming was provided to adult males, adult females, and juveniles.

The initiative responded to emerging research findings that suggested that providing individuals with comprehensive, coordinated services based on needs and risk assessments can result in improved post-release outcomes. SVORI funding was intended to create a three-phase continuum of services for returning prisoners that began during the period of incarceration, intensified just before release and during the early months post-release, and continued for several years after release as former inmates took on more productive and independent roles in the community. The SVORI programs attempted to address the initiative's goals and provide a wide range of well-coordinated services to returning prisoners. Although SVORI programs shared the common goals of improving outcomes across various dimensions and improving service coordination and systems collaboration, programs

differed substantially in their approaches and implementations (Lindquist, 2005; Winterfield & Brumbaugh, 2005; Winterfield et al., 2006; Winterfield & Lindquist, 2005).

The SVORI Multi-site Evaluation was funded by the National Institute of Justice in the spring of 2003. This evaluation included an implementation assessment (to document the programming delivered across the SVORI programs), an impact evaluation (to determine the effectiveness of programming), and a cost-benefit evaluation (to determine whether program benefits exceeded program costs. All 89 programs were included in the implementation evaluation. Twelve adult and four juvenile programs in 14 states were included the impact evaluation. A subset of the impact sites (four adult and one juvenile program) was included in the cost-benefit evaluation.

This *Summary and Synthesis* combines the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation findings presented in the following reports:

- Lattimore, P. K., & Steffey, D. M. (2009). *The Multi-Site Evaluation of SVORI: Methodology and analytic approach*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.
- Lindquist, C. H., Barrick, K., Lattimore, P. K., & Visher, C. A. (2009). *Prisoner reentry experiences of adult females: Characteristics, service receipt, and outcomes of participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.
- Lattimore, P. K., Steffey, D. M., & Visher, C. A. (2009). *Prisoner reentry experiences of adult males: Characteristics, service receipt, and outcomes of participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.
- Hawkins, S., Dawes, D., Lattimore, P. K., & Visher, C. A. (2009). *Reentry experiences of confined juvenile offenders: Characteristics, service receipt, and outcomes of juvenile male participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.

Findings from the economic study in five impact sites are presented in the following report:

- Cowell, A., Roman, J., & Lattimore, P. K. (2009). *An economic evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International.

In the remainder of this chapter, previous research on prisoner reentry is summarized, the SVORI and the evaluation design are described, and the SVORI programs provided in the 12 impact evaluation sites are characterized. Subsequent chapters provide detailed information on characteristics of the evaluation participants, self-reported service needs and receipt at each of the four interviews, post-release outcomes, and conclusions and policy recommendations.

RESEARCH ON PRISONER REENTRY

In 2008, more than 735,000 prisoners were released from state and federal prisons across the country (West et al., 2009). This number represents a greater than four-fold increase over the nearly 170,000 released in 1980 (Harrison, 2000). Juveniles also play a substantial role in crime in the United States. In 2007 an estimated 2.18 million youth were arrested (Puzzanchera, 2009). Data from the 2006 Juvenile Residential Facility Census show that approximately 95 thousand juveniles were held in juvenile facilities (Sickmund, Sladky, & Kang, 2008), and among this total about 65 thousand were *committed*, meaning they were placed in the facility by a court-ordered disposition.

From a developmental perspective, juvenile confinement often leads to inadequate preparation for young adulthood, and a juvenile's delinquent involvement is likely to manifest in adult criminality (McCord, 1992). Snyder and Sickmund (2006) report that approximately "one quarter of juveniles who offended at ages 16–17 also offended as adults at ages 18–19." With the exception of those who die while in prison, all prisoners will eventually "reenter" the community.

This section summarizes research on the issues associated with and the programmatic responses to adult reentry and then briefly summarizes additional considerations for juveniles returning to their communities from detention.

Prisoner Reentry

Prisoner reentry has sweeping consequences for the individual prisoners themselves, their families, and the communities to which they return (Petersilia, 2003; Travis, 2005). Nationwide, over half of individuals who are released from prison are reincarcerated within three years. Programs and services for

men and women leaving prison are designed to stop this revolving door and encourage individuals to desist from offending. Imprisonment without such preparation for community reintegration may reduce human capital and impede the acquisition of pro-social skills and behaviors, thus lessening the probability of a successful transition from prison to the community (Visher & Travis, 2003; Western, 2007). However, in comparison to twenty years ago, men and women leaving prison are less prepared for reintegration, less connected to community-based social structures, and more likely to have health or substance abuse problems than prior cohorts (Lynch & Sabol, 2001; Petersilia, 2005).

In recent years, significant attention has been focused on the impact of these increases in rates of incarceration and rates of return from jail or prison (Bonczar & Beck, 1997; Clear, Rose, & Ryder, 2001; Hagan & Coleman, 2001; Mauer, 2000; Travis, 2005). The geographic clustering of former prisoners by socio-economic characteristics has led to disproportionate rates of removal from, and return to, already distressed communities (Clear et al., 2001; Lynch & Sabol, 2001). As a result, current research on the social and economic impacts of incarceration is increasingly focused on local effects of incarceration and prisoner reintegration, and the concurrent effects on family structure, intergenerational offending, and general community well-being (Clear et al., 2001; Hagan & Dinovitzer, 1999). Prisoner reentry programs that have emerged since the late 1990s seek to address the effects of incarceration by more successfully reintegrating former prisoners, thereby reducing subsequent offending.

Reentry programming is designed to break the cycle between offending and incarceration. Incarcerating offenders generally has two purposes: incapacitation and deterrence. Incapacitation leads to temporary instrumental desistance, and specific deterrence may lead to future deterrence. However, desistance is mainly achieved through rehabilitative programming. Predictors of desistance generally do not vary by the pattern of past criminal behavior or by the antecedent characteristics of the offender (Laub & Sampson, 2001). Processes that consistently are identified as leading to desistance include marriage and stable families (Laub & Sampson, 1993; Sampson & Laub, 1993), aging (Glueck & Glueck, 1974; Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990; Laub & Sampson, 2003), stable employment

(Laub & Sampson, 1993; Sampson & Laub, 1993) and reduced exposure to antisocial peers (Laub & Sampson, 2003; Warr, 1998). In addition, all of these outcomes may be dependent upon cognitive changes in identity which are the precursor to changes in behavior (Maruna, 2001).

Until recently, the majority of rehabilitation and reentry strategies have been dominated by service providers who represent a single domain from among the possible correlates of desistance. For instance, many reentry programs are centered on one-stop workforce centers whose main function is to prepare and place individuals in jobs. Reentry services may include interventions directly related to skill acquisition to improve labor market prospects such as job readiness, training, and placement programs. Other reentry programs may focus on reducing specific deficits by reducing substance abuse, addressing physical and mental health disorders, improving educational attainment through GED or high school programming, or offering other assistance from the small (access to official identification and transfer of prescriptions) to the large (securing transitional and long-term housing). Reentry initiatives also may assist in the cognitive development of participants to promote behavioral change through faith-based or classroom-based programming (e.g., anger management, parenting skills, life skills).

The complexity of the disadvantages confronting prisoners after release means that individual offenders often require more than a single program or intervention.

Many reentry specialists are encouraging a broader focus on comprehensive reentry strategies, not specific programs.

However, the needs of individuals returning to the community usually span these domains of problems, and typical service providers are unlikely to be as effective at providing or facilitating other services as they are in their primary area of expertise. For example, it is not unusual for individuals struggling with mental health and substance abuse disorders to be denied entry into programs designed to respond to either but not both of these disorders. The complexity of the disadvantages confronting prisoners after release means that individual offenders often require more than a single program or intervention. To address this dilemma, many reentry specialists are encouraging a broader focus on comprehensive reentry strategies, not specific programs (Lattimore, 2007; National Research Council, 2007; Re-entry Policy Council, 2005; Visher, 2007). Such strategies would involve multiple levels of government, coordination of efforts across agencies, and involvement of organizations that are traditionally not part of the reentry discussion (e.g., public health, local businesses;

community colleges). Moreover, these coordinated efforts may improve reintegration across a broader range of outcomes (e.g., employment, substance use, health) than simply reductions in recidivism.

This emerging focus on the need for comprehensive programming provided the context within which the federal government developed the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative, resulting in the award of SVORI grants and SVORI program start-ups in 2003 and 2004. This brief review of literature provides a context within which the findings of the Multi-Site Evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative can be assessed.

Foremost among the challenges is the lack of theoretical models that articulate behavior change among former prisoners.

Because reentry programs for individuals exiting prison are relatively new, few impact evaluations of programs exist that focus specifically on reentry (Petersilia, 2004). Additionally, the extant research assessing the effectiveness of programs for formerly incarcerated individuals, whether focused on reentry or general rehabilitation, is burdened with substantial challenges. Foremost among the challenges is the lack of theoretical models that articulate behavior change among former prisoners. Within any particular substantive area, there are also problems of fidelity in that a particular service approach may manifest itself in different ways under different programs and circumstances. As a result, it is often difficult to generalize research findings from one program to others, and substantial variability exists among the outcome variables examined (e.g., employment, homelessness, substance use, recidivism). The numerous combinations of program types unique to each study also render comparisons difficult. Finally, there are problems related to the research itself, as rigorous experimental designs—including the use of comparison groups (randomly assigned or otherwise)—are rare in this research literature (National Research Council, 2007).

Several reviews of reentry program evaluations recently have examined the available research on what works with regard to reentry and/or rehabilitative programming (Aos, Miller, & Drake, 2006; Gaes, Flanagan, Motiuk, & Stewart, 1999; Lipsey & Cullen, 2007; Mackenzie, 2006; Petersilia, 2004; Seiter & Kadela, 2003). The evidence has been very consistent in establishing that contact-driven supervision, surveillance, and enforcement of supervision conditions have a limited ability to

change offender behavior or to reduce the likelihood of recidivism (Mackenzie, 2006). However, intensive supervision programs with a clear treatment component do show a sizeable impact on recidivism (Aos et al., 2006; Gaes et al., 1999; Petersilia, 2004).

MacKenzie (2006) recently summarized the “what works” literature in corrections, with specific chapters on various community corrections programs (e.g., life skills, cognitive behavioral therapy, education, drug treatment, and intensive supervision). She concluded that human service-oriented programs were much more effective than those based on a control or deterrent philosophy. In particular, there is growing consensus that practices focusing on individual-level change, including cognitive change, education, and drug treatment, are likely to be more effective than other strategies, such as programs that increase opportunities for work, reunite families, and provide housing (see also Andrews & Bonta, 2006). All of the strategies MacKenzie identified as effective focus on dynamic criminogenic factors, are skill-oriented, are based on cognitive/behavioral models, and treat multiple offender deficits simultaneously. These conclusions are consistent with several large meta-analyses of the evaluation literature (Andrews et al., 1990; Aos et al., 2006; Lipsey & Cullen, 2007).

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Selection of program type may be less important than proper implementation of the program. Delivering a program in the wrong context (i.e., intensive substance abuse treatment to casual drug users) or poor implementation are common and may explain most of the weak or null findings in the research studies. Despite advances in knowledge and best practices, studies of programs for offenders have documented persistent problems in implementation and adherence to the fidelity of evidence-based practice models (Lowenkamp, Latessa, & Smith, 2006; Petersilia, 2004; Young, 2004). Additionally, improperly implemented programs may be harmful. One recent reentry program, Project Greenlight, was developed from research and best practice models to create an evidence-based reentry initiative which was evaluated with a random assignment research design (Wilson & Davis, 2006). However, the program participants performed significantly worse than a comparison group on multiple measures of recidivism after one year. The evaluators concluded that the New York program did not replicate past best practice. Instead, Project Greenlight

modified past practice to fit institutional requirements, was delivered ineffectively, did not match individual needs to services, and failed to implement any post-release continuation of services and support (Wilson & Davis, 2006; see also Rhine, Mawhorr, & Parks, 2006; Visher, 2006; Marlowe, 2006). The evaluators attributed the findings to a combination of implementation difficulties, program design, and a mismatch between participant needs and program content. A key difficulty for Project Greenlight, as with many other community-based reentry programs, was its lack of integration into an overall “continuum of care” strategy that linked prison and community-based treatment.

Effective rehabilitation strategies have strong program integrity, identify criminogenic factors, employ a multimodal treatment approach, use an actuarial risk classification, and ensure responsivity between an offender’s learning style and mode of program delivery.

Another line of research has focused on identifying the principles of effective treatment (as opposed to the substantive content of the program) in assessing evidence-based practices (e.g., Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Cullen & Gendreau, 2000). MacKenzie (2006) summarizes this work, identifying five principles of effective rehabilitation strategies. Specifically, she notes that effective rehabilitation strategies have strong program integrity, identify criminogenic factors, employ a multimodal treatment approach, use an actuarial risk classification, and ensure responsivity between an offender’s learning style and mode of program delivery. One of the failings of Project Greenlight was poor management of the program according to these principles that help guide or maximize program effectiveness (Andrews, 2006).

In her review of what works in reentry programming, Petersilia (2004) discusses the striking disconnect between the published ‘what works’ literature and the efforts of governmental reentry task forces to develop programs that are thought to improve offender transitions from prison to the community. The goal of most reentry programs is to develop a seamless transition from prison to the community. However, the challenges in this regard are enormous. Corrections departments and community supervision agencies often have conflicting incentives, and community-justice partnerships linking these organizations with community groups face even larger hurdles. An important barrier to effective reentry strategies in many communities is the lack of information sharing between the criminal justice system and the community because of institutional barriers and privacy rules. Effective service delivery after release requires coordinated actions by government agencies, non-government

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service providers, and the community to ensure that returning prisoners do not fall through service gaps between agencies. Yet, knowledge about how to develop and manage these partnerships is lacking (Rossman & Roman, 2003).

SVORI programs were developed and implemented by the grantee agencies as these strands of research findings were emerging. The programs were to provide a range of coordinated services (based on needs and risk assessments) that spanned incarceration and return to the community, including services that focused on cognitive development. Although the programs differed from site to site, as will be further discussed, the overall focus of the SVORI initiative was consistent with emerging recommendations at the time the programs were developed and implemented. Thus, the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation was an opportunity to test whether coordinated services provided in response to assessment to meet individual needs could be implemented and whether these services would have positive impacts on criminal justice, employment, health, housing, and substance use outcomes.

Juvenile Justice and Reentry

Juvenile offenders typically have serious and wide-ranging deficits, including negative family influences and functioning, mental health problems, low academic functioning, and high rates of substance use. Juvenile offenders often have unmet mental health needs, as illustrated by a rate of mental health disturbance 2 to 3 times as high as the general adolescent population (Grisso, 2004). It is estimated that 80% of juvenile offenders suffer from minor mental health problems, including conduct disorder, attention-deficit disorder, and mood and anxiety disorders (Cocozza & Skowya, 2000; Mears, 2001). Together with mental health problems, juvenile offenders commonly experience physical health problems, as well as learning disorders (National Council on Disability, 2003). In addition, the National Research Council and Institute of Medicine (2001) found that delinquency was associated with poor school performance, truancy, and leaving school at an early age.

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Substance use is also common among juvenile offenders. For example, 9% of juvenile offenders younger than age 18 reported having used alcohol, 15% reported having used illicit drugs, and 23% reported having used both alcohol and drugs at the time they committed the crime that led to their confinement (Kazdin, 2000). Other common characteristics of juvenile offenders include criminally involved parents (Farrington, 1989), poor parent-child relationships, and inadequate parental supervision (Hawkins et al., 1998; Lipsey & Derzon, 1998). These factors, if not adequately addressed, can lead to failure in school, work, and personal relationships, essentially precluding drug-free and crime-free lives after release from confinement. Altschuler and Brash (2004) summarized the challenges that confront juvenile offenders upon release from confinement, noting, "When underlying factors that predispose or propel them toward offending behavior are not addressed during incarceration and afterward, the likelihood is great that young offenders will reoffend upon release" (p. 75).

Juvenile reentry and transition services can serve as an opportunity to intervene and reverse a downward trajectory for many youth.

Juvenile reentry and transition services can serve as an opportunity to intervene and reverse a downward trajectory for many youth (Freudenberg, Daniels, Crum, Perkins, & Richie, 2005). The transitional phase of community reentry, which has been considered to be from one month pre-release to 6 months post-release, is an important time for juvenile offenders to establish lifestyles that do not support delinquency and criminal activity (Altschuler & Brash, 2004). Juvenile offenders often encounter problems similar to those that adult offenders encounter when reentering their communities, such as establishing supportive familial and peer relations after release. For example, juveniles frequently return to the same environments and family structures that contributed to their delinquency; moreover, they often return to their communities with serious unmet needs that complicate their opportunities for successful reentry (Bouffard & Bergseth, 2008; Chung, Schubert, & Mulvey, 2007). Although similar obstacles confront adult and juvenile offenders, it is important to understand the unique role that reentry plays in the lives of juvenile offenders after their release from correctional institutions.

The juvenile justice system was originally established with the goals of promoting the development of troubled youth and training youth for successful adulthood, as well as, to a lesser

extent, punishing youth for their offenses (Steinberg, Chung, & Little, 2004). Feld (1998) suggests that, in response to youth delinquency, in recent years the contemporary juvenile court has increasingly emphasized punitive sanctions and public safety over rehabilitation. Youth who complete their time with the juvenile justice system too often reenter their communities with just as many, if not more, problems than they had when they first entered the system (Steinberg et al., 2004).

Because of the growing populations and crowding in juvenile confinement facilities resulting from these “get tough” policies, the ever-increasing costs of confinement, and high recidivism rates, the 1980s marked a period in which policy makers and practitioners began to reconsider the issue of juvenile reentry (Altschuler & Armstrong, 1994). In 1987 the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention sought to assess, test, and disseminate information about effective reentry programming for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders. The result of this effort was the development of the Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP), a theoretical and research-based model that promoted intensive case management, the assessment and identification of risk and needs factors, individualized case planning, intensive supervision and monitoring, the use of sanctions and rewards, and coordinated community-based services. Moreover, IAP recognizes the importance of involving all actors in the juvenile justice system, including providers from child-serving agencies, to develop and implement a seamless system for providing reentry services (Altschuler & Armstrong, 1994).

In the past several years, the literature on reentry services for confined youth has grown (Abrams, Shannon, & Sangalang, 2008; Bouffard & Bergseth, 2008; Freudenberg et al., 2005; Mears & Travis, 2004; Steinberg et al., 2004). Attention has been given to the domains and areas in which youth experience particular challenges during reentry. According to Altschuler and Brash (2004), these domains and areas include family and living arrangements, peer groups, mental and physical health, education, vocational training and employment, substance use, and leisure activities.

Lipsey (2009) conducted a meta-analysis of juvenile reentry programs and found that interventions that provided a therapeutic element, served high-risk offenders, and were implemented with expertise were considered most effective.

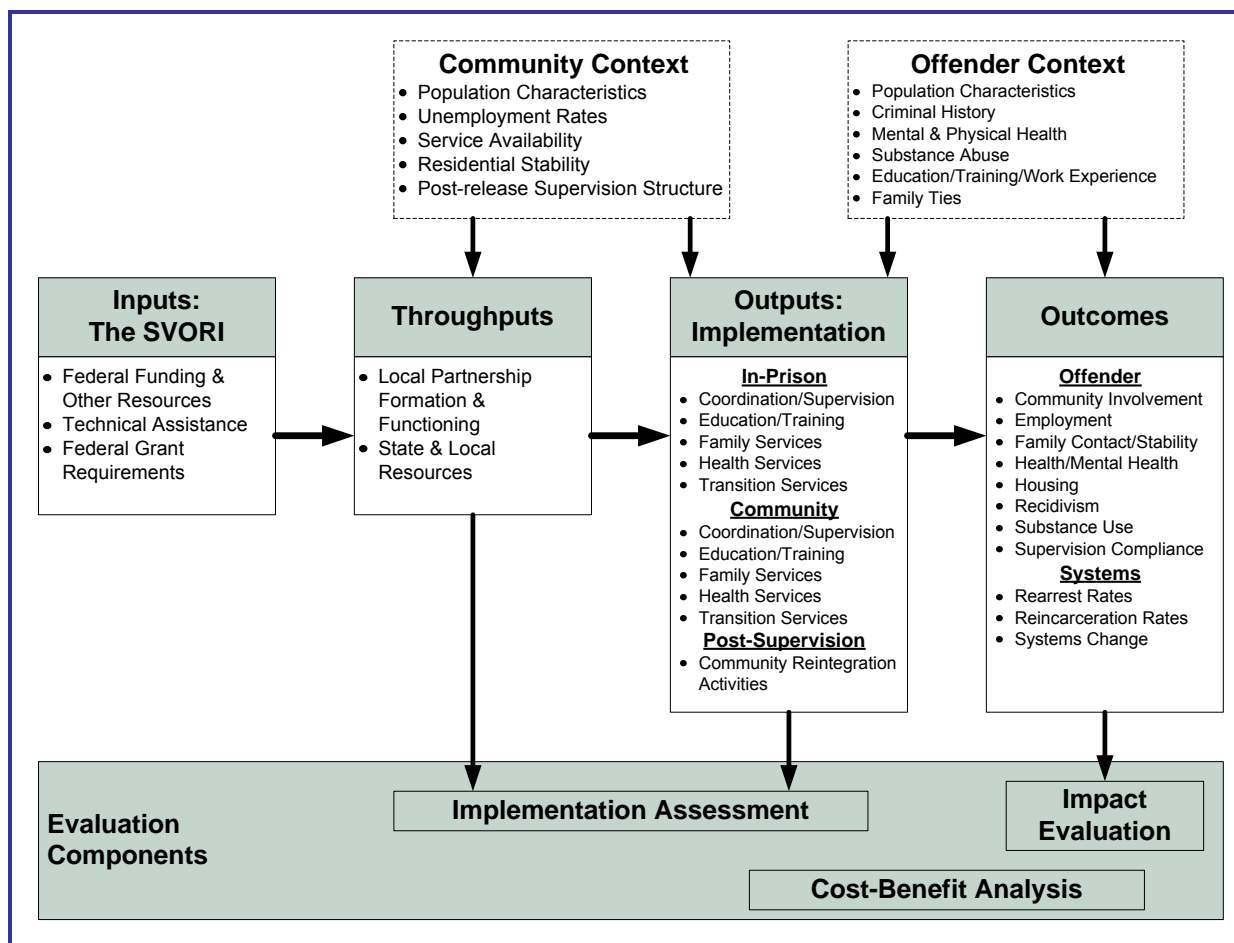
Lipsey (2009) conducted a meta-analysis of juvenile reentry programs and found that interventions that provided a therapeutic element, served high-risk offenders, and were implemented with expertise were considered most effective. Similarly, MacKenzie (2006) has argued that multisystemic therapy, which is a community-based treatment program for serious juvenile offenders, is most effective for serious offenders who are reuniting with their families, because therapists and case managers are present to facilitate the transition. In their examination of a juvenile reentry program that offers the mentoring component of transitional coordinators to released juveniles, Bouffard and Bergseth (2008) concluded that juveniles who have participated in this structured reentry program, in which services and group planning are major elements, are more likely to successfully reintegrate into the community. After a short-term follow-up, such juveniles were found to have lower rates of recidivism than juveniles who did not receive any reentry services.

Although findings from these studies are encouraging, research on juvenile aftercare and reentry has been predominated by null findings for program effects, small sample sizes, and implementation challenges (Bouffard & Bergseth, 2008). As some scholars have asserted, the skills acquired in juvenile correctional facilities will not be sustained unless they are reinforced in the community and are highly relevant to the real-life setting and situations these youth will confront once they return to their communities (Abrams, 2006; Steinberg et al., 2004).

THE SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENDER REENTRY INITIATIVE

The emerging consensus of the need for integrated, needs-based reentry programming for adult and juvenile offenders to reduce recidivism and promote public safety provided the context for the federal government's Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative. The evaluation framework shows the SVORI logic model and the evaluation components (Exhibit 1). The SVORI program model identifies SVORI funding, technical assistance, and requirements as *inputs* that, in combination with local resources in the sites (*throughputs*), yield a set of services and programming (*outputs*) expected to improve the intermediate and recidivism outcomes for SVORI

Exhibit 1. SVORI program logic model and evaluation framework



participants, as well as improve the state and local systems that provide the services and programs. Community and individual participant characteristics influence these throughputs, outputs, and outcomes.

SVORI was an outcome- or goal-oriented initiative that specified outcomes, or goals, that were to be achieved by programs developed locally.

The SVORI program model shows that SVORI was an outcome- or goal-oriented initiative that specified outcomes, or goals, that were to be achieved by programs developed locally. Criteria specified by the federal partners for the local programs were the following:³

- Programs were to improve criminal justice, employment, education, health (including substance use and mental health), and housing outcomes.

³ In some cases, grantees asked for and received exceptions to these criteria. For example, some programs were primarily post-release programs, and age restrictions were sometimes lifted (e.g., for programs targeting sex offenders).

- Programs were to include collaborative partnerships between correctional agencies, supervision agencies, other state and local agencies, and community and faith-based organizations.
- Program participants were to be serious or violent offenders.
- Program participants were to be 35 years of age or younger.
- Programs were to encompass three stages of reentry—in prison, post-release on supervision, and post-supervision.
- Needs and risk assessments were to guide the provision of services and programs to participants.

Each program was locally designed Consequently, one challenge for the evaluation was to characterize SVORI.

Operating within these broad guidelines, each program was locally designed along a variety of dimensions, including the types of services offered, the focus on pre-release and post-release components, and the types of individuals to be served. Programs varied in terms of what was being provided, when, and to whom. Grantees also identified the locations where the program would be provided both pre- and post- release. Thus, a SVORI program could be narrowly focused on a single institution pre-release, serving participants who were returning to a single community post-release, or it could be implemented throughout the correctional (or juvenile justice) system serving participants who were to be released statewide. A combination of multiple (but not all) institutions and multiple (but not all) communities was the modal configuration. Finally, because services were to be delivered to individuals on the basis of their specific needs and risk factors, individuals participating in a SVORI program could receive different types and amounts of services, depending upon individual needs.⁴ Consequently, one challenge for the evaluation was to characterize SVORI.

⁴ Specific details on the planned characteristics of individual programs are available in the *National Portrait of SVORI* (Lattimore et al., 2004). Also see Lattimore et al. (2005), Winterfield et al. (2006), and Lindquist and Winterfield (2005) for information on the delivery of services and programs by the SVORI programs, together with information on barriers to implementation.

The SVORI evaluation was intended to answer the following research questions:

- Did SVORI lead to more coordinated and integrated services among partner agencies?
- Did SVORI participants receive more individualized and comprehensive services than comparable, non-SVORI offenders?
- Did reentry participants have better recidivism, employment, health, and personal functioning outcomes than comparable, non-SVORI offenders?
- Did the benefits derived from SVORI programming exceed the costs?

The impact evaluation included pre-release interviews (conducted approximately 30 days before release from prison) and a series of follow-up interviews (conducted at 3, 9, and 15 months post-release). Nearly 2,400 prisoners returning to society—some of whom received SVORI programming and some of whom received “treatment as usual” in their respective states—were included in the impact evaluation. Five programs (adult programs in Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina; juvenile program in South Carolina) were selected for the cost-benefit study, to assess the extent to which program benefits exceeded costs.

Sixteen programs were selected for the impact evaluation, comprising 12 adult programs and 4 juvenile programs located in 14 states (adult only unless specified): Colorado (juveniles only), Florida (juveniles only), Indiana, Iowa, Kansas (adults and juveniles), Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina (adults and juveniles), and Washington.⁵

MULTI-SITE EVALUATION IMPACT SITES

The impact sites represented a set of programs diverse in approach and geographically distributed. Although the resulting programs were not randomly selected, the adult programs were in states that, at year’s end 2003, incarcerated about 20% of all adult state prisoners and supervised about 23% of all adult state parolees in the United States.⁶

The impact sites were representative of all sites along many dimensions, although they were purposively selected. As expected, the impact sites did vary from the non-impact sites with regard to the criteria used in the selection process. In particular, the impact sites planned, generally, to have larger enrollments (Exhibit 2); larger enrollments were true for both adult and juvenile impact sites. Although discrepancies between

⁵ Site selection and other methodological aspects of the study are described in *The Multi-site Evaluation of SVORI: Methodology and Analytic Approach* (Lattimore & Steffey, 2009).

⁶ Estimates are based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics’ *Adults on Parole in the United States* (Glaze & Palla, 2005) and *Prisoners under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities* (Harrison & Beck, 2005). The 12 states had an estimated prison population of 259,971 midyear 2004 (19.8% of all state prisoners) and 154,532 individuals on parole at year’s end 2004 (22.9% of all individuals under state parole supervision).

Multi-site Evaluation of SVORI: Summary & Synthesis

Exhibit 2. Program sizes among impact and non-impact sites (as reported by program directors)

Program size	Impact Sites		Non-impact Sites		All Sites	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Adult planned^a						
Fewer than 100	—	0	59.0	23	45.1	23
101–150	25.0	3	17.9	7	19.6	10
More than 151	75.0	9	23.1	9	35.3	18
Adult in 2006^b						
Fewer than 100	—	0	51.3	20	39.2	20
101–150	33.3	4	12.8	5	17.7	9
More than 151	66.6	8	35.9	14	43.1	22
Adult compared with planned^c						
Fewer	50.0	6	50.0	19	50.0	25
About the same	25.0	3	23.7	9	24.0	12
More	25.0	3	26.3	10	26.0	13
Juvenile planned^d						
Fewer than 100 planned	25.0	1	67.7	21	62.9	22
101–150	50.0	2	12.9	4	17.1	6
More than 151 planned	25.0	1	19.4	6	20.0	7
Juvenile in 2006^e						
Fewer than 100 enrolled	—	0	54.8	17	48.6	17
101–150	50.0	2	25.8	8	28.6	10
More than 151 enrolled	50.0	2	19.4	6	22.9	8
Juvenile compared with planned^f						
Fewer than originally projected	50.0	2	33.3	10	35.3	12
About the same as projected	50.0	2	36.7	11	38.2	13
More than originally projected	0.0	0	30.0	9	26.5	9

^a Fifty-one programs reporting; source: 2003 program work plan review.

^b Fifty-one programs reporting; source: 2006 program director survey.

^c Fifty programs reporting; source: 2006 program director survey.

^d Thirty-five programs reporting; source: 2003 program work plan review.

^e Thirty-five programs reporting; source: 2006 program director survey.

^f Thirty-four programs reporting; source: 2006 program director survey.

expected and actual enrollment were similar for adult impact and adult non-impact sites, discrepancies between expected and actual enrollments were not as similar for juvenile impact and non-impact sites: one third of juvenile non-impact sites experienced enrollments that exceeded expectations, while the four juvenile impact sites experienced enrollments that either failed to meet or met expectations. As of March 2006, the adult

impact sites had enrolled an average of 326 program participants, in comparison with an average enrollment of 290 participants by the non-impact sites. The juvenile impact sites had enrolled an average of 153 SVORI program participants, in comparison with an average of 204 participants by the juvenile non-impact sites.

Program directors for the impact sites also were more likely than program directors in non-impact sites to report being closer to full implementation in both the 2005 and 2006 program director surveys (Exhibit 3). Again, this discrepancy between impact and non-impact sites was expected, because likelihood of full program implementation was one of the selection criteria for inclusion in the impact evaluation.

Additional comparisons of the characteristics of the impact sites, non-impact sites, and all sites that were derived from the surveys of SVORI program directors are provided in Appendix C of Lattimore and Steffey (Lattimore & Steffey, 2009). Overall, these tables reveal relatively few differences in distributions for adult or juvenile programs with regard to program director turnover, basic program characteristics, targeted outcomes, pre-release and post-release service provision, agency involvement and contributions, stakeholder support and resistance, and pre-release and post-release geographic targeting. There were differences in expected pre-release and post-release service enhancements, which may have been associated with anticipated strength of implementation.

The methodological approach to the evaluation is described briefly in the next chapter. Subsequent chapters summarize the characteristics of the adult males, adult females, and juvenile males who participated in the evaluation, and report findings on service needs and service receipt both before and after release from prison or detention. The penultimate chapter compares outcomes between SVORI program participants and individuals who did not participate in SVORI programs but may have received services through other conduits. The final chapter discusses the policy implications and need for future work.

Multi-site Evaluation of SVORI: Summary & Synthesis

Exhibit 3. Implementation status among adult impact and non-impact sites

Program and status	Impact Sites		Non-impact Sites		All Sites	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Adult, fully operational in 2005^a						
No	16.7	2	37.5	15	32.7	17
Yes	83.3	10	62.5	25	67.3	35
Adult, time to full implementation in 2005^b						
Less than 3 months	—	0	20.0	6	14.6	6
3–5 months	27.3	3	3.3	1	9.8	4
6–8 months	27.3	3	23.3	7	24.4	10
9–11 months	9.1	1	13.3	4	12.2	5
12 months or more	36.4	4	40.0	12	39.0	16
Adult, planned elements fully operational in 2006^c						
No	16.7	2	7.9	3	10.0	5
Yes	83.3	10	92.1	35	90.0	45
Juvenile, fully operational in 2005^d						
No	25.0	1	15.2	5	16.2	6
Yes	75.0	3	84.8	28	83.8	31
Juvenile, time to full implementation in 2005^e						
Less than 3 months	25.0	1	27.6	8	27.3	9
3–5 months	—	0	10.3	3	9.1	3
6–8 months	25.0	1	27.6	8	27.3	9
9–11 months	25.0	1	13.8	4	15.1	5
12 months or more	25.0	1	20.7	6	21.2	7
Juvenile, planned elements fully operational in 2006^f						
No	—	0	3.3	1	2.9	1
Yes	100.0	4	96.7	29	97.1	33

^a Fifty-two programs reporting; source: 2005 program director survey.

^b Forty-one programs reporting; source: 2005 program director survey.

^c Fifty programs reporting; source: 2006 program director survey.

^d Thirty-seven programs reporting; source: 2005 program director survey.

^e Thirty-three programs reporting; 2005 program director survey.

^f Thirty-four programs reporting; source: 2006 program director survey.

Methods

This chapter briefly describes the methods that were used for the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation.⁷ Detailed information is provided in Lattimore and Steffey (2009); for data collection protocols and instruments, see the appendices to that volume. Implementation evaluation data collection procedures included document review with data extraction and multiple surveys of the local SVORI program directors; these procedures are described first. Next, the procedures that were implemented to identify the impact sites and potential impact evaluation participants are summarized. The following section in this chapter describes the procedures for collecting four rounds of interview data from respondents in the impact sites. The final section describes the propensity score approach that was used to address differences between SVORI and non-SVORI groups on observed characteristics.

IMPLEMENTATION DATA COLLECTION

The primary source of data for the implementation assessment was four rounds of data collected from the SVORI program directors. After extracting information through reviews of the grant proposals and grantee work plans, the evaluation staff conducted telephone interviews with the program directors. This work began in August 2003 and concluded in October 2003. All 69 grantees responded, and 88 separate programs were identified (one additional program was subsequently identified for a total of 89). Results, including descriptions of all programs, are summarized in Lattimore et al. (2004).

⁷ Procedures for the collection of the cost-benefit data and the cost-benefit analyses are described in Cowell et al. (2009).

The program directors were mailed hard-copy surveys in March 2005. This survey collected additional information on the planned structure of the SVORI program, enrollment to date, and information on barriers and challenges to implementation. Information on the types of programming that would have been available for SVORI participants in the absence of the SVORI program was also collected.

Responses were received from all 89 program directors, although not every director responded to every question.

A second survey was mailed to the program directors in March 2006. This survey collected updated information on enrollment, as well as services provided, implementation, and sustainability. Responses were received from 86 of the 89 program directors.

A final survey was e-mailed to the 89 program directors in July 2007 to obtain information on ongoing reentry efforts in their states after the conclusion of the SVORI grants. Data were keyed by project staff, who also made follow-up telephone and e-mail inquiries to increase response rates. Responses were obtained from 52 of the 89 programs.

In addition to the program director surveys, which generated descriptive data (self-reported) for all 89 SVORI programs, two rounds of site visits were conducted with the subset of programs included in the impact evaluation. The site visits generated detailed information from a variety of key stakeholders involved in SVORI (including line staff, supervisors, and top administrators from the pre- and post-release supervision agencies, service provider agencies, and other key partners) and enabled the evaluation team to more fully characterize program implementation, interagency collaboration, and sustainability in the sites selected for the impact evaluation.

IDENTIFICATION AND ENLISTMENT OF IMPACT SITES

The strategy implemented to identify the impact programs was to (1) review grant proposals and work plans to extract program information, (2) conduct semistructured interviews with all program directors to complete or clarify program information and ability to participate in impact evaluation, (3) complete site visits to a subset of sites, (4) analyze

collected information to generate a list of recommended impact sites, and (5) obtain NIJ approval of proposed sites. All data extracted from the documents and gathered from interviews were stored in a database within the project management information system.

The initial reviews identified a total of 89 distinct SVORI programs and produced information on the SVORI program target population, status of implementation, program components and services, the capacity and willingness to participate in the evaluation, the availability of sufficient treatment and appropriate comparison populations, and additional information on program goals and activities.⁸ Other information focused on agency involvement in SVORI, management and oversight of the project, and plans to conduct a local evaluation.

Once the initial data were gathered, the sites were examined in accordance with the site selection criteria (Exhibit 4). Implementation, target population size, comparison respondent availability, and willingness to participate were key factors that were considered.

Anticipated program enrollment (greater than 100, unless the program was in the same site as another program with enrollment greater than 100) and status of program implementation were the primary factors used in developing the list of potential impact sites to be visited.

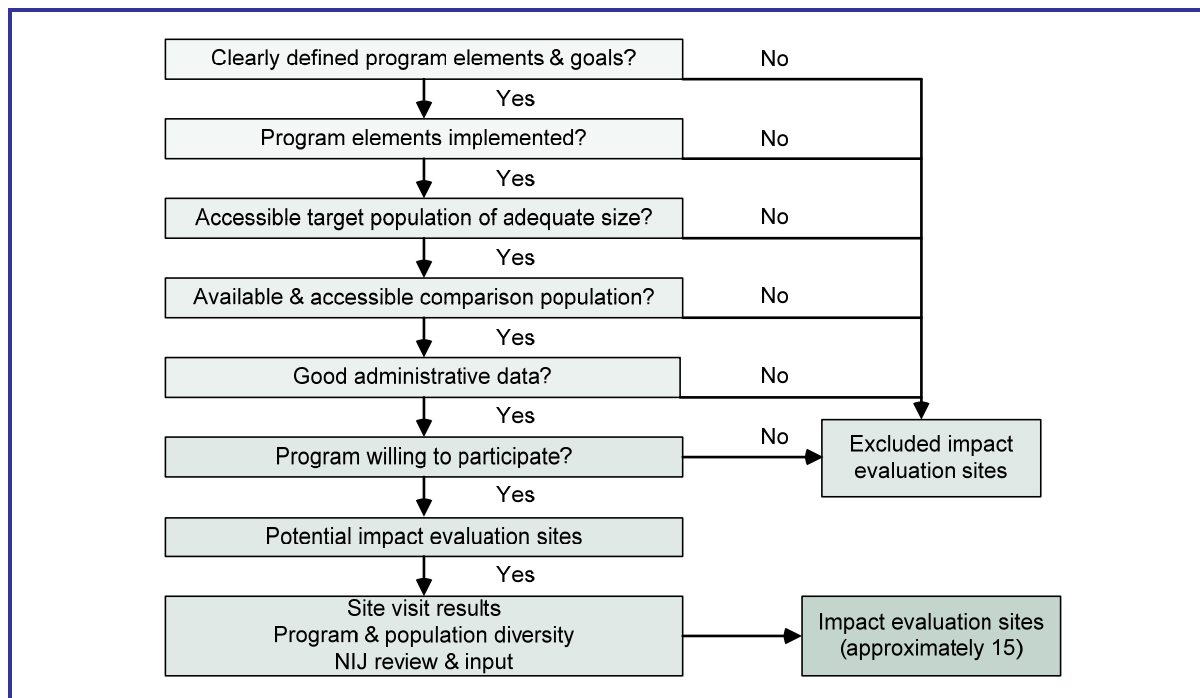
After the initial review of program type, enrollment, and geographic targeting, staff narrowed down the 69 grantees for site visits. Anticipated program enrollment (greater than 100, unless the program was in the same site as another program with enrollment greater than 100) and status of program implementation were the primary factors used in developing the list of potential impact sites to be visited.

