

# Pre-release Characteristics and Service Receipt among Adult Male Participants in the SVORI Multi-site Evaluation

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 website at <http://www.svori-evaluation.org/>.



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# Executive Summary

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) funded agencies in 2003 to develop programs to improve criminal justice, employment, education, health, and housing outcomes for released prisoners. Sixty-nine agencies received federal funds (\$500,000 to \$2,000,000 over 3 years) to develop 89 programs.

The SVORI multi-site evaluation was funded by the National Institute of Justice in the spring of 2003 and included pre-release and follow-up interviews with nearly 2400 returning prisoners. Sixteen programs are included in the impact evaluation, comprising 12 adult programs and 4 juvenile programs located in 14 states: 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.

This report presents findings from the pre-release interviews conducted with adult males in the 12 adult impact sites. The sample includes 863 men who were enrolled in SVORI programs and 834 comparison men who did not receive SVORI programming. The data presented in this report are primarily descriptive and convey characteristics of the respondents, as well as their pre-prison and incarceration experiences. Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents are presented for the purpose of assessing pre-release comparability between groups.

## **Characteristics of the SVORI and non-SVORI Comparison Respondents**

- The average age of the respondents was 29 years, and about half were black and one-third were white.

- About 60% had a high school diploma or GED.
- Prior to incarceration, most respondents reported living in a house or apartment that belonged to someone else, and nearly all reported having family members and friends who had been convicted of a crime or had problems with drugs or alcohol.

*Substance Use and Physical and Mental Health*

- Nearly all respondents reported having used alcohol and marijuana, whereas more than half 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 prior to their incarceration.
- 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 reported having worked at some point during their lifetimes, and about two-thirds reported working during the 6 months prior to prison.
- Of those working during the 6 months prior to 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 prior to 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.

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

- SVORI respondents were more likely to be black and less likely to be white than comparison respondents.

- 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.
- SVORI respondents were somewhat less likely to have been employed prior to incarceration.
- On some indicators, SVORI respondents were less involved in pre-prison substance use.
- SVORI respondents were less likely to be in prison for a parole violation.
- SVORI respondents were more likely to be serving time for a drug crime.
- SVORI respondents had spent more time in prison during the current incarceration.
- SVORI respondents reported more disciplinary infractions and administrative segregations than were reported by the non-SVORI respondents, which may be associated with their longer lengths of stay.

#### **Levels of Service Needs**

- Respondents reported high levels of service needs across the spectrum of 28 services included in the interview; on average, respondents reported needing more than half of the services.
- The most common needs reported by SVORI respondents 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 abuse treatment, domestic violence support groups, or a change in their criminal attitudes.

#### **Levels of 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 we asked about.

- The most common services SVORI respondents reported receiving 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.
- Overall, 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.

The results from these interviews show that our SVORI and non-SVORI groups are similar on most characteristics and that those who participated in SVORI programs were more likely to receive pre-release programming and services. These findings set the stage for future examinations of outcomes.

# Introduction

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) was a collaborative federal effort, established in 2003, to improve outcomes for adults and juveniles returning to their communities after a period of incarceration. The initiative sought to help states better utilize their correctional resources to address outcomes along criminal justice, employment, education, health, and housing dimensions. 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 state and local grantees (corrections and juvenile justice agencies) received SVORI funding, representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These grantees developed 89 programs that targeted adult and juvenile correctional populations. SVORI funding was intended to create a three-phase continuum of services for returning prisoners that began during the period of incarceration, intensified just prior to release and during the early months post-release, and continued for several years following 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 approach and implementation (Winterfield and Lindquist, 2005; Winterfield and Brumbaugh, 2005; Lindquist, 2005; Winterfield et al., 2006).

**SVORI Evaluation  
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 individuals not enrolled in SVORI?
- To what extent did SVORI participants demonstrate better recidivism, employment, health, and personal functioning outcomes than individuals not enrolled in SVORI?
- To what extent did the benefits derived from SVORI programming exceed the costs?

