



the NATIONAL REENTRY
RESOURCE CENTER

— A project of the CSG Justice Center —

What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse

Brought to you by the National Reentry Resource Center and the
Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice

With support from the Public Welfare Foundation, Joyce
Foundation, Annie E. Casey Foundation, and Open Society Institute



the NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

— A project of the CSG Justice Center —

www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

- The resource center is continually updating its website with materials relevant to the reentry field.
- Sign up for the monthly NRRC newsletter to receive news about upcoming distance learning and funding opportunities.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Reentry Resource Center. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Library, Topics, Training & TA, Reentry Facts, and What Works. A search bar is located on the right side of the navigation bar. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a sidebar with links for Audiences (States/Locals, Community and Faith-based Organizations, People Returning Home) and Tools & Resources (Calendar, Funding, Reentry Service Directories, Program Examples, Second Chance Act, Forums/Networking, Announcements). The main content area features a welcome message, a description of the center's mission, and a list of popular topics (Housing, Substance Abuse, Juveniles, Employment, Starting a Reentry Initiative). On the right, there is a 'What's New?' section with several news items, including 'The National Reentry Resource Center is Hiring!', 'Register Now for Webinar: The Essential Elements of Reentry Webinar: Primary Care and the Transitions Clinic Approach', and 'Updated Version of Back to School: A Guide to Continuing Your Education after Prison Now Available'. At the bottom of the page, there is a logo for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and a link to 'View All Topics'.

Speakers

- Nancy La Vigne, Ph.D.
Director
Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute
- Hannah Dodd
Research Associate II
Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute
- Hank Rosen
Policy Analyst
Council of State Governments Justice Center

Presentation Outline

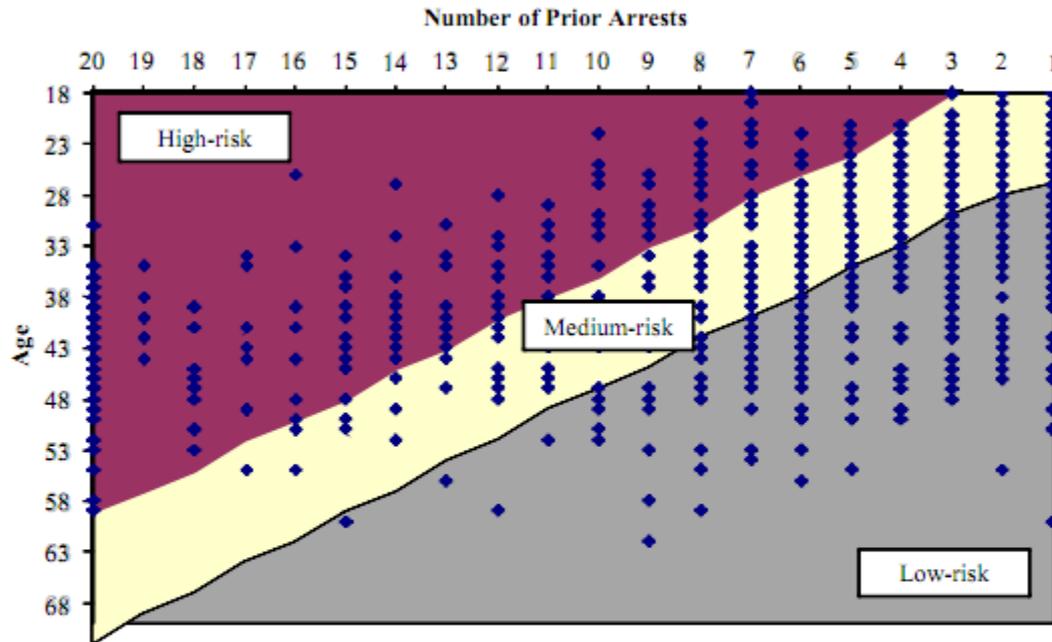
- Purpose of the *What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse*
- Overview of the methodology of the *What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse*
- Tour of the *What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse*
- Next Steps

Practitioners – Policymakers – Funders – Researchers

- *How do I find and **decipher** research?*
- *What are the **key takeaways** that I need to know?*
- *How do I know if the research is **reliable**?*
- *How do I determine the **relevance** of the research?*

Figure 2

Definition of Risk Subgroups, by Age and Number of Prior Arrests



NOTES: This figure shows former prisoners in the sample and their categorization as being at high, medium, or low risk of recidivism, as determined by regression-based calculations of recidivism risk for different combinations of age and prior arrests while holding constant at the sample means gender, race/ethnicity, and time since release. As shown in the figure, for the average-aged participant (who was 33 years old), those with nine or more prior arrests are placed in the subgroup with high risk of recidivism; those with five to eight prior arrests are categorized as medium risk; and those with one to four prior arrests are categorized as low risk. Similarly, for participants who had the sample average of seven prior arrests, those who were age 28 or younger are categorized as high risk; those who were 29 to 40 are categorized as medium risk; and those who were 41 or older are categorized as low risk.

Does CEO's Impact on Recidivism Vary by Low, Medium, or High Risk of Reoffending?