Twenty-nine grantees providing 39 separate programs in 21 states were selected for site visits. The primary purpose of the site visits was to update information from the work plans, gather information about the availability and quality of administrative data, confirm program implementation progress, assess site willingness to participate, and explore opportunities for identifying comparison respondents (if the site was not randomly assigning SVORI participation).

⁸ The 89 programs comprised 37 programs targeting juveniles only, 45 programs targeting adults only, and 7 programs targeting both adults and juveniles (those younger than 18 years of age) housed in adult facilities; for purposes of the evaluation, the latter 7 programs were included with the adult programs.

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Exhibit 4. Impact evaluation site selection criteria



Note: NIJ = National Institute of Justice.

The final list of sites proposed for the impact evaluation incorporated a diversity of program types, geographic regions, and corrections philosophies. This list was presented to and discussed with NIJ in December 2003. Although the original goal was to develop a set of sites at which to interview about 4,000 respondents, case-flow analyses conducted at the time of final site selection suggested that the targets of 1,000 women and 1,000 juveniles would not be attainable. Consequently, the goal was set to 3,000 respondents (1,500 SVORI participants and 1,500 non-SVORI comparison respondents). This total was to be distributed into approximately 2,000 adult males, 500 adult females, and 500 juvenile respondents (case flow was so meager that enrollment of juvenile females was ended after several months yielded only one SVORI program participant and several comparison respondents).

Exhibit 5 identifies the sites and programs that were initially identified for inclusion in the impact evaluation. One adult site (Virginia) was dropped shortly after data collection began because of logistical problems associated with the identification and interviewing of respondents. The juvenile

Exhibit 5. Original programs selected for the impact evaluation

State	Grantee Agency	Program	Focus of Impact Evaluation
CO	Colorado Department of Corrections	Colorado Affirms Reentry Efforts (CARE)	Juveniles
FL	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	Going Home	Juveniles (Dade County)
IA	Iowa Department of Corrections	Iowa SVORI	Adults
IN	Indiana Department of Corrections	Allen County SVORI	Adults
KS	Kansas Department of Corrections	Shawnee County Reentry Program (SCRP)	Adults
KS	Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	Kansas JJA Going Home Initiative (GHI)	Juveniles
ME	Maine Department of Corrections	Maine Reentry Network	Adults
ME ^a	Maine Department of Corrections	Maine Reentry Network	Juveniles
MD	Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	Re-Entry Partnership (REP)	Adults
MO	Missouri Department of Corrections	Going Home-SVORI	Adults
NV	Nevada Department of Corrections	Going Home Prepared	Adults
OH	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections	Community-Oriented Reentry Program	Adults
OK	Oklahoma Department of Corrections	PROTECT Oklahoma County	Adults
PA	Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	Erie, PA, Reentry Project (EPRP)	Adults
SC	South Carolina Department of Corrections	SC Department of Corrections	Adults
SC	South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice	SC DJJ Reentry Initiative	Juveniles
VA ^a	Virginia Department of Corrections	Going Home to Stay-VASAVOR	Adults
WA	Washington State Department of Corrections	Going Home	Adults

^aSubsequently dropped from the evaluation.

program in Maine was included in the original list of juvenile impact sites but was dropped from the impact evaluation because of insufficient case flow. In the end, 16 programs in 14 states were included in the impact evaluation. These sites represented a set of programs that were diverse in approach and geographically distributed. Although the resulting programs were not randomly selected, the adult programs were in states that, at year’s end 2003, incarcerated about 20% of all adult state prisoners and supervised about 23% of all adult state parolees in the United States.⁹

⁹ Estimates are based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics’ *Adults on Parole in the United States* (Glaze & Palla, 2005) and *Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities* (Harrison & Beck, 2005). The 12 states had an estimated prison population of 259,971 in midyear 2004 (19.8% of all state prisoners) and 154,532 individuals on parole at year’s end 2004 (22.9% of all individuals under state parole supervision).

The impact sites were representative of all sites along many dimensions, although they were purposively selected. As expected, the impact sites did vary from the non-impact sites with regard to the selection criteria. In particular, the impact sites generally planned to have larger enrollments, and program directors for the impact sites were more likely than program directors for non-impact sites to report being closer to full implementation in both the 2005 and 2006 program director surveys.

Once sites were selected, the process of recruiting and complying with requirements for conducting research in these agencies' facilities began. Recruitment included letters from NIJ administrators and the evaluation principal investigators, telephone contacts, and site visits. Memoranda of understanding or research agreements were signed with all agencies. Once negotiated research agreements were in place, the next step was to develop evaluation plans for each site, with a particular goal of identifying appropriate comparison respondent populations. This process is described in the next section.

IDENTIFICATION OF COMPARISON RESPONDENT POPULATIONS

Two pathways were identified for inclusion in SVORI programs: (1) random assignment to SVORI programming or standard programming after a decision to participate in SVORI was made by the offender and (2) program and offender determination of SVORI program eligibility and participation. For the first pathway (two adult sites), those randomly assigned to standard programming constituted the pool of potential comparison respondents. For the second, evaluation team members worked with local personnel to identify the site-specific SVORI eligibility criteria and to establish procedures for selecting a comparison group. In most cases, the comparison respondents were offenders who would have been eligible for (i.e., offered) SVORI if they had been in a facility that offered the SVORI program or if they had planned to return to a community with a post-release SVORI program.

The SVORI Multi-site Evaluation took an “intent-to-treat” approach.

The SVORI Multi-site Evaluation took an “intent-to-treat” approach with respect to the classification of respondents as *SVORI participants* or *non-SVORI comparison respondents*. Practically, this meant that an individual was classified as SVORI or non-SVORI, depending upon whether he or she was enrolled in a SVORI program at any time during the period between the receipt of the case from the site and the date the case was fielded.

IMPACT DATA COLLECTION: INTERVIEWS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The data collection consisted of four in-person interviews with offenders (approximately one month before release and 3, 9, and 15 months after release), supplemented by administrative data from state departments of correction, probation and parole, and juvenile justice, as well as from the National Center for Crime Information (NCIC). Drug tests (oral swabs) were conducted at the 3- and 15-month interviews with participants who were in the community (i.e., not in a correctional or treatment facility) at the time of the interview and provided a separate consent for the tests.

Offender Interviews

Eligible respondents (both SVORI and non-SVORI) were identified on a monthly (or more frequent) basis during a 16-month Wave 1 (pre-release) interviewing period (July 31, 2004, through November 30, 2005). All interviews were conducted in private settings, using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), by experienced RTI field interviewers who had completed extensive training.

The Wave 1 interviews were conducted in prisons, juvenile detention facilities, and halfway houses about 30 days before the respondent’s expected release. This interview lasted approximately 1.5 hours and was designed to obtain data on respondents’ experiences and receipt of services during incarceration, as well as to document respondents’ immediate post-release plans. No compensation was provided for the Wave 1 interviews.

Waves 2 through 4 follow-up interviews were conducted at 3, 9, and 15 months after release. The follow-up interviews lasted approximately 1.5 hours and covered topics such as

housing, employment, education, family, peer relationships, community involvement, physical and mental health, substance use, crime and delinquency, supervision, service needs, and service receipt. The follow-up interviews were conducted in the community or, for those reincarcerated, in prison or jail. For interviews conducted in the community, respondents were compensated \$35 for the 3-month interview, \$40 for the 9-month interview, and \$50 for the 15-month interview. At the final interview, respondents were paid an additional \$50 if they completed all four interviews. In addition, respondents were paid an extra \$5 at each follow-up wave if they called a toll-free number to schedule their interviews. As the 15-month interview was fielded, the original protocol with respect to compensation was adjusted so that, wherever agreements could be negotiated with corrections departments and local jails, incarcerated participants were compensated.

A total of 4,354 cases were fielded at Wave 1, resulting in 2,583 completed Wave 1 interviews. Of these, 192 respondents were not released during the time Wave 2 (3 month post-release) interviews were being conducted, and these respondents were retrospectively declared ineligible for the evaluation. As a result, the final tally for the three demographic groups was 2,391 completed Wave 1 interviews with evaluation-eligible respondents. The remaining cases included 635 cases that were determined to be ineligible for the evaluation, 718 cases that were released before an interview could be scheduled, 370 refusals, and 48 other noninterviews (due primarily to the inaccessibility of the respondents).

The numbers of completed interviews (all waves) by SVORI status and demographic group are shown in Exhibit 6. The distributions of these cases by site are provided in Appendix Exhibit A-1.

Exhibit 6. Completed interviews by wave, SVORI status, and demographic group

State	Wave 1		Wave 2		Wave 3		Wave 4	
	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI
Adult males	863	834	529	455	565	470	582	531
Adult females	153	204	110	134	119	134	124	152
Juvenile males	152	185	105	131	108	131	107	141
Total	1168	1223	744	720	792	735	813	824

Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Oral swab drug tests were conducted in conjunction with 3- and 15-month interviews held in the community (i.e., not in prisons, jails, or treatment facilities). Respondents were provided an additional \$15 if they consented to provide an oral swab. The chosen test was a six-panel oral fluid screen for amphetamines, cannabinoids, cocaine, methamphetamines, opiates, and phencyclidine. All positive findings were confirmed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.

Impact: Administrative Data

The evaluation requested official criminal records data to supplement the self-reported interview data, particularly with respect to measures of criminal history and recidivism. The sources of data were (1) state departments of corrections, departments of juvenile justice, and probation and parole agencies and (2) the NCIC. State agencies provided data on return to prison after prisoner release, as well as information on performance during post-release parole or probation. The NCIC provided data on arrests, as well as information on convictions and reincarcerations for some states.

PROPENSITY SCORE MODELS

Propensity score models were used to address potential selection bias due to the quasi-experimental design (see Rubin, 2006, for a collection of seminal papers in propensity score modeling; see D’Agostino, 1998, for an accessible

tutorial).¹⁰ Propensity score models use observed characteristics to model the likelihood that an individual with those characteristics will be selected (or assigned) to the intervention. The purpose is to identify a set of parameters that are then used to estimate the probability of assignment to the intervention for each individual in a study. These probabilities (p-hats or \hat{p}) are then used either (1) to establish probability strata (or bins) within which respondents are grouped together by similar probabilities of receiving the intervention, (2) as weights in the outcome models, or (3) as matching variables by which respondents in the intervention group are matched to respondents in the comparison group who have similar \hat{p} . The success of the propensity score model estimation is judged by the effectiveness of the strata or weights to reduce differences between the treatment and control groups on observed characteristics or, in the common terminology, “to achieve balance” between the two groups.

Initial outcome models were examined with the use of the stratification, or binning, approach, but the final outcome models were estimated with the use of the weighting approach because it greatly simplified the presentation of

¹⁰ Propensity scoring methods are not without limitations. For example, use of propensity scores can only adjust for included covariates (Glynn, Schneeweiss, & Sturmer, 2006; Rosenbaum & Rubin, 1983). Unlike randomization, which tends to balance treatment and control groups on observed and unobserved covariates, use of propensity scores balances only on observed confounding covariates. The failure to include unobserved covariates can lead to biased estimates of treatment effects. However, if many of the covariates believed to be related to treatment assignment are measured, propensity score approaches (i.e., matching, stratification, regression adjustment) should yield consistent and approximately unbiased estimates of treatment effects (D’Agostino, 1998; Rosenbaum & Rubin, 1983). A second limitation is that propensity score approaches work better in larger samples; in studies with small samples, substantial imbalances of covariates may be unavoidable (Rubin, 1997). However, this is also true of randomized experiments and is not limited to propensity score methods. A third possible limitation is that included covariates that are strongly related to treatment assignment and only weakly correlated with the outcome are treated the same as covariates that are strongly related to both treatment assignment and outcome (Rubin, 1997). This might be considered a limitation because including irrelevant covariates can reduce efficiency. Rubin (1997) notes, however, that the potential biasing effects of failing to control for weakly correlated covariates are worse than the potential loss of efficiency from including them.

findings.¹¹ Using the weighting approach allowed the estimation of one set of outcome models for each demographic group. Presenting findings by strata would have multiplied the number of models and results to be presented by the number of strata. For example, if adult male respondents were assigned to one of five strata, differences in outcomes would have to be assessed within each strata increasing the number of models by a factor of five.

The success of the propensity score model estimation is judged by the effectiveness of the strata or weights in reducing differences between the treatment and control groups on observed characteristics or, in the common terminology, to achieve balance between the two groups. Two ways of checking for balance are (1) to examine t-statistics comparing group means or (2) to examine standardized differences between the two groups (see, e.g., Rosenbaum & Rubin, 1985). Both approaches were used and indicated that the propensity score weights generated good balance for the data.

The propensity score approach is useful only if it produces adequate overlap in the \hat{p} between groups. The goal is to develop scores that, for example, can be used to sort individuals into strata, where the probability of assignment to the intervention is similar. Once individuals are assigned to strata on the basis of their \hat{p} , the strata should contain individuals from both groups—otherwise there is no comparison between groups. The propensity score models produced \hat{p} distributions with considerable overlap between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents for all three demographic groups.

Item missingness was relatively rare in the data, but imputation procedures were employed so that no observations would have to be excluded from the outcome analyses because of item missingness. Logit models to generate the probability of assignment to SVORI [$p(\text{SVORI})$, or $p(S)$] were estimated within the framework of SAS 9.1.3

¹¹ Preliminary results showed that population average treatment effects estimated by combining results from the analyses based on strata for the adult male groups were nearly identical to those derived from the weighted models—as would be expected. Results were also similar for the adult female and juvenile males groups; those results are not presented here.

PROC MI and PROC MIANALYZE for each of the three demographic groups (adult males, adult females, and juvenile males). These SAS procedures accommodated item missingness by imputing values for missing data. A two-step imputation procedure was used within PROC MI, in which (1) a Monte Carlo procedure (MCMC) was employed to impute values until the data set reached a pattern of monotone missingness and then (2) regression was employed to impute the remaining values (see SAS Institute Inc., 2004; Allison, 2001). The independent variables for the propensity score models included only variables that reflected the values of measures before program assignment (effectively, pre-incarceration).

Population average treatment effect weights were generated from the propensity scores and applied to the observations for analyses. SAS 9.1.3 Proc Survey Means was used to generate weighted means; Proc Survey Logistic and Proc Survey Regression were used to generate tests of significance (see Lattimore & Steffey, 2009).

Respondent Characteristics

This chapter uses data from the Wave 1 interviews to profile the respondents that were included in the Multi-site Evaluation and compares the SVORI respondents with the non-SVORI respondents.

Overall, on average, the participants in the study reported extensive criminal histories, lifetime substance use, histories of substance use treatment, low educational attainment, and weak employment histories. The adult male respondents are described first, followed by the adult female respondents and juvenile male respondents. The final section in this chapter assesses similarities and differences among the three groups.

ADULT MALE SVORI EVALUATION PARTICIPANTS

The following description of the adult male study participants is adapted from *Prisoner Reentry Experiences of Adult Males: Characteristics, Service Receipt, and Outcomes of Participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation* (Lattimore et al., 2009).¹²

The average adult male study respondent was 29 years of age; about half were black and one third were white. Before incarceration, most respondents reported that they had lived in a house or apartment that belonged to someone else, and about two thirds said that they were involved in a steady relationship during that time. About 60% reported having

¹² Preliminary findings were presented in the *Pre-release Characteristics and Service Receipt Among Adult Male Participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation* (Lattimore, Visher, & Steffey, 2008).

children younger than 18 years old, and those who had children reported having an average of more than two. Nearly all reported having family members and friends who had been convicted of a crime or had problems with drugs or alcohol. About 60% reported that they had a high school diploma or GED credential.

Substance Use and Physical and Mental Health

- Nearly all respondents reported lifetime use of alcohol (96%) and marijuana (93%), whereas more than half (55%) reported cocaine use.
- Of those who had ever used drugs, about two thirds reported having used one or more illicit drugs during the 30 days before their incarceration, with about 52% reporting marijuana use and 24% reporting cocaine use.
- Most respondents reported few physical health problems, and most described their mental health status at the time of the pre-release interview as excellent or very good.

Employment History and Financial Support

- Most study participants (90%) reported having worked at some point during their lifetimes, and about two thirds reported working during the 6 months before prison.
- Of those working during the 6 months before prison, about three quarters described their most recent job as a permanent job for which they received formal pay.
- Nearly half of the respondents reported supplementing their legal income with income from illegal activities, with those who had no job before prison more likely to report illegal income.

Criminal History

- The respondents reported an average age at first arrest of 16 and an average of 12 arrests.
- Most respondents had been previously incarcerated, and about half had been detained in a juvenile facility.
- At the time of the interview, respondents reported an average length of incarceration of more than 2 years.
- Most respondents indicated that family members had served as an important source of support during their incarceration.

Differences Between SVORI and Non-SVORI

Although the SVORI and comparison respondents were similar on many of several hundred measures examined, they differed on a few measures:

- SVORI respondents were more likely to be black (57%, as opposed to 50%) and less likely to be white than non-SVORI comparison respondents (32%, as opposed to 37%).
- Non-SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than SVORI respondents to indicate symptoms of hostility and psychosis on the mental health subscales.
- Self-reports on “ever using” drugs indicated somewhat higher usage among the non-SVORI respondents (96% of non-SVORI, as opposed to 94% SVORI reported ever using at least one illegal drug). Although this overall difference was not statistically significant (at alpha = .05), non-SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than SVORI program participants to report ever using most illegal drugs. The two groups did not differ, however, with respect to reported use in the 30 days before the instant incarceration.
- SVORI respondents were somewhat less likely to have been employed before incarceration, although the difference was small (89%, as opposed to 92%).
- SVORI respondents were less likely to be in prison for a parole violation (27%, as opposed to 35%).
- SVORI respondents were more likely to be serving time for a drug crime (36%, as opposed to 31%).
- SVORI respondents had spent more time in prison during the current incarceration (2.8 years, as opposed to 2.3 years).
- SVORI respondents reported more disciplinary infractions (47%, as opposed to 41% reported two or more) and were more likely to report having been placed in administrative segregation (45%, as opposed to 40%) than the non-SVORI respondents, which may be associated with their longer lengths of stay.

ADULT FEMALE SVORI EVALUATION PARTICIPANTS

The following description of the adult female study participants is adapted from *Prisoner reentry experiences of adult females*:

Characteristics, service receipt, and outcomes of participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation (Lindquist et al., 2009).

The adult female respondents were an average of 31 years old at the time of the pre-release interview, with nearly equal numbers self-identifying as white (44%) and black (41%). While 41% of the women reported living in their own homes during the 6 months before incarceration, more than one fifth were homeless, living in a shelter, or without a set place to live.

The vast majority of women were mothers; more than half of those with minor children reported that they had primary care responsibilities before incarceration. Approximately 62% of the women reported having a high school diploma or GED.

Substance Use and Physical and Mental Health

- Nearly all women reported having used alcohol (96%) and marijuana (90%) during their lifetimes, and 75% reported cocaine use. More than two thirds (68%) of the women reported having used one or more illicit drugs during the 30 days before incarceration.
- Women reported many physical and mental health problems; at the time of the pre-release interview, fewer than half rated their physical health and less than one third rated their mental health as excellent or very good.
- Half of the women reported receiving treatment for mental health problems before their instant incarceration.

Employment History and Financial Support

- Most women (95%) reported having worked at some point during their lifetimes; more than half reported working during the 6 months before prison.
- Of those who worked during the 6 months before prison, about three quarters reported that their most recent job was permanent and that they received formal pay.
- Nearly half of the women reported receiving income from illegal activities, with those lacking a job before prison being more likely to report illegal income.

Criminal History

- The women reported an average of 11 arrests, with the first arrest occurring, on average, at 19 years of age.

- Nearly all women reported at least one previous incarceration; one third had been detained in a juvenile facility.
- At the time of the interview, women reported an average length of incarceration of less than 2 years.

Differences Between SVORI and Non-SVORI

The results from the pre-release interviews show that the SVORI and non-SVORI groups were similar on most background characteristics. There were some differences in some important measures, including the following:

- SVORI respondents were more likely to have a 12th grade education or GED than comparison respondents (77%, as opposed to 55%).
- Self-reports on lifetime drug use indicated higher usage of heroin (27%, as opposed to 18%) and amphetamines (41%, as opposed to 31%) among the SVORI respondents while self-reports on use 30 days before incarceration indicated higher cocaine use among the non-SVORI respondents (64%, as opposed to 50%).
- SVORI respondents were more likely to report having no physical health limitations than the non-SVORI respondents.
- Several measures indicated that SVORI women had better mental health than the non-SVORI women.
- Among respondents who worked during the 6 months before incarceration, SVORI respondents were more likely to describe their most recent job as a permanent job (82%, as opposed to 69%) and one for which they received formal pay (91%, as opposed to 68%).
- SVORI respondents had spent more time in prison during the current incarceration (2.2 years, as opposed to 1.3 years).
- SVORI respondents reported more disciplinary infractions (42%, as opposed to 29% reported two or more) than the non-SVORI respondents, which may be associated with their longer lengths of stay.

JUVENILE MALE SVORI EVALUATION PARTICIPANTS

The following description of the juvenile male study participants is adapted from *Reentry experiences of confined juvenile offenders: Characteristics, service receipt, and outcomes of*

juvenile male participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation
(Hawkins et al., 2009).

The average age of the juvenile male respondents was 17; 54% were black, 20% were white, and 20% were Hispanic. At their pre-release interview, most respondents reported that they were currently in school. In the school year before their confinement, less than half reported that they were regularly attending school, and nearly all respondents reported that they had been suspended or expelled from school during their lifetimes.

Most respondents reported that, before confinement, they were living in a house or apartment that belonged to someone else (including parents' house or apartment). Respondents most frequently reported their natural mothers as the primary person who raised them and the person with whom they had lived the longest. Nearly all agreed or strongly agreed that they felt close to their families and wanted their families to be involved in their lives. More than three quarters of respondents reported that they had family members who had been convicted of a crime or had been incarcerated. More than half of respondents reported that they had family members who had had problems with alcohol or drugs. A large majority of respondents reported that they had friends who had been convicted of a crime, had been incarcerated, or who had had problems with alcohol or drugs.

Substance Use and Physical and Mental Health

- Nearly all respondents (91% of SVORI and 83% of non-SVORI respondents) reported that they had used alcohol. The average age at first use was 12.
- A large majority of respondents (>85%) reported that they had used marijuana. The average age at first use was 12.
- Most respondents reported that they had used alcohol or other drugs in the 30 days before confinement.
- About half of all respondents reported that they had received treatment for a substance use or mental health problem at some point during their lifetimes.
- Most respondents rated their current physical health as excellent or very good. More than half of all respondents described their mental health status as excellent or very good.

Employment History and Financial Support

- Nearly half of all respondents (43% of SVORI and 51% of non-SVORI) reported having worked at some time before confinement. More than one third reported that they were employed in the 6 months before confinement.
- Of those working in the 6 months before confinement, about half described their most recent job as permanent.
- The majority of respondents reported that they received financial support from their family. About one third of respondents reported that they supported themselves by illegal income.

Delinquency History and Current Offense

- On average, respondents were 13 years old at the time of first arrest, had been arrested about six times, and had been adjudicated about three times.
- Nearly all respondents (>88%) previously had been ordered to a juvenile correctional facility.
- In the 6 months before confinement, about three quarters of respondents reported that they had engaged in violent behavior, and nearly two thirds reported that they had been victims of violence.
- More than 10% of respondents reported having been a member of a gang.
- Nearly half of respondents reported that they were currently confined for a violent crime.
- At the time of their pre-release interview, respondents reported an average length of confinement of more than one year.

Differences Between SVORI and Non-SVORI

Although the SVORI and non-SVORI comparison respondents were similar on many of the several hundred measures, they differed significantly on a few measures:

- SVORI respondents were older (17, as opposed to 16.7 years) and less likely to be white (14%, as opposed to 24%) than comparison respondents.
- SVORI respondents were more likely than comparison respondents to report that they had family members who had been convicted of crimes (87%, as opposed to 76%).

- SVORI respondents were more likely than comparison respondents to report that they had received formal pay at their most recent job (52%, as opposed to 31%).
- Comparison respondents reported better physical health than SVORI respondents (55.0, as opposed to 53.4 on the 12-Item Short Form Health Survey [SF-12] physical health scale).
- SVORI respondents were more likely than comparison respondents to indicate symptoms of phobic anxiety and psychoticism.
- SVORI respondents were more likely than comparison respondents to report that they had at some time used alcohol (91%, as opposed to 83%) and hallucinogens (30%, as opposed to 19%).
- SVORI respondents were less likely than comparison respondents to be currently confined for a drug (11%, as opposed to 19%) or public-order crime (20%, as opposed to 32%).
- On average, SVORI respondents had fewer prior terms of confinement to a juvenile correctional facility than comparison respondents (2.97, as opposed 3.65) but were significantly more likely to report that they had at some time been detained for more than 24 hours at one time (60%, as opposed to 48%).

COMPARISON OF ADULT MALE, ADULT FEMALE, AND JUVENILE MALE SVORI EVALUATION RESPONDENTS

Perhaps the most interesting difference between the juvenile males and the male and female adults is that the juveniles were substantially younger than the adults at the self-reported age of initiation into substance use and criminal behavior. Exhibit 7 shows that the juvenile males were arrested for the first time at an average age of 13 years in comparison to 16 and 19 years for the adult males and females. The adult females reported being about 3 years older at first arrest and at incarceration than the men.

Exhibit 7. Average ages at first arrest, instant incarceration, and release

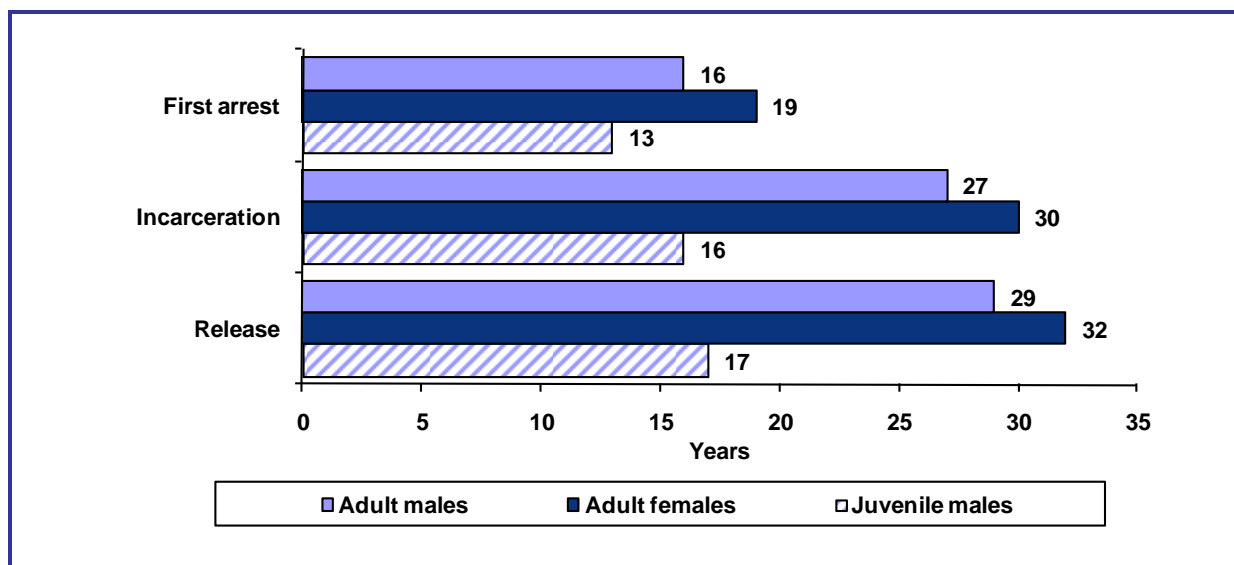
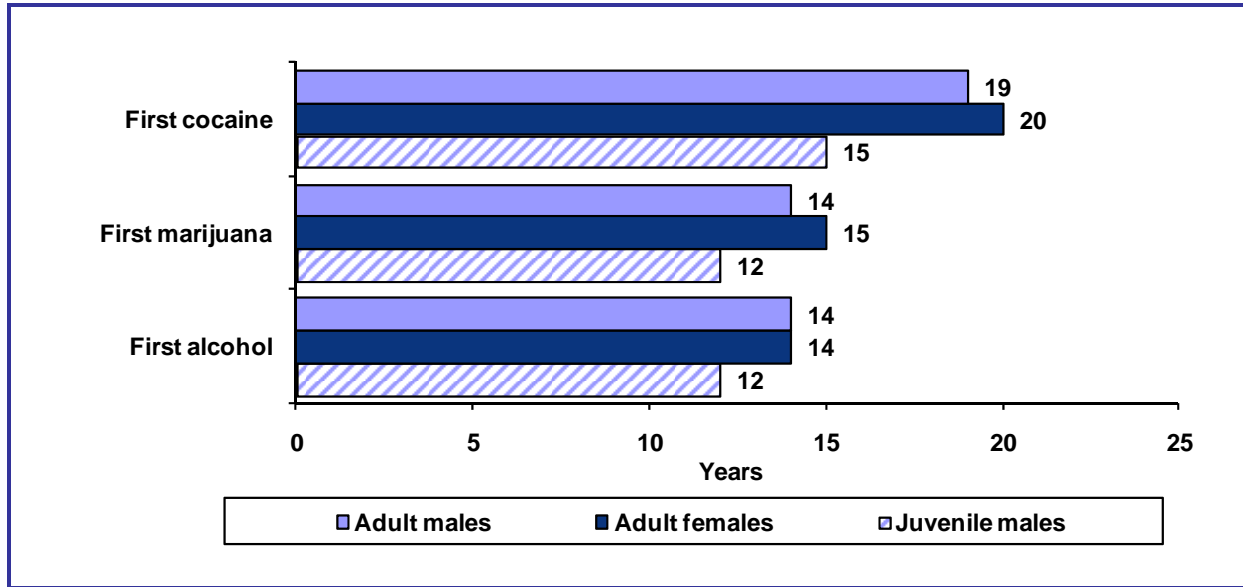


Exhibit 8 shows the average age of onset for alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine (the most commonly reported substances) use. Again, the juvenile males reported substantially lower ages at first use for each of these drugs—reporting initial use of alcohol and marijuana at age 12 in comparison to age 14 or 15 for the adult respondents. Similarly, the initial age of use of cocaine was also substantially lower—15, as opposed to about 20 for the adults. However, the juvenile males were much less likely than the adults to report cocaine use—as can be seen in Exhibit 9. The adult females were most likely to report cocaine use (74% SVORI; 75% non-SVORI) compared with about half of the adult males (53% SVORI; 58% non-SVORI) and about one quarter of the juvenile males (25% SVORI; 26% non-SVORI).

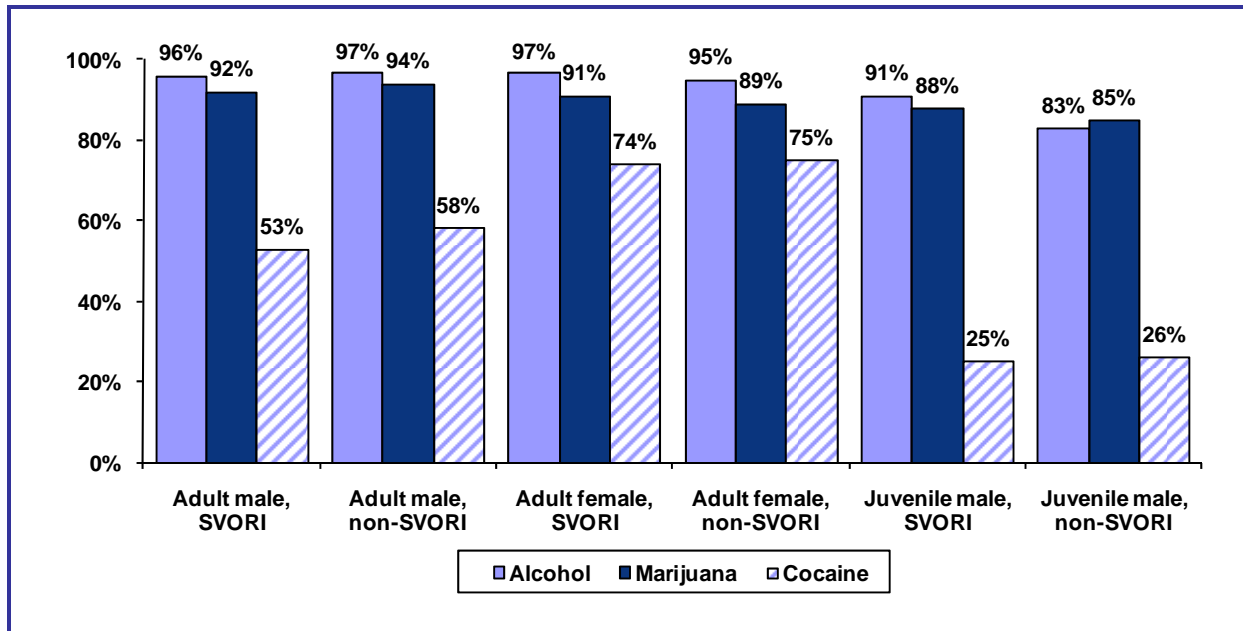
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Exhibit 8. Age at first use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine



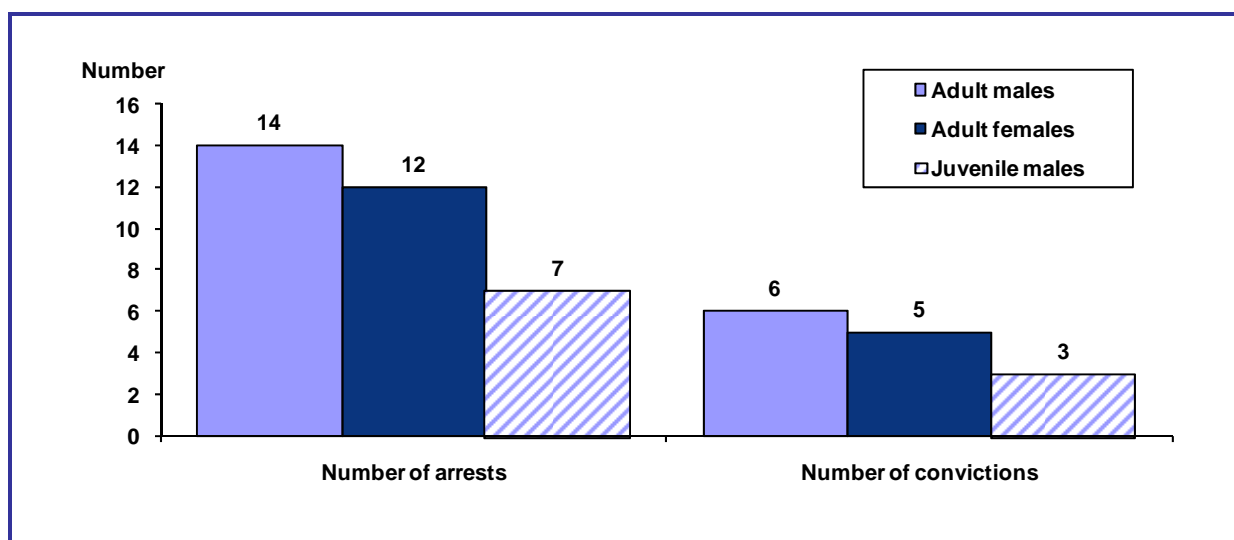
Note: Differences between adult male and female ages and juvenile male ages were significant at $p < 0.05$.

Exhibit 9. Percentages of respondents reporting use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine, by SVORI program status and demographic group



All three demographic groups reported numerous prior arrests and convictions. Exhibit 10 shows the average number of prior arrests, convictions and incarcerations or detentions for each demographic group. The juvenile males have substantial histories compared with their adult counterparts: The men were, on average, 16 at their first arrest and 27 at the time of the instant incarceration, a span of 11 years in which to accumulate an average of 14 prior arrests and 6 prior convictions (ignoring time off the street)—somewhat more than one arrest and about a half a conviction a year.¹³

Exhibit 10. Numbers of prior arrests and convictions, by demographic group

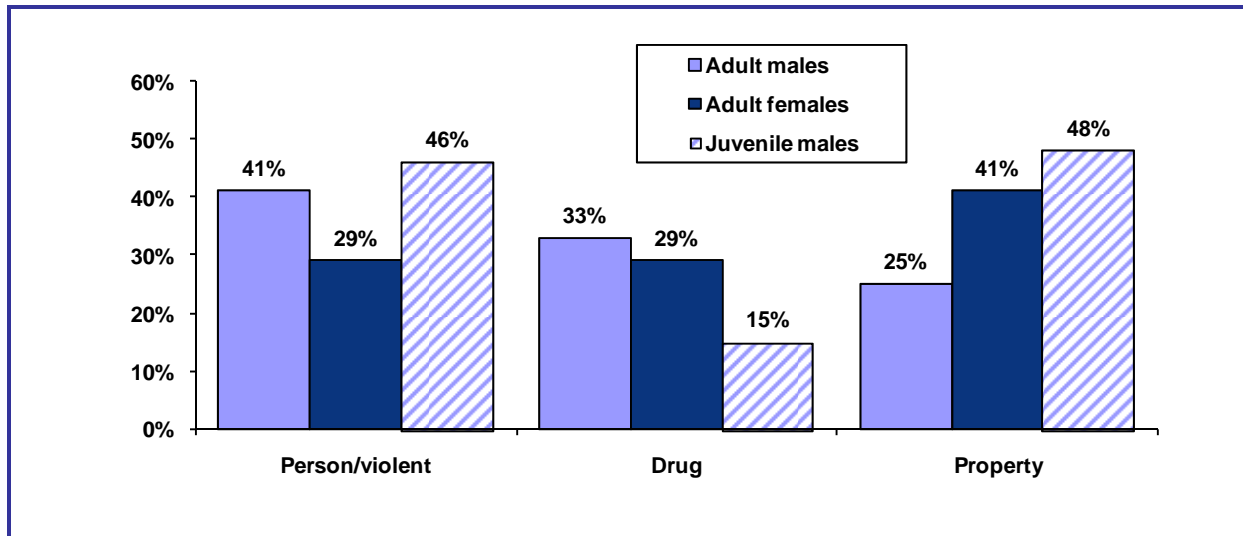


The juvenile males, on average, took about 3 years (16 years at instant incarceration minus 13 years at first arrest) to accumulate an average of 7 arrests and 3 convictions—about 2 arrests and one conviction per year or twice the rate of the adult men. The adult women reported accumulating arrests and convictions at roughly the same rate as the adult men—12 arrests and 5 convictions over an 11-year period (30 years at instant incarceration minus 19 years at first arrest).

¹³ The average numbers of arrests reported here are the averages calculated using all values as reported by the respondents; in some cases, the evaluation has reported prior arrests that reflected the recoding of extreme values at the 95th or 99th percentile. The average numbers of prior arrests when values were capped at the 95th percentile were 13 for the adult males, 11 for the adult females, and 6 for the juvenile males.

The percentages reporting that they were currently serving time for person/violent, drug, and property offenses are shown in Exhibit 11. As can be seen, the juvenile males were most likely to report having a person/violent offense, as well as a property offense. Women were more likely than the men to report having a property offense.