In spring 2003, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) 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, is collaborating on this project, which is one of the largest evaluation studies ever funded by NIJ. Through data collected from grantee staff, partnering agencies, and returning prisoners, this 6-year study involves a comprehensive implementation evaluation of all 89 SVORI programs, an intensive impact evaluation of 16 selected programs, and an economic analysis on a subset of the impact sites (see Lattimore et al., 2005). The goal of the SVORI evaluation is to document the implementation of SVORI programs and determine whether they have accomplished SVORI's overall goal of increasing public safety by reducing recidivism among the populations served.

The *implementation assessment* addresses the extent to which the 89 SVORI programs (69 grantees) increased access to services and promoted systems change. The *impact evaluation* is assessing the effectiveness of SVORI by comparing key outcomes among those who received services as part of SVORI and a comparable group of individuals who received "treatment as usual" in the 16 sites participating in the impact evaluation. The impact evaluation includes a longitudinal study of 2,391 returning prisoners (adult males, adult females, and juvenile males) who were interviewed approximately 1 month prior to release and then again at 3, 9, and 15 months after release.<sup>1</sup> The third component of the evaluation, an *economic analysis*, is intended to determine the return on SVORI investment and will include both a cost-benefit and a cost-effectiveness analysis.

This report presents findings from the pre-release interviews conducted with adult males in the 12 adult impact sites. The sample includes 863 SVORI program participants and 834 comparison men who were not enrolled in SVORI programs. The data presented in this report are primarily descriptive and

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<sup>1</sup>A total of 2,583 pre-release interviews were completed out of 2,982 that were fielded (86.6% completion rate). Nearly 200 (192) of those who completed a baseline interview were not released during the 18 months in which the initial post-release interview was being conducted; these 192 subjects were excluded from the study as not eligible for the evaluation. Evaluation eligibility requirements included prison release, because the focus of the evaluation is reentry into the community.



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*Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents are presented for the purpose of assessing pre-release comparability between groups.*

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convey characteristics of the subjects, as well as their pre-prison and incarceration experiences. Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents are presented for the purpose of assessing pre-release comparability between the two groups.

Immediately below, we provide an overview of the design of the SVORI impact evaluation, including the selection of respondents and the interview process. We then provide a brief summary of the characteristics of the local SVORI programs, derived from surveys of the SVORI program directors. This description is followed by a presentation of findings from the pre-release interviews. The findings are presented in the following order: First, we present the demographic characteristics of the SVORI and non-SVORI adult males. We then describe their self-reported pre-prison housing status; relationships with family and peers; health status, including physical and mental health and substance use; employment and education history; criminal history, violence perpetration, and victimization; and in-prison experiences. The subsequent sections provide detailed descriptions of the respondents' self-reported service needs and in-prison service receipt. The report concludes with a discussion of the comparability of our evaluation groups, implications of our findings, and a description of forthcoming reports.

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## **THE SVORI MULTI-SITE EVALUATION— DESIGN AND METHODS**

The impact evaluation component of the SVORI multi-site evaluation includes a longitudinal study of adult male, adult female, and juvenile male returning prisoners. Data collection consisted of four waves of in-person, computer-assisted interviews: the pre-release interview (Wave 1) conducted about 1 month prior to expected release<sup>2</sup> and three follow-up interviews (Waves 2 through 4) conducted 3, 9, and 15 months following release. In addition, oral swab drug tests were conducted during the 3- and 15-month interviews for adult respondents who were interviewed in a community setting. The interview and drug test data will be supplemented with administrative records obtained from state correctional agencies and arrest data to examine recidivism outcomes.

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<sup>2</sup>The median time to release at the time of the interview was 30 days.

The 16 sites included in the impact evaluation were 12 adult programs and 4 juvenile programs located in 14 states. Exhibit 1 lists these impact sites. The sites are diverse in programmatic approach and represent reasonable geographic diversity.

**Criteria Used to Select Impact Sites**

- The program had clearly defined elements and goals.
- The program was or was expected to be fully implemented.
- The program target population was accessible and was expected to be of sufficient size.
- An appropriate comparison population was available and accessible for inclusion in the study.
- Administrative data were of good quality and available for the evaluation.
- The program was amenable and able to participate in the evaluation.