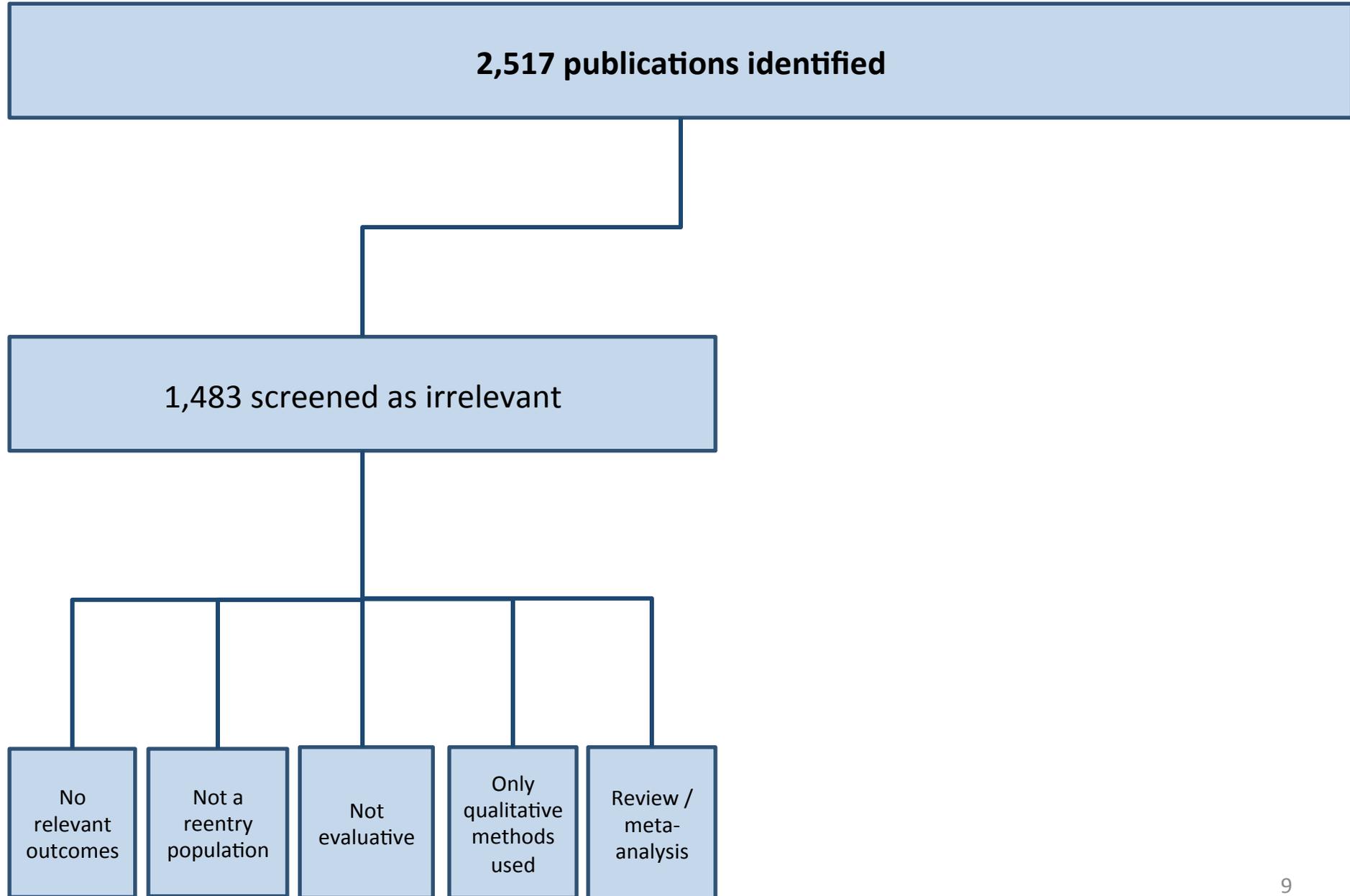
Development and Methodology

- **Identified** reentry studies through systematic review of the literature
- **Screened out** studies that did not meet content & methodological standards
- **Coded** eligible studies
- **Rated** eligible studies' methodology and findings
- **Wrote** summaries of eligible studies
- **Synthesized** across all eligible studies of each intervention