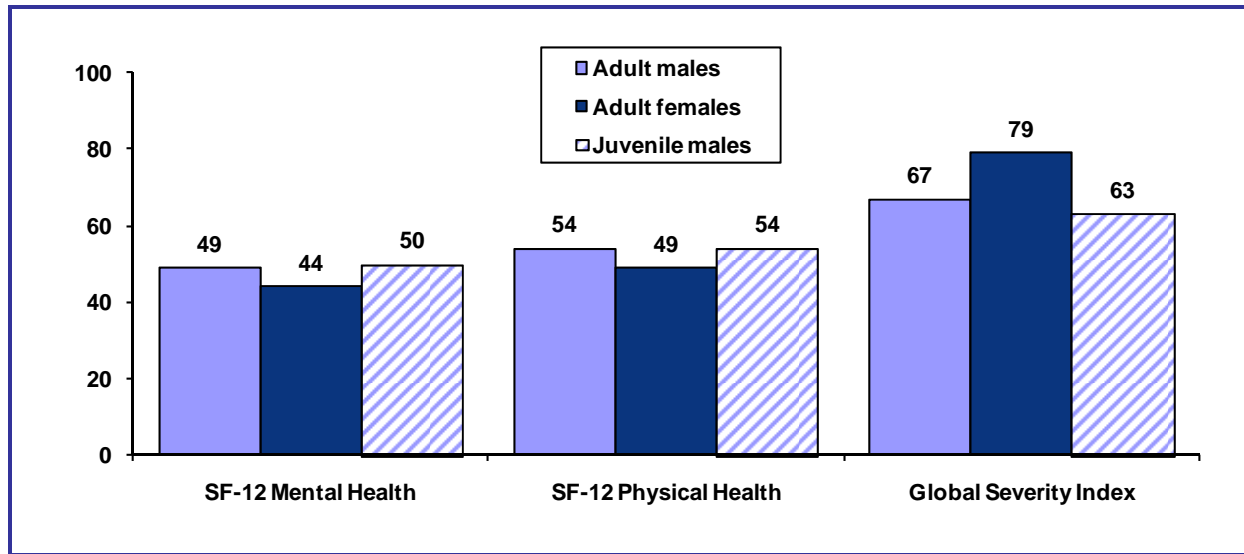
Exhibit 11. Percentages reporting person/violent, drug, and property offenses associated with instant incarceration, by demographic group



There were also differences among the groups in physical and mental health—with the women scoring worse on functioning and psychopathology scales than the men or juvenile males. Exhibit 12 shows the SF-12 physical and mental health scores for the three demographic groups. Higher scores indicate better functioning; the scales are normed at 50 (Ware, Kosinski, & Keller, 1996). As can be seen, the women had worse scores on physical and mental health scales than the men and the juvenile males. Exhibit 12 also shows the average Symptom Assessment–45 Questionnaire (SA-45) Global Severity Index scores (with higher scores indicating greater psychopathology; Strategic Advantages, 2000). Again, the women have worse scores than the men and juvenile males.

In the next section, the self-reported service needs and service receipt are discussed.

Exhibit 12. 12-Item Short-Form mental and physical health scales, by demographic group



Note: SF-12 = 12-Item Short Form Health Survey mental and physical health scales.

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Service Needs and Service Receipt

This chapter summarizes what the respondents reported about their service needs and service receipt at each wave of interviews and compares the self-reports of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents. Responses are reported for important service items and domain-specific “bundle scores” that identify the proportion of services a respondent reported needing or receiving. Appendix Exhibits A-2 through A-7 contain the details on the expressed service needs and reported service receipt, providing the weighted means for individual items and bundle scores by demographic group and data collection wave.

SVORI service bundle scores were developed to summarize service needs and service receipt by summing indicators of needs and receipt in multiple domain areas.

Bundle scores were developed from the interview data to summarize respondents’ needs in the domains of transition, health, employment/education/skills, domestic violence, and child services (which was calculated only for respondents with children). Scores for each individual were generated by summing one/zero indicators for whether the individual did or did not report needing each of the items within a bundle; this sum was divided by the number of items in the bundle and multiplied by 100.¹⁴ At the individual-respondent level, this bundle score can be interpreted as the percentage of the services in the bundle that the individual reported needing (Winterfield et al., 2006). At the group level, the bundle score indicates the average percentage of services needed. Similar scores were developed to summarize service receipt. An additional bundle—coordination services—was added to the set

¹⁴ Responses were “a lot,” “a little,” and “not at all.” The results presented here are based on responses recoded to “some” or “not at all.”

of service receipt bundles. Exhibit 13 shows the items that were included in the service needs and receipt bundles.

Exhibit 13. Items included in service need and service receipt bundles

Need	Receipt
Coordination Service Bundle	
Not Applicable	a needs assessment meeting with a case manager collaboration with someone to reintegrate currently on probation or parole ^a needs assessment specific for release ^b reentry plan developed ^b help accessing child welfare case worker ^c meeting with child welfare case worker ^c
Transition Service Bundle	
legal assistance	legal assistance
financial assistance	financial assistance
public financial assistance	public financial assistance
public health care insurance	public health care insurance
mentoring	mentoring
documents for employment	documents for employment
place to live	place to live
transportation	transportation
drivers license	drivers license
clothes/food bank	clothes/food bank
	taken program to prepare for release ^b taken class to prepare for release ^b
after-school/weekend/summer sports program ^d	after-school/weekend/summer sports program ^e
Health Service Bundle	
medical treatment	medical treatment dental services
mental health treatment	mental health treatment
substance use treatment	substance use treatment
group for abuse victims	abuse victim support group
anger management services	anger management services
Employment, Education, and Skills Service Bundle	
job	any employment services
more education	any educational services
money management skills	money management assistance
life skills	life-skills training
work on personal relationships	help with personal relationships
change attitudes on criminal behavior	training to change attitudes on criminal behavior

(continued)

Exhibit 13. Items included in service need and service receipt bundles (continued)

Need	Receipt
Domestic Violence–Related Service Bundle	
batterer intervention program	batterer intervention program
domestic violence support group	domestic violence support group
Child-Related Service Bundle	
child support payments	help getting child support payments
modifications in child support debt ^f	help modifying child support debt ^f
modifications in custody	help modifying custody
parenting skills	parenting skills classes
child care	child care

^a Waves 2 through 4 only.

^b Wave 1 only.

^c Juveniles only.

^d Juveniles not incarcerated, at Waves 2 through 4 only.

^e Juveniles, at Waves 2 through 4 only.

^f Asked only of those owing back child support.

The service needs and receipt item and bundle scores were generated by weighting the observations with weights derived from the propensity scores.

The service needs and receipt item and bundle scores reported here were generated by weighting the observations with weights derived from the propensity scores. These scores provide adjustments for differences in SVORI program assignment between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups on observed characteristics. Group means were calculated with Proc Survey Means (SAS 9.1.3), and significance tests were conducted through examination of the significance of parameter estimates on a SVORI indicator variable.

The service needs and services receipt reported by the adult male respondents are described first, followed by those reported by the adult female respondents and the juvenile male respondents. The final section in this chapter assesses similarities and differences among the three groups.

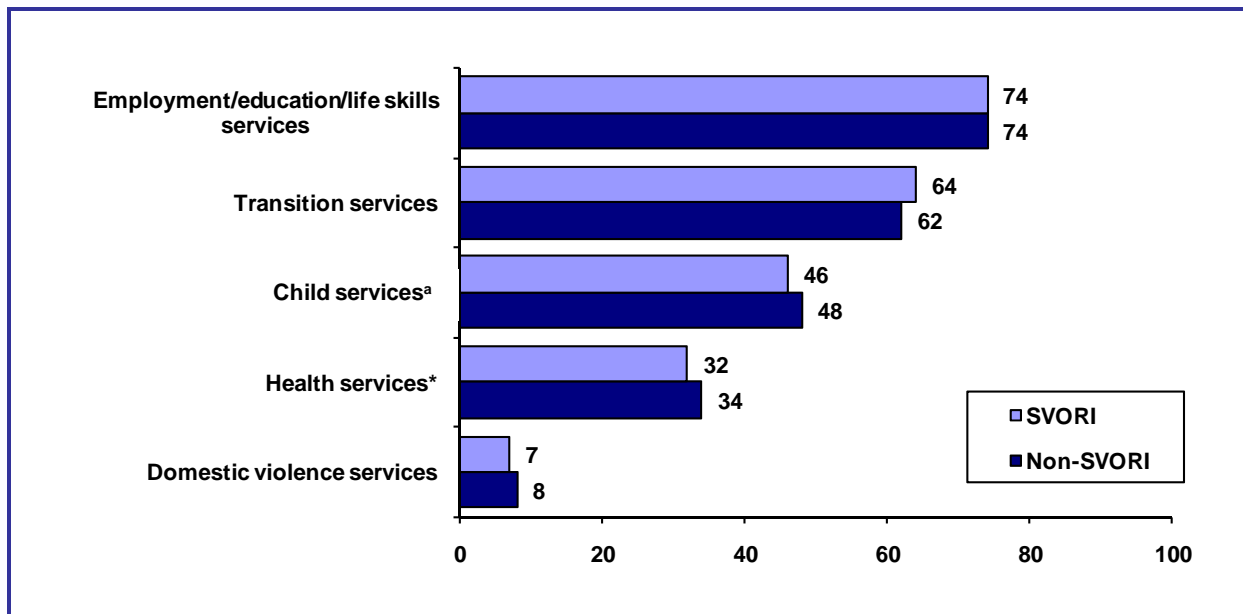
ADULT MALE SERVICE NEEDS AND RECEIPT

The data suggested high and relatively sustained expressed need for a variety of services, particularly in the employment/education/skills and transition services areas. SVORI programs were successful in greatly increasing access to services, but reported service receipt was lower than expressed need throughout.

Service Needs

The pre-release (Wave 1) data suggested high levels of expressed need as can be seen in Exhibit 14. The levels of expressed need for employment, education, and skills were particularly high—on average, respondents reported needing nearly three quarters of all of the service items in the employment bundle (average bundle scores of 74 for SVORI and non-SVORI). Respondents also expressed a high level of need for the services and assistance contained in the transition services bundle. On average, respondents reported needing nearly two thirds of these services, which include financial assistance, transportation, and obtaining a driver’s license and other documentation (average scores of 64 for SVORI and 62 for non-SVORI).

Exhibit 14. Adult male pre-release service need bundle score means across service type, by group

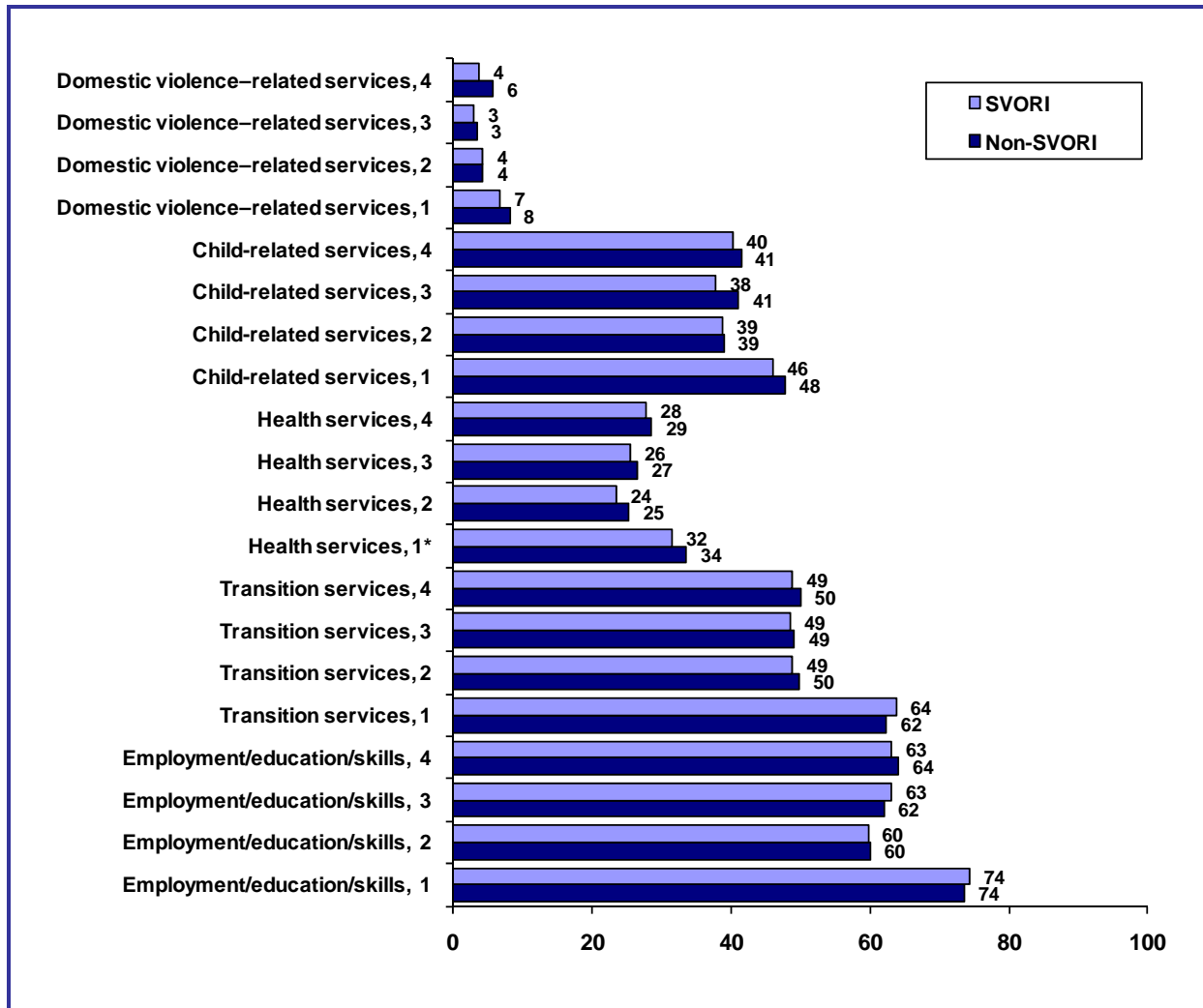


^aAmong those who reported having minor children.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Exhibit 15 provides information for each bundle at each data collection point for both groups. An overall pattern is apparent in that expressed need is highest immediately before release, declines between release and the 3-month follow-up interview, and then either holds steady or increases slightly over time. Furthermore, expressed need for employment/education/skills

Exhibit 15. Adult male service need bundle scores for Waves 1 through 4



Note: Numbers on labels indicate data collection Waves 1 through 4. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

services remains high throughout the follow-up period, with respondents on average reporting that they needed about two thirds of the six service items included in this bundle. There was no significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI in expressed need across the service bundles and the data collection periods.

In addition to domain-specific service bundles, a “super-bundle” score was calculated that included all service need items. Both groups had Wave 1 super-bundle scores of 54—indicating an

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Service needs super-bundle scores for adult males

Wave	SVORI	Non-SVORI
1	54	54
2	42	43
3	43	43
4	44	45

Note: Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI were not significant at the 0.05 level. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

More than 85% of adult male respondents at all waves reported needing more education.

expressed need for more than 50% of the service need items shown in Exhibit 13. Consistent with the component bundles, the super-bundle scores declined in the three post-release data collections, as shown in the inset. Average super-bundle scores for SVORI and non-SVORI groups were 42 and 43 at Wave 2, 43 and 44 at Wave 3, and 44 and 45 at Wave 4.

Before release, the most common service item needs reported were education (94%), financial assistance (86%), a driver's license (83%), job training (82%), and employment (80%). SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were similar on most measures, but non-SVORI respondents were significantly less likely than SVORI respondents to report needing financial assistance or access to clothing and food banks and more likely than SVORI respondents to report needing mental health or substance use treatment, domestic violence support groups, or a change in their criminal attitudes.¹⁵

More than 85% of adult male respondents at all waves reported needing more education, the highest need of six employment/education/skills service items. Financial assistance, transportation, and a driver's license were the most commonly reported of 10 transitional service needs pre-release and at 3, 9 and 15 months post-release. Public health care insurance and financial assistance were also consistently reported as needs by majorities of both groups.

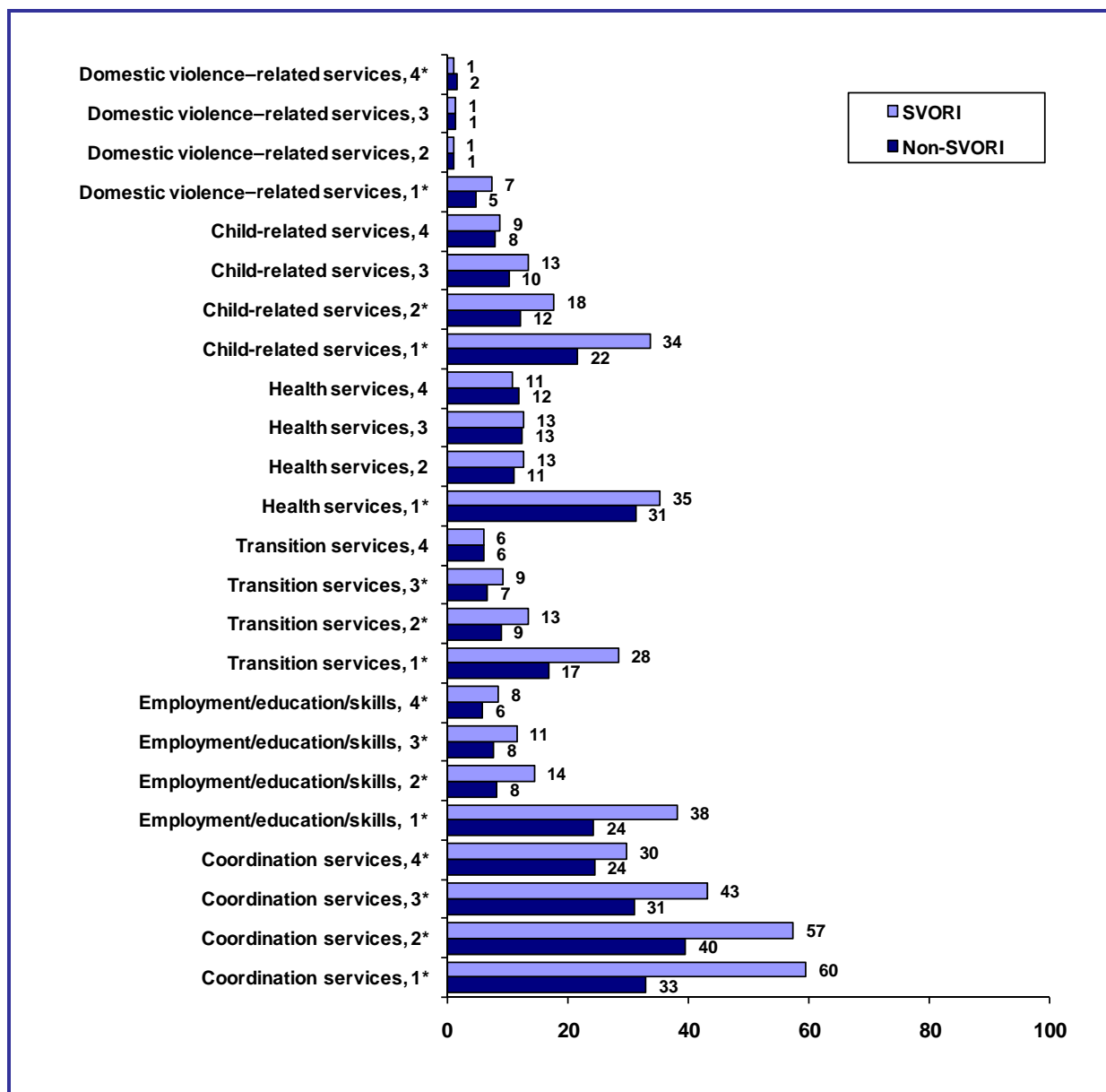
Service Receipt

SVORI programs were successful in greatly increasing access to a wide range of services and programming. The SVORI respondents were much more likely than the non-SVORI respondents to report receiving most of the services asked about.

Exhibit 16 shows the service receipt bundle scores for the six bundles (five need bundles plus coordination) for both groups and all four data collection waves. As can be seen, SVORI program participants reported receiving significantly more

¹⁵ Readers interested in more detail are referred to Lattimore, Visher and Steffey (2008) and Lattimore, Steffey, and Visher (2009).

Exhibit 16. Adult male service receipt bundle scores across waves by group



Note: Numbers on labels indicate data collection Waves 1 through 4. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

coordination, employment/education/skills, and transition services than comparison respondents at all interviews. Overall, levels of reported service receipt declined substantially between the pre-release and the first post-release interview, and the differences between SVORI and non-SVORI groups diminished over time. Aggregate levels of service receipt were substantially lower than comparable measures of service need (across all

Service receipt super-bundle scores for adult males

Wave	SVORI	Non-SVORI
1*	34	22
2*	18	12
3*	13	10
4	9	8

Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

The percentages of SVORI program participants who reported receiving any employment-related services was 37% pre-release—a small proportion that declined to 34% at 3 months, 21% at 9 months, and 14% at 15 months post-release

bundles and time periods and among both groups), indicating that most men had unmet needs. Additionally, although post-release expressed needs remained fairly constant (or even increased over time), service receipt steadily declined in all areas. Overall, pre-release, SVORI respondents reported receiving about one third of the service items—in contrast to the one fifth of items that non-SVORI respondents reported receiving (super-bundle scores of 34 and 22). The average super-bundle scores declined at Waves 2, 3, and 4, as shown in the inset.

The most common services SVORI respondents reported receiving before release were participating in programs to prepare for release, meeting with a case manager, working with someone to plan for release, taking a class specifically for release, and receiving a needs assessment. There were only four services for which the difference in service receipt between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents was not significant: assistance modifying custody agreements, batterer intervention programs, medical treatment, and assistance accessing public financial assistance.

The percentages of SVORI program participants who reported receiving any employment-related services was 37% pre-release—a small proportion that declined to 34% at 3 months, 21% at 9 months, and 14% at 15 months post-release. Although far less than 100%, these proportions were significantly higher at all waves than those reported by the non-SVORI group—20% pre-release, declining to 10% at 15 months.

The services that men were most likely to report receiving after release were similar across the post-release waves and included post-release supervision, case management, and needs assessments.

ADULT FEMALE SERVICE NEEDS AND RECEIPT

The adult females reported higher expressed need for a variety of services than the adult men across all data waves. The women also reported higher service receipt than the men, with women who participated in SVORI programs reporting higher levels of services than non-SVORI comparison respondents. As with the men, although SVORI programs were successful in

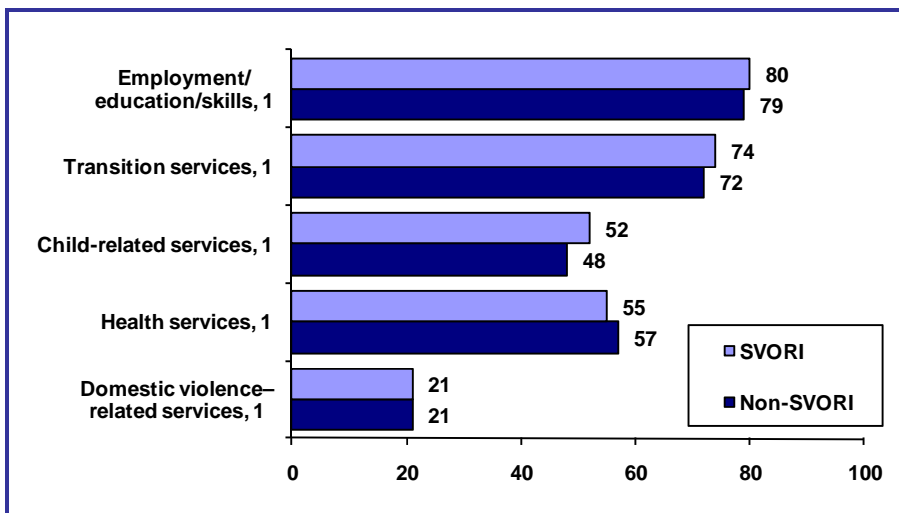
greatly increasing access to services, reported service receipt by the women was lower than expressed need throughout.

Service Needs

Service need was significantly higher for women than it was for men across several service areas (primarily health services and family services), at each time period.

The pre-release (Wave 1) data suggested high levels of expressed need for these incarcerated women and little difference between the two groups. Exhibit 17 shows that the women expressed need for most items in the employment/education/skills bundle and the transition services bundle. The levels of expressed need for employment, education, and skills were particularly high—on average, respondents reported needing nearly 80% of all the service items in the employment bundle (average bundle scores of 80 for SVORI and 79 for non-SVORI), and 95% of both groups said that they needed more education. Respondents also expressed a high level of need for the services and assistance contained in the transition services bundle. On average, respondents reported needing nearly two thirds of these services, which include financial assistance, transportation, and obtaining a driver’s license and other documentation (average scores of 74 for SVORI and 72 for non-SVORI).

Exhibit 17. Adult female pre-release service need bundle scores across service type, by group



Note: Numbers on labels indicate data collection Wave 1.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Nearly 80% of the women reported needing medical treatment.

Expressed need for health services before release was also high, with respondents on average reporting needing more than two of the five health services. In particular, nearly 80% reported needing medical treatment, between 55% and 56% reported needing mental health treatment, and about two

Service needs super-bundle scores for adult females

Wave	SVORI	Non-SVORI
1	65	64
2	51	51
3	46	47
4*	43	50

Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

thirds reported needing substance use treatment. Overall, among the needs the women most commonly reported were education (95%), public health insurance (91%), financial assistance (87%), employment (83%), and a mentor (83%).

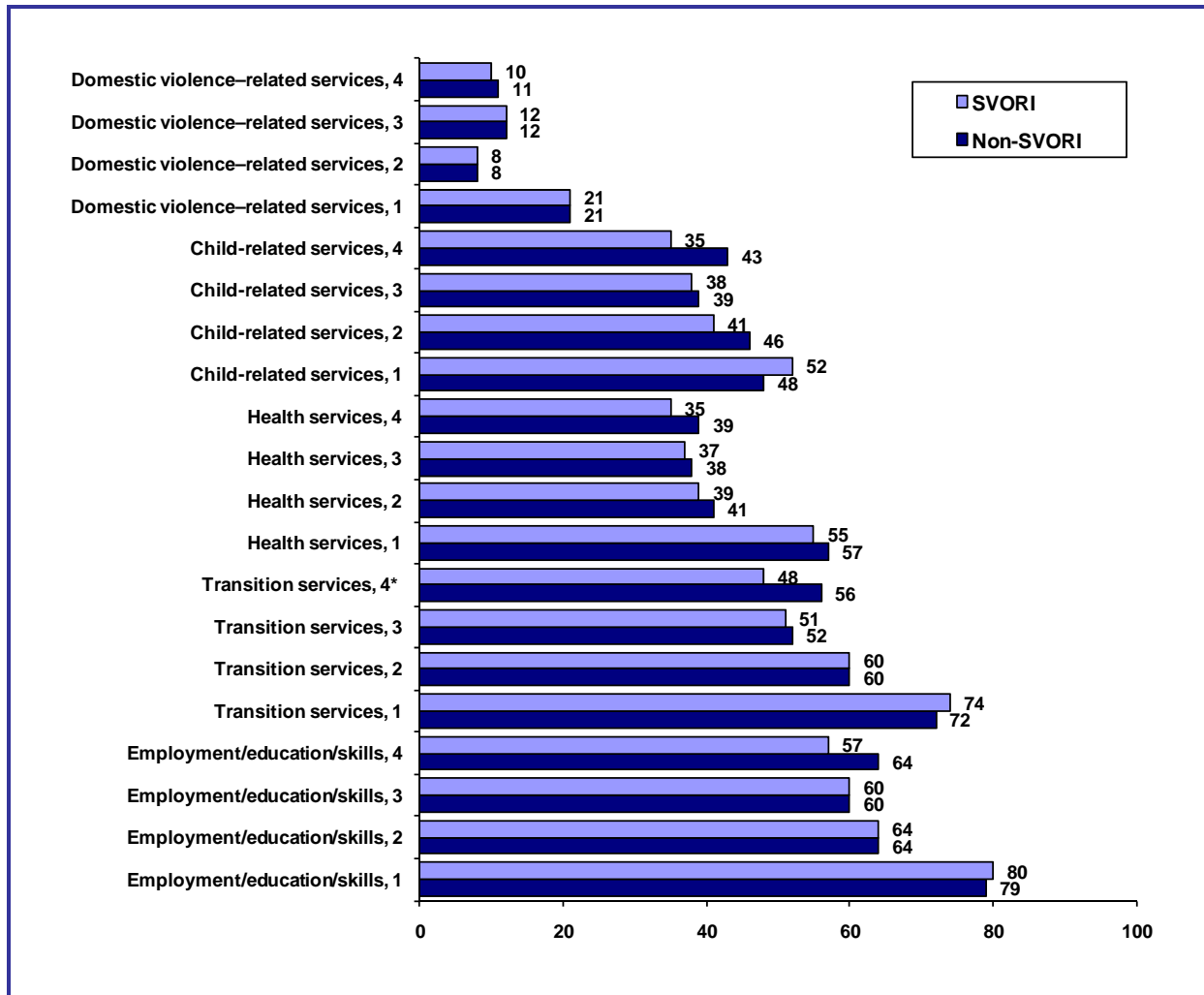
Compared with the extremely high self-reported service needs at the pre-release interview, women reported needing substantially fewer services at the 3-month post-release interview. Exhibit 17 provides information for each bundle at each data collection point for both groups. An overall pattern is apparent in that expressed need is highest immediately before release, declines between release and the 3-month follow-up interview, and then either holds steady or increases slightly over time. Nonetheless, absolute levels of service need remained quite high. Women continued to report high levels of service need (in the 40–50% range) for many services even 15 months after release.

The needs most commonly reported by the women across all 3 follow-up waves were more education (87–93%), public health care insurance (66–77%), and financial assistance (64–73%). Furthermore, expressed need for employment/education/skills services remained high throughout the follow-up period, with respondents on average reporting that they needed about two thirds of the six service items included in this bundle throughout.

As a summary of service need, the super-bundle scores, which captured the level of overall need across all services, were lower for the follow-up period than for the pre-release period. On average, the women reported needing 46–51% of all the service items during the post-release period, compared with 64% of items during the pre-release period.

Except for the SVORI respondents’ slightly lower pre-release need for health services as compared with the non-SVORI respondents’ need (scores of 31 and 34, respectively), there was no significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI in expressed need across the service bundles and the data collection periods.

Exhibit 18. Adult female service need bundle scores for Waves 1 through 4



Note: Numbers on labels indicate data collection Waves 1 through 4. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Service receipt super-bundle scores for adult females

Wave	SVORI	Non-SVORI
1*	45	24
2*	28	13
3*	21	12
4*	16	12

Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Women who participated in SVORI programming were more likely to receive programming and services, which indicates that SVORI funding did increase access to services for female prisoners returning to society.

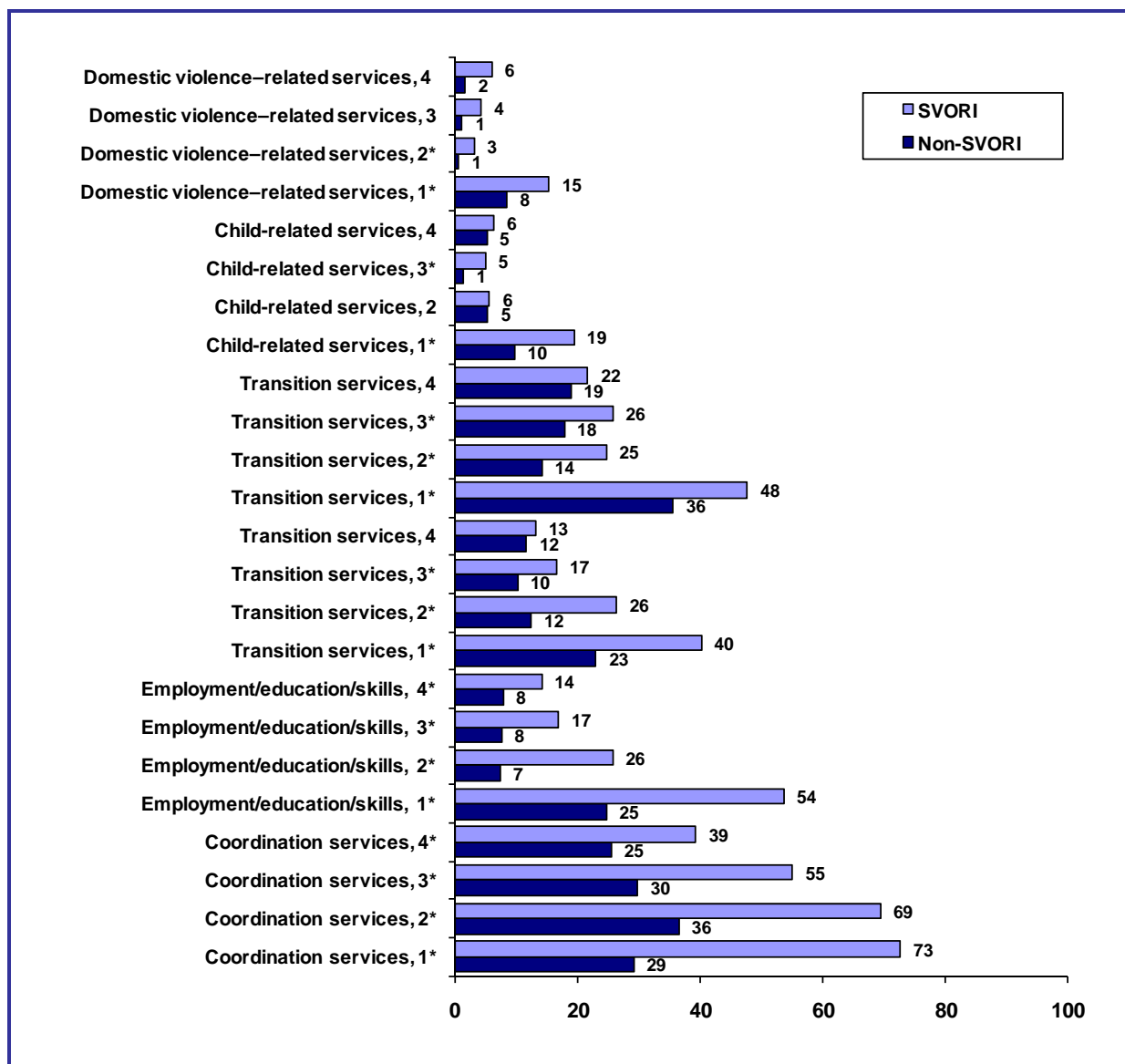
Service Receipt

Women in SVORI programs had greater access than women assigned to “treatment as usual” to a wide range of pre-release services and were more likely to receive most of the services documented. Exhibit 19 shows the service bundle scores by group and data collection wave. The women enrolled in SVORI reported significantly higher levels of service receipt before release than the non-SVORI respondents across 22 of the 36 services. The most common pre-release services SVORI respondents reported receiving were participating in programs to prepare for release, taking a class specifically for release, working with someone to plan for release, receiving a needs assessment, and developing a reentry plan. Overall, pre-release, SVORI respondents reported receiving about half of the service items—in contrast to the one quarter that non-SVORI respondents reported receiving.

As with the decline of self-reported need for services over time, the likelihood of receiving services declined over time—although the decline in service receipt was steeper. Aggregate levels of service receipt were substantially lower than comparable measures of service need (across all bundles and time periods and among both groups), indicating that very small proportions of women received the services they needed. Over time, the number of differences in service receipt between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups decreased at each follow-up wave.

The services that women were most likely to receive after release were similar across the post-release waves and included post-release supervision, case management, and needs assessments.

Exhibit 19. Adult female service receipt bundle scores across waves, by group



Note: Numbers on labels indicate data collection Waves 1 through 4. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

JUVENILE MALE SERVICE NEEDS AND RECEIPT

The patterns for service needs expressed by the juvenile males were similar to those for the adults described earlier—relatively high levels of expressed need pre-release, particularly for education and employment services, and declining levels in the post-release interviews, with few differences between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups. However, unlike the results for

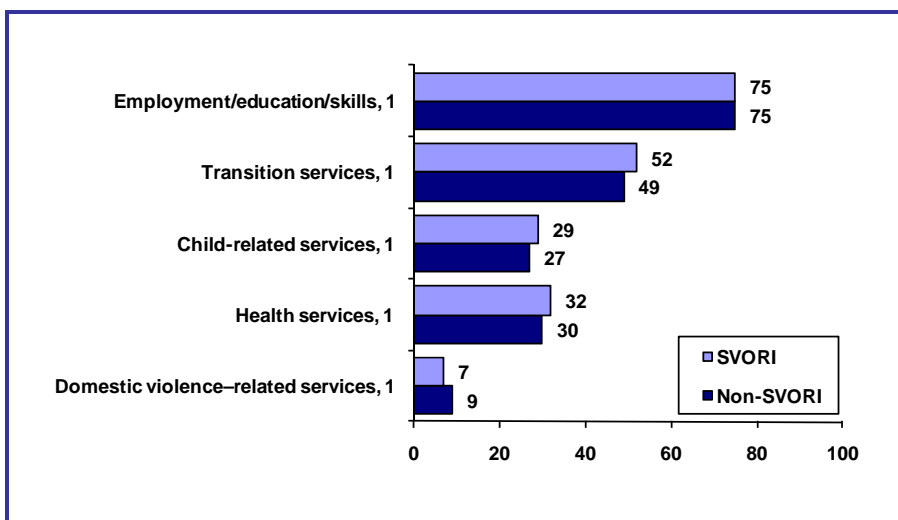
adult respondents, those for juvenile respondents showed few differences between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups in reports of service receipt—whether before or after release from detention.

Service Needs

Exhibit 20 shows the weighted pre-release service need bundle scores for the juvenile male respondents. As can be seen, on average, the juvenile males indicated needing about three fourths of the seven employment/education/skills services. Within this bundle, nearly all (95%) of the juvenile male respondents reported needing more education, and between 85% and 90% reported needing job training and a job (data not shown). The respondents also reported needing about half of the transition services, with a driver’s license (about 90%), transportation (about two thirds), and a mentor (about 60%) being the most common of the 10 transition services expressed as needs. Somewhat less than a third of the 5 health services were identified by the juvenile males as needs—about half reported needing anger management and medical treatment, the most commonly identified needs among the health service items.

Nearly all (95%) of the juvenile male respondents reported needing more education, and between 85% and 90% reported needing job training and a job.

Exhibit 20. Juvenile male pre-release service need bundle scores across service type, by group



Note: Numbers on labels indicate data collection Wave 1.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Service needs super-bundle scores for juvenile males

Wave	SVORI	Non-SVORI
1	49	49
2	36	35
3	38	35
4	35	38

Note: Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI were not significant at the 0.05 level. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

About 9% of the juvenile males (N = 30) reported having one or more children. These individuals reported needing less than a third of the five child-related services (bundle scores of 29 for SVORI and 27 for non-SVORI), with parenting skills classes being the most commonly expressed. Few of these young males expressed a need for either domestic violence programs or batterer intervention classes.