**Exhibit 1. States and agencies selected for the impact evaluation**

State	Grantee Agency	Focus of Impact Evaluation
CO	Colorado Department of Corrections	Juveniles
FL	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	Juveniles (Dade County)
IA	Iowa Department of Corrections	Adults
IN	Indiana Department of Corrections	Adults
KS	Kansas Department of Corrections	Adults
KS	Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	Juveniles
ME	Maine Department of Corrections	Adults
MD	Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	Adults
MO	Missouri Department of Corrections	Adults
NV	Nevada Department of Corrections	Adults
OH	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections	Adults
OK	Oklahoma Department of Corrections	Adults
PA	Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	Adults
SC	South Carolina Department of Corrections	Adults
SC	South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice	Juveniles
WA	Washington State Department of Corrections	Adults

A site-specific research design was developed for each impact site. In two sites (Iowa and Ohio), a random assignment evaluation design was implemented by the programs. In the remaining sites, comparison groups were developed by isolating the criteria that local site staff used to identify individuals eligible for enrollment in their SVORI program (these included factors such as age, criminal history, risk level, post-release supervision, transfer to pre-release facilities, and county of release). Where possible, the comparison subjects came from the same pre-release facilities and were returning to the same post-release geographic areas as the SVORI participants. In some instances, comparison subjects were identified as those who met all eligibility criteria except pre- or post-release geographic parameters. When this occurred, we selected our

comparison sample from pre-release facilities that were comparable to facilities in which SVORI was available or individuals from SVORI facilities that were returning to a different but similar geographic area. Eligible respondents (both SVORI and comparison) were identified on a monthly basis during the 17-month pre-release interview period.<sup>3</sup>

Pre-release interviews were conducted from July 2004 through November 2005 in more than 150 prisons and juvenile detention facilities. In addition to obtaining approval from the Institutional Review Boards at RTI and the Urban Institute, memoranda of agreement and/or formal research agreements were negotiated with all agencies, and evaluation staff ensured that study procedures were approved by all facilities (and/or correctional agencies overseeing the facilities) in which interviews were conducted. The interviews were conducted in private settings by experienced RTI field interviewers using computer-assisted personal interviewing methodology. Pre-release interviews were conducted approximately 30 days prior to release and were designed to obtain data on the respondents' characteristics and pre-prison experiences, as well as incarceration experiences and services received since admission to prison. These interviews also obtained data on the respondents' post-release plans and expectations about reentry.

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*Despite the complexity of collecting Wave 1 data on an ongoing basis in more than 150 correctional institutions in 14 states, the field staff had minimal difficulties.*

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Despite the complexity of collecting Wave 1 data on an ongoing basis in more than 150 correctional institutions in 14 states, the field staff had minimal difficulties. The primary problem during the early phases of fielding the interview involved our reliance on often inaccurate expected release dates for individuals identified as eligible for the study. Site contacts provided lists of eligible individuals with expected release dates within 90 days. However, early in the interviewing period, it became evident that a sizeable number of eligible individuals were being released before an interview could be scheduled. To alleviate

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<sup>3</sup>Every effort was made to identify SVORI program refusers and exclude them from the evaluation. These efforts included working with local program staff to ensure that individuals refusing to participate in SVORI were not included on lists of potential comparison subjects. In some cases, SVORI program refusers were interviewed as comparison subjects; however, the evaluation team dropped these individuals from the comparison group when their prior program refusal was discovered. In addition, SVORI program directors reported few refusals among those identified for potential participation in SVORI.

this problem, we worked with site contacts to obtain information about the maximum amount of “good time” a potential respondent could earn in order to factor good time credits into release-date projections.<sup>4</sup> This change in procedure minimized the number of eligible individuals who were released before they could be interviewed. Among eligible sample members approached for interviews, we experienced very low refusal rates, on average less than 12% across the 12 adult male sites.<sup>5</sup> A breakdown of the categories of refusals and ineligible cases is available in Appendix Exhibit A-1.

Exhibit 2 presents the distribution of adult male pre-release interview respondents by state and by group (i.e., SVORI or non-SVORI). The findings presented in the subsequent sections are based on the data collected during interviews with these 1,697 respondents.