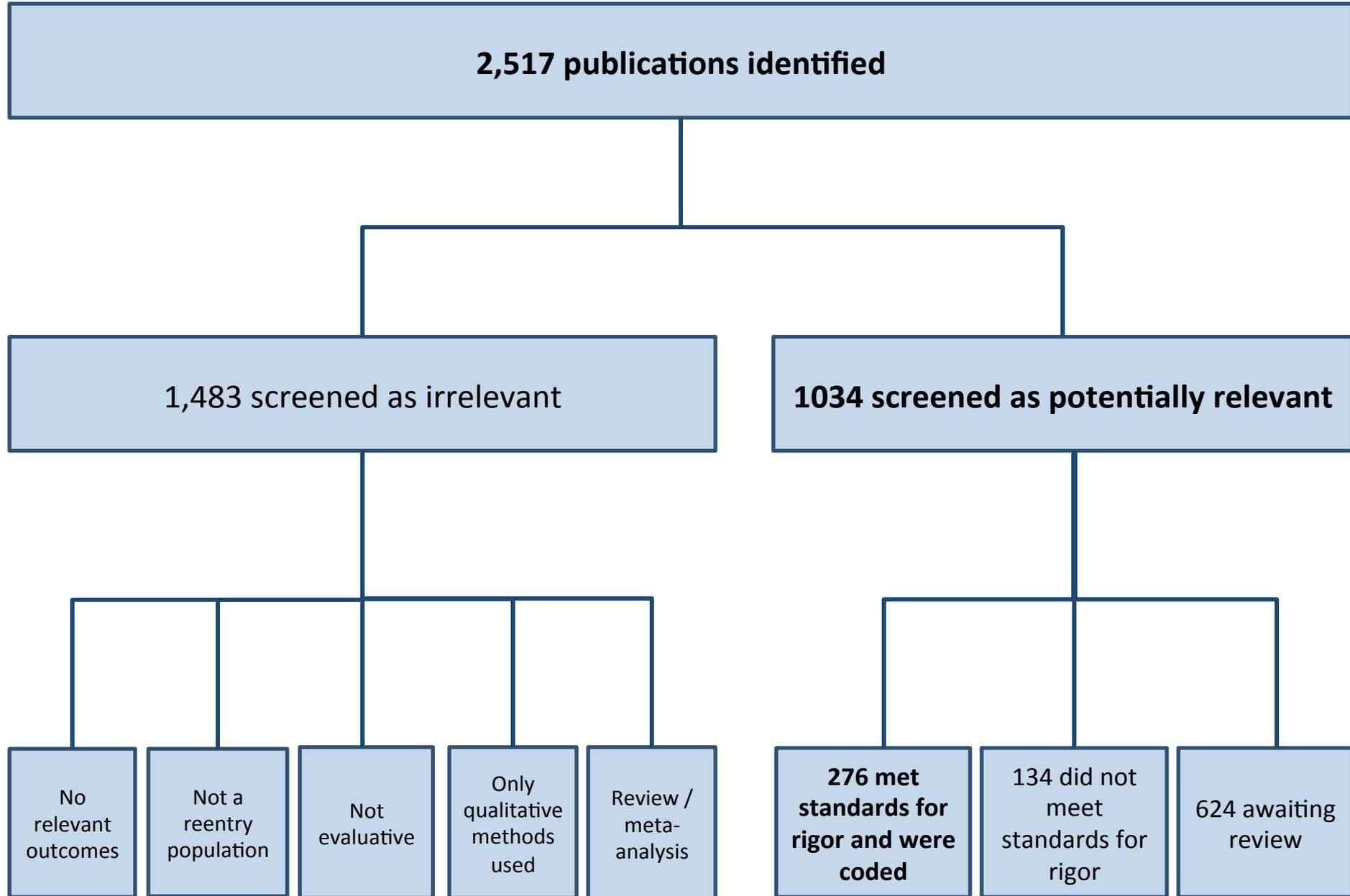
Snapshot of Progress

2,517 publications identified

Snapshot of Progress



Snapshot of Progress



Content-related criteria

- Quantitative
- Population returning from incarceration
- Measure one or more reentry-relevant outcomes (recidivism, employment, substance use, housing, or mental health)
- Published in 1980 or later

Methodological criteria

- Study design:
 - Randomized experiment
 - Quasi-experiment with matched groups or statistical controls for differences
- Sample size of at least 30 in each group
- Independent evaluation

List of ineligible studies provided on website

Rigor/Methods Ratings

- Basic Rigor
 - RCT or rigorous QED
 - $N \geq 30$ in each group
 - Independent evaluator
- High Rigor
 - RCT or rigorous QED
 - $N \geq 100$ in each group
 - One-year follow-up
 - Minor attrition
 - Independent evaluator

Outcomes Ratings

- Strong evidence of a beneficial effect
- Modest evidence of a beneficial effect
- No evidence of an effect
- Modest evidence of a harmful effect
- Strong evidence of a harmful effect

The key to interpreting *What Works*

High Rigor	Basic Rigor	
		Strong evidence of a beneficial effect
		Modest evidence of a beneficial effect
		No statistically significant findings
		Modest evidence of a harmful effect
		Strong evidence of a harmful effect

- Outcome ratings: What the study actually found
- Rigor ratings: How much we can trust the findings

- A study can be high rigor but show no evidence of an effect, or basic rigor but show strong evidence of an effect
- The rigor rating determines how much confidence we place in the findings