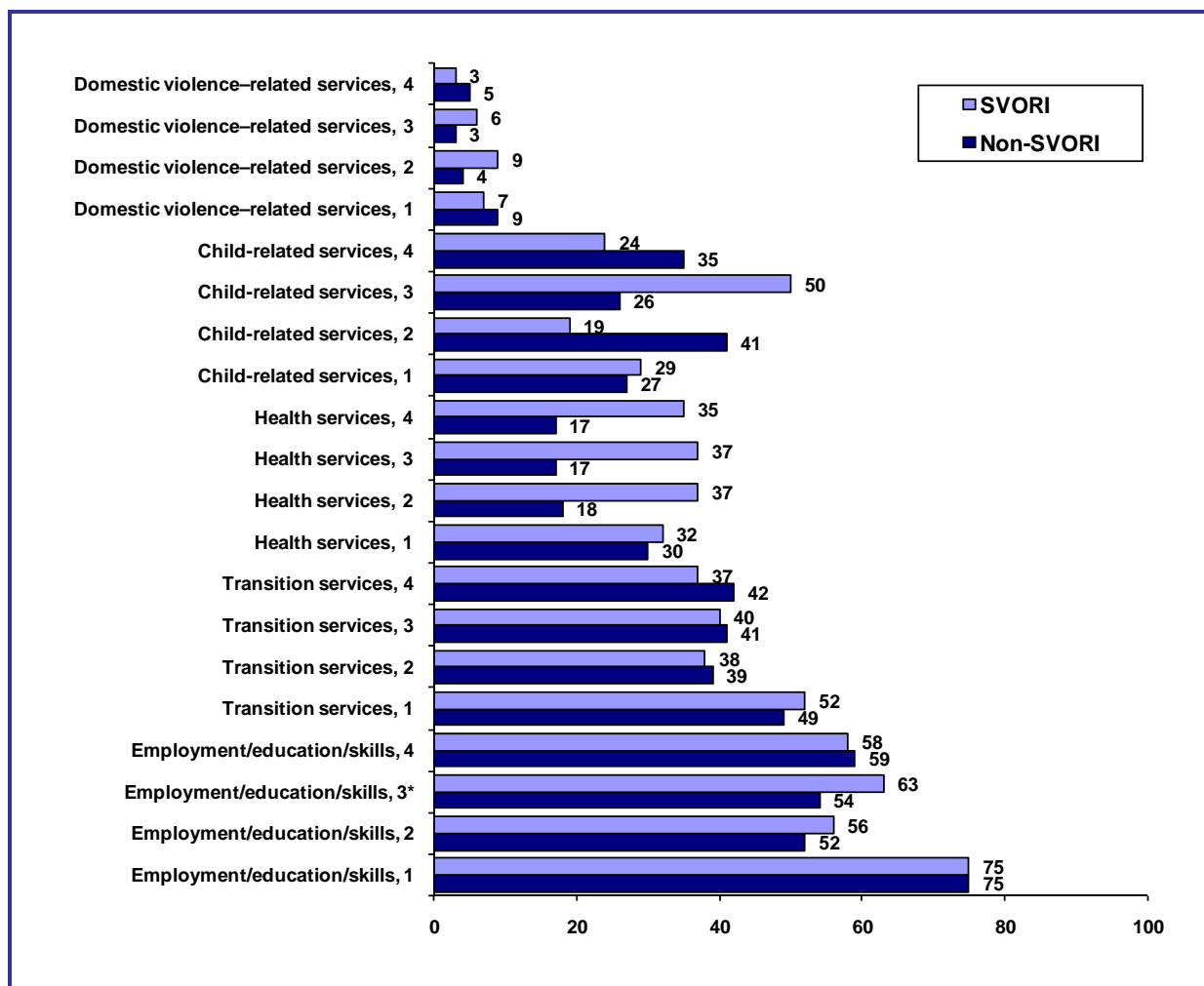
Before their release from confinement, respondents reported needing, on average, slightly less than half of the wide array of services measured; super-bundle service need scores were 49 for both groups. Overall, before release from confinement, the most common needs reported were more education (95%), a driver's license (90%), job training (88%), a job (87%), and life-skills training (76%).

Exhibit 21 shows the bundle scores for both groups at all data collection waves. As can be seen, scores were highest for employment/education/skills services at all waves—declining from an average report of needing 75% of the seven services at wave 1 to about 60% after release. Overall, respondents reported levels of service need that were lower than their pre-release levels of need. At each post-release interview, respondents reported that they needed, on average, more than one third of the services measured (super-bundle scores ranged from 35 to 38).

In the post-release interviews, at least half of SVORI respondents reported that they needed more education, a driver's license, a job, job training, transportation, and life-skills training (data not shown). Similar levels of need were reported by non-SVORI respondents. At each post-release interview, SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were similar on most service need measures; however, 9 months after release, SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI counterparts to report that they needed life-skills training; 15 months after release, non-SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than SVORI respondents to report that they needed transportation.

Multi-site Evaluation of SVORI: Summary & Synthesis

Exhibit 21. Juvenile male service need bundle scores for Waves 1 through 4



Note: Numbers on labels indicate data collection Waves 1 through 4. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release..

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Service receipt super-bundle scores for juvenile males

Wave	SVORI	Non-SVORI
1	38	37
2*	19	16
3	12	10
4	9	7

Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Service Receipt

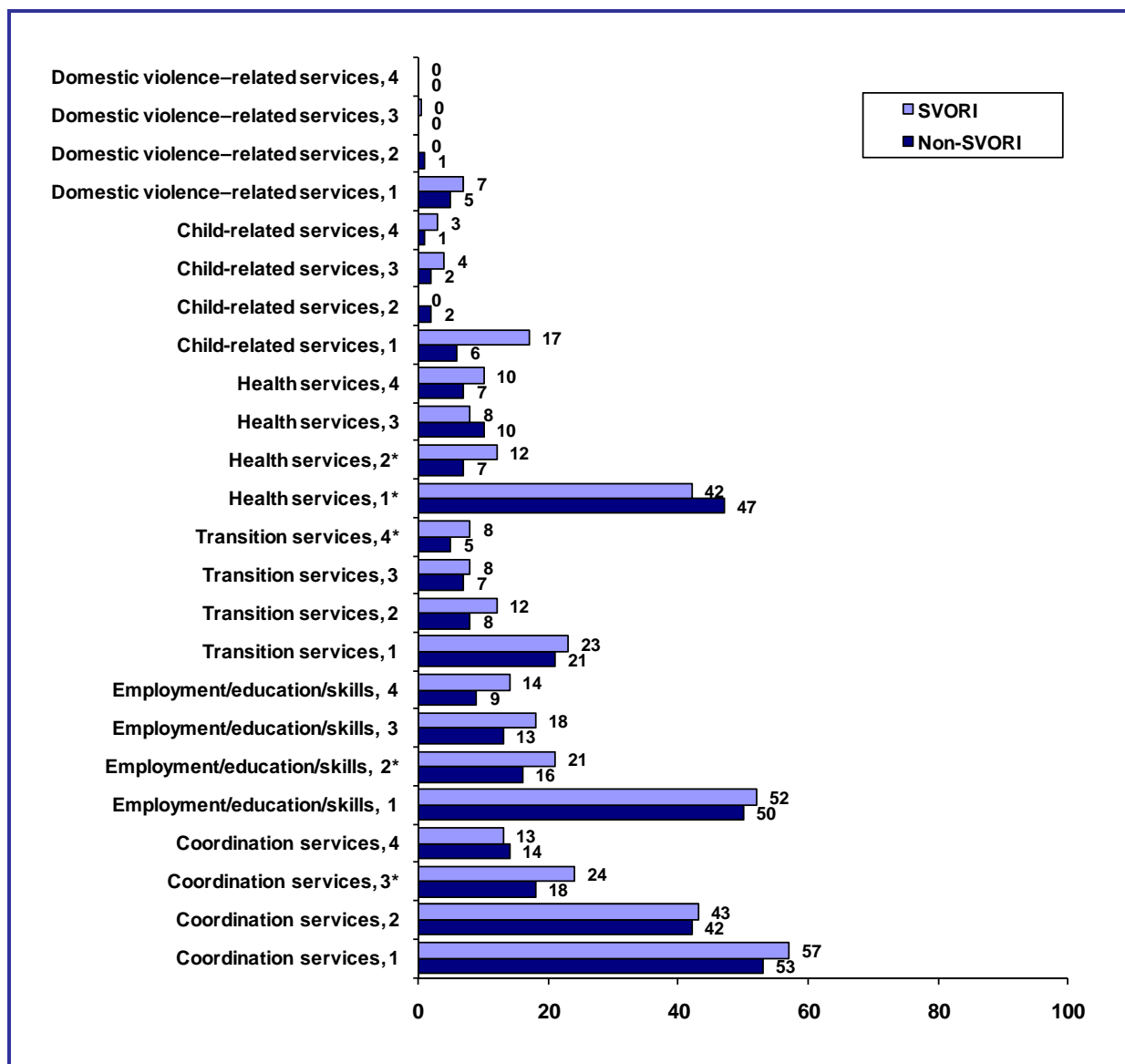
SVORI programs achieved only modest increases in providing a wide range of pre-release services and programs. Overall, SVORI respondents were more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report receiving most of the 60 services measured; however, unlike differences observed for the adult programs, few of these differences were statistically significant.

Exhibit 22 shows the service receipt bundle scores for the four data collection periods. Overall, the reported levels of service receipt were highest for SVORI and non-SVORI respondents before their release from confinement, declined dramatically in the 3 months after release, and remained low throughout the post-release period. Before release, respondents reported receiving less than 40% of all services and less than 20% after release (see sidebar). The most common services SVORI respondents reported having received before their release from confinement were educational services (94%), a meeting with a case manager (90%), a needs assessment (83%), collaboration with someone to plan for release (78%), and medical treatment (73%).

Although SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported low levels of post-release service receipt, SVORI respondents generally reported higher levels of service receipt than non-SVORI respondents. In fact, 3 months after release, SVORI respondents reported receiving significantly more health and employment/education/skills services than non-SVORI respondents. The most common post-release services SVORI respondents reported receiving were a meeting with a case manager, a needs assessment, educational services, collaboration with someone to reintegrate into the community, and employment services. At each post-release period and for each service bundle, the levels of service receipt reported by SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were considerably lower than their reported levels of service need.

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Exhibit 22. Juvenile male service receipt bundle scores across waves, by group



Note: Numbers on labels indicate data collection Waves 1 through 4. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

COMPARISON OF ADULT MALE, ADULT FEMALE, AND JUVENILE MALE SVORI EVALUATION PARTICIPANTS

In this section, comparisons among the three demographic groups are presented, focusing primarily on the transition, employment/education/skills, health, and, for service receipt, coordination service bundles. Needs are discussed first and then receipt.

Service Needs

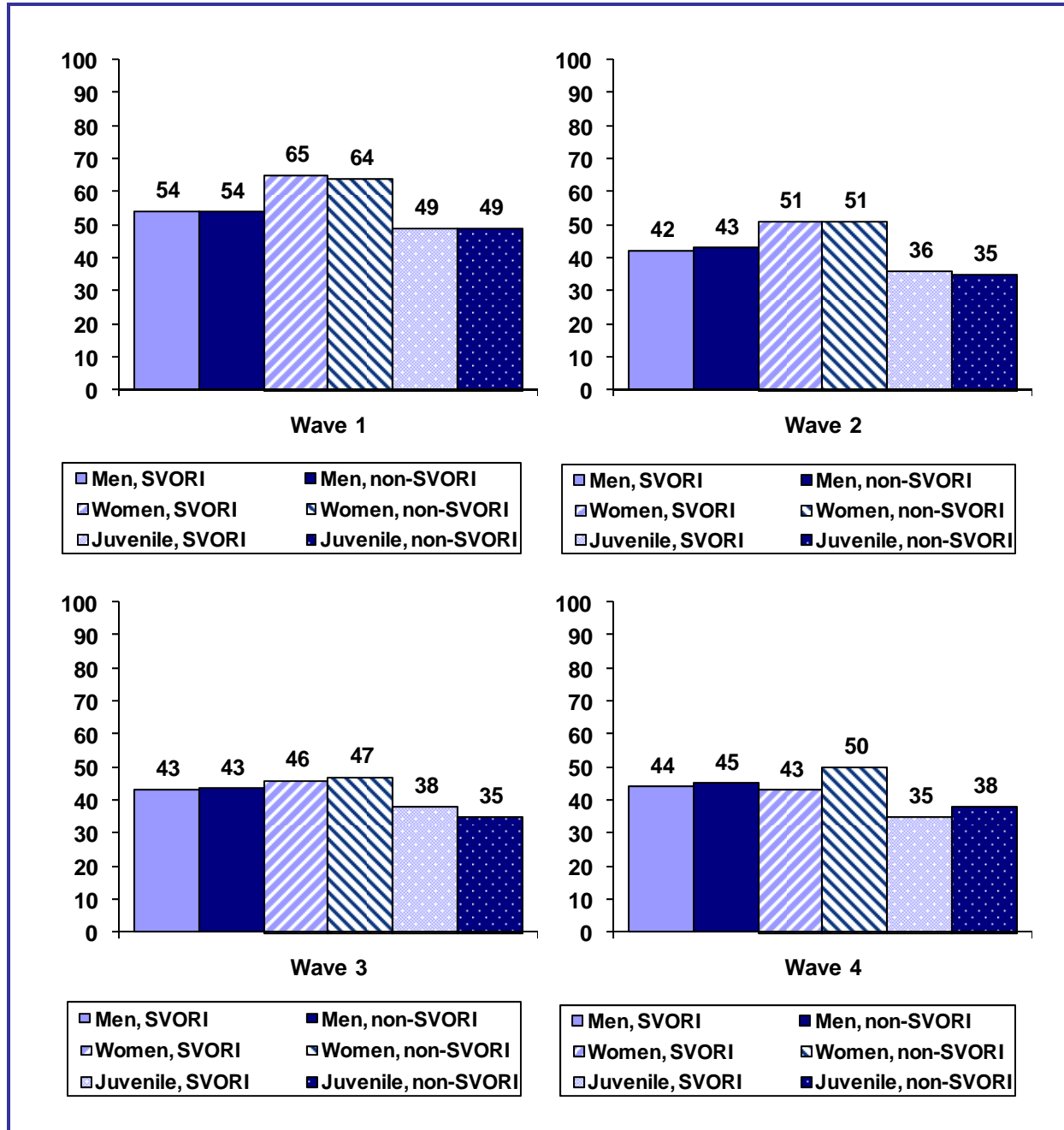
Exhibit 23 shows the weighted service need super-bundle scores for the adult males, adult females, and juvenile males by group and data collection wave. As can be seen, before and immediately after release, the expressed needs of the women are significantly larger than the needs expressed by the men and juvenile males. Additionally, the juvenile males reported lower numbers of needs than the adults across all data collection points, although it is worth remembering that the overall needs of the juvenile males are somewhat suppressed by low demand for child-related services and domestic violence-related services, which comprise a total of seven service items.

Exhibit 24 shows the employment/education/skills bundle scores for the adult men, adult women, and juvenile males by SVORI and non-SVORI study group and four data collection waves. As noted previously, most respondents reported high needs for most of the services included in this service bundle (job training, job, education, money management skills, life skills, help working on personal relationships, change in criminal behavior attitudes)—particularly before release. In addition to similar reports by SVORI and non-SVORI groups, the three demographic groups reported similar levels of needs at each wave.¹⁶

¹⁶ The differences between the SVORI and non-SVORI means for the women at Wave 2 and the juvenile males at Wave 3 were statistically significant at the alpha = 0.05 level.

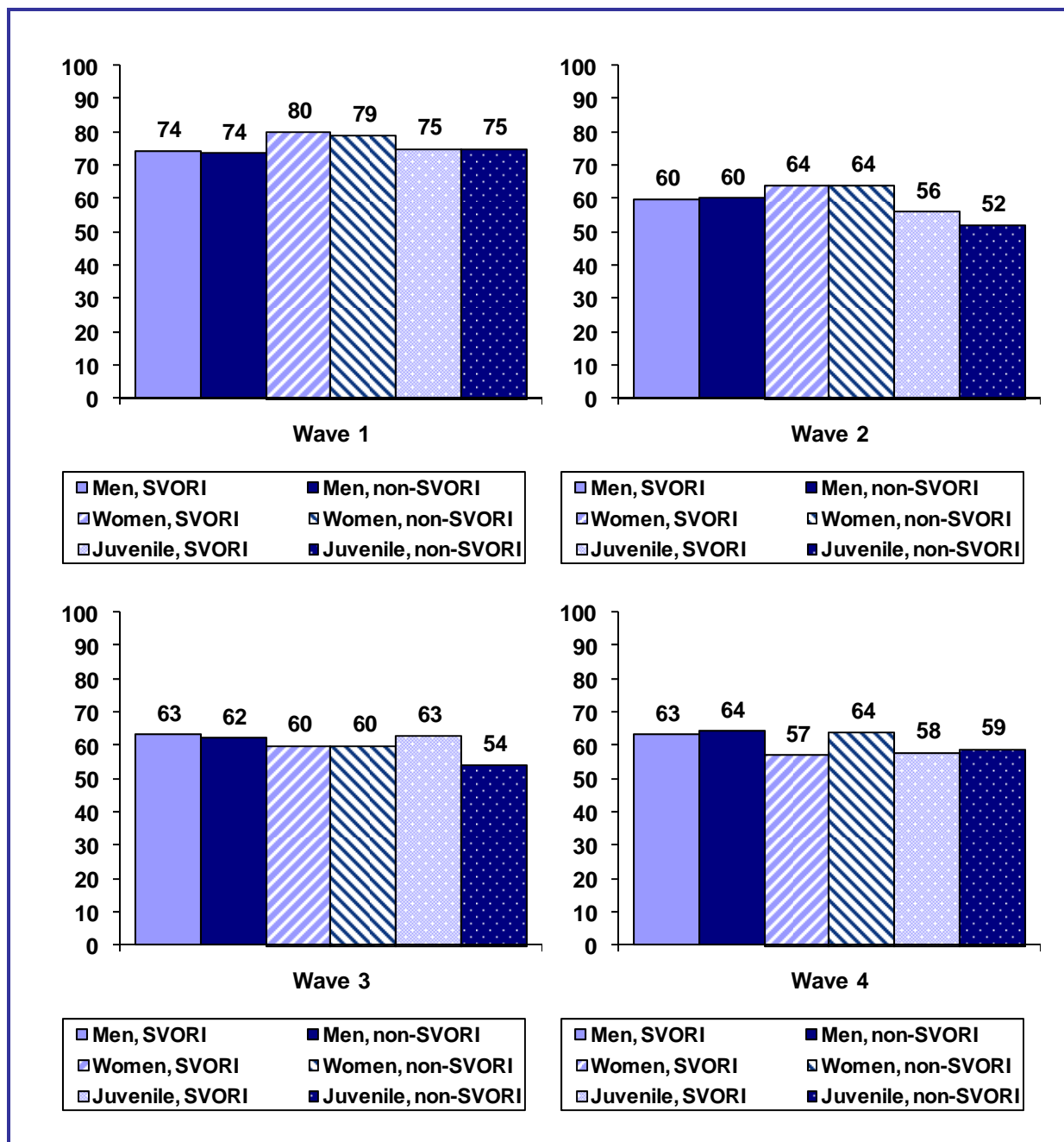
Multi-site Evaluation of SVORI: Summary & Synthesis

Exhibit 23. Weighted service need super-bundle scores by demographic group, wave, and study group



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Exhibit 24. Employment/education/skills need bundle scores by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

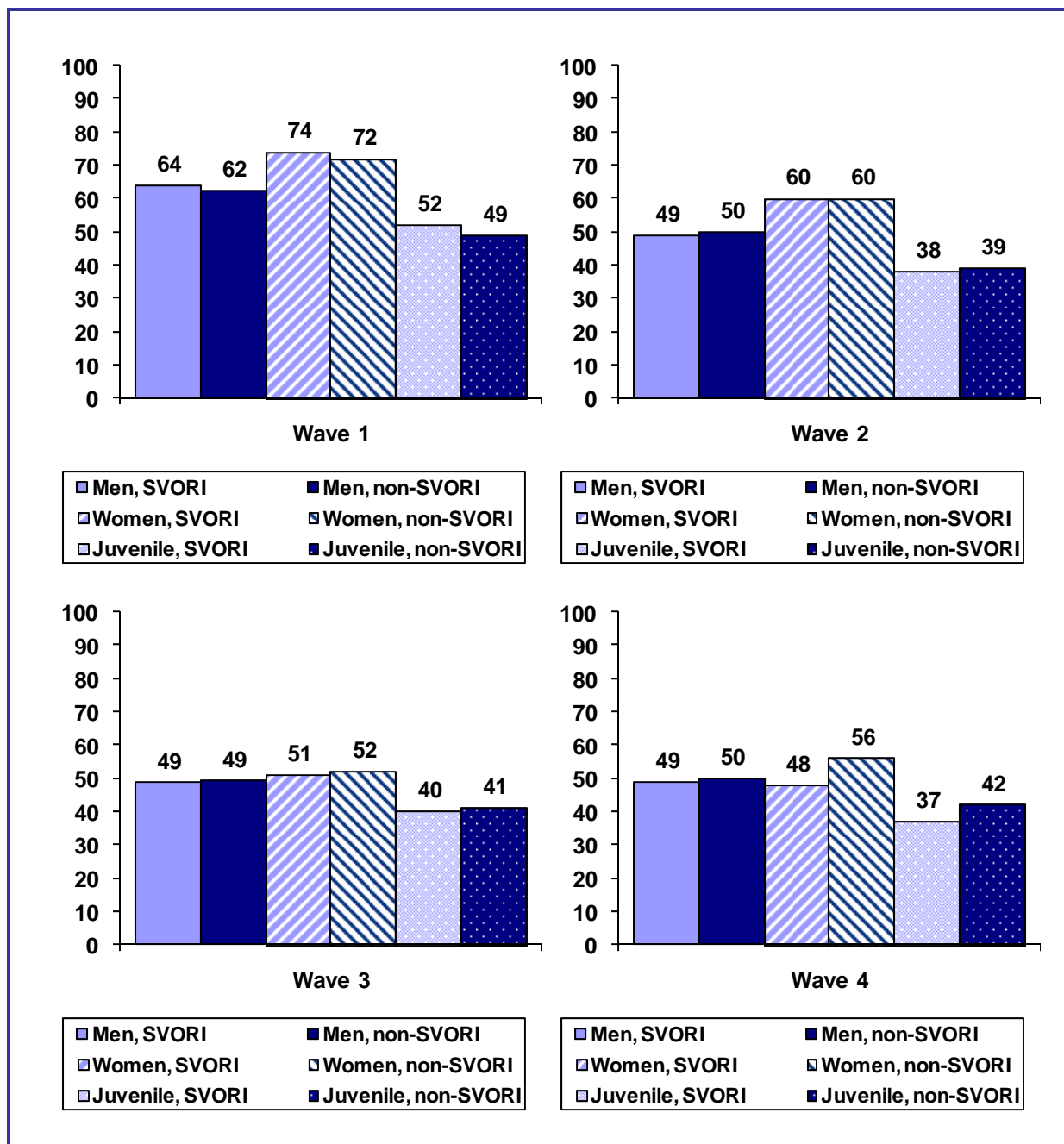
The levels of expressed need for employment/education/skills services decreased after release and remained relatively constant over the three post-release data collection periods. The need for more education dominated this service need bundle—with most respondents at all waves indicating that they

needed more education. Specifically, at least 85% of each group reported needing more education throughout (data not shown).

Exhibit 25 shows the expressed needs for the multiple services in the transition services bundle that included a variety of items, such as a driver's license, identification for employment, transportation, housing, and health care. The ordering among the groups remains similar across time. The women have the highest expressed need for transition services, followed by the men, and then the juvenile males. The expressed need declines after release, with respondents indicating that they need, on average, about half of the transition service items. As noted earlier, most respondents pre-release reported needing help obtaining a driver's license. The juvenile males were less likely to report needing public health care insurance—only about 50% of the juveniles, in comparison with more than 90% of the adult females and about 75% of the adult males who indicated that they needed public health care insurance (data not shown). The juveniles were also less likely to indicate that they needed help finding a place to live—about one quarter of the juveniles, in contrast to about one half of the adults who indicated before release that they needed a place to live.

Exhibit 26 shows the data for the health services bundle scores. As can be seen, the women expressed much higher needs for health-related services than the men or juvenile males. The health needs bundle included five items—medical treatment, mental health treatment, substance use treatment, abuse victim group, and anger management. The women's bundle scores suggest that that they needed about two or more of these services—in contrast to the males, who needed 30% or less of the five items, or one to two items, on average. Overall, all groups were most likely to indicate a need for medical treatment, but there were substantial differences among the groups. Nearly 80% of the women, in comparison to less than 60% of the men and about 45% of the juvenile males, expressed a need for medical treatment before release (data not shown); these proportions declined after release so that at 15 months post-release about 60% of the women, 55% of the men, and less than 40% of the juvenile males reported needing medical treatment.

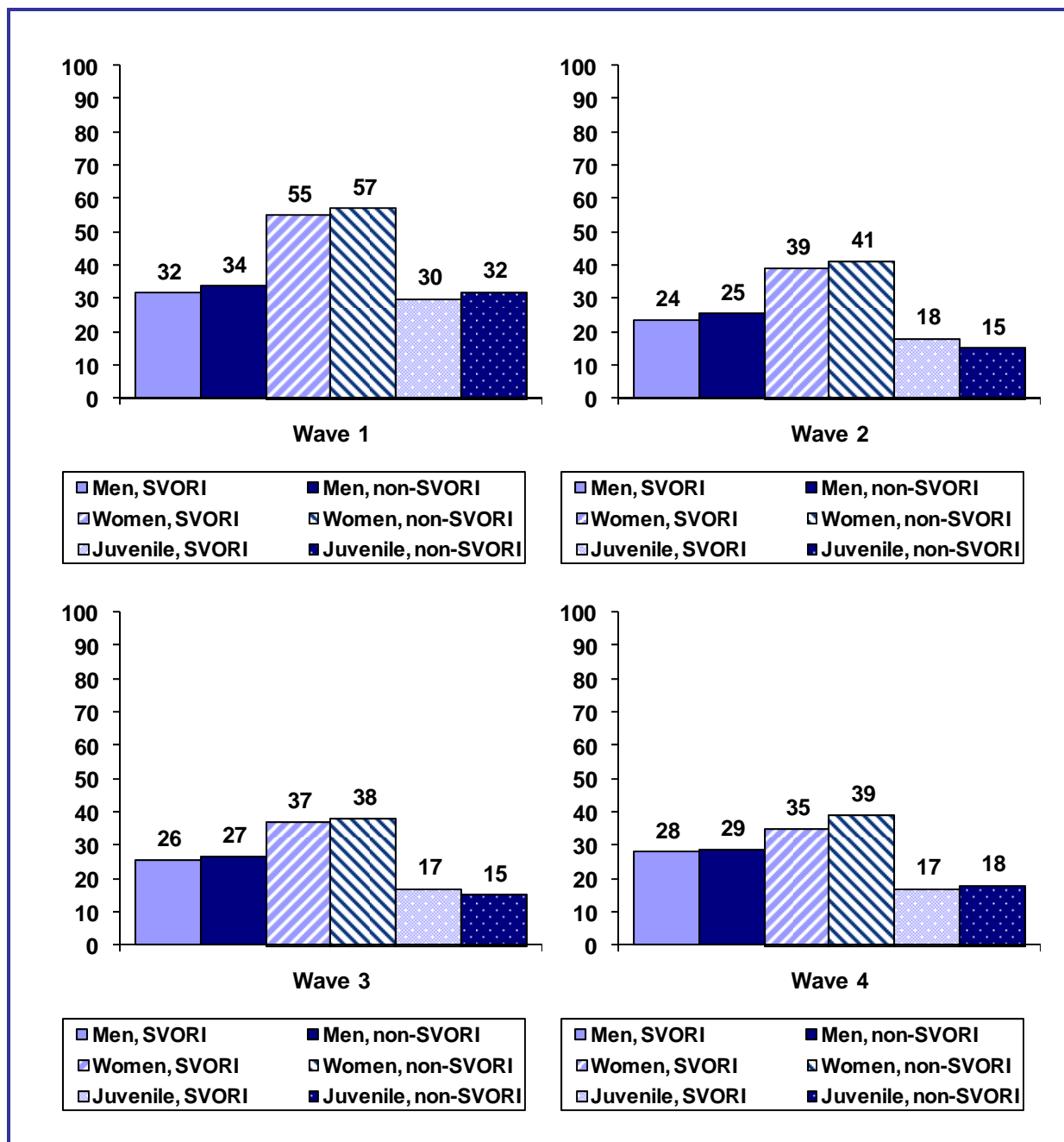
Exhibit 25. Transition services need bundle scores by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Multi-site Evaluation of SVORI: Summary & Synthesis

Exhibit 26. Health needs bundle scores by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Relatively large percentages of the women reported needing mental health and substance use treatment. More than half reported needing mental health treatment before release, a proportion that declined to about 40% across the post-release interviews. About two thirds reported needing substance use treatment before release, while 40% or less reported needing substance use treatment after release (data not shown). Many fewer men and juvenile males reported needing either mental health or substance use treatment.

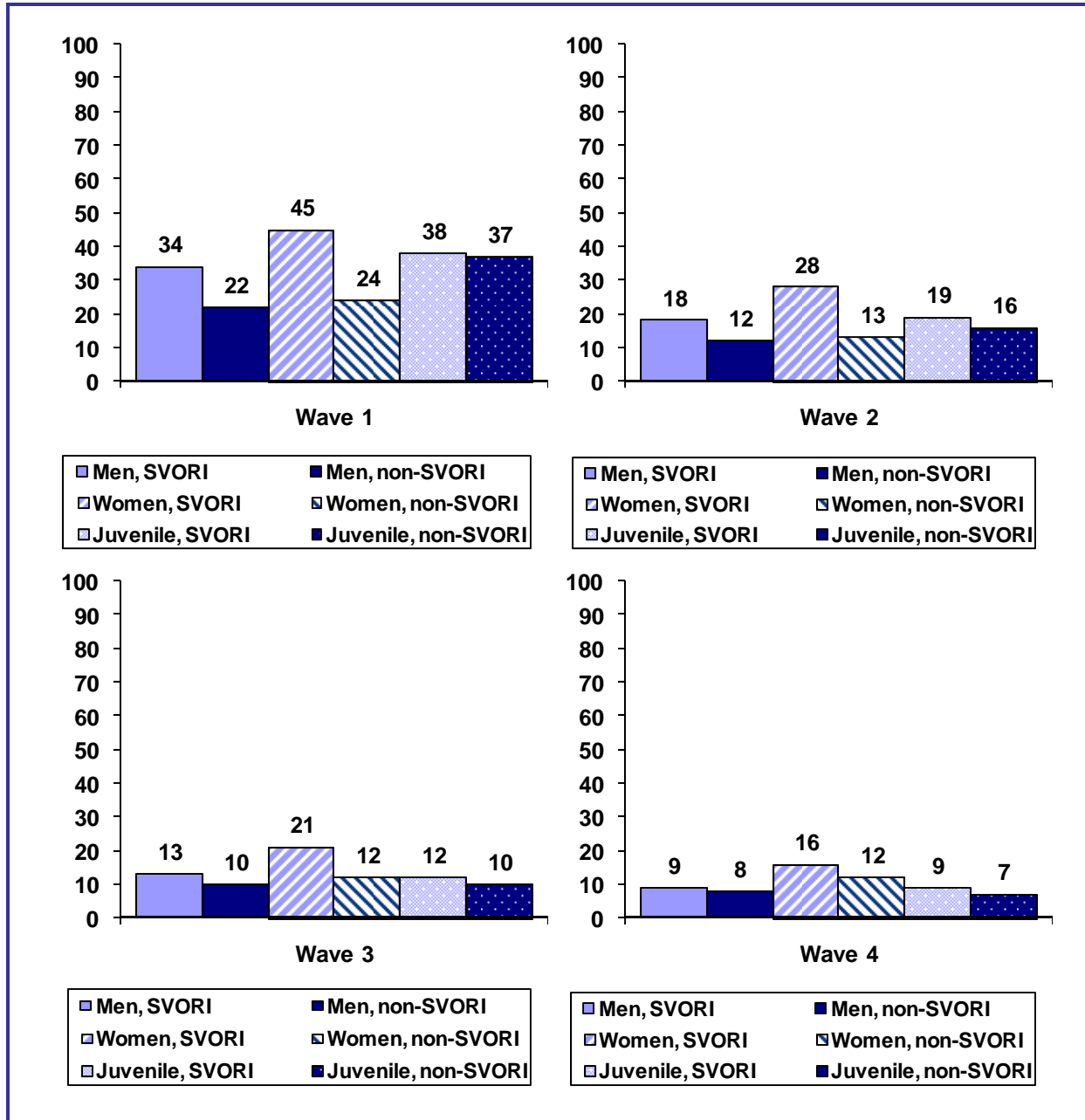
Service Receipt

Exhibit 27 shows the weighted super-bundle scores for service receipt by group and wave. On average, women who were participating in SVORI programs reported receiving the largest proportion of services across all data collection waves. Interestingly, the levels of services reported by the non-SVORI women and men were quite similar—suggesting that the status quo in these states was similar for adult males and for adult females. The rapid decline in services after release is also apparent for all groups. Before release, respondents reported receiving between 22% (non-SVORI men) and 45% (SVORI women) of service items. At 15 months post-release, the percentage had declined to 16% or less for all groups, with currently being on supervision or other factors included in the coordination bundle being the most likely “item” reported by all groups.

Coordination services included receiving a needs assessment, meeting with a case manager, working with someone to plan for release (pre-release) or to reintegrate (post-release), being currently on probation/parole (post-release), developing a reentry plan (pre-release), and receiving a needs assessment specifically for release (pre-release). The coordination services bundle scores are shown in Exhibit 28. The women participating in SVORI programs reported the greatest receipt of services in this bundle across all waves of data collection—followed by the adult men who were in SVORI programs. The levels of services for the non-SVORI comparison men and women are very similar across the waves.

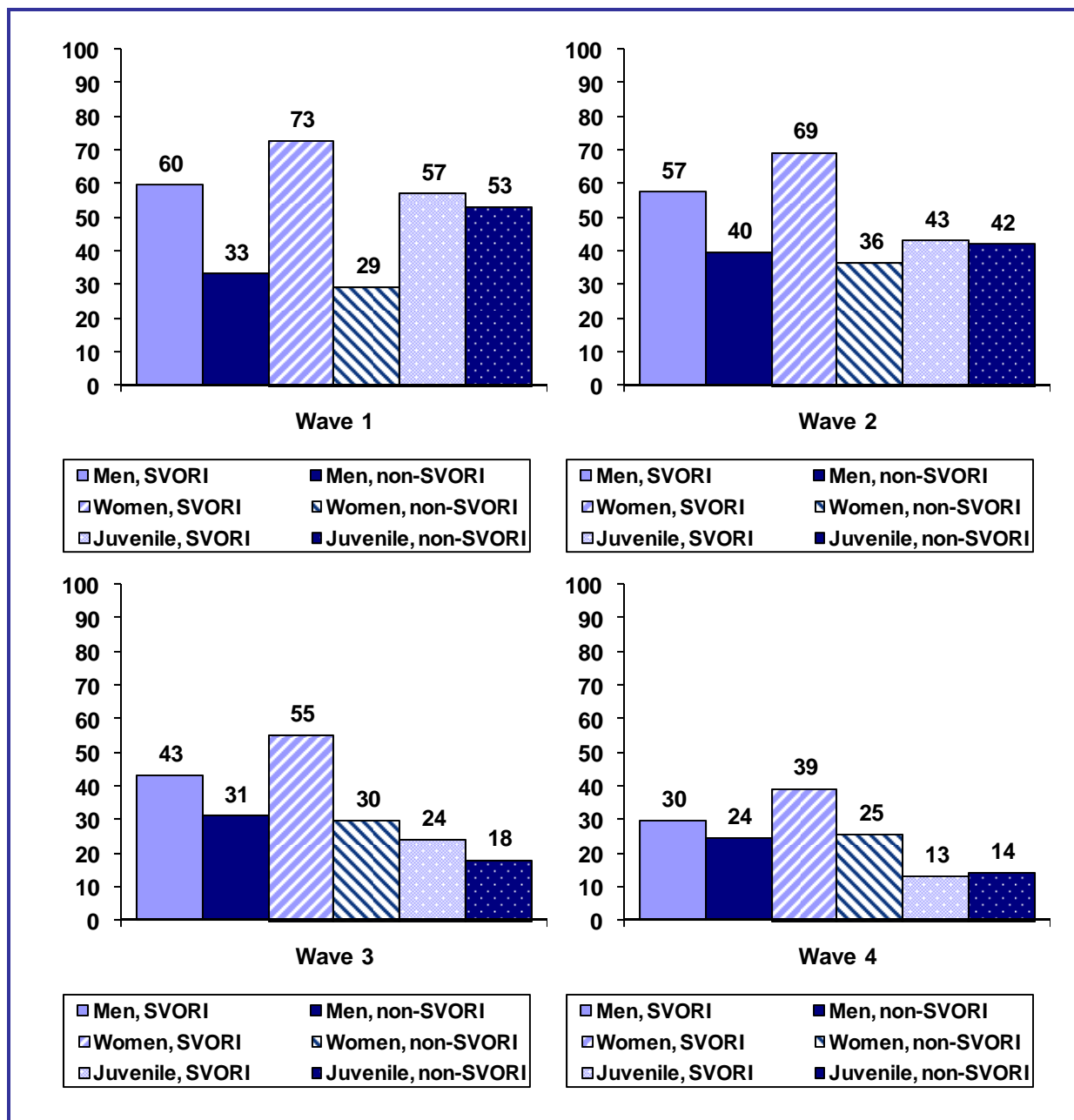
Multi-site Evaluation of SVORI: Summary & Synthesis

Exhibit 27. Service receipt super-bundle scores by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Exhibit 28. Coordination service receipt bundle scores by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

The coordination services bundle for the juvenile male includes two additional items—assistance accessing a child welfare caseworker and meeting with a child welfare caseworker. These services were not reported by many of the juvenile respondents post-release and, therefore, the many negative responses to these two items effectively “diluted” the coordination service

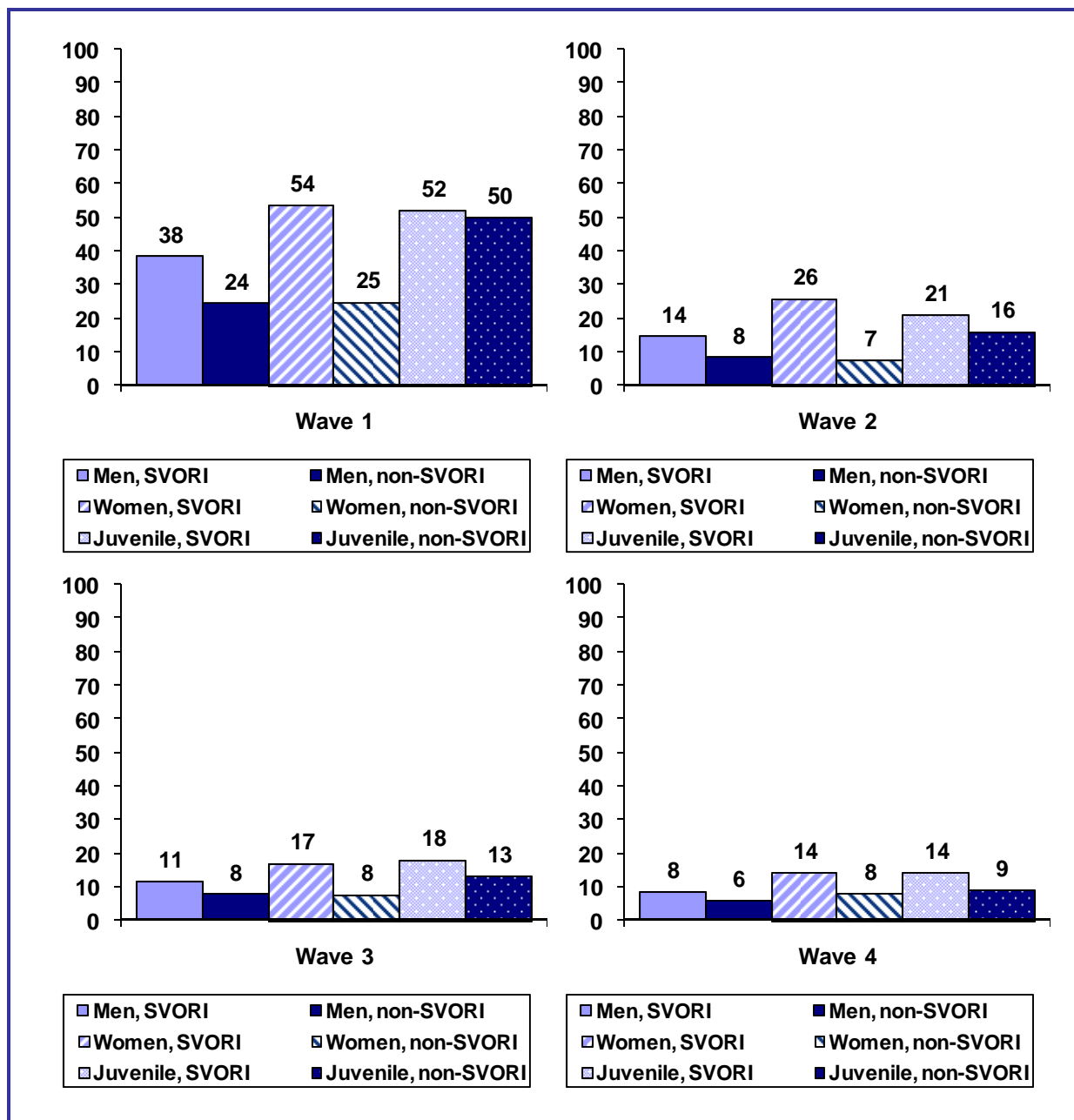
bundle scores.¹⁷ However, a substantial decline also occurred between Wave 2 and Wave 4 in the proportion of the juveniles who reported being on probation/parole. Three months after release 90% of SVORI program participants and 82% of non-SVORI comparison respondents reported being on supervision. Nine months after release the percentage declined to 45% of both groups, and at 15 months it declined to 39% of the SVORI and 28% of the non-SVORI groups. Concurrent declines were observed in the other key categories in the bundle—receiving a needs assessment, meeting with someone on reintegration, and meeting with a case manager.¹⁸

Exhibit 29 presents the employment/education/skills service receipt bundle scores. Again, the adult female SVORI program participants reported more services, although the level of services reported by the juvenile males was similar. The decline after release in the proportion of the six services reported as received is striking for all groups—declining at least 50% across all groups. Overall, it seems that these individuals received little assistance with respect to employment, education, and skill needs—even though most respondents expressed very high need for help, particularly with respect to education and employment (see Exhibit 24). Among the SVORI participants, employment services were the most likely to be reported after release.