**Exhibit 2. Adult male sample sizes, by state and group**

State	SVORI	Non-SVORI	Total	% of Total
Iowa	114	55	169	10.0
Indiana	64	94	158	9.3
Kansas	23	48	71	4.2
Maine	35	44	79	4.7
Maryland	130	124	254	15.0
Missouri	36	50	86	5.1
Nevada	107	50	157	9.2
Ohio	47	38	85	5.0
Oklahoma	42	51	93	5.5
Pennsylvania	57	66	123	7.2
South Carolina	179	166	345	20.3
Washington	29	48	77	4.5
Total	863	834	1,697	100.0

<sup>4</sup>Inaccurate expected release dates are a common problem in management information systems maintained centrally by departments of correction. Information that is needed to accurately predict a release date—such as good time credits, infractions that result in cancellation of good time—is often maintained primarily by the institution where the inmate is residing prior to release.

<sup>5</sup>We have no reason to expect that these “early releases” were anything other than random or that the early release was related to participation in SVORI programs.

**SVORI Goals**

- To improve quality of life and self-sufficiency through employment, housing, family, and community involvement
- To improve health by addressing substance use (sobriety and relapse prevention) and physical and mental health
- To reduce criminality through supervision and monitoring of noncompliance, reoffending, rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration
- To achieve systems change through multiagency collaboration and case management strategies

**SVORI PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The federal guidance accompanying SVORI funding placed few restrictions on the state agencies with respect to the design of the individual SVORI programs. The primary restrictions placed on local SVORI programs were an age limit—the programs were required to target prisoners 35 and younger—and a requirement for post-release community supervision.<sup>6</sup> Other broad requirements were that the program should include three phases (in-prison, supervised post-release, and post-supervision); provide holistic case management and service delivery; improve participants’ quality of life and self-sufficiency through employment, housing, family, and community involvement; improve participants’ health by addressing substance use and physical and mental health; and reduce participants’ criminality through supervision and monitoring of noncompliance. The programs also were encouraged to include needs and risk assessments, reentry plans, transition teams, community resources, and graduated sanctions (see Winterfield et al., 2006). Because there was not a specified SVORI program model, each program was locally designed, and the programs varied considerably in approach, services provided, and target populations.

Across the 52 adult programs, 24% were starting new programs, while the remainder used the grant funds primarily to fill service gaps (43%) or to expand existing services (33%). Among the 12 adult impact sites however, 50% were starting new programs. Most grantees received access to 10% of their grant funds to use for planning and design in late 2002. Access to full funding varied dramatically over the programs, with most receiving full spending approval in 2003 but for others it was 2004 or later. When we surveyed program directors in 2005 (see below), 74% reported that their programs were fully implemented.

We previously developed descriptions of each of the SVORI programs (Lattimore et al., 2004) and provided an analysis of the overall characteristics of SVORI programs, including barriers to implementation (Lattimore et al., 2005). Here, we focus on the types and variety of specific services that program

<sup>6</sup>Some programs requested and received exemptions for one or both of these requirements.

directors reported were available through their SVORI programs.

The SVORI Multi-site Evaluation team surveyed all SVORI program directors in 2005.<sup>7</sup> One question asked the program directors to identify the primary focus of their programs. The directors of the 52 adult programs reported the following<sup>8</sup>:

- employment (42%)
- community integration (27%)
- substance use (14%)
- mental health (10%)
- education (2%)
- family (0%)

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*SVORI participants were more likely to be receiving all of the services except for pre-release medical and dental services.*

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The program directors also reported on the percentage of SVORI participants who were receiving each of 28 pre-release and 30 post-release services or programs.<sup>9</sup> They also were asked to estimate the proportion of individuals comparable to SVORI participants who were receiving these services and programs. Winterfield et al. (2006) presented an analysis of these data that assigned these services/programs to one of five "service bundles." Exhibit 3 shows the mean proportion of SVORI participants and non-SVORI comparisons estimated to be receiving each specified service pre- and post-release. As can be seen, the program directors reported that higher proportions of SVORI participants were receiving all of the services except for pre-release medical and dental services, where the estimated mean proportion for non-SVORI was slightly higher than SVORI (for medical, 79% SVORI and 83% non-SVORI; for dental, 77% SVORI, 81% non-SVORI). It is important to note, however, that for almost all of the services, the range in reported values across all 52 sites was "none" to "all" for both SVORI and non-SVORI individuals. In other words, at least one program director reported that no individual received a particular service, and at least one program director reported that all individuals received the service.

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<sup>7</sup>The response rate was 100%.