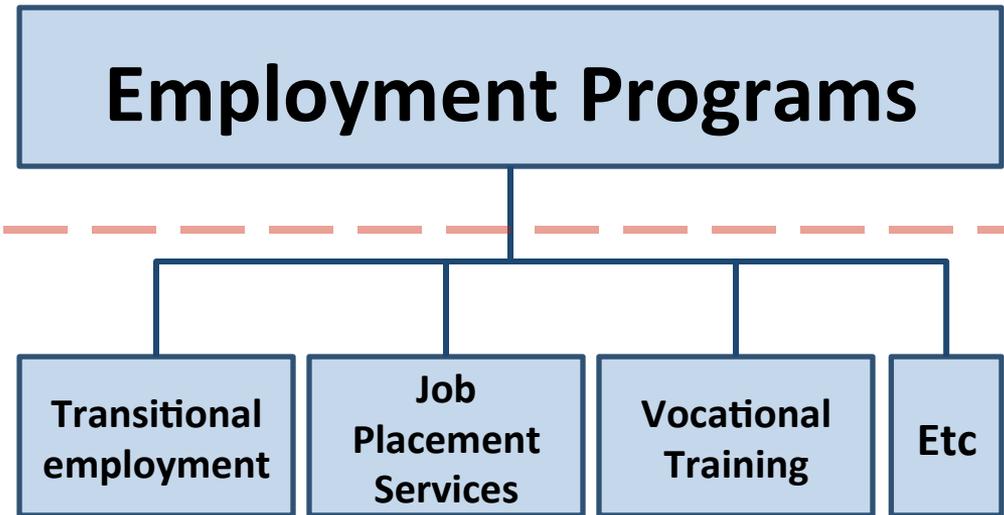
Overview of Website Content

- **Topic area summaries** synthesize across all interventions in each topic area

Employment Programs

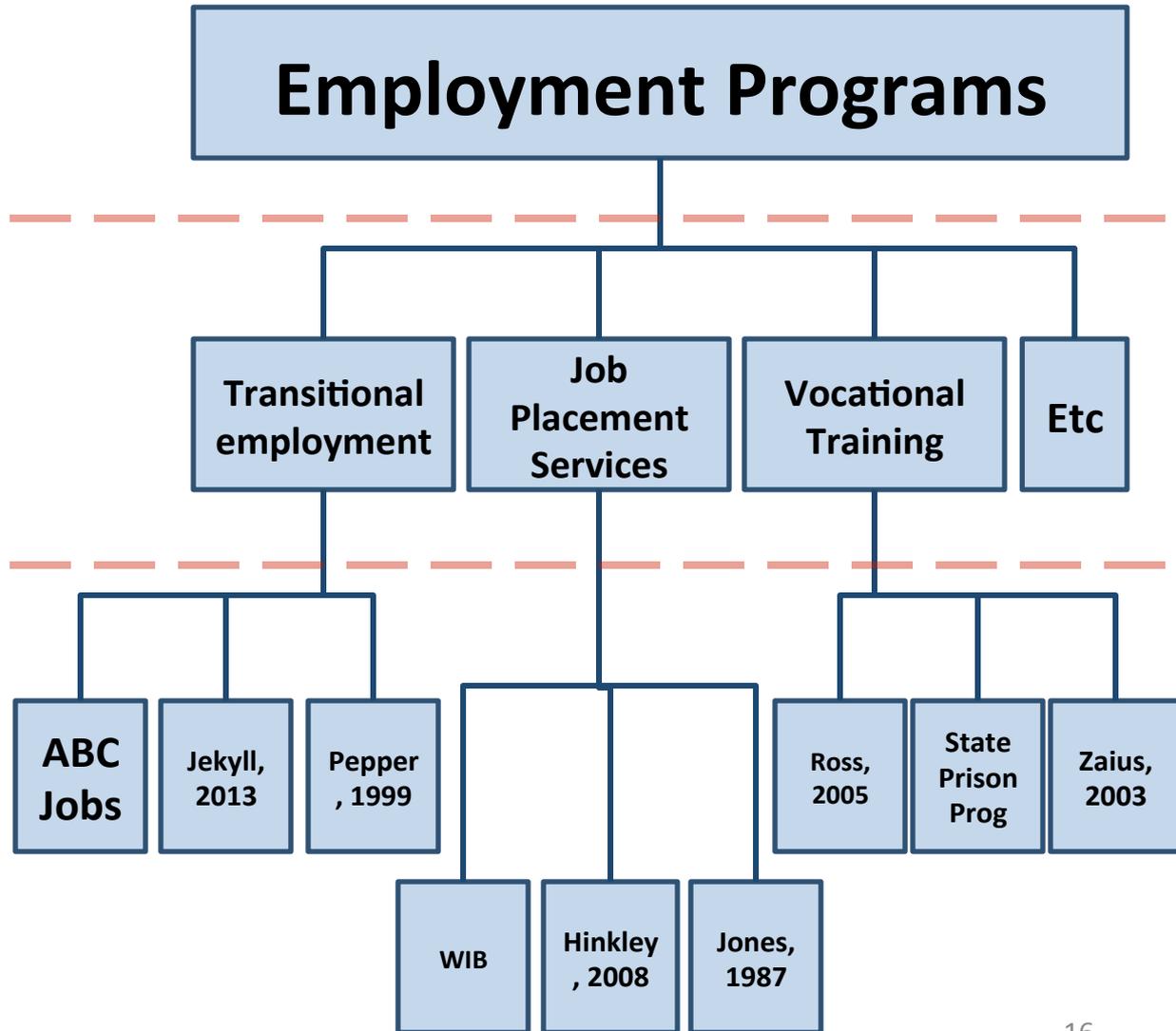
Overview of Website Content

- **Topic area summaries** synthesize across all interventions in each topic area
- **Intervention summaries** synthesize across all evaluations of an intervention