¹⁷ There are four items in the adult coordination bundle and six in the juvenile male bundle. The proportions of juveniles reporting assistance accessing child welfare caseworker was about 9% at Wave 2, less than 5% at Wave 3, and about 2% at Wave 4. Similarly, only about 17% of juveniles reported meeting with a child welfare caseworker at Wave 2; 7%, at Wave 3; and less than 5%, at Wave 4.

¹⁸ The coordination service receipt bundle scores were calculated with the adult scoring algorithm for the juvenile males' data (i.e., excluding the two questions about child welfare caseworker). As expected, the bundle scores were higher, particularly for Wave 1 and 2 data. Specifically, scores were 68 and 62 for SVORI and non-SVORI at Wave 1 (compare 57 and 53 in Exhibit 28), 58 and 56 at Wave 2 (compare 43 and 42), 34 and 25 at Wave 3 (compare 24 and 18), and 19 and 20 at Wave 4 (compare 13 and 14).

Exhibit 29. Employment/education/skills service receipt bundle scores by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Results for transition services are shown in Exhibit 30. There were 10 items (12 items at Wave 1) in the adult bundle and an additional item for after-school/weekend/summer sports for the juvenile males post-release.¹⁹ The respondents in all groups reported receiving help on some items before release, but the likelihood of receiving help on *any* item declined dramatically after release. As noted previously, adult SVORI program participants received significantly more transition services than non-SVORI comparisons through the 9-month post-release interview. There was little difference between the two juvenile groups.²⁰

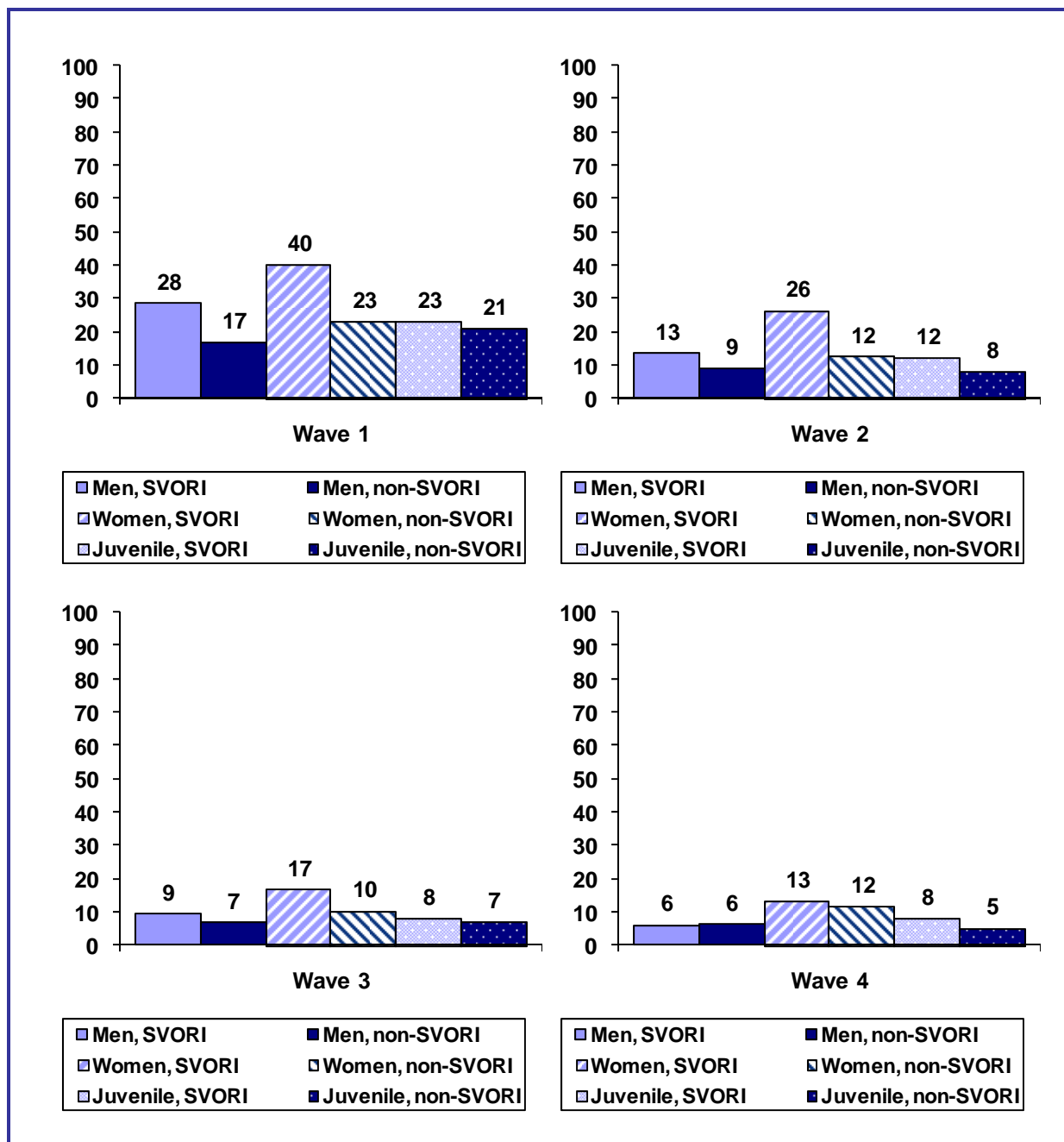
The transition services included services and items directed at reintegration—help accessing housing, documents for employment, a driver’s license, transportation, clothing and food, mentoring, public health care insurance, financial assistance, public financial assistance, and legal assistance, as well as programs or classes to prepare for release (Wave 1 only). Exhibit 30 shows that individuals reported receiving few of these services.

The women who were in SVORI programs reported receiving, on average, help with about 5 of the 12 items pre-release (Wave 1); and, of the 10 post-release items, they reported receiving between 2 and 3 during the 3 months after release and less than 2 in subsequent months. The most commonly reported services received before release were programs (89%) or classes (82%) to prepare for release and help obtaining documents for employment (59%). Post-release, help accessing public financial assistance and health care were among the services most commonly reported by the women.

¹⁹ As described for the coordination bundles, the juvenile males’ transition bundle scores were calculated with the adult scoring algorithm (i.e., omitting the after-school/weekend/summer sports program question). In this case, it made little difference in the scores. SVORI and non-SVORI scores were 13 and 8 (Wave 2), 8 and 7 (Wave 3), and 8 and 5 (Wave 4). The bundles were the same at Wave 1.

²⁰ Although the difference in transition service receipt bundle scores at Wave 4 was statistically significant, the overall levels were so low (8 for the SVORI participants and 5 for the non-SVORI comparisons) as to make this difference not meaningful.

Exhibit 30. Transition receipt service bundle scores by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Before release, the adult male SVORI program participants were most likely to report receiving programs (75%) and classes (65%) to prepare for release, as well as assistance obtaining documents for employment (e.g., Social Security card). Reports of service receipt declined markedly after

release, when 25% of SVORI program participants, in the 3 months since release, reported receiving help obtaining documents and when 20% reported help accessing public financial assistance; reports for all other items were substantially lower. At the 9- and 15-month interviews, less than 15% and 7% reported having received any of these items in the previous 6 months.

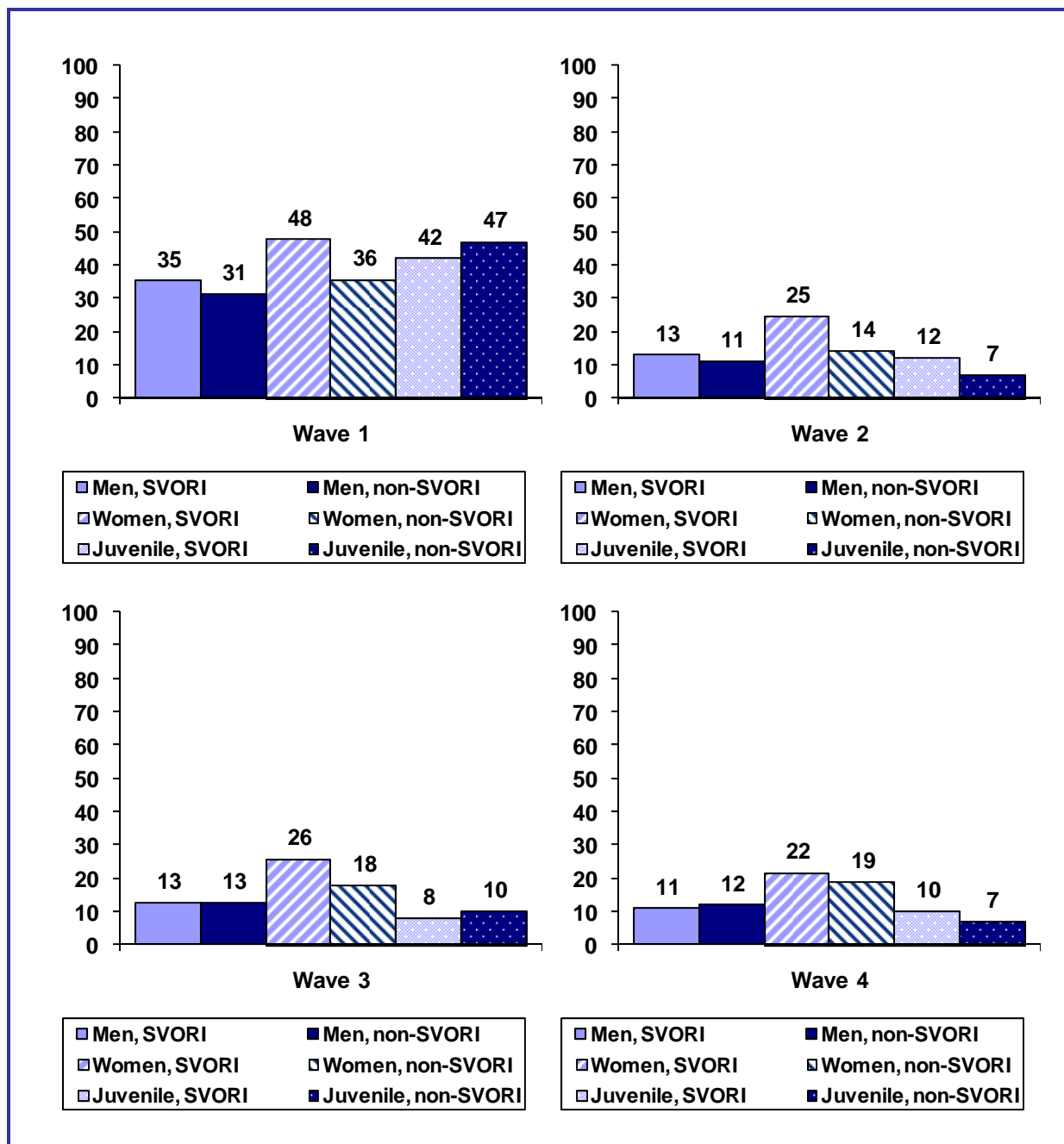
As is evident in Exhibit 30, the juvenile males reported receiving few transition services—even before release. There were few differences between the SVORI and SVORI groups, with both most likely to report receiving programs and classes to prepare for release and mentoring as the most common pre-release items. Post-release, less than 20% reported receiving each of the services.

The women who were in SVORI programs were significantly more likely than the non-SVORI comparison respondents, at each interview, to report receipt of mental health and substance use treatment.

Exhibit 31 shows the health services receipt bundle scores (medical treatment, dental treatment, mental health treatment, substance use treatment, group for abuse victims, and anger management programs). Because prisons and detention centers are required by law to provide medical and dental services, there should not have been differences in the proportions reporting receiving these services pre-release and, overall, there were not; therefore, differences between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups, if any, were driven by differences in receipt of the other services.

Exhibit 31 presents a familiar pattern—more services for all groups before release, with women reporting more services than the adult and juvenile males (at Wave 1, both groups of juvenile males reported higher health services than the non-SVORI women). The women who were in SVORI programs were significantly more likely than the non-SVORI comparison respondents to report receiving mental health and substance use treatment at each interview. Men who were in SVORI programs were more likely than non-SVORI comparisons to report participating in anger management programs and substance use treatment before release, with few other differences being evident. Substantial proportions of the juvenile males reported receiving anger management and substance use treatment before release; few reported receiving any health services post-release.

Exhibit 31. Health services receipt bundle scores by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Summary

Key points with respect to service needs and receipt include the following:

- Expressed service needs were high and similar between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups for most items.
- Expressed service needs declined between the pre-release interview and the interview conducted 3 months post-release, remaining relatively stable thereafter.
- Expressed service needs were highest for the adult females and lowest for the juvenile males.
- Expressed service needs were highest for employment/education/skills services, with need for education and employment services being reported by substantial proportions of all groups at each interview.
- Adult SVORI programs were successful in significantly increasing the delivery of most services to program participants, particularly in prison.
- The four juvenile SVORI programs, on average, did not provide more services to program participants as measured by the service bundle scores. SVORI program participants were more likely, before release, to have had help finding a place to live (31%, as opposed to 18%) and to have received employment-related services (42%, as opposed to 27%). SVORI program participants were also about twice as likely to report receiving educational and employment-related services in the 3 months after release.
- Reported receipt of services declined dramatically after release for all groups.
- Levels of expressed need were higher—sometimes substantially higher—than reports of service receipt, for most service items.

Outcomes

The SVORI programs were intended to provide programs and services that would result in improvements in community involvement, employment, family, health (including mental health), housing, substance use, and criminal behavior, including supervision compliance. Extensive measurement of these outcomes was included in the three waves of post-release interviews, augmented by administrative data describing post-release arrest and reincarceration. This chapter provides information on outcomes across key domain areas, focusing on outcomes in housing, employment, substance use, and criminal behavior. As in previous chapters, the outcomes are presented as weighted means generated using Proc Survey Means with propensity-score-based weights, with tests of significance generated within the framework of logistic or regression models of outcomes as a function of the SVORI indicator (estimated with Proc Survey Logistic or Proc Survey Regression, using SAS 9.1.3).

The adult male respondents are described first, followed by the adult female respondents and juvenile male respondents. The final section in this chapter assesses similarities and differences among the three groups. Housing, then employment, then substance use, and then criminal behavior outcomes are discussed.

ADULT MALE OUTCOMES

Three dimensions of housing were examined as reentry outcomes—housing independence (defined as living in one’s own house or apartment, contributing to the costs of housing, *or* having one’s name on the lease or mortgage of the current residence), housing stability (defined as having lived in only

one place during the reference period or two places if the move was to secure one’s own place or a nicer place), and the extent of challenges faced in locating housing (respondents were classified as not having housing challenges if they were not homeless, reported that they did not have trouble finding a place to live, and reported that their current living situation was better or about the same as their last one). The SVORI and non-SVORI groups were compared on these outcomes at 3, 9, and 15 months post-release.

Exhibit 32 shows the weighted proportion of men in each group, with parameter estimates, probability values, and odds ratios from the logistic regression models. As can be seen, the SVORI and non-SVORI groups are similar along these core housing dimensions, indicating that SVORI programming did not significantly improve the post-release housing experiences for adult male prisoners returning to their communities. The single statistically significant difference (at the 0.05 level) was that the SVORI group, on average, was more likely to report being housing-independent than the non-SVORI group 15 months after release.

Exhibit 32. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for housing outcomes (adult males)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p value	OR
Wave 2	N = 529	N = 455			
Housing independence	0.723	0.692	0.151	0.290	1.163
Housing stability	0.784	0.781	0.017	0.915	1.017
No housing challenges	0.837	0.815	0.154	0.365	1.167
Wave 3	N = 565	N = 470			
Housing independence	0.818	0.829	-0.074	0.669	0.929
Housing stability	0.695	0.709	-0.070	0.621	0.932
No housing challenges	0.847	0.820	0.201	0.252	1.222
Wave 4	N = 582	N = 531			
Housing independence	0.861	0.798	0.450*	0.012	1.569
Housing stability	0.672	0.728	-0.267	0.070	0.766
No housing challenges	0.815	0.833	-0.123	0.086	0.884

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio. N’s are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

*p < 0.05

Employment was a primary focus of many of the SVORI programs (confirmed by the higher employment-related service-receipt scores consistently reported by the SVORI group). Employment was also of considerable importance to the respondents, who consistently indicated high levels of need for services to improve their employment, education, and other skills. Extensive data were collected from respondents to assess their post-release employment experiences.

Exhibit 33 shows the results for key employment outcomes. These results suggest that SVORI program participants had better post-release employment experiences than the non-SVORI comparison respondents—if only moderately so. They were more likely to report that they were currently supporting themselves with a job at 3 and 15 months post-release. They reported working about the same number of months on average—about two thirds of the available months (2 of 3 months immediately after release, and about 4 of 6 months at the 9- and 15-month interviews)—and were equally likely to have reported working all months in the reference period. SVORI participants appear to have secured better jobs—jobs that provided formal pay and benefits.

Exhibit 33. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for employment outcomes (adult males)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 529	N = 455			
Supported self with job	0.64	0.59	0.230	0.086	1.258
Number months worked	2.04	1.96	0.079	0.420	NA
Worked each month	0.38	0.39	-0.056	0.716	0.945
Received formal pay	0.84	0.74	0.604	0.001	1.829
Job benefits	0.47	0.39	0.337	0.028	1.400
Wave 3	N = 565	N = 470			
Supported self with job	0.68	0.68	0.027	0.848	1.027
Number months worked	3.83	3.73	0.102	0.536	NA
Worked each month	0.43	0.44	-0.033	0.823	0.968
Received formal pay	0.80	0.77	0.178	0.310	1.195
Job benefits	0.53	0.42	0.472	0.001	1.602
Wave 4	N = 582	N = 531			
Supported self with job	0.71	0.60	0.481	0.001	1.617
Number months worked	3.70	3.50	0.197	0.252	NA
Worked each month	0.44	0.42	0.045	0.772	1.046
Received formal pay	0.78	0.74	0.183	0.306	1.201
Job benefits	0.52	0.44	0.326	0.034	1.386

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio; NA = not applicable, because model was a regression. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

The levels of drug use were quite high. At 15 months post-release, less than 50% of both groups had been abstinent in the in the past 30 days, according to self-reported use and a negative drug test.

Substance use outcomes were measured both by self-report during all follow-up interviews and by oral fluids drug tests administered to nonincarcerated respondents at the 3- and 15-month interviews. The results for the core substance use outcomes are shown in Exhibit 34. Self-reported substance use was generally lower for the SVORI group than for the non-SVORI group, and in several cases these differences were statistically significant. Similarly, the outcome that reflects either self-reported drug use over the past 30 days or confirmed (by drug tests) drug use, the results again suggest that the SVORI participants were less likely to use drugs, although these differences are not statistically significant. Overall, the results suggest that SVORI program participants were doing somewhat better with respect to drug use but that all men continued to be at high risk for continued drug use.

The SVORI logic model suggests that services responsive to needs will result in improvements in intermediate outcomes, including housing, employment, and substance use. Improvements in these outcomes, in turn, are hypothesized to result in improvements in criminal behavior. Because of the importance of recidivism, multiple measures were included in the evaluation to determine program effects on desistance from criminal activity. These measures include self-reported and official measures of criminal behavior. Core criminal-behavior/recidivism outcomes based on self-reports are shown in Exhibit 35.

The first measure in the exhibit does not directly measure criminal behavior, but rather perpetration of violence. Respondents were asked about several specific types of violence: threatening to hit, throwing, pushing/grabbing/shoving, slapping/kicking/biting/hitting, and threatening to use or using a weapon. The measure was scored 1 if the respondent answered “yes” to any of these queries and was zero, otherwise. The men in the SVORI group were slightly less likely to report having perpetrated violence than the men in the comparison group at each post-release time period, but none of the differences was statistically significant.

Exhibit 34. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for substance use outcomes (adult males)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 529	N = 455			
No self-reported drug use	0.74	0.70	0.170	0.243	1.185
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.85	0.85	-0.030	0.868	0.970
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.79	0.77	0.160	0.313	1.174
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.88	0.89	-0.066	0.747	0.936
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	0.54	0.52	0.093	0.475	1.098
Wave 3	N = 565	N = 470			
No self-reported drug use	0.57	0.52	0.201	0.125	1.223
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.74	0.71	0.177	0.227	1.194
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.69	0.62	0.301	0.028	1.351
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.81	0.79	0.088	0.589	1.092
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	—	—	—	—	—
Wave 4	N = 582	N = 531			
No self-reported drug use	0.58	0.50	0.337	0.012	1.401
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.78	0.72	0.311	0.045	1.365
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.66	0.62	0.1512	0.2784	1.163
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.82	0.80	0.168	0.326	1.182
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	0.46	0.43	0.118	0.381	1.126

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

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Exhibit 35. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for core self-reported recidivism outcomes (adult males)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 529	N = 455			
No perpetration of violence	0.73	0.71	0.117	0.422	1.124
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.78	0.78	0.005	0.977	1.005
No criminal behavior	0.79	0.73	0.327	0.034	1.386
No violent or weapons crimes	0.90	0.91	-0.076	0.732	0.927
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.93	0.92	0.235	0.352	1.265
Wave 3	N = 565	N = 470			
No perpetration of violence	0.64	0.60	0.178	0.175	1.195
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.69	0.70	-0.025	0.881	0.975
No criminal behavior	0.64	0.59	0.207	0.112	1.230
No violent or weapons crimes	0.85	0.82	0.222	0.199	1.249
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.73	0.74	-0.067	0.641	0.935
Wave 4	N = 582	N = 531			
No perpetration of violence	0.69	0.67	0.069	0.595	1.072
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.66	0.57	0.398	0.023	1.489
No criminal behavior	0.66	0.61	0.189	0.136	1.208
No violent or weapons crimes	0.84	0.83	0.073	0.654	1.076
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.64	0.66	-0.065	0.612	0.937

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression. OR = odds ratio. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

The second core measure of criminal behavior/recidivism was compliance with conditions of supervision, important because the majority of men reported being under post-release supervision throughout the follow-up period. As shown in Exhibit 35, the results were mixed: There was no difference in reports of compliance at 3 months; at 9 months, slightly fewer members of the SVORI group reported complying; and, at 15 months, a significantly higher percentage of the SVORI group reported complying with the conditions of their supervision.

Exhibit 35 also includes self-reports of any criminal behavior (which includes violent crimes, carrying a weapon, other crimes against people, drug possession crimes, drug sales crimes, driving while intoxicated, property crimes, and lesser types of crimes, such as prostitution, soliciting, shoplifting, or disorderly

Three months after release, about 20% were either reincarcerated or had been booked into jail or prison for 24 hours or more . . . a percentage that increased to 50% at 15 months.

conduct) and self-reported involvement in violent or weapons offenses. SVORI program participants were more likely than non-SVORI comparison respondents to report committing *no* crimes since release, or since the previous interview. This difference is statistically significant at the 3-month interview ($p < 0.05$), but not for subsequent follow-up periods. About 9–10% of both groups reported committing a violent crime, carrying a weapon, or both in the 3 months after their release from prison. In subsequent periods, greater numbers reported either committing a violent crime or carrying a weapon since the previous interview. None of the differences was statistically significant (the p value for the Wave 3 SVORI to non-SVORI difference was 0.2). The final core criminal-behavior/recidivism outcome based on self-reported data was whether the respondent was not reincarcerated at the time of his follow-up interview. The two groups were similar, with nearly 10% reincarcerated within 3 months of release. By the time of the 9-month interview, more than a quarter were in prison, and more than one third were reincarcerated at the 15-month interview.

The remaining set of criminal recidivism measures were based on official data sources and therefore reflect criminal behavior detected by authorities. These measures include both rearrest (obtained from NCIC and processed as described in Lattimore and Steffey, 2009) and reincarceration in state prisons (obtained from the state Departments of Corrections). In contrast to the self-report measures, these data were successfully obtained for almost all respondents. As with the self-report measures, the reported means are weighted, with the use of the propensity scores, and the parameter estimates are for the SVORI indicator variable in the weighted logistic regression models. These core recidivism measures based on official records are shown in Exhibit 36.

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Exhibit 34. Official measures of recidivism (adult males)

	SVORI Mean	Non- SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	SE	OR
Rearrest	N = 806	N = 775			
First rearrest within 3 months of release	16%	18%	-0.163	0.136	0.849
First rearrest within 6 months of release	28%	32%	-0.191	0.111	0.826
First rearrest within 9 months of release	41%	44%	-0.129	0.104	0.879
First rearrest within 12 months of release	49%	51%	-0.089	0.102	0.915
First rearrest within 15 months of release	55%	56%	-0.036	0.103	0.964
First rearrest within 21 months of release	64%	66%	-0.089	0.107	0.914
First rearrest within 24 months of release	68%	71%	-0.131	0.112	0.877
Rearrest within 21 months for violent crime	19%	21%	-0.112	0.129	0.894
Rearrest within 21 months for property crime	23%	24%	-0.080	0.120	0.923
Rearrest within 21 months for drug crime	28%	30%	-0.118	0.114	0.889
Rearrest within 21 months for public order crime	41%	45%	-0.175	0.104	0.839
Rearrest within 21 months for other crime	3%	6%	-0.560	0.250	0.571
Rearrest within 24 months for violent crime	20%	23%	-0.142	0.127	0.867
Rearrest within 24 months for property crime	26%	27%	-0.054	0.117	0.948
Rearrest within 24 months for drug crime	30%	32%	-0.117	0.112	0.890
Rearrest within 24 months for public order crime	44%	49%	-0.189	0.104	0.828
Rearrest within 24 months for other crime	3%	6%	-0.585	0.249	0.557
Reincarceration	N = 863	N = 834			
First reincarceration within 3 months of release	3%	4%	-0.163	0.280	0.849
First reincarceration within 6 months of release	11%	10%	0.062	0.160	1.064
First reincarceration within 9 months of release	19%	17%	0.113	0.128	1.120
First reincarceration within 12 months of release	25%	25%	-0.023	0.114	0.977
First reincarceration within 15 months of release	30%	29%	0.033	0.108	1.033
First reincarceration within 21 months of release	39%	36%	0.135	0.102	1.145
First reincarceration within 24 months of release	42%	39%	0.128	0.102	1.137

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio; SE = standard error. For rearrest, SVORI N = 806 for all periods, except N = 787 for 24-month measures; non-SVORI N = 775 for all periods, except N = 759 for 24-month measures. For reincarceration, SVORI N = 863 for all periods; non-SVORI N = 834, except for N = 817 for 24-month measure.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

The findings suggest that (1) members of the SVORI group were less likely to be rearrested across the 24 months after release than the non-SVORI group, although the differences were not statistically significant; and (2) rearrest rates for these serious and violent offenders were quite high, with about 70% having had at least one new arrest within 24 months of release.

The findings for reincarceration indicate that the SVORI and non-SVORI groups were equally likely to be reincarcerated

throughout the 24-month follow-up period—and rates were actually higher for SVORI participants (although not significantly so) after 3 months. These results are somewhat at odds with both the self-reported data and the arrest data, which consistently, if weakly, suggest less criminal activity by the SVORI participants.

ADULT FEMALE OUTCOMES

Exhibit 37 shows the weighted proportion of women in each group for the core housing outcomes, with estimates, probability values, and odds ratios from the logistic regression models. As can be seen, the SVORI and non-SVORI groups are similar, indicating that SVORI programming did not significantly improve the post-release housing experiences for adult female prisoners returning to their communities. The temporal patterns suggest that housing independence improved gradually over the post-release follow-up period, but housing stability *declined* over time. The pattern observed for the measure of housing challenges, which is perhaps the broadest measure of difficulty in finding quality housing, indicates that the time period from 3 to 9 months post-release was the period during which women experienced the most challenges, with their situation appearing to improve by the 15-month post-release time period.

Exhibit 37. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for housing outcomes (adult females)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p value	OR
Wave 2	N = 110	N = 134			
Housing independence	0.65	0.69	-0.18	0.52	0.83
Housing stability	0.76	0.79	-0.17	0.60	0.85
No housing challenges	0.82	0.77	0.26	0.43	1.30
Wave 3	N = 119	N = 134			
Housing independence	0.78	0.77	0.05	0.88	1.05
Housing stability	0.64	0.73	-0.41	0.16	0.67
No housing challenges	0.72	0.74	-0.08	0.80	0.93
Wave 4	N = 124	N = 152			
Housing independence	0.82	0.73	0.52	0.13	1.68
Housing stability	0.65	0.65	0.01	0.98	1.01
No housing challenges	0.82	0.76	0.38	0.26	1.46

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression. OR = odds ratio; N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

* p < 0.05

Exhibit 38 shows the results for key employment outcomes. Several findings suggest more positive employment outcomes for women who enrolled in SVORI programs. Notably, the women who participated in SVORI programming were significantly more likely than the non-SVORI group to report having supported themselves with a job at the 15-month time period. Findings also indicate that, at the 15-month time period, women who had enrolled in SVORI programs had worked significantly more months since the last interview than comparison group members. In addition, the SVORI group was significantly more likely to report receiving formal pay for their job and slightly more likely to report that their job provided benefits at the 3-month post-release time period ($p = 0.07$).

Exhibit 38. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for employment outcomes (adult females)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 110	N = 134			
Supported self with job	0.53	0.49	0.16	0.56	1.17
Number months worked	1.57	1.38	0.19	0.31	NA
Worked each month	0.24	0.32	-0.40	0.30	0.67
Received formal pay	0.89	0.74	1.04	0.03	2.83
Job benefits	0.41	0.26	0.68	0.07	1.98
Wave 3	N = 119	N = 134			
Supported self with job	0.61	0.56	0.17	0.54	1.18
Number months worked	3.72	3.25	0.47	0.19	NA
Worked each month	0.42	0.46	-0.17	0.60	0.85
Received formal pay	0.90	0.73	1.16	0.00	3.20
Job benefits	0.41	0.33	0.34	0.29	1.41
Wave 4	N = 124	N = 152			
Supported self with job	0.68	0.45	0.95	0.00	2.59
Number months worked	3.74	2.93	0.81	0.02	NA
Worked each month	0.44	0.42	0.12	0.71	1.13
Received formal pay	0.90	0.74	1.09	0.02	2.97
Job benefits	0.42	0.37	0.23	0.48	1.26

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio; NA = not applicable, because model was a regression. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

The patterns for substance use, based on the combined self-report and drug test measures, suggest increasing substance use over time for both groups.

The results for the core substance use outcomes are shown in Exhibit 39. Self-reported substance use was generally lower for the SVORI group than for the non-SVORI group; however, these differences were not statistically significant (although past-30-day drug use at the 15-month interview was marginally significant, $p < 0.10$). The outcome that reflects either self-reported or confirmed (by drug tests) use shows that the SVORI participants were significantly less likely to use drugs from release to 3 months post-release ($p < 0.01$), and, when the measure was limited to past-30-day use, less likely to have used during the previous 30 days at both the 3- and 15-month post-release time periods. With respect to use of specific drugs, the only consistent difference between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups was that, at 15 months post-release, the SVORI group self-reported significantly lower cocaine use than the non-SVORI group (87%, as opposed to 73%; $p < 0.05$). The drug test results also confirmed lower cocaine use among the SVORI participants, at both 3 and 15 months post-release (data not shown).

Findings for the core self-reported criminal-behavior/recidivism outcomes are shown in Exhibit 40. The women in the SVORI group were less likely to report violence perpetration than the women in the comparison group at the 15-month post-release time period; however, among the women who were under post-release supervision, the SVORI group was *less* likely to report that they had complied with the conditions of their supervision during the first 9 months after release.²¹ The pattern for supervision compliance reversed at the 15-month time period, when the SVORI group reported higher compliance than the non-SVORI group during the previous 6 months.

²¹ Most women reported being under post-release supervision throughout the follow-up period: More than three quarters of the women were under post-release supervision at the time of the 3-month post-release interview. At the 9-month interview, 80% of the SVORI group (compared with 56% of the non-SVORI group) were still under post-release supervision. At the final interview wave, 54% of SVORI participants and 43% of comparison women were currently under post-release supervision.

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Exhibit 39. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for substance use outcomes (adult females)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 110	N = 134			
No self-reported drug use	0.78	0.75	0.18	0.59	1.19
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.87	0.85	0.17	0.67	1.18
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.85	0.81	0.29	0.45	1.34
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.92	0.87	0.52	0.29	1.69
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	0.67	0.49	0.76	0.00	2.15
Wave 3	N = 119	N = 134			
No self-reported drug use	0.60	0.61	-0.03	0.91	0.97
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.69	0.71	-0.11	0.71	0.89
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.69	0.73	-0.18	0.56	0.84
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.76	0.82	-0.37	0.29	0.69
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	—	—	—	—	—
Wave 4	N = 124	N = 152			
No self-reported drug use	0.63	0.55	0.32	0.24	1.38
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.77	0.67	0.53	0.09	1.69
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.75	0.63	0.55	0.07	1.74
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.82	0.74	0.49	0.15	1.63
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	0.46	0.38	0.33	0.23	1.39

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Exhibit 40. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for core self-report recidivism outcomes (adult females)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 110	N = 134			
No perpetration of violence	0.76	0.71	0.26	0.41	1.30
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.78	0.83	-0.35	0.35	0.70
No criminal behavior	0.78	0.82	-0.27	0.43	0.76
No violent or weapons crimes	0.93	0.91	0.18	0.74	1.20
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.93	0.94	-0.12	0.82	0.89
Wave 3	N = 119	N = 134			
No perpetration of violence	0.62	0.60	0.07	0.79	1.08
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.59	0.76	-0.79	0.03	0.45
No criminal behavior	0.69	0.75	-0.31	0.30	0.73
No violent or weapons crimes	0.90	0.93	-0.27	0.56	0.77
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.78	0.86	-0.53	0.12	0.59
Wave 4	N = 124	N = 152			
No perpetration of violence	0.68	0.56	0.53	0.05	1.70
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.68	0.60	0.35	0.37	1.43
No criminal behavior	0.70	0.64	0.31	0.26	1.36
No violent or weapons crimes	0.96	0.87	1.26	0.01	3.53
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.77	0.78	-0.10	0.74	0.91

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Exhibit 40 also shows the proportions of each group that reported having committed no criminal behavior and no violent or weapons crimes in the period since release or last interview. Differences in any crime are not statistically significant, but SVORI program participants were less likely to report no criminal behavior at Waves 2 and 3 and more likely to report no criminal behavior at Wave 4. SVORI program participants were also more likely to report no violent/weapons crimes at Waves 2 and 4.

The final criminal-behavior/recidivism outcome considered here is an indicator of whether the respondent was reincarcerated at the time of the follow-up interview. No significant differences on these outcomes were observed between SVORI and comparison women for any follow-up period.

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The criminal recidivism measures based on official records are shown in Exhibit 41. The findings for rearrest indicate that the women in the SVORI and non-SVORI groups were equally likely to be rearrested within 3 and 6 months of release but that the SVORI participants were significantly less likely to be rearrested within 9, 12, 15, and 21 months of release. When type of rearrest (person/violent crimes, property crimes, drug crimes, public order crimes, and other crimes) was examined at the 21- and 24-month time periods, no significant differences were evident.

Exhibit 41. Official measures of recidivism (adult females)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Rearrest	N = 143	N = 194			
First rearrest within 3 months of release	12%	14%	-0.16	0.64	0.85
First rearrest within 6 months of release	18%	26%	-0.46	0.12	0.63
First rearrest within 9 months of release	25%	36%	-0.52	0.04	0.59
First rearrest within 12 months of release	29%	42%	-0.56	0.02	0.57
First rearrest within 15 months of release	33%	49%	-0.67	0.01	0.51
First rearrest within 21 months of release	44%	59%	-0.63	0.01	0.53
First rearrest within 24 months of release	49%	60%	-0.46	0.05	0.63
Rearrest within 21 months for violent crime	7%	12%	-0.62	0.18	0.54
Rearrest within 21 months for property crime	17%	22%	-0.26	0.37	0.77
Rearrest within 21 months for drug crime	15%	21%	-0.41	0.18	0.66
Rearrest within 21 months for public-order crime	32%	40%	-0.36	0.14	0.70
Rearrest within 21 months for other crime	4%	7%	-0.59	0.31	0.56
Rearrest within 24 months for violent crime	8%	12%	-0.48	0.23	0.62
Rearrest within 24 months for property crime	19%	24%	-0.31	0.27	0.73
Rearrest within 24 months for drug crime	16%	21%	-0.36	0.23	0.69
Rearrest within 24 months for public-order crime	34%	41%	-0.30	0.21	0.74
Rearrest within 24 months for other crime	2%	7%	-1.11	0.06	0.33
Reincarceration	N = 153	N = 204			
First reincarceration within 3 months of release	4%	2%	0.76	0.32	2.13
First reincarceration within 6 months of release	10%	8%	0.24	0.54	1.27
First reincarceration within 9 months of release	15%	11%	0.38	0.25	1.46
First reincarceration within 12 months of release	24%	14%	0.69	0.02	1.99
First reincarceration within 15 months of release	30%	17%	0.75	0.00	2.13
First reincarceration within 21 months of release	36%	21%	0.74	0.00	2.09
First reincarceration within 24 months of release	41%	22%	0.87	0.00	2.38

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio. For rearrest, SVORI N = 143 for all periods, except N = 140 for 24-month measures; non-SVORI N = 194 for all periods, except N = 193 for 24 month measures. For reincarceration, SVORI N = 153 for all periods, except N = 150 for 24-month measure; non-SVORI N = 204, except N = 203 for 24-month measure.

The findings for reincarceration indicate that the SVORI and non-SVORI groups were equally likely to be reincarcerated within 3, 6, and 9 months of release but that the SVORI participants were significantly *more* likely to be reincarcerated within 12, 15, 21, and 24 months of release. Considered in conjunction with the arrest findings—of significantly less likelihood of arrest for SVORI program participants—these results are somewhat puzzling. Indeed, 24 months after release 49% of SVORI program participants had an arrest, and 41% had been reincarcerated. In comparison, 60% of non-SVORI respondents had been arrested, but only 22% had been reincarcerated. Preliminary investigations failed to reveal any obvious explanation for the findings (e.g., percentage on supervision who were at risk for revocation).