<sup>8</sup>The results for the adult impact sites differed somewhat. These 12 program directors identified community integration (50%), employment (33.3%), and substance use (16.7%) as the primary focus of their programs.

<sup>9</sup>Response categories were 0%, 1%–25%, 26%–50%, 51%–75%, 76%–99%, and 100%.

**Exhibit 3. Mean proportion of offenders receiving pre- and post-release services, by group (as reported by SVORI program directors)**

Service	Pre-Release		Post-Release	
	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)
<b>Bundle 1: Coordination Services</b>				
Risk assessment	0.92 (0.23)	0.68 (0.42)	0.90 (0.27)	0.68 (0.43)
Needs assessment	0.92 (0.23)	0.74 (0.39)	0.89 (0.29)	0.64 (0.43)
Treatment/release plan development	0.92 (0.25)	0.64 (0.37)	0.92 (0.25)	0.63 (0.41)
Formal post-release supervision	N/A	N/A	0.93 (0.16)	0.72 (0.28)
<b>Bundle 2: Transitional Services</b>				
Legal assistance	0.37 (0.41)	0.35 (0.40)	0.17 (0.26)	0.12 (0.18)
Assistance obtaining identification (e.g., driver's license, Social Security card)	0.62 (0.41)	0.42 (0.38)	0.58 (0.40)	0.31 (0.34)
Assistance obtaining benefits and completing applications (e.g., Medicaid, disability)	0.46 (0.42)	0.29 (0.32)	0.55 (0.40)	0.30 (0.33)
Financial support/emergency assistance	0.31 (0.41)	0.15 (0.23)	0.57 (0.37)	0.25 (0.28)
Peer support groups	0.46 (0.41)	0.23 (0.27)	0.39 (0.39)	0.13 (0.19)
One-on-one mentoring	0.40 (0.40)	0.13 (0.19)	0.31 (0.33)	0.08 (0.09)
Housing placements or referrals	0.56 (0.38)	0.35 (0.33)	0.58 (0.36)	0.29 (0.28)
Transportation	N/A	N/A	0.55 (0.36)	0.24 (0.29)
<b>Bundle 3: Health Services</b>				
Comprehensive drug treatment programs	0.36 (0.33)	0.30 (0.25)	0.31 (0.30)	0.24 (0.21)
AA/NA	0.44 (0.36)	0.39 (0.32)	0.45 (0.30)	0.39 (0.28)
Counseling sessions	0.69 (0.38)	0.43 (0.35)	0.64 (0.36)	0.37 (0.33)
Mental health services	0.47 (0.37)	0.40 (0.33)	0.41 (0.35)	0.25 (0.25)
Anger management/violence counseling	0.61 (0.37)	0.41 (0.31)	0.42 (0.34)	0.24 (0.24)
Medical services	0.79 (0.35)	0.83 (0.32)	0.35 (0.37)	0.20 (0.25)
Dental services	0.77 (0.37)	0.81 (0.35)	0.26 (0.33)	0.16 (0.23)
<b>Bundle 4: Employment, Education, and Skills Development Services</b>				
Education/GED/tutoring/literacy	0.61 (0.33)	0.55 (0.31)	0.38 (0.34)	0.21 (0.23)
Vocational training	0.38 (0.32)	0.32 (0.26)	0.35 (0.34)	0.20 (0.24)
Employment referrals/job placement	0.51 (0.43)	0.24 (0.27)	0.73 (0.32)	0.38 (0.32)
Resumé and interviewing skills development	0.67 (0.39)	0.34 (0.32)	0.67 (0.38)	0.27 (0.31)
Work-release program	0.22 (0.32)	0.16 (0.20)	0.13 (0.26)	0.08 (0.17)
Cognitive skills development/behavioral programming	0.65 (0.37)	0.37 (0.31)	0.52 (0.39)	0.30 (0.32)
Life skills training	0.74 (0.35)	0.41 (0.33)	0.55 (0.40)	0.26 (0.33)
<b>Bundle 5: Family Services</b>				
Domestic violence services	0.33 (0.38)	0.20 (0.23)	0.30 (0.34)	0.13 (0.15)
Parenting skills development	0.49 (0.39)	0.27 (0.28)	0.37 (0.34)	0.18 (0.21)
Family reunification	0.41 (0.38)	0.18 (0.23)	0.37 (0.35)	0.19 (0.26)
Family counseling	0.14 (0.27)	0.07 (0.09)	0.20 (0.26)	0.12 (0.17)

AA=Alcoholics Anonymous, GED=general educational development, NA=Narcotics Anonymous, N/A=not applicable, SD=standard deviation.