Overview of Website Content

- **Topic area summaries** synthesize across all interventions in each topic area
- **Intervention summaries** synthesize across all evaluations of an intervention
- **Evaluation summaries** describe a single evaluation



Topic areas currently online:

- Employment
- Housing
- Mental Health
- Brand Name

Topic areas to be added throughout 2012:

- Cognitive-Behavioral
- Education
- Substance Abuse
- Supervision & Sanctions
- Juvenile
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Family
- Comprehensive

Tour of the website: Homepage

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What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse [User View](#) | [Admin View](#)

The *What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse* offers easy access to important research on the effectiveness of a wide variety of reentry programs and practices. It provides a user-friendly, one-stop shop for practitioners and service providers seeking guidance on evidence-based reentry interventions, as well as a useful resource for researchers and others interested in reentry. To get started, click the button below for additional information about this project or how to use this site; or, click on a focus area topic on the left to begin exploring. You can also conduct a customized search by clicking the advanced search link on the right.

Click here for more information about the *What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse* and information on how to use this site

Audiences

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[People Returning Home](#)

Tools & Resources

[Calendar](#)

[Funding](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[National Criminal Justice Initiatives Map](#)

[Reentry Service Directories](#)

[Program Examples](#)

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Browse Focus Areas

- [Brand Name Programs](#)
- [Employment](#)
- [Housing](#)
- [Mental Health](#)

Coming Soon

- [Substance Abuse](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Juvenile-Specific Interventions](#)
- [Supervision and Sanctions](#)
- [Cognitive-Behavioral Programs](#)
- [Sex Offender Treatment](#)

Search What Works

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Ratings Key

High Rigor	Basic Rigor	
		Strong evidence of a beneficial effect
		Modest evidence of a beneficial effect
		No statistically significant findings
		Modest evidence of a harmful effect
		Strong evidence of a harmful effect

Tips and Help

Advance search

Browse the site

Tour of the website: Diving into the information

“Having a job improves outcomes”

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- Browse Focus Areas**
 - Brand Name Programs
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- Coming Soon**
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 - Cognitive-Behavioral Programs
 - Sex Offender Treatment
 - Family-Based Programs

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Tour of the website: Focus Area Page, Employment

- Tips/Help
- Related content
- Advanced Search
- Key

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Conventional wisdom states that finding a job is one of the most important elements for a person to successfully transition from incarceration back into the community. In fact, individuals returning home from prison often identify employment as the most important factor that helped them stay crime free. While studies have shown that employment can help decrease the likelihood that an individual will re-offend and recidivate, in general research on the relationship between participation in employment programs and recidivism has yielded mixed results.

This section provides an overview and examination of key evaluative research investigating the relationship between reentry employment programs and recidivism reduction. Below, we highlight the results and conclusions of research that met our criteria for methodological rigor and provide a basis for comparing and discussing effective employment programs emerging in the reentry field.

Click "more" to read a summary of our findings in this Focus Area ... [\(more\)](#)

8 Interventions
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Affordable Homes Program (Construction Training and Experience) Evaluations: 1 High Rigor

The Affordable Homes Program (AHP), as implemented by the Minnesota Department of Corrections with the assistance of non-profit agencies, is an intervention designed to provide practical, construction-related experience to minimum-security inmates, while simultaneously providing homes for low-income residents throughout the community.

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Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) Evaluations: 1 High Rigor

The Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) opened in New York City in the 1970s and has since

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Tour of the website: Focus Area Page, Employment

- Tips/Help
- Related content
- Advanced Search
- Key
-
- Overview of Focus Area
- General Summary of Findings
- Interventions

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Other Employment Resources

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Ratings Key

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		Strong evidence of a harmful effect

Tour of the website: Focus Area Page, Employment

- Short description of the Intervention
- Quick overview of evaluations

Kintock Group, Inc., Employment Resource Center

Evaluations: 1 Basic Rigor 

This intervention is designed to assist formerly incarcerated persons with securing and maintaining employment, thus reducing the chances of recidivism; in addition to providing clients with job retention support, employment readiness training, and job placement services, the Employment Resource Center offers case management, substance abuse treatment, and educational referrals.

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National Supported Work Demonstration Project

Evaluations: 1 High Rigor 

The intervention evaluated was the National Supported Work Demonstration Project; those randomly assigned to the treatment group were offered minimum-wage jobs in crews of 8 to 10 workers led by counselor/supervisors.

[View Intervention Details](#)

Prison Industries

Evaluations: 4 High Rigor 
3 Basic Rigor 

Depending upon the available programs and the type of correctional facility (eg, state versus federal), persons participating in prison industries are employed in jobs ranging from farming and agriculture (Johnson 1984) to metal industries and furniture shops (Flanagan et al 1988).

[View Intervention Details](#)

High rigor: Strong evidence of effectiveness

Specialized Training and Employment Project (STEP)

Evaluations: 1 Basic Rigor 

The Specialized Training and Employment Project (STEP) was a unique intervention implemented in a Milwaukee prison that was designed to improve the post-release employment prospects of returning prisoners; STEP provided participants with a wide array of support occurring in three phases: institutional, transitional, and post-release.