JUVENILE MALE OUTCOMES

Exhibit 42 shows the core housing outcomes (housing independence, housing stability, and the extent of challenge in locating housing after release) for the juvenile males. As can be seen, the SVORI and non-SVORI groups are similar, indicating that SVORI programming did not significantly improve the post-release housing experiences for returning adult female prisoners. The temporal patterns suggest that housing independence improved gradually over the post-release follow-up period. At 15 months post-release, non-SVORI juvenile males had significantly more housing independence than SVORI juvenile males.

Exhibit 42. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for housing outcomes (juvenile males)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p value	OR
Wave 2	N = 105	N = 131			
Housing independence	0.23	0.31	-0.43	0.16	0.65
Housing stability	0.81	0.78	0.16	0.65	0.21
No housing challenges	0.88	0.92	-0.47	0.30	0.63
Wave 3	N = 108	N = 131			
Housing independence	0.35	0.47	-0.50	0.09	0.61
Housing stability	0.62	0.70	-0.37	0.25	0.69
No housing challenges	0.94	0.88	0.70	0.21	2.01
Wave 4	N = 107	N = 141			
Housing independence	0.37	0.51	-0.61	0.04	0.54
Housing stability	0.74	0.71	0.17	0.61	1.18
No housing challenges	0.93	0.90	0.31	0.59	1.37

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

* p < 0.05

Exhibit 43 shows the results for key employment outcomes. There are few statistically significant differences between the two groups. More non-SVORI respondents reported supporting themselves with a job at the first two post-release interviews, but the differences were not statistically significant. The proportions of both groups reporting that they had supported themselves with a job increased for both groups at the 15-month interview, but increased more for the SVORI group so that more SVORI program participants reported supporting themselves with a job. The number of months worked increased over time for both groups. Employed SVORI group members were more likely to report that they received formal pay at all waves and were more likely to report that their job offered benefits at Waves 3 and 4.

Exhibit 43. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for employment outcomes (juvenile males)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 105	N = 131			
Supported self with job	0.32	0.40	-0.35	0.25	0.70
Number months worked	1.04	1.21	-0.18	0.35	NA
Worked each month	0.18	0.22	-0.27	0.60	0.77
Received formal pay	0.70	0.65	0.25	0.56	1.28
Job benefits	0.25	0.37	-0.58	0.18	0.56
Wave 3	N = 108	N = 131			
Supported self with job	0.32	0.39	-0.31	0.30	0.74
Number months worked	2.20	2.56	-0.36	0.30	NA
Worked each month	0.22	0.24	-0.10	0.80	0.90
Received formal pay	0.83	0.66	0.93	0.04	2.53
Job benefits	0.45	0.42	0.13	0.74	1.14
Wave 4	N = 107	N = 141			
Supported self with job	0.53	0.44	0.37	0.22	1.45
Number months worked	2.94	2.49	0.45	0.22	NA
Worked each month	0.28	0.27	0.02	0.96	1.01
Received formal pay	0.76	0.71	0.29	0.47	1.34
Job benefits	0.53	0.40	0.80	0.02	2.22

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio; NA = not applicable, because model was a regression. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

The results for the core substance use outcomes are shown in Exhibit 44. Self-reported substance use was generally lower for the SVORI group than for the non-SVORI group immediately after release (i.e., at Wave 2); however, the reverse was true by 15 months after release (these differences were not statistically significant). SVORI program participants were significantly more likely 3 months post-release to have both no self-reported drug use in the past 30 days and a negative urine test (62%, as opposed to 48%). Over time, the proportions of both groups who reported drug use and who tested positive increased.

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Exhibit 44. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for substance use outcomes (juvenile males)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 110	N = 134			
No self-reported drug use	0.79	0.73	0.33	0.32	1.4
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.95	0.91	0.62	0.28	1.86
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.85	0.79	0.38	0.3	1.46
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.96	0.92	0.71	0.27	2.03
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	0.62	0.48	0.6	0.04	1.83
Wave 3	N = 119	N = 134			
No self-reported drug use	0.59	0.56	0.12	0.69	1.13
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.87	0.88	-0.09	0.83	0.91
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.66	0.66	0.01	1	1
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.93	0.94	-0.15	0.79	0.86
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	—	—	—	—	—
Wave 4	N = 124	N = 152			
No self-reported drug use	0.56	0.58	-0.08	0.8	0.93
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids	0.84	0.9	-0.52	0.22	0.59
No self-reported drug use past 30 days	0.61	0.71	-0.46	0.13	0.63
No self-reported drug use other than marijuana or steroids past 30 days	0.9	0.93	-0.32	0.53	0.73
No self-reported drug use past 30 days or positive drug test	0.46	0.43	0.12	0.7	1.13

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Findings for the core self-report criminal-behavior/recidivism outcomes are shown in Exhibit 45. There were no differences between the groups on any of these measures. Self-reports of *not* perpetrating violence suggested that both groups were likely to engage in substantial violent acts, with only between 47% and 62% of a group reporting not engaging in violence over the follow-up period. There was also no difference between groups in compliance with conditions of supervision—but reports of compliance declined over time for both groups.

Exhibit 45. Weighted means and regression parameter estimates for core self-report recidivism outcomes (juvenile males)

	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Par. Est.	p Value	OR
Wave 2	N = 110	N = 134			
No perpetration of violence	0.57	0.62	-0.21	0.47	0.81
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.80	0.86	-0.39	0.32	0.68
No criminal behavior	0.53	0.48	0.21	0.80	1.23
No violent or weapons crimes	0.76	0.75	0.08	0.96	1.08
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.92	0.92	0.01	0.98	1.01
Wave 3	N = 119	N = 134			
No perpetration of violence	0.49	0.47	0.10	0.74	1.10
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.71	0.74	-0.17	0.72	0.85
No criminal behavior	0.41	0.41	-0.02	0.54	0.98
No violent or weapons crimes	0.54	0.58	-0.18	0.41	0.83
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.73	0.82	-0.50	0.16	0.61
Wave 4	N = 124	N = 152			
No perpetration of violence	0.57	0.55	0.09	0.75	1.09
Complied with conditions of supervision	0.66	0.77	-0.56	0.39	0.57
No criminal behavior	0.37	0.38	-0.05	0.50	0.95
No violent or weapons crimes	0.62	0.57	0.19	0.57	1.21
Not reincarcerated at follow-up	0.73	0.80	-0.37	0.26	0.69

Note: Par. Est. = parameter estimate for weighted regression; OR = odds ratio. N's are the total responses for each wave of interviews and do not reflect any item missingness. Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Exhibit 45 also shows the proportions of each group that reported having committed no criminal behavior and no violent or weapons crimes in the period since release or last interview. Again, reports from both groups are similar. What is most striking about these findings is the level of self-reported

criminal activity. At 15 months after release, only about 37% of both groups reported that they had *not* engaged in criminal activities since the last interview—suggesting that almost two thirds (63%) had engaged in criminal activities. With respect to violent/weapons crimes, both groups were less likely to report *not* having committed these types of crimes during the reference period at the Wave 3 (9 months post-release) interview. Members of the SVORI group were more likely to have been incarcerated at the time of the Waves 3 and 4 interviews, although differences were not statistically significant.

Official records criminal recidivism measures are still being cleaned and are not yet available.

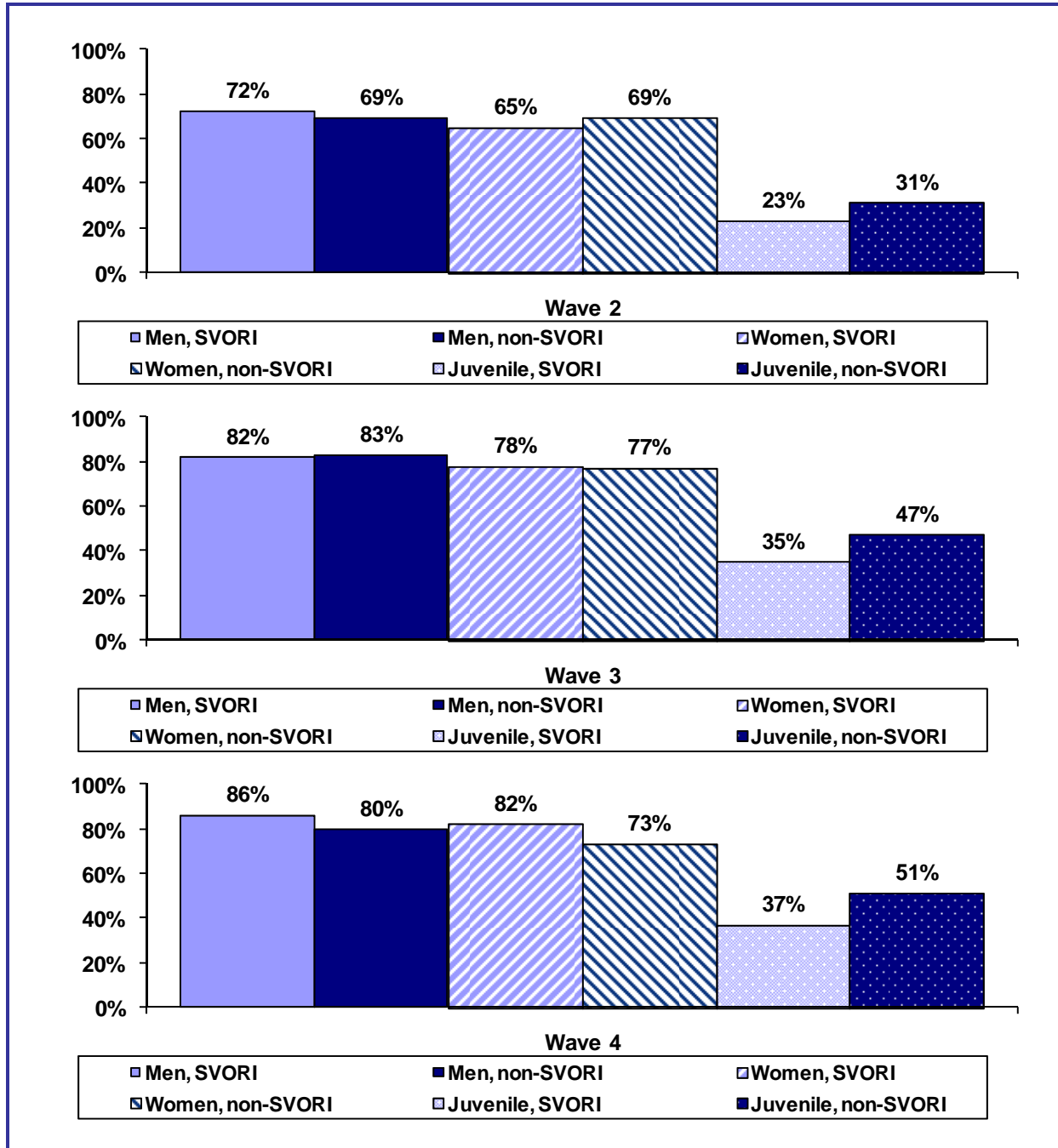
COMPARISON OF ADULT MALE, ADULT FEMALE AND JUVENILE MALE OUTCOMES

The results suggest modest improvements in a variety of outcomes for the adult SVORI participants and few differences between the juvenile SVORI and non-SVORI participants. Here some of the key outcomes in housing, employment, substance use, and criminal behavior are compared for the three groups.

Housing independence improved over time for all groups.

Housing independence was defined as living in one's own house or apartment, contributing to the costs of housing, *or* having one's name on the lease or mortgage of one's current residence. Exhibit 46 shows the percentage rated housing-independent for each group at each wave. As can be seen, housing independence improved over time for all groups. Adult males and females were similar and much more likely than the juvenile males to report housing independence. Men who participated in SVORI programs were significantly more likely 15 months after release to report housing independence ($p = 0.01$). Juvenile males who were not in a SVORI program were more likely throughout to report housing independence, and the difference was significant at 15 months post-release ($p = 0.04$). More women who had participated in SVORI programs reported housing independence at 15 months (82%, as opposed to 73%), but the difference was not statistically significant ($p = 0.13$).

Exhibit 46. Housing independence by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

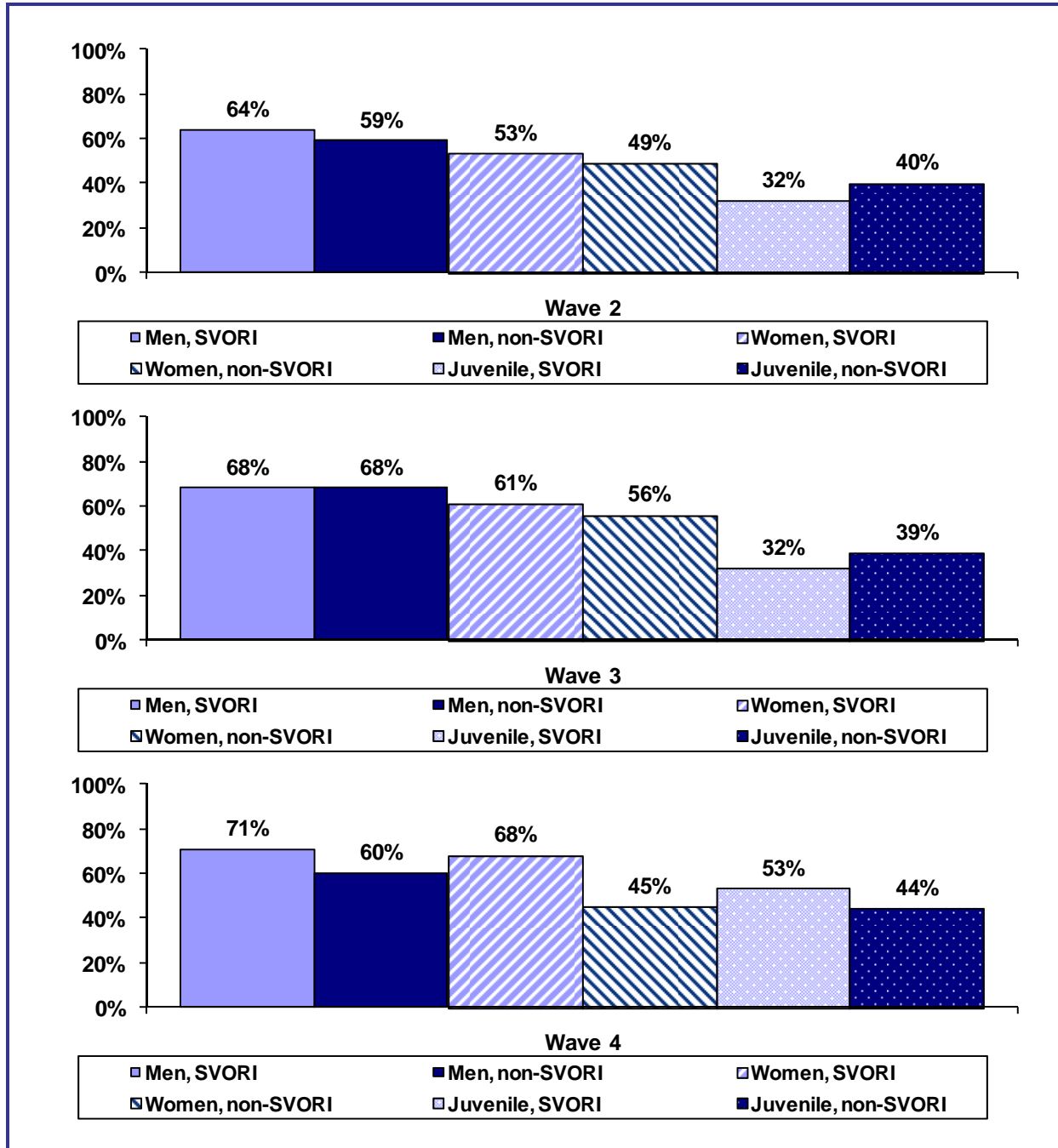
Adult SVORI program participants were more likely to report that they were supporting themselves with jobs.

Exhibit 47 shows the percentages of each group at each data collection wave who reported that they were supporting themselves with a job. Adult SVORI program participants were more likely to report that they were supporting themselves with jobs than the non-SVORI comparisons. Furthermore, the percentages of adult SVORI program participants who reported supporting themselves with jobs increased over time. The differences in percentages between SVORI and non-SVORI adults were statistically significant at the 15-month interview, when 71% of men and 68% of women who had participated in SVORI reported that they were supporting themselves with jobs, compared with 60% and 45% of the non-SVORI men and women.

Results for juveniles were less encouraging, although the results were not statistically significant. Non-SVORI comparison participants were more likely to report supporting themselves with jobs than SVORI program participants at the 3- and 9-month follow-up interview. There was a substantial increase between the Wave 3 and Wave 4 interviews in the percentage of SVORI participants who reported supporting themselves with a job, so the percentage of this group surpassed that of the non-SVORI comparison group, which also exhibited an increase.

Exhibit 48 shows the percentages who reported that their current or most recent job provided formal pay. As can be seen, most in all groups reported receiving formal pay, and SVORI program participants were more likely to report formal pay at all data collection waves. (Differences for the women at all waves, for the men at Wave 1, and the juvenile males at Wave 2 were statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.) Interestingly, somewhat different patterns are seen for the three demographic groups. The percentages of women reporting formal pay remained approximately the same (by group) across data collection waves, and SVORI program participation was associated with a statistically significant greater likelihood of reporting formal pay. However, the percentages of adult male non-SVORI comparisons reporting formal pay also remained roughly constant over time, whereas the percentage of the adult male SVORI participants reporting formal pay actually declined—from 84% 3 months after release to 78% at 15 months after release.

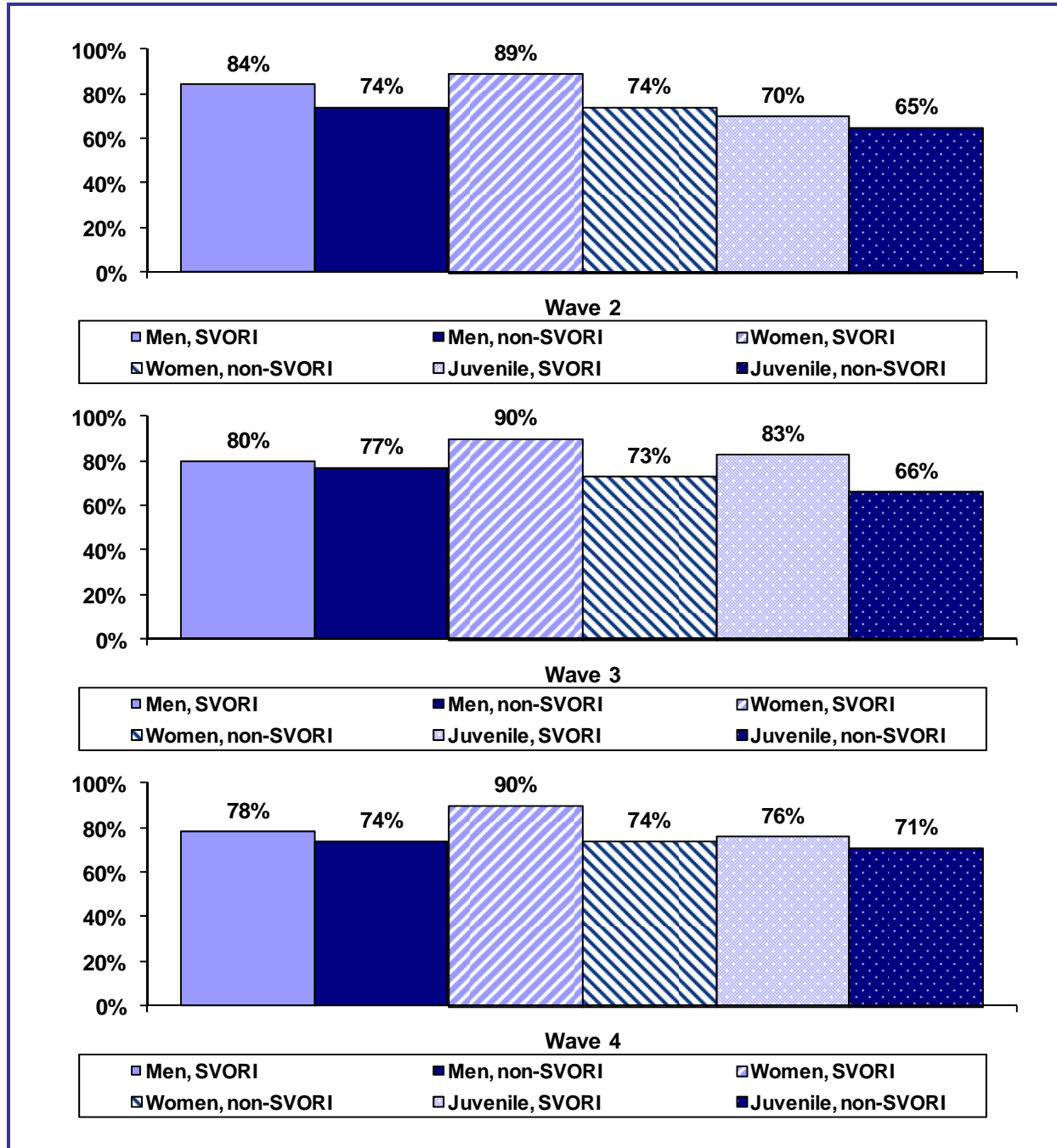
Exhibit 47. Support of self with job by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

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Exhibit 48. Job with formal pay by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

SVORI program participants were more likely to report that their most recent job had benefits.

Exhibit 49 shows the percentage of each group who reported that their current or most recent job had benefits (paid vacation, health insurance, or both). Again, SVORI program participation was associated with better outcomes (except for the juvenile males 3 months after release). Adult males who participated in SVORI were most likely to report having benefits, and the difference between the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were statistically significant at all data collection waves. SVORI program participation also appears to have benefited the women who participated, because they were more likely than their non-SVORI counterparts to report that their jobs provided either paid vacation or health insurance. Overall, however, the percentages were low—with only about half (or less) reporting that their jobs provided health insurance, paid leave, or both. Percentages were particularly low for the women in the comparison group: Less than 40% at any data collection wave reported having job benefits.

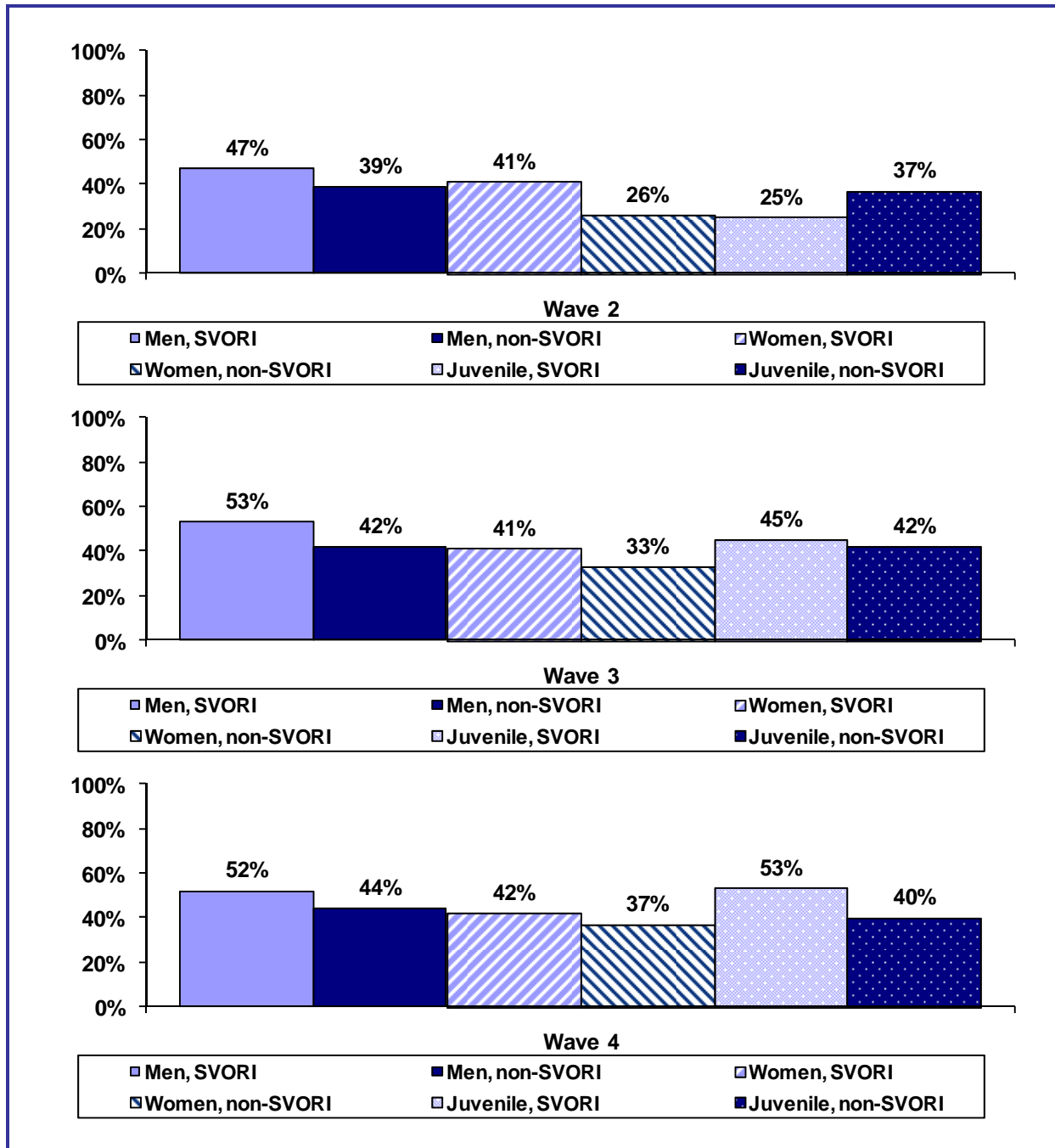
SVORI programs appear to have reduced substance use among program participants, although overall drug use increased over time for all groups.

SVORI programs appear to have reduced substance use among program participants, although overall drug use increased over time for all groups and exceeded 50% at 15 months.²² Exhibit 50 shows a comprehensive abstinence measure collected on substance use at Waves 2 and 4—no self-reported use of any drug in the past 30 days *and* no positive results on the oral swab drug test (a refusal was counted as a positive). SVORI program participants performed better on this measure at both waves, in some cases by a substantial margin. As can be seen, 15 months following release, less than half were abstinent with respect to substance use—ranging from a low of 38% of the non-SVORI adult female respondents to 46% of all SVORI respondents.

²² Individuals incarcerated since the 9-month interview (or for the past 6 months if they did not complete a Wave 3 interview) were not asked about substance use at 15 months.

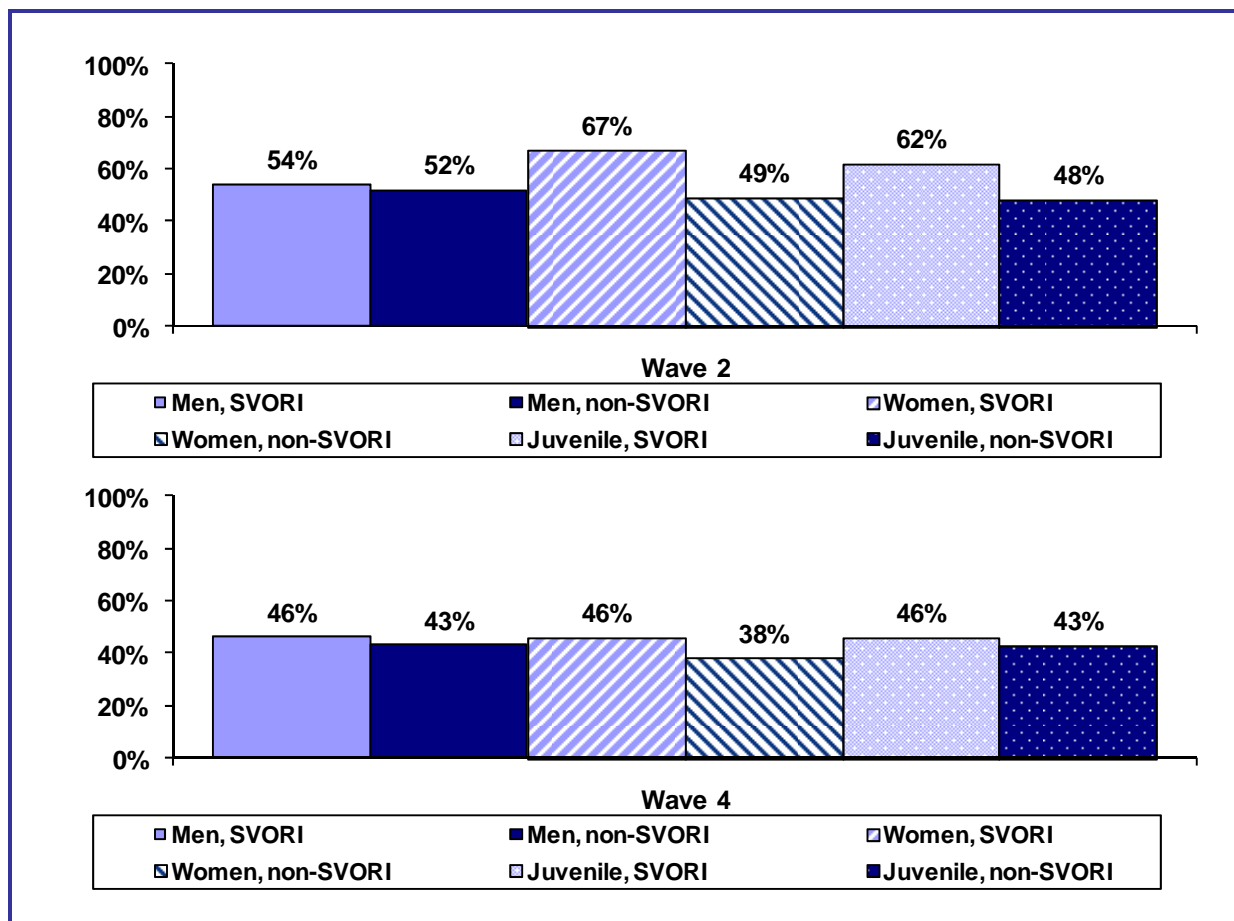
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Exhibit 49. Job with benefits by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Exhibit 50. No self-reported drug use in the past 30 days or positive drug test by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

The levels of illicit substance use demand some consideration. Three months after release, for SVORI program participants, two thirds of the women and more than 60% of the juvenile males were “clean” by the combined measure—but only about half of the men. For the non-SVORI comparisons, about 50% of all groups were “clean,” slightly fewer than the SVORI men. The percentage clean at 15 months declined for all groups to less than 50%. These results are not necessarily surprising, given the high levels of reported use before incarceration.

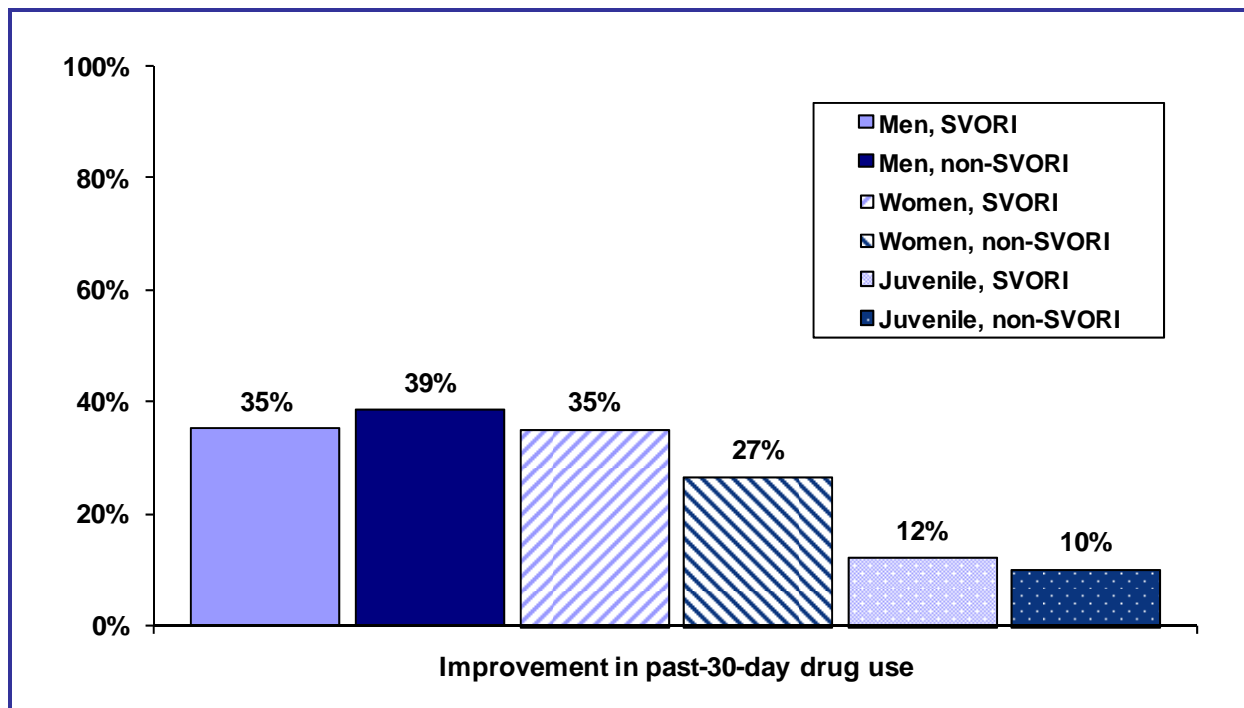
At Wave 1, respondents were asked whether they used any drugs in the 30 days preceding the current incarceration. Between 66% and 70% of the adults, depending upon demographic and study group, reported “yes,” and about 60% of the juvenile males reported “yes” (data not shown). These

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figures suggest no-use rates of 30% to 40%, which are worse than the rates presented in Exhibit 50.

For example, 66% of adult male SVORI program participants reported using drugs in the 30 days preceding incarceration, or 34% reported no use—which is 35% higher than the 46% rate observed 15 months after release.²³ Exhibit 51 shows the “improvements” for all groups. What is shown is the percentage difference between Wave 1 self-report of any drug use in the 30 days before incarceration and the Wave 4 combined measure of no self-report and no positive test. So, despite the high levels of use, all groups were somewhat better.

Exhibit 51 Differences in drug use in the past 30 days by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: What is shown is the percentage difference between Wave 1 self-report of no drug use in the 30 days before incarceration and the Wave 4 combined measure of no self-report and no positive test. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

²³ There were no preincarceration drug test results. If test results had been available, the levels of abstinence preincarceration likely would have been lower (similar to the findings presented earlier for post-release). Thus, the improvements from preincarceration to 15 months post-release presented here represent the least amount of improvement.

SVORI program participation appeared to have little effect on compliance with conditions of supervision.

Overall, SVORI program participation appeared to have little effect on compliance with conditions of supervision. Exhibit 52 presents the results for all groups and data collection waves. As can be seen, self-reported compliance declined over time, particularly for the adults.

Men who participated in SVORI programs were more likely than their comparison counterparts to report having committed no criminal acts...results for the women and juvenile males were less consistent.

The men who participated in SVORI programs were more likely than their comparison counterparts to report having committed *no* criminal acts in the period since the most recent interview (difference was significant at 3 months post-release).²⁴ Exhibit 53 provides the data for each group and data collection wave. As can be seen, the results for the women and juvenile males were less consistent. At 3 and 9 months after release, women who participated in SVORI were less likely to report having committed no criminal activities than the adult female comparison subjects, although this trend reversed at 15 months (differences not significant). For the juvenile males, SVORI program participants were somewhat less likely to report criminal behavior, but there were no differences between the groups from the subsequent follow-up interviews.

The final measures of criminal activity to be considered here were derived from administrative records—arrest records from the NCIC and reincarceration derived from corrections data. Results that follow are for adults only.

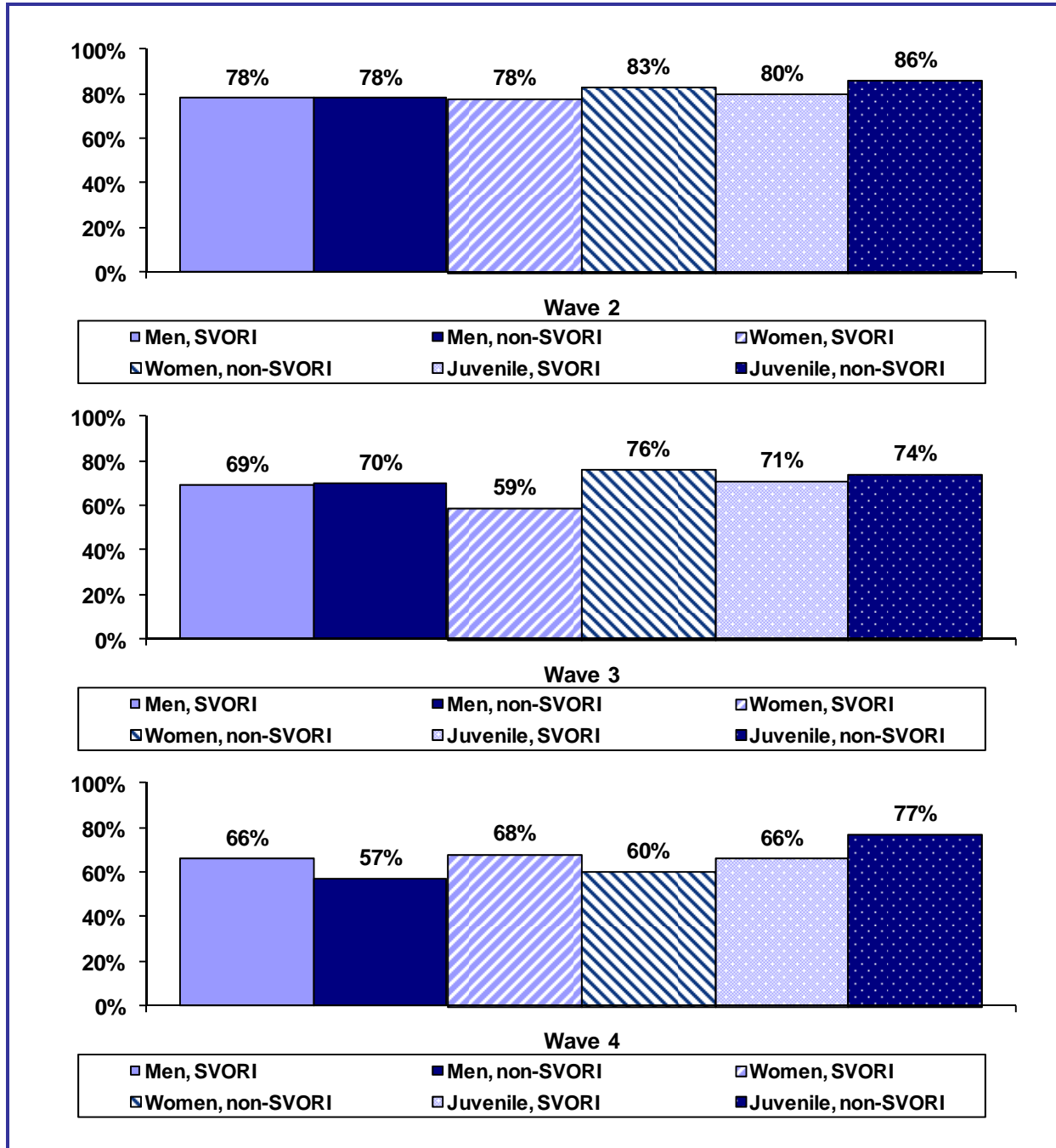
Although the SVORI men had somewhat lower arrest rates through the 24-month period, the differences between SVORI and non-SVORI were not significant.