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Work Release

Evaluations: 3 High Rigor 
3 Basic Rigor 

Work release programs provide incarcerated persons the opportunity to work within the community while residing in a correctional facility at all other times; this approach is believed to facilitate the prisoner's reintegration success by enhancing employment prospects and providing a means for prisoners to accrue savings while offsetting the costs of the work release program.

[View Intervention Details](#)

Tour of the website: Focus Area Page, Employment

- Short description of the Intervention
- Quick overview of evaluations

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Evaluations: 1 High Rigor 

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High rigor: Strong evidence of effectiveness

Prison Industries

Evaluations: 4 High Rigor    
3 Basic Rigor   

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Tour of the website: Intervention Area, Prison Industries

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Intervention: Work Release User View | [Admin View](#)

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Outcome	Evaluated Findings
Recidivism	
Employment	

Description of Intervention

Work release programs provide incarcerated persons the opportunity to work within the community while residing in a correctional facility at all other times; this approach is believed to facilitate the prisoner's reintegration success by enhancing employment prospects and providing a means for prisoners to accrue savings while offsetting the costs of the work release program. ... [\(more\)](#)

Summary of Findings

Six evaluations of work release programs meeting eligibility criteria and methodological standards were identified; three were rated at the high level of study rigor, while three were rated at the basic level. All six studies evaluated the impact of work release on recidivism, and two also measured employment outcomes. ... [\(more\)](#)

Recommendations for Practice

- Turner and Petersilia (1996) evaluated the predictors of work release success in a sample of Washington State inmates, finding that those most likely to succeed while on work release tended to be older, White individuals who were committed for a crime against a person and had no prior criminal history. ... [\(more\)](#)

Suggestions for Future Research

- Due to the logistical and resource challenges that face evaluators in nearly every area of reentry research, none of the studies reviewed were able to conduct a true randomized experiment, instead relying upon quasi-experimental designs with matched groups or statistical controls for differences between groups. ... [\(more\)](#)

6 Evaluations

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Ratings Key

High Rigor	Basic Rigor	
		Strong evidence of a beneficial effect
		Modest evidence of a beneficial effect
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- Table of findings
- Introduction to intervention
- Summary of Findings/ Research Quality
- Rec's for practice
- Suggestions for future research

Tour of the website: Intervention Area, Prison Industries

Program Name

Rigor Rating and Outcomes

Summary of program

Target population demographics

Description of setting

6 Evaluations

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Berk 2007 **Rigor:** *High*

Program Name: Florida Work Release **Age:** Adult

Outcome Ratings:

Recidivism: Strong evidence of effectiveness  **Gender:** Men

Employment: Strong evidence of effectiveness  **State/Country:** Florida

Program Summary: In the Florida work release program **Focus Area:** Employment

evaluated here, eligible prison inmates can request transfer to a work release center, and they are transferred when space becomes available ... **Intervention:** [Work Release](#)

[View Evaluation Details](#)

Drake 2007 **Rigor:** *High*

Program Name: Washington State Work Release **Age:** Adult

Outcome Ratings:

Recidivism: Modest evidence of effectiveness  **Gender:** Mixed

Program Summary: The Washington State Work Release program utilizes 15 work facilities and employs about 700 inmate workers ... **State/Country:** Washington

Focus Area: Employment

Intervention: [Work Release](#)

[View Evaluation Details](#)

Leonard 2001 **Rigor:** *High*

Program Name: Beaver County Work Release Program **Age:** Adult

Outcome Ratings:

Recidivism: No evidence of an effect  **Gender:** Men

Program Summary: The Beaver County Work Release program is designed for inmates in the Washington State Department of Corrections who have four to six months remaining in their sentences ... **State/Country:** Pennsylvania

Focus Area: Employment

Intervention: [Work Release](#)

[View Evaluation Details](#)

Turner, Petersilia 1996 **Rigor:** *Basic*

Program Name: Washington State Work Release **Age:** Adult

Outcome Ratings:

Recidivism: No evidence of an effect  **Gender:** Men

Program Summary: The Washington State Work Release program utilizes 15 work facilities and employs about 700 inmate workers ... **State/Country:** Washington

Focus Area: Employment

Intervention: [Work Release](#)

[View Evaluation Details](#)

Johnson 1984 **Rigor:** *Basic*

Program Name: Florida Work Release **Age:** Adult

Outcome Ratings:

Recidivism: No evidence of an effect  **Gender:** Men

Employment: No evidence of an effect  **State/Country:** Florida

Program Summary: No information on the intervention is provided in the study, other than that it is a work release program in ... **Focus Area:** Employment

Intervention: [Work Release](#)

Tour of the website: Intervention Area, Prison Industries

Program Name

Rigor Rating and Outcomes

Summary of program

Target population demographics

Description of setting

Evaluation Design

Findings

Limitations

Other information

6 Evaluations

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Berk 2007		Rigor: <i>High</i>
Program Name: Florida Work Release	Age	Adult
Outcome Ratings:	Gender	Men
Recidivism: Strong evidence of effectiveness 	State/Country	Florida
Employment: Strong evidence of effectiveness 	Focus Area	Employment
Program Summary: In the Florida work release program evaluated here, eligible prison inmates can request transfer to a work release center, and they are transferred when space becomes available ...	Intervention	Work Release
View Evaluation Details		

Drake 2007		Rigor: <i>High</i>
Program Name: Washington State Work Release	Age	Adult
Outcome Ratings:	Gender	Mixed
Recidivism: Modest evidence of effectiveness 	State/Country	Washington
Program Summary: The Washington State Work Release program utilizes 15 work facilities and employs about 700 inmate workers. Eligibility criteria vary by facility, with some facilities specific to males or females and some with a therapeutic community component, but all facilities exclude those convicted of first-degree murder or first-degree rape. At each facility, contracted staff provide security, food, maintenance, and clerical support, while Washington State Department of Corrections staff provide case management and perform administrative functions. Participants must find a full-time job within ten days of arrival at the facility, and they receive assistance in the job search process if needed. Wages earned may be deducted for room and board, dependent support payments, legal/court costs, or other fees, as applicable.	Focus Area	Employment
Design: This study utilized a quasi-experimental design with logistic regression to control for group differences. The comparison group included individuals who were released during the same period as the treatment group and would have been eligible for work release but did not participate in the program.	Intervention	Work Release
Findings: A significant reduction in the rate of re-conviction was observed for the treatment group over the 3-year period. However, no significant differences were observed with respect to the rate of violent felony convictions.		
Limitations: Findings may not be generalizable to a broad prison population; participants were found to be systematically different from non-participants; the study is based on observational data and relies upon limited statistical controls.		
Sample Size: Total N: 15,326 (Treatment group: 11,413; Comparison group: 3,913)		
Follow-Up Period: 36 months		
View Evaluation Details		

Leonard 2001		Rigor: <i>High</i>
Program Name: Beaver County Work Release Program	Age	Adult
Outcome Ratings:	Gender	Men
Recidivism: No evidence of an effect 	State/Country	Pennsylvania
Program Summary: The Beaver County Work Release program is designed for inmates in the Washington State Department of Corrections who have four to six months remaining in their sentences ...	Focus Area	Employment
	Intervention	Work Release
View Evaluation Details		

Tour of the website: Evaluation Page, WA Correctional Industries (Class I)

- Outcome Ratings
- Program Summary
- Target Population
- Methodology and limitations
- Overview of findings
- Publications Reviewed

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Evaluation: Washington State Work Release

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Outcome Evaluated Findings

Recidivism 

Program Summary

The Washington State Work Release program utilizes 15 work facilities and employs about 700 inmate workers. Eligibility criteria vary by facility, with some facilities specific to males or females and some with a therapeutic community component, but all facilities exclude those convicted of first-degree murder or first-degree rape. At each facility, contracted staff provide security, food, maintenance, and clerical support, while Washington State Department of Corrections staff provide case management and perform administrative functions. Participants must find a full-time job within ten days of arrival at the facility, and they receive assistance in the job search process if needed. Wages earned may be deducted for room and board, dependent support payments, legal/court costs, or other fees, as applicable.

Rigor

High

Study Population

The sample consisted of individuals in prison in Washington State who had a minimum custody classification and were non-violent offenders.

Ratings Key	
High Rigor 	Basic Rigor  Strong evidence of a beneficial effect
	 Modest evidence of a beneficial effect
	 No statistically significant findings
	 Modest evidence of a harmful effect
	 Strong evidence of a harmful effect

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Audiences

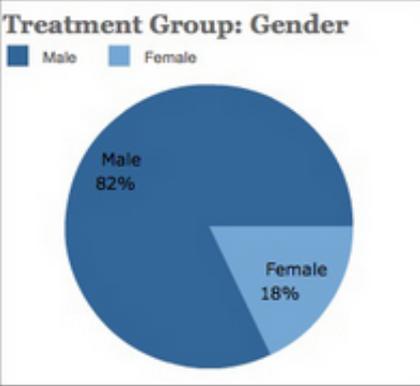
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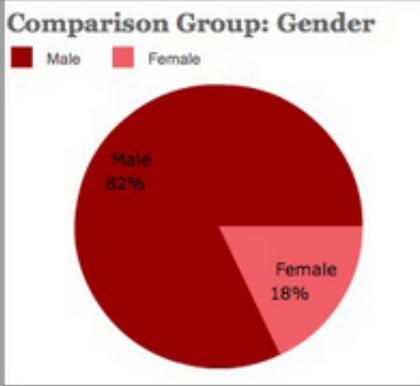
Treatment Group: Gender

Male 82% Female 18%



Comparison Group: Gender

Male 82% Female 18%



Treatment Group: Race

White African American Unspecified



Comparison Group: Race

White African American Unspecified



Tour of the website: Evaluation Page, WA Correctional Industries (Class I)

- Outcome Ratings
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- Publications Reviewed

Methodology

This study utilized a quasi-experimental design. The treatment group (N=11, 413) consisted of prisoners who had participated in the Washington State work release program and were released between January 1, 1998, and July 31, 2003. The comparison group (N=3,913) was drawn from prisoners released during the same time period who would have been eligible for work release during confinement but who had not participated in the program. In order to evaluate pre-existing group differences, the researcher conducted significance tests on relevant variables. These tests revealed several differences, including a greater proportion of African Americans, a higher average age, and a greater number of prior felony adult adjudications among the treatment group.