Exhibit 54 shows the cumulative post-release arrest rates for the four adult groups over a 24-month follow-up period. What is shown is the percentage of each group that has experienced at least one new arrest by the indicated time after release. The highest rates are recorded for the adult male comparisons—with fully 71% having been rearrested within 2 years of release. The lowest rates are recorded for the women who participated in SVORI—49% had been rearrested within 2 years of release, significantly fewer women than from the non-SVORI comparison group. Although the SVORI men had somewhat lower arrest rates through the 24-month period, the differences between SVORI and non-SVORI were not significant.

²⁴ The question about committing criminal activities was not asked of those incarcerated for the entire reference period.

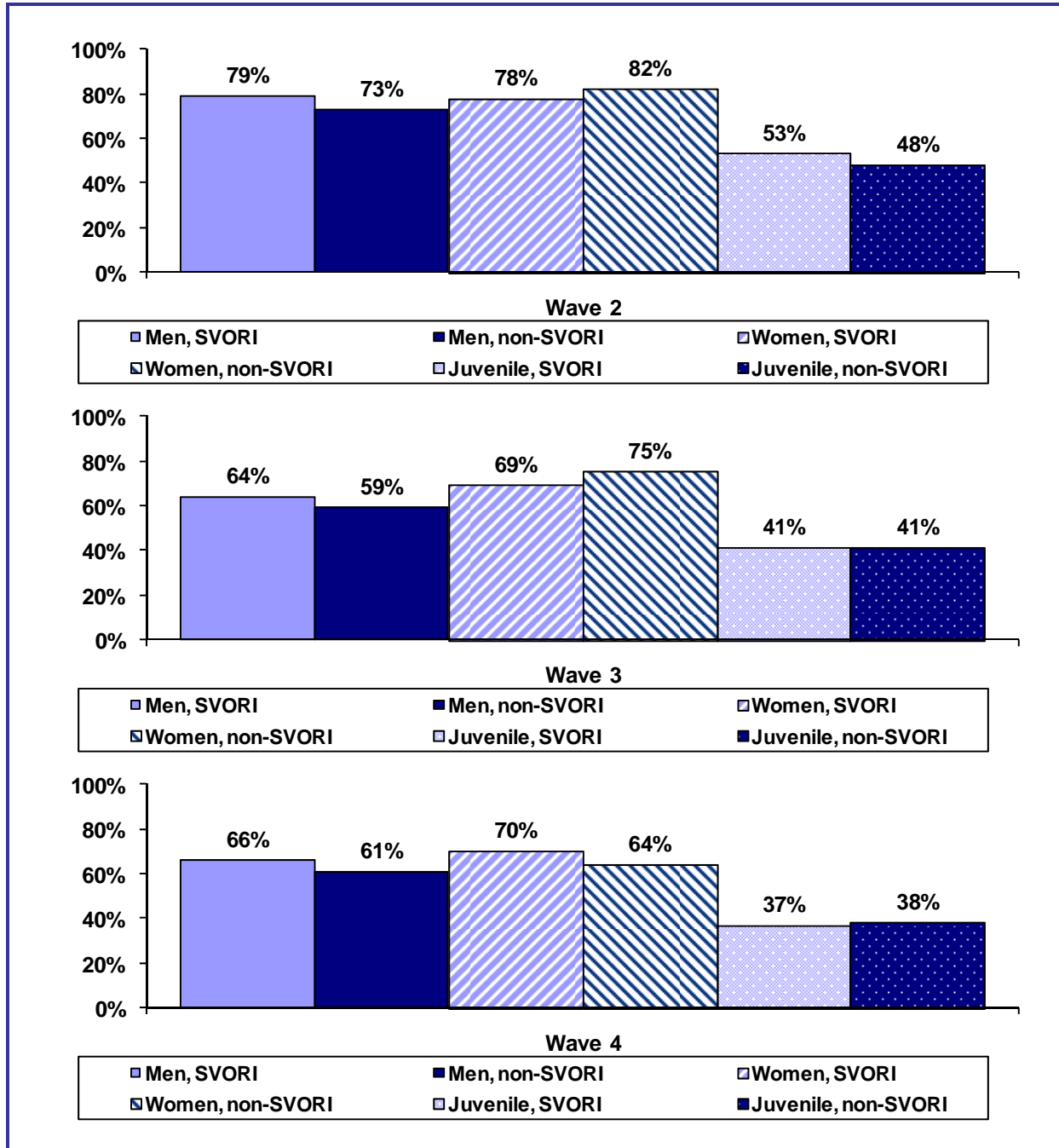
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Exhibit 52. Self-reported compliance with supervision conditions by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



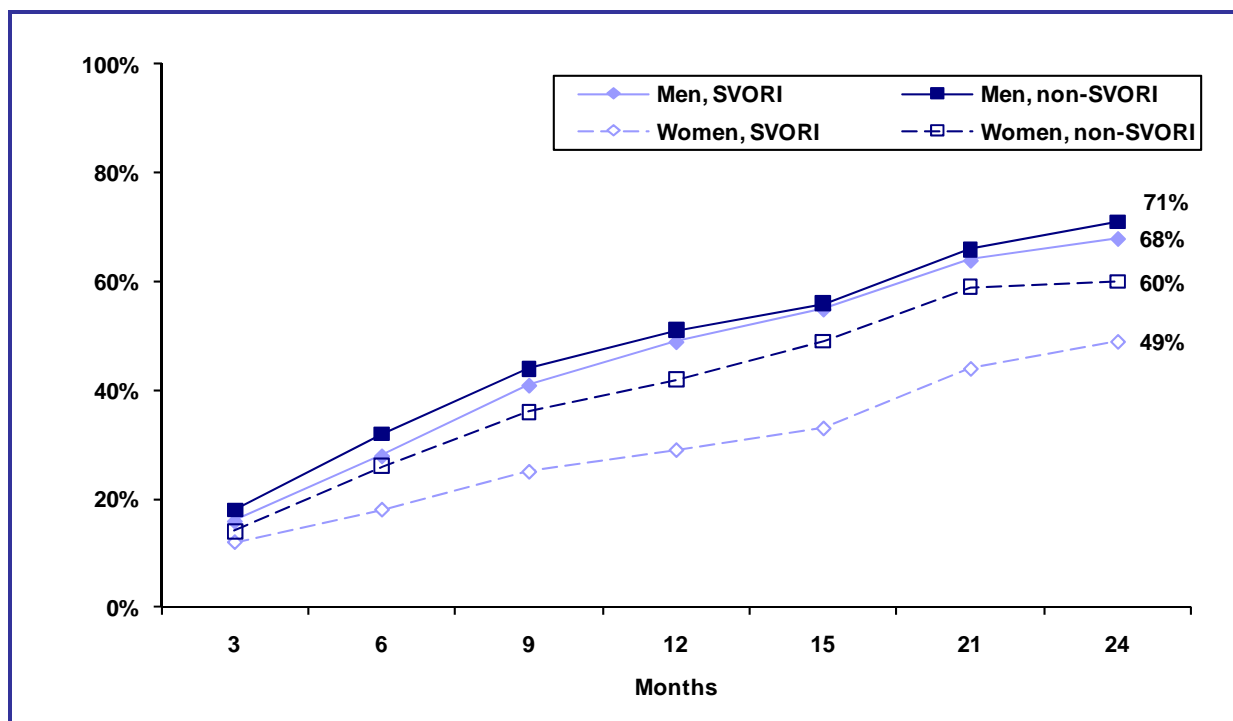
Note: Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Exhibit 53. Self-reported noncommission of criminal activity by demographic group, study group, and data collection wave



Note: Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

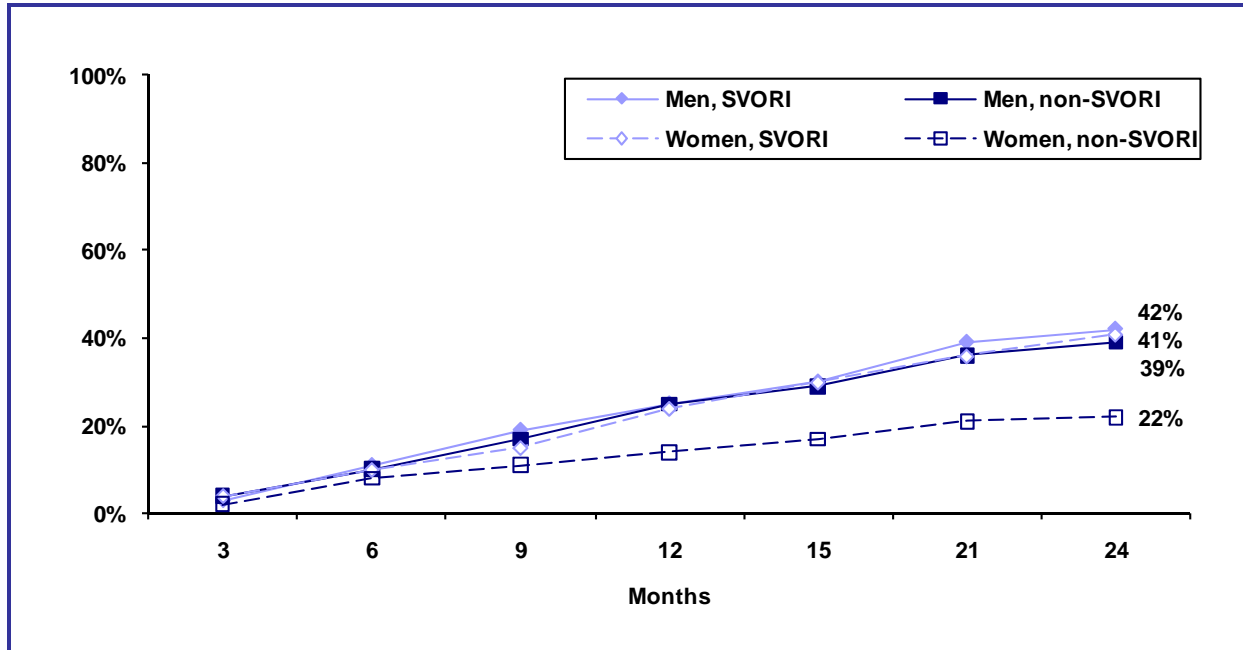
Exhibit 54. Cumulative arrest rates for adult SVORI and non-SVORI study participants



There is little difference in the reincarceration rates of the SVORI men, non-SVORI men, and the SVORI women in terms of their chances of being reincarcerated within 24 months of release.

Exhibit 55 provides reincarceration information for the adult study participants. These results look quite different from those presented in Exhibit 54. In particular, there is little difference in the reincarceration rates of the SVORI men, non-SVORI men, and the SVORI women in terms of their chances of being reincarcerated within 24 months of release—42% of the SVORI men, 41% of the SVORI women, and 39% of the non-SVORI men were reincarcerated after their release from the incarceration that was associated with their inclusion in the study. In sharp contrast, only 22% of the non-SVORI women were reincarcerated. Explorations continue to identify possible explanations for the differences between the self-report, arrest, and reincarceration data. Potential factors include those associated with supervision—numbers of conditions, revocation practices (which likely vary across, if not within, state).

Exhibit 55. Cumulative reincarceration rates for adult SVORI and non-SVORI study participants



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Economic Evaluation

Decision makers who are in charge of planning and funding prisoner reentry programs and policies need to know the cost of reentry services and the benefits that accrue to society as a result of these services. This part of the report summarizes the results of an economic evaluation of the enhanced reentry efforts funded through SVORI. It provides the results from two separate analyses:

- ***Pre-release service cost analysis.*** A detailed cost analysis was conducted of those services provided before prisoners were released into the community in 2004 and 2005. Estimates are provided at the site level and throughout the course of the 12 months immediately preceding release.
- ***Cost-benefit analysis.*** A cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of enhanced reentry was conducted, both pre- and post-release. Monthly estimates are provided, and estimates for all four adult sites are combined.

The next section provides an overview of the evaluation methodology, including data sources, followed by a summary of the findings. Readers interested in detailed information on the methodology and findings are referred to Cowell et al. (2009).

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The perspective of the analyses—which determines whose costs and benefits are measured—is the criminal justice system. State agencies in the criminal justice system underwrite all services received by offenders (e.g., anger management) and certainly pay for the law enforcement and court resources used in rearresting and the prison resources used in reincarcerating offenders.

The pre-release service cost analysis examined how resources were spent on offenders before entering the community from four adult sites—Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina—and one juvenile site, South Carolina. Pre-release services are of particular interest to decision makers, such as those in departments of corrections, because they are largely within the direct control of grant recipients. After release, services that offenders receive are typically provided by a variety of providers, and decision makers often have less control over provision and access. Estimates are for the 12 months before release, that is, annual costs.

The analysis provided estimates on the costs per SVORI participant over and above a comparison participant. These estimates are referred to as “incremental costs.”

Because most corrections agencies understand, at a broad level, the cost of standard reentry, the most practical advantage of a cost analysis is to understand the *additional* costs of enhanced reentry resources. Thus, in addition to the cost of service provision per site, the analysis provided estimates on the costs per SVORI participant over and above a comparison participant. These estimates are referred to as “incremental costs.” In addition to an estimated incremental cost for the program as a whole, the results also describe the incremental costs for specific domains of costs, such as educational services. Disaggregating the estimates in this manner is particularly useful because it reflects the way in which appropriations and budgets are disaggregated and recognizes that, beyond the SVORI grant, different components of reentry programs in the community may have different funding sources. Because of state-to-state variation, separate analyses for each of the five programs selected for the cost analysis were conducted.

The CBA addressed the degree to which expenditures on services were offset by reductions in the key outcomes of rearrest and reincarceration.

The CBA addressed the degree to which expenditures on services were offset by reductions in the key outcomes of rearrest and reincarceration. It accounts for the fact that services—before and after release—are designed to help offenders contribute positively to society. The analysis combined the data from the pre-release cost analysis with estimates of post-release costs, which included costs incurred by obtaining additional services and those incurred through rearrest and reincarceration. The analysis then compared, at key time points, average costs for two groups: those in enhanced reentry and those in a comparison group. Relative to the comparison group, the enhanced reentry group would likely have higher service costs but lower arrest and incarceration

costs, and total costs overall would likely be lower. For this analysis, all adult sites' data (the juvenile site data were analyzed separately) were combined to increase sample size and statistical power. It also was in keeping with the design of the main outcome evaluation, which combined all sites in its analyses.

SAMPLE

The sample consisted of 722 men from four adult sites and 79 juveniles from one juvenile male program. Because relatively few women participated in services at these sites, women are not included in the analyses. Each program had a pre-release phase that almost exclusively provided services within the correctional facility and a post-release phase that helped secure services for offenders once they were in the community.

The programs were selected for the study by first conducting a systematic screen of each evaluation site. Selection criteria included the following:

- Sample size should be as large as possible. A common challenge in economic evaluation is that program cost estimates may vary greatly within the sample being studied, making it difficult to find statistically significant results. The difficulty stems from the fact that some people consume relatively few resources, whereas others are associated with relatively high expenditures. Because the spread of cost estimates around the measure of central tendency is large, the standard error of the estimate is large, which means that statistical significance may be difficult to achieve.
- The study designs should be as strong as possible. Two sites in the study, Iowa and Ohio, randomized participants into SVORI or a comparison group and were, thus, included. In the case of a quasi-experimental design, a stronger design is one in which the comparison group is very similar in key characteristics to the SVORI sample. As documented elsewhere (Lattimore et al., 2008), a careful selection protocol for the comparison group at each site paid dividends insofar as analyses indicated that the SVORI and comparison samples matched well at baseline across many measures.
- Availability of administrative records was also a practical consideration. Sites were thus selected that had the

promise of providing collateral administrative data on service utilization.

- At least one program selected should be targeted at juveniles.

Five programs met at least one of these criteria. By implementing random assignment to SVORI or comparison study conditions, Iowa and Ohio had the strongest possible design. The two other adult programs—South Carolina and Pennsylvania—had both a sufficiently large sample size and a sufficiently strong quasi-experimental sample design. The South Carolina juvenile program had a relatively large number of juveniles, could provide administrative data, and was able to provide particularly detailed budgetary information for the economic evaluation.

DATA

The data for analyses came from multiple sources. Because of the variation in the types of services and the nature of the data available, the data sources for service costs were particularly diverse. Data came from a mixture of the offender surveys, site-specific documentation, the literature, and expert opinion. Data on the costs of arrests came from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the literature, and data on incarceration came from BJS. All dollar estimates were adjusted to 2007 costs using the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The offender survey was conducted as part of the main SVORI evaluation and contained several questions that were used for the two economic analyses. The survey instrument was quite comprehensive and is described more fully in Lattimore and Steffey (2009). Data on service use, arrest, and incarceration were collected at four points in time: 1 month before release and 3, 9, and 15 months after release. Because the survey data only provide information on whether an offender received a service, supplementary information was required on the quantity of services received. The preferred source of information on quantity was site-specific documentation, obtained from on-site visits and existing program literature, such as program descriptions, syllabi, or supporting materials for contracts. Other supplementary sources included the broader literature and opinions from site program staff and

substantive experts. Sensitivity analyses (below) varied these and other assumptions to assess the degree to which the study conclusions depended on them. It also should be noted that estimates of quantity and price were obtained only for those services for which there was a statistically significant difference in the proportion of SVORI and comparison group participants reporting receipt at each site.

Information on the price for each service came from a combination of program- and service-specific collateral sources and the literature. Price data were obtained for services in which there was a statistically significant difference between the proportion of the SVORI and the comparison group participants receiving the service.

Counts of the number of arrests and nights incarcerated came from the offender surveys. The measure of arrest was the number of times since the last interview that the respondent had been booked into jail or prison, as based on responses at each of the three follow-up interview waves. The measure of nights incarcerated was the number of nights incarcerated since the last interview, as indicated at each of the three follow-up waves.²⁵

The costs per arrest were constructed from estimates in the literature. The estimates included eight major components of costs, from initial contact, investigation, and arrest through sentencing. Each individual component had a raw cost associated with it. For example, on average (in 2007 dollars), it costs \$334 to book someone, and a trial costs, on average, \$55,088. Sensitivity analyses (the methods of which are described below) used an alternative estimate of the cost of an arrest to assess the degree to which conclusions were robust to the specific arrest cost used.

RESULTS

Pre-release service costs varied considerably across the five sites. Estimates of the additional pre-release cost attributable to enhanced reentry varied from \$658 per offender for the Pennsylvania adult program to \$3,480 for the South Carolina juvenile program. The incremental costs were \$1,163 for the

²⁵ The data contained missing values for incarceration days that should, in fact, be nonmissing, and these items were imputed. See Cowell et al. (2009) for details.

Iowa program, \$1,698 for the Ohio program, and \$1,480 for the South Carolina adult program. Case management contributed largely to pre-release costs. The exception was in Iowa, where the difference was driven by employment/education/life skills services.

The CBA results for men provide estimates of monthly net costs (services plus arrests plus incarceration) at each of the four waves of the offender survey. The total net cost estimates (bottom set of rows in the tables) indicate that, as expected, there was a statistically significant net monthly cost over the 12 months before release ($p < 0.05$). At that point, enhanced reentry through SVORI had \$129 higher net costs per offender per month. Almost all of this (\$121 of the \$129 difference) is service programming. Offenders had almost the same incarceration costs and no arrest costs in this period. None of the differences in net costs at each of the three periods after release are statistically significant at conventional levels. Three months after release, the average monthly net cost of the two groups was very close. The \$6 cost savings for the SVORI group was small. Nine months after release, enhanced reentry was associated with \$154 higher monthly costs (not statistically significant; $p > 0.10$; 95% confidence interval [CI] = -79,387). At 15 months after release, enhanced reentry was associated with \$248 higher monthly net costs, which is marginally statistically significant ($p < 0.10$; 95% CI = -19,516).

The estimates indicate that, throughout the period of study, enhanced reentry was associated with more resources being used for services. The difference between the enhanced reentry and comparison groups in monthly costs for services spiked at the 3-month interview—at \$216 ($p < 0.05$)—and then diminished over time. At the 9-month follow-up interview, the monthly cost difference was \$105 ($p < 0.05$), and at the 15-month interview the difference was \$97 ($p < 0.05$).

The difference between the enhanced reentry and comparison groups in criminal justice costs was not statistically significant at any of the three follow-up waves. The estimates indicate that at the 3-month follow-up, the comparison group incurred \$221 higher monthly criminal justice costs, whereas at 9 and 15 months, the enhanced reentry group incurred higher monthly criminal justice costs at \$49 and \$152, respectively. However, because of the lack of precision in the estimate, the sign and

magnitude of any of these findings cannot be reliably interpreted.

The results of the sensitivity analyses for men provide minimum and maximum estimates around the main findings. Overall, the sensitivity analyses do not change the conclusions from the main findings. Service costs for the enhanced reentry group were higher at every wave, with the difference peaking 3 months after release. As for the main analysis findings, differences in criminal justice costs were not significantly different at any of the waves. This holds for criminal justice costs as a whole, as well as for its two components, arrests and incarceration.

The main CBA findings for the South Carolina juvenile reentry site showed that the differences in monthly service costs between the SVORI enhanced reentry group and the comparison were pronounced before release (\$282; $p < 0.05$) and 3 months after release (\$330; $p < 0.05$). Thereafter, service costs were similar for the two groups. There was evidence that incarceration costs were higher for the juveniles in enhanced reentry for at least one of the follow-up periods. Average monthly incarceration costs for juveniles in the SVORI group were higher than the comparison by \$486 at 9 months ($p < 0.05$; 95% CI = \$47, \$915) and by \$859 at 15 months ($p < 0.05$; 95% CI = \$180, \$1,537).

The number of observations in the juvenile data varied from 56 observations at 3 months post-release to 79 observations before release. This number proved too low to yield reliable results in additional multivariate analyses that control for potential confounders (e.g., age). The low number of observations also likely contributes to the large confidence intervals around many of the estimates. The results of the sensitivity analyses for the juvenile site did not change the main conclusions with regard to either overall costs or each of the three components of costs (i.e., services, arrests, and incarceration).

CONCLUSIONS

The SVORI economic evaluation indicated that enhanced reentry was successful in delivering services to offenders, both before and after release into the community. The cost-benefit analysis was inconclusive and could not determine whether net

costs for the SVORI group were higher or lower than the comparison group.

A limitation of the findings is that the estimates were not sufficiently precise to detect differences in overall criminal justice costs at any point in time after release. Another limitation is that detailed information on the number and the specific type of service events was not available. A final limitation is that results may not generalize to other jurisdictions.

Given the richness of the SVORI evaluation data, further work assessing the impact on criminal justice costs may be rewarding. These future directions will help address gaps in current knowledge. First, future work is needed to further examine the degree to which enhanced reentry programming may be associated with possible reductions in criminal justice costs. This may be perhaps most successfully done by using administrative rather than survey data on arrests and reincarceration and expanding the analysis to all of the 16 sites used in the main evaluation for which reliable data are available. A second likely fruitful area is to expand the kinds of benefits examined to include outcomes such as employment.

Conclusions, Policy Implications, and Future Work

The emerging consensus that the complexity of disadvantages confronting adults and juveniles after their release from prisons and detention facilities points to a need for comprehensive reentry strategies provided the context for the federal SVORI. The \$500 thousand to \$2 million, 3-year grants funded through SVORI were used to establish programs to develop, enhance, or expand programs to facilitate the reentry of adult and juvenile offenders returning to communities from prisons or juvenile detention facilities. These programs were to span the periods before release, in the community on supervision, and post-supervision.

The findings in this report have provided information on the characteristics and experiences of adult male and female and juvenile male SVORI program participants and comparison subjects in 14 states who were released from prison or juvenile detention between July 2004 and November 2005. Many of the services provided by the programs were intended to improve intermediate outcomes that have been correlated with recidivism—for example, employment services to improve employment, substance use treatment to reduce use, and cognitive programs to address criminal thinking associated with crime. The underlying model suggests that improvements in these outcomes will lead to reductions in criminal behavior. The SVORI program participants (and, to a lesser extent, the non-SVORI respondents) received various services, each of which may have impacted one or more intermediate outcomes that, in turn, may have impacted recidivism. There is little theoretical

or empirical guidance for the correct specification of such a complex recidivism model, so the approach to the outcome analyses was to test first-order effects of SVORI program participation on each of the identified outcomes, including recidivism.

The findings in this summary and synthesis report and the full reports (Cowell et al., 2009; Hawkins et al., 2009; Lattimore & Steffey, 2009; Lattimore et al., 2008; Lindquist et al., 2009) provide information on the characteristics and experiences of SVORI program participants and comparison subjects in 14 states who were released from prison between July 2004 and November 2005. Sixteen (12 adult and 4 juvenile) of the 89 SVORI programs were included in the impact evaluation.

The findings substantiate that prisoners returning to their communities are a population with extremely high needs and that their expressed needs diminished somewhat, but remained high, up to 15 months after release from prison or detention. Overall, the participants in the study had weak educational and employment histories, extensive substance use histories, substantial experience with the criminal justice system, and extensive exposure to drug or criminally involved family members and peers. In particular, nearly all had used drugs in the past, and most had used drugs in the 30 days before their incarceration or detention. Most had been previously incarcerated or, for juvenile participants, detained in juvenile facilities. A majority had been treated for mental health or substance use problems. Most acknowledged their need for services, programming, and support, with substantial proportions indicating need for services—particularly services related to employment/education/skills and their transition to the community, and, for the women, health. Although expressed need diminished between the first interview conducted about 30 days before release and the first follow-up interview conducted about 3 months after release, the decline was not substantial and remained relatively stable over the next year for most service items. Expressed need for services was similar for SVORI participants and non-SVORI respondents.

SVORI program participation increased the likelihood of adult participants' receiving a wide range of services.

Results from the impact study suggest that adult SVORI programs were successful in significantly increasing access to a variety of services and programming—particularly services related to transitioning to the community and employment/education/skills, as well as to substance use treatment. For example, 75% of adult male SVORI program participants, in contrast to 51% of non-SVORI comparison subjects, reported involvement while in prison in programs to prepare for release. This approximately 50% increase in the likelihood of reentry program participation that was observed for the SVORI program participants was seen more broadly across a range of services and in the bundle scores for both adult males and females. These findings add to emerging research regarding the feasibility of improving service receipt across broadly conceived reentry programs.

SVORI programs were unable to sustain levels of service provision to respondents with high levels of expressed needs after release.

Although the adult SVORI programs were successful in increasing the types and amounts of needs-related services provided before and after release from prison, the proportion of individuals who reported receiving services was smaller than the proportion reporting need (sometimes much smaller) and, generally, smaller than the SVORI program directors expected. This finding is consistent with the fact that SVORI sites were still developing and implementing their programs; it is a reminder that complex programs may require a sustained effort over several years to achieve full implementation.

Service delivery to adults declined substantially, on average, after release—although somewhat less so for the adult females. As noted, there was also a decline in expressed need for services, but the decline in reported service receipt was substantially larger. Thus, overall, the programs were unable to sustain support for individuals during the critical, high-risk period immediately after release. This decline may be attributable to the difficulty programs experienced early in their efforts to identify and coordinate services for individuals released across wide geographic areas and, again, suggests the need for sustained effort to achieve full implementation.

There were fewer differences in services provided to juveniles in the four SVORI programs included in the impact evaluation as compared with their non-SVORI counterparts, although levels of services were generally higher than those observed for the adult males. In general, women participating in SVORI

Participation in SVORI programs was associated with moderately better outcome...for adults. Findings were more mixed for juveniles.

programs reported receiving more services than any other group.

The significant—though less-than-universal—increase in service receipt associated with participation in SVORI programs was associated with moderately better outcomes with respect to housing, employment, substance use, and self-reported criminal behavior for adults. Findings were more mixed for juveniles, for whom, as noted previously, there were fewer differences in the types of services provided.

The SVORI logic model suggests that services responsive to needs will result in improvements in intermediate outcomes, including housing, employment, and substance use. Improvements in these outcomes, in turn, are hypothesized to result in improvements in criminal behavior. Consequently, for most services, the service is linked to criminal behavior through another, more intermediate outcome. (The exception is programming to address criminal thinking, addressed below.) Thus, education and employment-related services improve employment outcomes, and a better job should reduce the incentives to engage in criminal behavior. Substance use treatment reduces drug use, which in turn should reduce the need to commit property crimes (to pay for drugs) or violent crimes that result from a lack of self-control associated with substance use. Recidivism is a distal outcome linked to services and programming through a set of intermediate outcomes.

The recidivism results were mixed. Adult male SVORI program participants were less likely to report criminal activity throughout the follow-up period (significantly so at 3 months post-release, when 79% of SVORI and 73% of non-SVORI reported no crimes since release). The differences remained at about 6 percentage points over successive time points (64%, as opposed to 59% at 9 months; 66%, as opposed to 61% at 15 months), implying that about 10% more SVORI program participants reported no crimes during the previous 6 months than non-SVORI comparisons. Adult female SVORI participants were more likely than non-SVORI comparisons to report criminal activity at Waves 2 and 3, but less likely at wave 4 (70% SVORI, as opposed to non-SVORI). The juvenile males in SVORI programs were more likely 3 months after release to report no criminal activity than the non-SVORI respondents,

but the differences at the later data collection points were negligible.

The participants in juvenile SVORI programs received more services than non-SVORI comparison respondents—but, generally, not significantly more. Few differences were observed in outcomes, although SVORI program participants were more likely to have no drug use 9 and 15 months after release.

Rearrest rates, overall, were high...by 24 months after release, about 70% of the men, 60% of the non-SVORI women, and 49% of the SVORI women had a new arrest.

Administrative arrest data were available only for the adult respondents. Cumulative rearrest rates were calculated for 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 21, and 24 months after release. SVORI program participants were less likely to have an officially recorded rearrest during the 24-month period after release. The differences were small and not significant for the men but were substantial and significant beginning with the 9-month data point for the women (differences of 10 percentage points or more). Rearrest rates, overall, were high for both groups—by 24 months after release, about 70% of the men, 60% of the non-SVORI women, and 49% of the SVORI women had a new arrest recorded at NCIC.

Although self-reported criminal behavior and official arrest records were consistent in supporting somewhat lower criminal activity among SVORI program participants, this pattern was not associated with lower reincarceration rates.

Although self-reported criminal behavior and official arrest records were consistent in supporting somewhat lower criminal activity among SVORI program participants, this pattern was not associated with lower reincarceration rates. By 24 months post-release, the reincarceration rate for adult male SVORI program participants was about 8% higher than the non-SVORI rate (42%, as opposed to 39%). For the women, 41% of SVORI program participants had been reincarcerated by 24 months after release, compared with only 22% of non-SVORI counterparts.

Explanations for the reincarceration findings are the subject of ongoing investigation. Among the potential hypotheses are the following:

- ***The classic null hypothesis.*** Prisoner reentry programs that provide services addressing needs such as employment, education, and substance use treatment do not affect criminal behavior even if they have significant effects on the targeted outcomes (e.g., better employment associated with a reentry program that includes employment-related services).

- ***Insufficient statistical power associated with the incomplete implementation of the reentry programs.*** This explanation derives particularly from the very low levels of services delivered—on average—after release. This issue may be a particularly acute one for the women and juvenile males, for whom total sample sizes were small; but, even with the adult male sample, the differences between treatments provided to the two groups may have been insufficient, given level of need.
- ***The impact of supervision practices.*** Adult SVORI program participants were somewhat more likely than non-SVORI adults to be on supervision after release, placing them at greater risk of revocation. Administrative data from the 12 states that were home to adult programs were insufficient in some cases to distinguish a readmission due to a technical revocation from one associated with a new crime. The results for the women are particularly difficult to explain—because the administrative data suggest that SVORI program participants are much less likely to be arrested but much more likely to be reincarcerated. Many of the comparison women were from Indiana. If Indiana’s supervision practices differ substantially from the other states—in particular, if Indiana was much less likely to revoke—this difference may have generated a confounder in the data. Although, with a propensity score model, good balance was obtained for the SVORI and non-SVORI groups, site was not included in the model. Some preliminary analyses have been conducted with the data from the adult females, but these have not shown an “Indiana effect.” The results for the adult females remain puzzling and warrant continued investigation.
- ***The impact of averaging.*** All analyses that have been presented have been for the total samples (i.e., men in 12 states, women in 11 states, and juvenile males in 4 states). It is known that substantial variation existed in the level of services provided in these sites—both to SVORI program participants and as the “status quo.” Additional work is required to assess the relationship between services provided and outcomes.

From a policy perspective, the multi-site SVORI evaluation adds to the sparse reentry evaluation literature that addresses the effect of broad-based (wraparound) programmatic efforts on high risk individuals. Specifically, much of the reentry literature to date presents findings from single-focus interventions, such

as drug treatment or cognitive behavior therapy, which have been implemented with low-risk offenders. SVORI was initiated as consensus began to build that programs needed to address the multiplicity of needs of offenders and that interventions were likely to be more successful when focused on high-risk (or higher risk) offenders.

It is important to remember that these programs were evaluated during their first years of implementation. Most of the SVORI impact programs were deployed in multiple prisons and enrolled participants who returned to multiple communities. Developing and implementing the panoply of services for a comprehensive reentry program within multiple prisons and identifying and enlisting community programs and resources are complex tasks that could easily take several years to fully realize. Thus, for example, although “only” 57% of adult male SVORI participants reported having a reentry plan 30 days before release; this rate is 138% of the rate of non-SVORI respondents who reported having a plan. The 57% finding suggests an opportunity for continued program improvement and more complete implementation. Indeed, many states appear to have viewed their program development and implementation with SVORI funds as a foundation on which to build better programs—by enhancing services and expanding the reach of the services. As reported in Winterfield, Lindquist, and Brumbaugh (2007), most SVORI program directors said in response to a 2006 survey that their states were continuing to build on the programs that they established with SVORI grant funds.

Importantly, service delivery was not sustained during the critical, high-risk period immediately after release. The treatment literature suggests that 90 to 270 days of continued care is optimal (Friedmann, Taxman, & Henderson, 2007; Taxman, Perdoni, & Harrison, 2007). Larger program effects may have accompanied continuous service delivery after release.

The modest improvements in intermediate outcomes observed in the evaluation of SVORI are consistent with findings from several meta-analyses of single-program efforts. These analyses suggest treatment effects from 10% to 20% across a wide range of types of programming for offenders (Aos et al., 2006). Whether a multifocus reentry program can lead to

significantly greater treatment effects of 30% to 50% is unknown. Results from the SVORI evaluation suggest that sites will need to be given sufficient time to implement multicomponent, multiphase programs before this hypothesis can be tested.

The evaluation was designed to address the question of whether SVORI programs—enhanced reentry programs—can impact the post-release outcomes of high-risk offenders. In other words, the goal was to answer the question, “Did SVORI work?” SVORI programs were “black boxes” that under the SVORI model were assumed to contain the need-based services appropriate for each individual. Although the programs differed across sites, all programs conformed to this higher-order definition of *program*. Deficiencies in service delivery are, therefore, ascribed to development or implementation shortcomings. Of course, this explanation is not wholly satisfactory. Indeed, the extensive data collection on service receipt was intended to allow examination of other evaluation questions that were beyond the scope of this evaluation.

Additional evaluation questions remain—answers to which may help guide policy—that were not addressed by this SVORI evaluation, which was intended to determine whether SVORI “worked.” These questions address “what worked” (Were some SVORI programs more successful than others? Can the effects of specific program components be disentangled?); “for whom” (Are there identifiable characteristics that are associated with better outcomes?); “for how long” (How are study participants faring 5 years after release from prison?); and “at what cost?” (Are long-term cost savings associated with the SVORI programs?).

Additional research is required in order to determine the answers to these questions. This research can address questions generated by the hypotheses posed here. For example, one related hypothesis to be tested involves the question whether services directed at proximal outcomes (e.g., substance use treatment) are sufficient to effect changes in criminal behavior, or whether programs targeted directly at changing criminal thinking may be necessary, as well. Additional examination of site-level differences is also necessary to determine whether the characteristics of the sites (e.g., parole revocation policies, economic climate) have an

impact on “what works,” independent of local program and participant characteristics. The extensive SVORI data set provides an opportunity for future research to explore these questions, as well as related questions, such as which services were helpful, what factors led to reincarceration, and what factors were associated with remaining out of prison.