The researcher operationalized recidivism in three ways: 1) any re-conviction, 2) any felony re-conviction, and 3) any felony re-conviction involving violence. For the treatment group, outcomes were tracked during the work release program and over an additional 36 months after release from prison. Outcomes for the comparison group were tracked for 36 months following release. Statistical analyses involved the use of logistic regression models, and all models included the following control variables: felony risk score, non-drug risk score, violent risk score, age at release, prior adult felony adjudications, gender, race, actual prison days, Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) severity level, SRA offender score, minimum sentence years, maximum sentence years, and mandatory sentence days.

Methodological Limitations

As noted by the researcher, both participants and nonparticipants had volunteered to be involved in work release, which limited potential selection bias. However, the findings may not be generalizable to the entire prison population for this reason. Furthermore, eligibility requirements for both groups excluded violent offenders, so interpretation of these findings should not extend beyond non-violent offenders. Program participants were also found to differ from non-participants on various demographic and criminal history variables, although these were controlled in the regression analyses. Finally, the study is based on observational data and relies upon limited statistical controls.

Quality of Implementation

The quality of intervention implementation was not discussed.

Findings

This study found weak evidence of a beneficial treatment effect on recidivism.

- When recidivism was defined as any new conviction (felony or misdemeanor), 58% of the treatment group and 61% of the comparison group recidivated during the follow-up period. Logistic regression analysis indicated that this difference was significant ($p < .01$), with the treatment group showing lower odds of recidivating than the comparison group.
- When recidivism was defined as any new felony conviction, 45% of the treatment group recidivated over the 3-year period, compared to 47% of the comparison group. This difference was found to be marginally significant ($p = .12$) in the logistic regression model; however, it does not meet the level of significance required to be considered a significant finding ($p < .05$).
- When recidivism was defined as a violent felony conviction, 10% of both the treatment and comparison groups recidivated. The logistic regression model found no significant difference on this outcome.

Publications Reviewed

Drake, E. (2007). *Does participation in Washington's work release facilities reduce recidivism?* Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

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Ratings Key	
High Rigor	Basic Rigor
	Strong evidence of a beneficial effect
	Modest evidence of a beneficial effect
	No statistically significant findings
	Modest evidence of a harmful effect
	Strong evidence of a harmful effect

- Intervention / Evaluations
- Keyword + filters
- Customizability increases as amount of content increases
- Sort according to various criteria

- Audiences**
- States/Locals
 - Community and Faith-based Organizations
 - People Returning Home
- Tools & Resources**
- Calendar
 - Funding
 - Frequently Asked Questions
 - National Criminal Justice Initiatives Map
 - Reentry Service Directories
 - Program Examples
 - Second Chance Act
 - Federal Interagency Reentry Council
 - Announcements

43 Evaluations match [Show All](#) Sort By [Click the header to expand/collapse to show or hide additional information.](#)

Ostermann 2009 Rigor: **High**

Program Name: New Jersey State Parole Board Halfway Back Program

Outcome Ratings: **Recidivism:** Strong evidence of effectiveness

Program Summary: The New Jersey State Parole Board Halfway Back Program (HWB) began in 2006, when the New Jersey State Parole Board moved to adopt an evidence-based approach to parole supervision;HWB was created as a structured approach to increasing returning ...

[View Evaluation Details](#)

Age	Adult
Gender	Mixed
State/Country	New Jersey
Focus Area	Brand Name Programs
Intervention	New Jersey State Parole Board Halfway Back Program (HWB)

Miller & Miller 2010 Rigor: **Basic**

Program Name: Auglaize County Transition Program

Outcome Ratings: **Recidivism:** Strong evidence of effectiveness

Program Summary: The Auglaize County Transition (ACT)

Age	Adult
Gender	Men
State/Country	Ohio
Focus Area	Brand Name Programs

- **Comprehensive aftercare programs usually effective, including:**
 - 4 of 5 comprehensive aftercare programs for mentally ill individuals
 - 6 of 7 comprehensive “brand name” programs
 - 5 of 6 community-based aftercare for substance abusers

- **Employment programs show mixed results**
 - Work release, prison industries: Only about half of studies show effectiveness
 - Unique employment programs: Several show no effects
- **Effects often depend upon individual characteristics**
 - Risk to recidivate
 - Timing of service delivery
 - Many studies did not examine such factors

- **Few eligible studies in some topic areas**
 - **No eligible studies in Physical Health**
 - **Only 3 studies in Housing topic area – all of halfway houses**
 - **Why?**
 - **Problems with methodological approach**
 - **Focus on non-reentry populations (e.g., probationers with no jail time)**
 - **No relevant outcomes**
 - **Physical health studies often do not examine recidivism**
 - **Many studies examine institutional outcomes only**

Roll Out Timeline

Summer
2012

**Roll-out of
additional
focus areas:**

- Substance Abuse
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Education

Fall 2012

**Roll-out of
additional
focus areas:**

- Supervision and Sanctions
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Juveniles

Winter
2012/3

**Roll-out of
additional
focus areas:**

- Holistic
- Family



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