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Appendix A. Data Tables

Exhibit A-1. Completed interviews by wave, by demographic group and site

State	Wave 1		Wave 2		Wave 3		Wave 4	
	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI
Adult Males								
IA	114	55	59	29	82	39	87	46
IN	64	94	49	53	41	56	45	59
KS	23	48	11	15	14	15	15	24
MD	130	124	58	63	64	56	65	65
ME	35	44	20	21	24	26	25	30
MO	36	50	26	31	27	24	26	35
NV	107	50	77	31	81	31	82	29
OH	47	38	25	26	28	27	28	26
OK	42	51	26	12	29	17	24	27
PA	57	66	43	50	44	50	46	48
SC	179	166	123	104	119	95	126	109
WA	29	48	12	20	12	34	13	33
Total	863	834	529	455	565	470	582	531
Adult Females								
IA	35	3	19	2	27	2	30	3
IN	12	101	10	62	12	68	11	75
KS	17	31	13	23	11	18	11	20
ME	7	2	4	1	5	2	6	2
MO	22	0	18	0	16	0	19	0
NV	9	8	9	6	9	6	8	7
OH	15	12	12	5	12	4	11	4
OK	3	7	3	5	2	3	1	4
PA	6	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
SC	24	31	16	24	19	24	21	30
WA	3	9	2	6	2	7	2	7
Total	153	204	110	134	119	134	124	152
Juvenile Males								
CO	23	37	11	14	9	15	11	18
FL	40	89	37	81	32	74	36	75
KS	49	20	27	10	34	13	28	15
SC	40	39	30	26	33	29	32	33
Total	152	185	105	131	108	131	107	141

Note: Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Exhibit A-2. Weighted means and parameter estimates of the effect of SVORI on service need (adult males)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4				
	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR
	Mean	Mean				Mean	Mean				Mean	Mean								
Transition	63.82	62.43	1.39	1.21		48.89	49.82	-0.92	1.76		48.52	49.19	-0.67	1.80		48.89	50.04	-1.15	1.80	
Legal	45%	48%	0.14	0.10	1.15	37%	40%	0.12	0.13	1.12	43%	46%	0.13	0.13	1.14	46%	46%	0.03	0.12	1.03
Financial	86%	82%	-0.36	0.14	0.70*	62%	61%	-0.02	0.13	0.98	62%	65%	0.16	0.13	1.17	64%	64%	0.02	0.13	1.02
Public financial	52%	54%	0.07	0.10	1.07	38%	41%	0.12	0.13	1.13	38%	37%	-0.05	0.13	0.95	36%	39%	0.09	0.13	1.10
Public health care	76%	73%	-0.14	0.11	0.87	59%	62%	0.12	0.13	1.13	58%	58%	0.02	0.13	1.02	54%	58%	0.17	0.12	1.19
Mentor	60%	60%	0.00	0.10	1.00	44%	39%	-0.20	0.13	0.82	48%	46%	-0.09	0.13	0.91	51%	49%	-0.10	0.12	0.90
Documents for employment	55%	56%	0.03	0.10	1.03	20%	26%	0.34	0.16	1.40*	25%	30%	0.25	0.14	1.28+	31%	34%	0.12	0.13	1.13
Place to live	50%	46%	-0.16	0.10	0.85	47%	46%	-0.06	0.13	0.94	45%	45%	-0.02	0.13	0.98	45%	45%	0.01	0.12	1.01
Transportation	72%	70%	-0.09	0.11	0.91	70%	70%	0.02	0.14	1.03	62%	64%	0.08	0.13	1.09	60%	62%	0.06	0.13	1.06
Driver's license	82%	81%	-0.05	0.13	0.95	70%	70%	0.01	0.14	1.01	65%	63%	-0.07	0.13	0.93	64%	65%	0.05	0.13	1.05
Access to clothing/food	61%	55%	-0.26	0.10	0.77*	44%	44%	0.03	0.13	1.03	40%	38%	-0.07	0.13	0.94	37%	40%	0.11	0.13	1.11
Health	31.55	33.65	-2.10	1.21		23.55	25.37	-1.82	1.52		25.57	26.56	-0.99	1.55		27.86	28.65	-0.79	1.53	
Medical treatment	57%	57%	0.01	0.10	1.02	53%	56%	0.11	0.13	1.12	52%	53%	0.07	0.13	1.07	54%	56%	0.09	0.12	1.09
Mental health treatment	23%	28%	0.26	0.11	1.30*	18%	23%	0.33	0.16	1.39*	19%	24%	0.26	0.16	1.30+	23%	27%	0.23	0.14	1.26
Substance use treatment	38%	42%	0.16	0.10	1.17	22%	23%	0.07	0.16	1.08	29%	30%	0.04	0.14	1.04	32%	32%	0.02	0.13	1.02
Victim support group	4%	4%	-0.14	0.25	0.87	3%	2%	-0.08	0.41	0.93	3%	2%	-0.18	0.39	0.84	3%	2%	-0.35	0.40	0.70
Anger management	36%	37%	0.07	0.10	1.07	22%	22%	0.00	0.16	1.00	25%	23%	-0.09	0.15	0.92	28%	26%	-0.11	0.14	0.90
Employment/Education/ Skills	74.40	73.60	0.80	1.25		59.73	60.04	-0.31	1.91		63.17	62.04	1.12	1.88		63.15	64.16	-1.01	1.80	
Job	79%	77%	-0.16	0.12	0.85	61%	63%	0.06	0.13	1.06	58%	62%	0.18	0.13	1.20	59%	62%	0.15	0.13	1.16
Education	93%	92%	-0.15	0.19	0.86	85%	85%	0.06	0.18	1.07	87%	88%	0.05	0.19	1.05	88%	89%	0.10	0.19	1.10
Money management skills	71%	68%	-0.13	0.11	0.88	54%	57%	0.12	0.13	1.12	63%	59%	-0.15	0.13	0.86	62%	62%	0.02	0.13	1.02
Life skills	75%	74%	-0.04	0.11	0.96	60%	58%	-0.10	0.13	0.91	66%	64%	-0.12	0.13	0.89	64%	68%	0.19	0.13	1.21
Work on personal relationships	64%	63%	-0.05	0.10	0.95	54%	53%	-0.04	0.13	0.96	58%	56%	-0.08	0.13	0.92	59%	56%	-0.15	0.12	0.86
Change in criminal attitudes	65%	69%	0.16	0.11	1.18	44%	44%	0.00	0.13	1.00	48%	44%	-0.16	0.13	0.85	48%	48%	0.02	0.12	1.02
Domestic Violence	6.82	8.17	-1.35	1.15		4.35	4.37	-0.03	1.18		3.06	3.47	-0.41	1.01		3.81	5.76	-1.95	1.22	
Batterer intervention	8%	8%	0.00	0.18	1.00	5%	6%	0.09	0.28	1.10	4%	4%	0.19	0.33	1.21	4%	6%	0.37	0.27	1.45
Support group	6%	9%	0.40	0.19	1.49*	4%	3%	-0.14	0.36	0.87	3%	3%	0.04	0.40	1.04	3%	5%	0.51	0.31	1.67+
Child	46.07	47.82	-1.75	1.99		38.82	38.99	-0.16	2.46		37.85	41.15	-3.30	2.52		40.21	41.44	-1.24	2.28	
Child support payments ^a	46%	47%	0.07	0.13	1.07	34%	36%	0.12	0.18	1.13	33%	40%	0.29	0.17	1.33+	35%	39%	0.17	0.16	1.18
Modification in child support debt ^b	87%	86%	-0.10	0.36	0.91	87%	86%	-0.04	0.44	0.96	79%	85%	0.43	0.38	1.53	89%	90%	0.10	0.43	1.11
Modification in custody ^a	35%	37%	0.11	0.13	1.12	30%	31%	0.02	0.18	1.02	31%	34%	0.17	0.18	1.18	31%	33%	0.06	0.16	1.06
Parenting skills ^a	60%	63%	0.13	0.13	1.14	53%	49%	-0.13	0.17	0.88	53%	52%	-0.06	0.17	0.94	59%	53%	-0.25	0.16	0.78
Child care ^a	39%	39%	0.02	0.13	1.02	29%	31%	0.06	0.18	1.07	28%	30%	0.11	0.18	1.12	27%	31%	0.23	0.17	1.26

Note: Est. = estimate; SE = standard error; OR = odds ratio. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

^a Of those with children younger than 18 years of age.

^b Of those who owed back child support.

*p < 0.05.

+p < 0.10.

Exhibit A-3. Weighted means and parameter estimates of the effect of SVORI on service receipt (adult males)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4				
	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR
	Mean	Mean				Mean	Mean				Mean	Mean								
Coordination	59.52	33.00	26.52	1.66	*	57.42	39.56	17.87	1.90	*	43.17	30.98	12.19	1.97	*	29.76	24.41	5.35	1.79	*
Needs assessment	63%	46%	0.69	0.10	2.00*	44%	18%	1.31	0.15	3.69*	29%	18%	0.59	0.16	1.80*	24%	15%	0.55	0.17	1.73*
Case manager	66%	41%	1.06	0.10	2.89*	58%	34%	1.02	0.14	2.77*	42%	24%	0.85	0.14	2.35*	31%	22%	0.43	0.15	1.54*
Worked with someone to reintegrate	66%	31%	1.42	0.11	4.14*	46%	22%	1.08	0.15	2.94*	36%	20%	0.78	0.15	2.19*	27%	16%	0.64	0.17	1.89*
Needs assess specific for release	49%	23%	1.14	0.11	3.12*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reentry plan developed	57%	25%	1.38	0.11	4.00*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Currently on probation/parole	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	82%	85%	-0.22	0.17	0.81	70%	65%	0.25	0.14	1.28+	53%	53%	0.00	0.12	1.00
Transition	28.40	16.77	11.63	0.95	*	13.43	8.87	4.56	0.95	*	9.23	6.73	2.50	0.81	*	6.00	6.01	-0.01	0.76	
Programs prepare for release	75%	52%	1.01	0.11	2.76*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Class specifically for release	65%	38%	1.11	0.10	3.03*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Financial assistance	13%	4%	1.25	0.21	3.48*	7%	4%	0.58	0.31	1.79+	7%	2%	1.29	0.36	3.64*	5%	2%	0.69	0.38	2.00+
Public financial assistance	14%	11%	0.27	0.15	1.31+	20%	16%	0.29	0.17	1.34+	12%	10%	0.20	0.21	1.22	7%	11%	-0.47	0.24	0.62*
Public health care	13%	9%	0.42	0.16	1.53*	11%	8%	0.26	0.22	1.30	9%	7%	0.20	0.24	1.22	6%	7%	-0.16	0.26	0.86
Legal assistance	12%	8%	0.39	0.17	1.47*	4%	3%	0.24	0.36	1.28	6%	7%	-0.25	0.26	0.78	6%	8%	-0.31	0.27	0.73
Documents for employment	41%	26%	0.66	0.11	1.93*	25%	16%	0.59	0.17	1.80*	13%	9%	0.43	0.21	1.54*	7%	6%	0.09	0.27	1.10
Mentoring	19%	8%	0.93	0.16	2.54*	14%	4%	1.32	0.26	3.75*	13%	6%	0.91	0.24	2.50*	9%	4%	0.79	0.28	2.20*
Place to live	28%	13%	0.94	0.13	2.55*	12%	11%	0.09	0.21	1.09	7%	6%	0.08	0.27	1.09	4%	5%	-0.28	0.32	0.76
Transportation	19%	12%	0.56	0.14	1.76*	15%	12%	0.30	0.19	1.35	10%	7%	0.36	0.24	1.44 0	6%	5%	0.10	0.30	1.11
Driver's license	22%	8%	1.15	0.16	3.17*	12%	7%	0.52	0.23	1.68*	8%	5%	0.58	0.29	1.79*	5%	5%	0.12	0.31	1.13
Access to clothing/food	21%	11%	0.74	0.14	2.10*	16%	8%	0.74	0.21	2.10*	7%	7%	-0.07	0.25	0.93	5%	6%	-0.18	0.29	0.84
Health	35.28	31.21	4.08	1.09	*	12.75	11.06	1.69	0.95	+	12.70	12.50	0.20	0.95		10.86	11.93	-1.07	0.96	
Victim support group	7%	3%	0.91	0.26	2.48*	1%	1%	0.35	0.58	1.42	1%	1%	-0.55	0.75	0.58	2%	0%	2.08	1.06	7.99+
Anger management program	33%	26%	0.33	0.11	1.40*	8%	5%	0.52	0.26	1.68*	8%	7%	0.14	0.25	1.15	3%	5%	-0.41	0.35	0.66
Medical treatment	58%	55%	0.14	0.10	1.15	25%	23%	0.10	0.15	1.10	30%	29%	0.04	0.14	1.04	27%	27%	-0.02	0.15	0.98
Dental services	50%	47%	0.11	0.10	1.12	5%	7%	-0.26	0.27	0.77	8%	8%	-0.09	0.24	0.92	9%	10%	-0.09	0.22	0.91
Mental health treatment	16%	19%	-0.22	0.13	0.81+	9%	8%	0.12	0.24	1.13	8%	7%	0.14	0.25	1.15	7%	9%	-0.31	0.25	0.73
Substance use treatment	48%	38%	0.42	0.10	1.52*	28%	23%	0.27	0.15	1.31+	22%	23%	-0.04	0.16	0.96	18%	21%	-0.19	0.17	0.83
Employment/education/ skills	38.16	24.33	13.83	1.39	*	14.40	8.25	6.15	1.09	*	11.48	7.75	3.74	1.05	*	8.47	5.88	2.59	0.93	*
Money management skills	23%	8%	1.28	0.15	3.59*	5%	2%	0.75	0.37	2.12*	4%	2%	0.80	0.42	2.23+	3%	2%	0.60	0.47	1.83
Life skills	42%	21%	0.97	0.11	2.65*	11%	5%	0.76	0.25	2.14*	8%	5%	0.66	0.28	1.94*	6%	3%	0.72	0.34	2.06*
Work on personal relationships	25%	17%	0.48	0.12	1.62*	7%	4%	0.58	0.28	1.79*	9%	6%	0.44	0.26	1.55+	7%	6%	0.25	0.27	1.28
Change criminal attitudes	51%	36%	0.60	0.10	1.83*	18%	10%	0.64	0.19	1.89*	16%	10%	0.48	0.20	1.62*	10%	8%	0.24	0.24	1.27
Any educational services	51%	44%	0.29	0.10	1.34*	11%	8%	0.44	0.23	1.55+	11%	10%	0.12	0.21	1.13	10%	7%	0.41	0.25	1.51+
Any employment services	37%	20%	0.87	0.12	2.38*	34%	20%	0.76	0.15	2.14*	21%	14%	0.49	0.18	1.63*	14%	10%	0.44	0.22	1.55*

(continued)

Exhibit A-3. Weighted means and parameter estimates of the effect of SVORI on service receipt (adult males) (continued)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4				
	Non-SVORI Mean	SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI Mean	SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI Mean	SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI Mean	SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR
Domestic violence	7.43	4.72	2.71	1.00	*	0.97	1.17	-0.21	0.60		1.35	1.40	-0.05	0.64		1.02	1.64	-0.62	0.67	
Support group	10%	6%	0.60	0.19	1.82*	1%	2%	-0.35	0.56	0.70	2%	2%	0.11	0.47	1.11	1%	2%	-0.57	0.53	0.57
Batterer intervention	5%	4%	0.28	0.25	1.33	1%	1%	0.04	0.68	1.04	1%	1%	-0.40	0.77	0.67	1%	1%	-0.31	0.74	0.73
Child	11.26	5.74	5.53	0.99	*	4.19	1.37	2.83	0.74	*	2.75	2.14	0.61	0.69		1.71	1.68	0.03	0.58	
Child care ^a	8%	3%	1.01	0.32	2.75*	4%	0%	2.34	1.04	10.42*	2%	2%	0.36	0.58	1.44	2%	1%	0.72	0.72	2.05
Modification in child support debt ^b																				
Child support payments ^a	22%	11%	0.84	0.33	2.32*	14%	4%	1.49	0.58	4.43*	11%	4%	1.07	0.61	2.92+	5%	5%	-0.05	0.60	0.95
Modification in custody ^a	6%	2%	1.22	0.37	3.39*	3%	2%	0.49	0.62	1.62	2%	1%	0.47	0.87	1.60	1%	1%	-0.30	1.01	0.74
Parenting classes ^a	4%	2%	0.54	0.39	1.72	3%	0%	.	.	.	1%	3%	-0.86	0.64	0.42	2%	1%	0.35	0.74	1.42
Parenting classes ^a	25%	15%	0.63	0.16	1.88*	5%	3%	0.54	0.45	1.72	4%	3%	0.36	0.52	1.44	1%	2%	-0.70	0.64	0.50

Note: NA = nonapplicable; Est. = estimate; SE = standard error; OR = odds ratio. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

^aOf those with children younger than 18 years of age.

^bOf those who owed back child support.

*p < 0.05.

+p < 0.10.

Exhibit A-4. Service needs weighted means and SVORI parameter estimates (adult females)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4				
	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR
Transition	73.97	71.82	2.15	2.47		59.92	59.63	0.29	3.43		51.11	52.04	-0.93	3.67		47.67	56.33	-8.66	3.88	*
Legal	54%	55%	0.02	23%	1.02	49%	46%	0.14	0.27	1.15	38%	37%	0.06	0.28	1.06	36%	43%	-0.30	0.26	0.74
Financial	91%	85%	-0.55	34%	0.58	75%	71%	0.21	0.30	1.23	71%	66%	0.22	0.28	1.25	63%	65%	-0.08	0.26	0.92
Public financial	60%	72%	0.53	24%	1.70 *	51%	61%	-0.42	0.27	0.66	44%	58%	-0.57	0.27	0.56 *	43%	64%	-0.84	0.26	0.43 *
Public health care	91%	90%	-0.20	40%	0.82	80%	79%	0.06	0.34	1.07	67%	69%	-0.08	0.29	0.92	63%	70%	-0.31	0.27	0.74
Mentor	85%	82%	-0.24	30%	0.78	56%	64%	-0.31	0.27	0.73	57%	58%	-0.01	0.27	0.99	50%	60%	-0.42	0.26	0.66
Documents for employment	58%	60%	0.10	23%	1.11	29%	32%	-0.14	0.29	0.87	28%	30%	-0.11	0.30	0.90	26%	37%	-0.52	0.28	0.60
Place to live	58%	52%	-0.24	23%	0.79	57%	52%	0.20	0.27	1.22	43%	40%	0.09	0.27	1.09	51%	48%	0.11	0.25	1.12
Transportation	83%	72%	-0.67	27%	0.51 *	75%	66%	0.42	0.30	1.52	64%	57%	0.30	0.27	1.35	54%	64%	-0.42	0.26	0.66
Driver's license	82%	77%	-0.30	28%	0.74	71%	67%	0.22	0.29	1.24	56%	60%	-0.15	0.27	0.86	52%	61%	-0.36	0.26	0.70
Clothing/food banks	78%	76%	-0.12	26%	0.88	56%	58%	-0.08	0.27	0.92	43%	46%	-0.11	0.27	0.89	40%	52%	-0.48	0.26	0.62
Health	54.94	57.42	-2.48	2.94		38.52	40.72	-2.19	4.05		37.37	38.27	-0.90	3.85		35.25	39.35	-4.10	3.90	
Medical treatment	80%	78%	-0.09	27%	0.92	71%	70%	0.02	0.30	1.03	61%	56%	0.22	0.27	1.25	58%	57%	0.02	0.26	1.02
Mental health treatment	56%	55%	-0.04	23%	0.96	43%	38%	0.22	0.28	1.25	40%	36%	0.18	0.28	1.20	38%	41%	-0.11	0.26	0.90
Substance use treatment	68%	64%	-0.20	24%	0.82	35%	38%	-0.12	0.28	0.89	36%	41%	-0.20	0.28	0.82	33%	36%	-0.13	0.26	0.88
Victim support group	30%	32%	0.11	24%	1.11	19%	20%	-0.09	0.34	0.91	18%	18%	-0.02	0.35	0.98	20%	18%	0.12	0.32	1.13
Anger management	42%	59%	0.67	23%	1.96 *	25%	38%	-0.59	0.30	0.55 *	32%	41%	-0.38	0.28	0.68	27%	44%	-0.74	0.27	0.48 *
Employment/Education/ skills	80.48	78.76	1.73	2.65		63.64	64.01	-0.37	3.83		60.24	60.36	-0.12	4.02		57.49	63.68	-6.20	3.95	
Job	88%	81%	-0.52	31%	0.59	70%	65%	0.22	0.29	1.24	57%	57%	0.01	0.27	1.01	56%	63%	-0.28	0.26	0.75
Education	95%	95%				93%	92%				87%	87%	-0.01	0.41	0.99	87%	92%	-0.50	0.41	0.61
Money management skills	73%	70%	-0.15	25%	0.86	54%	55%	-0.06	0.27	0.94	54%	61%	-0.27	0.27	0.76	46%	59%	-0.50	0.25	0.61
Life skills	73%	75%	0.10	25%	1.10	60%	64%	-0.17	0.28	0.84	51%	58%	-0.26	0.27	0.77	50%	63%	-0.53	0.26	0.59 *
Work on personal relationships	78%	79%	0.04	27%	1.04	59%	62%	-0.11	0.28	0.90	67%	59%	0.35	0.27	1.41	64%	61%	0.11	0.26	1.11
Change in criminal attitudes	78%	74%	-0.19	26%	0.83	46%	47%	-0.02	0.27	0.98	45%	40%	0.20	0.27	1.22	43%	45%	-0.10	0.26	0.90
Domestic Violence	21.41	20.97	0.44	3.92		8.04	8.12	-0.09	3.25		11.50	11.85	-0.35	3.74		9.57	10.97	-1.40	3.17	
Batterer intervention	19%	16%	-0.24	30%	0.79	7%	4%				8%	8%	0.04	0.48	1.04	6%	8%			
Support group	24%	26%	0.14	26%	1.15	9%	12%	-0.32	0.44	0.73	15%	16%	-0.07	0.38	0.93	14%	14%	0.00	0.37	1.00
Child	51.91	47.88	4.02	3.49		40.80	46.06	-5.25	4.46		38.45	39.45	-1.01	5.11		34.54	42.90	-8.36	4.38	
Child support payments ^a	49%	44%	-0.20	26%	0.82	46%	42%	0.16	0.32	1.17	41%	41%	0.02	0.32	1.02	37%	40%	-0.09	0.30	0.91
Modification in child support debt ^b						96%	100%				96%	100%				70%	90%			
Modification in custody ^a	42%	41%	-0.04	26%	0.96	34%	46%	-0.51	0.33	0.60	27%	32%	-0.20	0.35	0.82	25%	35%	-0.51	0.32	0.60
Parenting skills ^a	70%	71%	0.09	28%	1.09	50%	68%	-0.78	0.33	0.46 *	57%	57%	0.00	0.31	1.00	52%	63%	-0.44	0.29	0.65
Child care ^a	45%	35%	-0.41	27%	0.66	28%	24%	0.18	0.37	1.20	23%	27%	-0.21	0.37	0.81	20%	31%	-0.57	0.34	0.57

Note: Est. = estimate; SE = standard error; OR = odds ratio. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Regression results not shown when cell sizes <10.

^aOf those with children younger than 18 years of age.

^bOf those who owed back child support.

*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Exhibit A-5. Weighted means and parameter estimates of the effect of SVORI on service receipt

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4								
	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR	Non-SVORI		Est.	SE	OR				
	Mean	Mean				Mean	Mean				Mean	Mean												
Coordination	72.67	29.11	43.56	3.44	*	69.35	36.50	32.85	3.82	*	55.05	29.77	25.28	4.25	*	39.27	25.47	13.80	4.06	*				
Needs assessment	79%	46%	1.49	0.27	4.44	*	52%	15%	1.78	0.31	5.92	*	39%	22%	0.80	0.29	2.23	*	36%	21%	0.74	0.30	2.10	*
Case manager	70%	33%	1.58	0.24	4.83	*	74%	38%	1.53	0.30	4.61	*	59%	27%	1.34	0.28	3.83	*	42%	25%	0.77	0.28	2.17	*
Worked with someone to reintegrate	81%	25%	2.53	0.28	12.62	*	68%	18%	2.25	0.31	9.50	*	51%	16%	1.73	0.31	5.64	*	39%	18%	1.06	0.30	2.90	*
Currently on probation/parole						88%	75%	0.89	0.37	2.44	*	80%	56%	1.15	0.31	3.14	*	54%	43%	0.42	0.26	1.53		
Transition	40.13	23.02	17.11	2.20	*	26.33	12.45	13.87	2.31	*	16.60	10.19	6.41	2.14	*	13.16	11.68	1.48	2.02					
Program to prepare for release	89%	58%	1.75	0.32	5.73	*																		
Class to prepare for release	82%	47%	1.63	0.27	5.10	*																		
Financial assistance	19%	3%				12%	2%				10%	1%				11%	4%							
Public financial assistance	24%	13%	0.72	0.30	2.05	*	39%	30%	0.40	0.29	1.49		25%	20%	0.27	0.33	1.31		20%	24%	-0.18	0.33	0.83	
Public health care	25%	9%	1.13	0.34	3.10	*	30%	25%	0.22	0.30	1.25		25%	26%	-0.05	0.31	0.95		26%	27%	-0.02	0.31	0.98	
Legal assistance	22%	14%	0.52	0.29	1.68		4%	4%				7%	10%						12%	8%	0.36	0.44	1.44	
Documents for employment	59%	43%	0.61	0.23	1.85	*	29%	12%	1.12	0.34	3.05	*	18%	10%	0.74	0.41	2.10		10%	10%	-0.04	0.44	0.96	
Mentoring	36%	10%	1.59	0.30	4.89	*	35%	7%				22%	6%						17%	7%	1.04	0.43	2.83	*
Place to live	37%	18%	0.99	0.26	2.68	*	29%	11%	1.15	0.37	3.16	*	13%	7%	0.69	0.44	1.99		8%	8%				
Transportation	23%	17%	0.38	0.27	1.46		37%	12%	1.43	0.35	4.17	*	22%	7%	1.28	0.42	3.60	*	12%	8%	0.50	0.45	1.65	
Driver's license	25%	15%	0.63	0.28	1.89	*	8%	6%				7%	3%						4%	4%				
Access to clothing/food	43%	29%	0.62	0.23	1.86	*	41%	16%	1.32	0.31	3.74	*	17%	12%	0.39	0.37	1.48		12%	18%	-0.49	0.38	0.61	
Health	47.67	35.59	12.08	2.68	*	24.66	14.17	10.49	2.36	*	25.70	17.78	7.92	2.47	*	21.69	18.90	2.79	2.37					
Victim support group	17%	8%	0.82	0.34	2.27	*	8%	0%				7%	0%						2%	2%				
Anger management program	37%	18%	0.96	0.26	2.60	*	4%	3%				5%	7%						4%	5%				
Medical treatment	68%	71%	-0.15	0.25	0.86		39%	44%	-0.19	0.27	0.83		54%	50%	0.17	0.27	1.19		53%	54%	-0.03	0.27	0.97	
Dental services	63%	45%	0.74	0.23	2.11	*	18%	3%				20%	15%	0.32	0.36	1.37		18%	18%	0.01	0.35	1.01		
Mental health treatment	49%	34%	0.60	0.23	1.82	*	32%	17%	0.83	0.32	2.28	*	26%	14%	0.80	0.32	2.24	*	20%	18%	0.17	0.33	1.19	
Substance use treatment	52%	37%	0.63	0.23	1.88	*	48%	19%	1.36	0.30	3.88	*	42%	20%	1.03	0.30	2.79	*	33%	17%	0.90	0.32	2.47	*
Employment/Education/Skills	53.64	24.66	28.97	3.12	*	25.69	7.39	18.30	2.87	*	16.90	7.58	9.32	2.57	*	14.14	7.80	6.34	2.25	*				
Money management skills	38%	10%	1.74	0.29	5.68	*	11%	2%				10%	3%						6%	5%				
Life skills	63%	25%	1.62	0.24	5.04	*	21%	6%				14%	5%						10%	7%	0.51	0.46	1.66	
Work on personal relationships	46%	19%	1.27	0.25	3.57	*	21%	7%				13%	8%	0.57	0.42	1.76		7%	6%					
Change criminal attitudes	64%	29%	1.50	0.24	4.48	*	33%	7%	1.87	0.40	6.47	*	24%	10%	0.97	0.37	2.65	*	21%	9%	1.04	0.38	2.83	*
Any educational services	61%	40%	0.86	0.23	2.36	*	21%	6%				18%	9%	0.79	0.41	2.21		18%	11%	0.60	0.38	1.83		
Any employment services	50%	25%	1.09	0.24	2.97	*	48%	16%	1.60	0.31	4.93	*	23%	10%	0.97	0.36	2.65	*	22%	11%	0.87	0.36	2.39	*

(continued)

Exhibit A-5. Weighted means and parameter estimates of the effect of SVORI on service receipt (continued)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4				
	Non-SVORI		SVORI			Non-SVORI		SVORI			Non-SVORI		SVORI			Non-SVORI		SVORI		
	Mean	Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Mean	Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Mean	Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Mean	Mean	Est.	SE	OR
Domestic Violence	15.36	8.46	6.91	3.03	*	3.11	0.64	2.46	1.25	*	4.23	1.20	3.03	2.03		5.96	1.67	4.29	2.24	
Support group	23%	12%	0.85	0.30	2.33	*	5%	1%			5%	2%				8%	1%			
Batterer intervention	7%	5%	0.34	0.45	1.40		1%	0%			3%	1%				4%	2%			
Child	19.39	9.74	9.66	2.54	*	5.68	5.40	0.29	2.09		4.98	1.36	3.62	1.68	*	6.32	5.17	1.15	1.88	
Child care ^a	10%	2%				5%	4%				5%	1%				7%	5%			
Modification in child support debt ^b																				
Child support payments ^a	23%	0%				20%	8%				6%	0%				12%	8%			
Modification in custody ^a	3%	1%				7%	4%				7%	3%				7%	5%			
Parenting classes ^a	13%	9%	0.49	0.43	1.63	1%	7%				4%	1%				2%	2%			
Parenting classes ^a	51%	28%	1.00	0.28	2.71	*	7%	7%			5%	1%				8%	8%			

Note: Est. = estimate; SE = standard error; OR = odds ratio. Regression results not shown when cell sizes <10. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

^aOf those with children younger than 18 years of age.

^bOf those who owed back child support.

Exhibit A-6. Service needs weighted means and SVORI parameter estimates (juvenile males)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4				
	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR
Transition	52	49	2.57	2.70		38	39	-0.48	3.20		40	41	-0.86	3.47		37	42	-5.74	3.43	
Legal assistance	63%	51%	0.50	0.25	1.65*	33%	37%	-0.20	31.00	0.82	49%	37%	0.50	0.30	1.60	31%	35%	-0.18	0.30	0.83
After-school/weekend/ summer sports program ^a	NA	NA				33%	26%	0.31	0.34	1.37	28%	25%	0.19	0.38	1.21	23%	20%	0.20	0.45	1.22
Financial assistance	50%	48%	0.08	0.24	1.08	25%	35%	-0.48	0.31	0.62	27%	35%	-0.42	0.31	0.66	36%	47%	-0.47	0.29	0.63
Public financial assistance	21%	24%	-0.21	0.29	0.81	13%	17%	-0.34	0.40	0.71	10%	19%	-0.71	0.39	0.49	17%	20%	-0.16	0.36	0.85
Public health care	50%	55%	-0.17	0.24	0.84	40%	39%	0.05	0.29	1.05	39%	42%	-0.15	0.29	0.86	34%	40%	-0.28	0.29	0.76
Mentor	65%	59%	0.25	0.25	1.29	38%	32%	0.28	0.30	1.33	34%	31%	0.12	0.30	1.13	30%	37%	-0.30	0.30	0.74
Documents for employment	59%	52%	0.27	0.24	1.31	27%	18%	0.49	0.35	1.64	35%	30%	0.23	0.32	1.26	31%	21%	0.55	0.32	1.73
Place to live	24%	28%	-0.22	0.27	0.80	28%	38%	-0.41	0.30	0.66	40%	49%	-0.35	0.29	0.70	37%	50%	-0.54	0.28	0.58
Transportation	66%	62%	0.17	0.25	1.19	65%	72%	-0.31	0.31	0.73	60%	66%	-0.24	0.31	0.79	59%	74%	-0.66	0.31	0.52*
Driver's license	90%	91%	-0.09	0.40	0.92	86%	82%	0.29	0.37	1.34	69%	75%	-0.27	0.34	0.76	67%	76%	-0.44	0.30	0.65
Clothing/food banks	41%	35%	0.26	0.25	1.29	33%	34%	-0.07	0.30	0.93	43%	39%	0.15	0.30	1.16	29%	41%	-0.51	0.30	0.60
Health	30	32	-2.04	3.17		18	15	2.30	3.02		17	15	2.18	2.98		17	18	-0.56	2.78	
Medical treatment	44%	47%	-0.13	0.24	0.88	37%	33%	0.18	0.29	1.19	32%	27%	0.25	0.32	1.29	35%	38%	-0.13	0.30	0.88
Mental health treatment	25%	19%	0.34	0.29	1.40	9%	9%	-0.02	0.49	0.98	11%	11%	-0.04	0.44	0.96	9%	16%			
Substance use treatment	29%	36%	-0.28	0.26	0.75	13%	10%	0.30	0.44	1.35	11%	11%	0.06	0.48	1.06	11%	10%	0.21	0.41	1.23
Victim support group	5%	3%	0.59	0.59	1.80	0%	2%				0%	1%				2%	2%			
Anger management	48%	57%	-0.36	0.24	0.70	29%	22%	0.33	0.33	1.40	30%	24%	0.33	0.33	1.39	29%	24%	0.28	0.31	1.32
Employment/Education/ Skills	75	75	0.66	2.74		56	52	3.56	4.19		63	54	9.54	4.00	*	58	59	-1.57	3.99	
Job	86%	88%	-0.19	0.38	0.83	74%	69%	0.21	0.33	1.24	72%	66%	0.27	0.31	1.31	65%	74%	-0.42	0.30	0.66
Education	95%	95%	-0.05	0.48	0.96	88%	87%	0.05	0.41	1.06	91%	85%	0.62	0.45	1.86	85%	91%	-0.50	0.40	0.60
Money management skills	64%	66%	-0.09	0.25	0.92	46%	44%	0.06	0.29	1.06	52%	46%	0.23	0.29	1.26	49%	42%	0.28	0.29	1.32
Life skills	78%	71%	0.33	0.26	1.38	52%	42%	0.42	0.29	1.52	72%	55%	0.76	0.29	2.14*	64%	62%	0.08	0.28	1.09
Work on personal relationships	60%	53%	0.27	0.24	1.31	40%	36%	0.17	0.30	1.19	46%	33%	0.55	0.30	1.73	44%	40%	0.16	0.29	1.17
Change in criminal attitudes	70%	75%	-0.26	0.26	0.77	34%	34%	0.01	0.30	1.01	47%	38%	0.35	0.29	1.42	38%	46%	-0.33	0.30	0.72
Domestic Violence	7	9	-1.30	3.00		9	4	5.15	3.97		6	3	2.80	3.39		3	5	-2.50	2.77	
Batterer intervention	6%	8%				7%	4%				6%	4%				3%	5%			
Support group	9%	10%	-0.12	0.43	0.89	12%	5%				7%	2%				2%	5%			

(continued)

Exhibit A-6. Service needs weighted means and SVORI parameter estimates (juvenile males) (continued)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4					
	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	
Child	29	27	2.91	11.71		19	41	-21.69	12.20		50	26				24	35	-10.22	8.87		
Child support payments ^b	22%	16%				5%	27%				17%	11%				4%	29%				
Modification in child support debt ^b	0%	100%				0%	100%				100%	100%				0%	100%				
Modification in custody ^c	19%	24%				16%	41%				28%	17%				19%	16%				
Parenting skills ^a	64%	42%				39%	60%				80%	42%				56%	59%	-0.10	0.62	0.90	
Child care ^a	17%	24%				17%	35%				72%	32%				18%	33%				
All Services Need	49	49	0.61	2.18		36	35	1.32	2.75		38	35	2.81	2.69		35	38	-3.60	2.69		

Notes: Est. = estimate; SE = standard error; OR = odds ratio. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Regression results not shown when cell sizes <10. NS = non-SVORI. NA = not applicable.

^aOf those who were not reincarcerated at the time of the interview.

^bOf those with children.

^cOf those who owed back child support.

*p < 0.05.

Exhibit A-7. Service receipt weighted means and SVORI parameter (juvenile males)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4				
	SVORI		Non-SVORI			SVORI		Non-SVORI			SVORI		Non-SVORI			SVORI		Non-SVORI		
	Mean	Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Mean	Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Mean	Mean	Est.	SE	OR	Mean	Mean	Est.	SE	OR
Coordination	57	53	4.90	2.89		43	42	1.64	3.79		24	18	6.25	3.07	*	13	14	-1.30	2.61	
Needs assessment	83%	79%	0.22	0.30	1.25	74%	54%	0.89	0.31	2.42 *	23%	12%	0.82	0.40	2.27 *	9%	16%			
Meeting with case manager	89%	88%	0.18	0.38	1.19	66%	66%	-0.01	0.30	0.99	39%	30%	0.42	0.31	1.52	14%	27%	-0.83	0.37	0.44 *
Work with someone to reintegrate	76%	66%	0.49	0.29	1.63	40%	39%	0.03	0.30	1.03	29%	16%	0.76	0.35	2.13 *	18%	13%	0.37	0.44	1.44
Assistance accessing child welfare caseworker	23%	25%	-0.09	0.28	0.91	9%	9%	-0.06	0.57	0.94	6%	3%				2%	3%			
Meeting with child welfare caseworker	41%	33%	0.36	0.26	1.44	17%	16%	0.07	0.44	1.07	7%	7%				1%	5%			
Current probation/parole	NA	NA				90%	82%	0.65	0.49	1.92	45%	45%	0.00	0.29	1.00	39%	28%	0.49	0.31	1.63
Transition	23	21	2.10	2.10		12	8	3.49	1.81		8	7	0.41	1.58		8	5	2.99	1.45	*
Taken programs to prepare for release	63%	52%	0.41	0.25	1.51	NA	NA				NA	NA				NA	NA			
Taken class specifically for release	42%	42%	0	0.24	1.00	NA	NA				NA	NA				NA	NA			
After-school/weekend/summer sports program ^a	NA	NA				9%	18%				8%	16%				6%	16%			
Financial assistance	8%	6%	0.31	0.43	1.36	13%	7%	0.74	0.53	2.10	6%	1%				2%	1%			
Public financial assistance	3%	2%				2%	2%				1%	3%				1%	4%			
Public health care	9%	17%	-0.75	0.35	0.47 *	16%	8%	0.77	0.42	2.17	14%	8%	0.65	0.46	1.91	6%	5%			
Legal assistance	23%	21%	0.10	0.30	1.11	17%	7%	1.08	0.49	2.94 *	14%	4%				11%	6%			
Documents for employment	20%	18%	0.13	0.31	1.14	18%	11%	0.63	0.39	1.88	15%	16%	-0.14	0.40	0.87	11%	4%			
Mentoring	37%	42%	-0.21	0.25	0.81	9%	15%				11%	9%	0.24	0.48	1.27	4%	12%			
Place to live	31%	18%	0.68	0.28	1.97 *	10%	6%				2%	5%				7%	2%			
Transportation	21%	17%	0.31	0.29	1.36	18%	10%	0.70	0.42	2.02	8%	14%				19%	7%	1.18	0.45	3.24 *
Driver's license	16%	16%	0.00	0.32	1.00	12%	10%	0.27	0.48	1.31	6%	8%				17%	6%			
Access to clothing/food	9%	6%	0.48	0.44	1.61	9%	7%				4%	3%				5%	1%			
Health	42	47	-5.40	2.70	*	12	7	4.62	2.23	*	8	10	-1.34	2.04		10	7	3.19	1.93	
Victim support group	6%	6%				0%	0%				3%	1%				0%	0%			
Anger management program	48%	63%	-0.61	0.24	0.55 *	15%	8%	0.62	0.48	1.85	6%	7%				5%	5%			
Medical treatment	69%	69%	-0.02	0.27	0.98	20%	15%	0.34	0.36	1.40	14%	21%	-0.55	0.38	0.57	26%	12%	0.93	0.37	2.55 *
Dental services	42%	54%	-0.46	0.24	0.63	14%	8%	0.56	0.47	1.75	12%	13%	-0.15	0.43	0.86	14%	10%	0.46	0.47	1.58
Mental health treatment	25%	31%	-0.29	0.27	0.75	9%	5%				7%	5%				6%	2%			
Substance use treatment	56%	58%	-0.06	0.25	0.95	16%	8%	0.80	0.42	2.22	8%	10%				8%	10%			

(continued)

Exhibit A-7. Service receipt weighted means and SVORI parameter (juvenile males) (continued)

	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4				
	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR	SVORI Mean	Non-SVORI Mean	Est.	SE	OR
Employment/Education/Skills	52	50	2.04	3.02		21	16	5.02	2.38	*	18	13	4.29	2.65		14	9	4.65	2.49	
Money management skills	22%	18%	0.27	0.29	1.31	7%	5%				4%	5%				3%	3%			
Life skills	50%	47%	0.11	0.24	1.12	6%	11%				13%	9%	0.44	0.44	1.55	10%	7%			
Work on personal relationships	38%	35%	0.12	0.25	1.13	5%	11%				11%	6%				5%	2%			
Change in criminal attitudes	68%	80%	-0.61	0.28	0.54*	22%	24%	-0.10	0.36	0.91	28%	16%	0.67	0.38	1.95	16%	12%	0.97	0.74	2.65
Any educational services	93%	96%	-0.55	0.50	0.58	56%	28%	1.19	0.30	3.28*	30%	29%	0.08	0.32	1.09	35%	22%	0.61	0.36	1.83
Any employment services	42%	27%	0.69	0.25	2.00*	29%	15%	0.81	0.36	2.25*	21%	15%	0.37	0.37	1.45	16%	10%	0.54	0.44	1.71
Domestic Violence	7	5	1.48	2.20		0	1	-0.81	0.60		0	0				0	0			
Support group	11%	9%	0.23	0.42	1.26	0%	2%				0%	0%				0%	1%			
Batterer intervention	3%	2%				0%	0%				1%	0%				0%	0%			
Child	17	6	10.97	6.48		0	2	-1.93	1.91		4	2				3	1	1.69	3.29	
Child support payments ^b	0%	0%				0%	0%				0%	0%				0%	0%			
Modification in child support debt ^b	0%	0%				0%	0%				0%	100%				0%	0%			
Modification in custody ^c	6%	0%				0%	0%				0%	0%				4%	0%			
Parenting skills ^a	50%	12%				0%	0%				14%	0%				4%	5%			
Child care ^a	13%	12%				0%	10%				0%	0%				4%	0%			
All Services Receipt	38	37	1.23	1.85		19	16	3.33	1.61	*	12	10	2.05	1.52		9	7	2.02	1.24	

Notes: Est. = estimate; SE = standard error; OR = odds ratio. Wave 1 = 30 days pre-release; Wave 2 = 3 months post-release; Wave 3 = 9 month post-release; Wave 4 = 15 months post-release.

Regression results not shown when cell sizes <10. NS = non-SVORI. NA = not applicable.

^a Asked only of respondents who were not reincarcerated at the time of the interview.

^b Asked only of respondents with children.

^c Asked only of respondents who owed back child support.

*p < 0.05