Values were calculated by taking the midpoint of the response categories reported by the 52 SVORI adult program directors for each of the services (see footnote 9 on page 8).

Source: 2005 survey of SVORI program directors; data are from Tables 1 and 2 of Winterfield et al. (2006), pp. 6-7.

The pre-release services most commonly reported were needs assessment (92% SVORI, 74% non-SVORI), risk assessment (92% SVORI, 68% non-SVORI), treatment/release plan development (92% of SVORI respondents, 64% of non-SVORI respondents), medical services (79% SVORI, 83% non-SVORI), dental services (77% SVORI, 81% non-SVORI), and life skills training (74% SVORI, 41% non-SVORI).

The most highly provided post-release services reported were formal post-release supervision (93% SVORI, 72% non-SVORI), treatment/release plan development (92% SVORI, 63% non-SVORI), risk assessment (90% SVORI, 68% non-SVORI), needs assessment (89% SVORI, 64% non-SVORI), job referrals and placement (73% SVORI, 38% non-SVORI), and resumé and interviewing skills development services (67% SVORI, 27% non-SVORI).

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*Service bundle scores range from 0 to 100 and can be interpreted as the average proportion of services in a bundle received by an average program participant (multiplied by 100).*

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As described in Winterfield et al. (2006), we subsequently generated service bundle scores for each of the five pre-release and five post-release bundles.<sup>10</sup> These scores were generated by dividing the sum of the item scores within each bundle by the number of items in the bundle and multiplying the result by 100 to get site-level scores. These site-level scores were then averaged to obtain overall scores. The bundle scores can take on values between 0 and 100. A score of 0 would mean that the program directors indicated no one was to receive any of the services/programs included in the bundle, whereas a score of 100 means that the program directors indicated that everyone was to receive all services in the bundle. Interim values can be interpreted as the average proportion of services in a bundle received by the average program participant (multiplied by 100). However, these values can result from various scenarios. Taking a simple two-service-item example: A score of 50 results if everyone receives one service and no one receives the other OR if half receive both services. In other words, the bundle score provides an average but does not provide information on the distribution of services within the bundle to individuals.

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<sup>10</sup>The midpoints of the categories shown in footnote 9 were used to calculate the program director bundle scores (e.g., .13 for the 1%–25% category).



*SVORI programs, overall, were designed to provide an increased level of services and programming to program participants.*

Results are shown in Exhibit 4. The ranges in values across programs for the bundle scores were quite large for both SVORI and non-SVORI. For example, at least one SVORI program reported that no SVORI program participant received any pre-release transitional services. In addition, in some cases, the level of services provided to non-SVORI comparisons (i.e., the status quo) was quite high. At least one program provided all pre-release coordination services to all comparable individuals who were not in the SVORI program. However, the scores clearly indicate that, overall, the SVORI programs were designed to provide an increased level of services and programming to program participants.

**Exhibit 4. Service receipt bundle scores, by group, pre- and post-release (as reported by SVORI program directors)**

Service Bundle	SVORI			Non-SVORI		
	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean
<b>Pre-Release Service Bundles</b>						
Coordination	8.7	100.0	91.7	0.0	100.0	68.6
Transitional	0.0	94.6	43.1	1.9	76.9	25.3
Health	7.4	94.7	56.1	10.9	82.3	47.7
Employment/education/skills	1.9	85.9	51.9	0.0	85.7	32.1
Family	0.0	100.0	33.1	0.0	68.8	17.4
<b>Post-Release Service Bundles</b>						
Coordination	0.0	100.0	89.2	0.0	100.0	63.2
Transitional	0.0	95.3	43.4	0.0	75.0	19.1
Health	0.0	85.8	39.0	0.0	71.4	24.8
Employment/education/skills	0.0	91.1	46.0	0.0	85.7	22.1
Family	0.0	100.0	30.5	0.0	75.0	14.7

Source: Winterfield et al. (2006), Tables 3 and 4, pp. 10, 12.

The following sections describe characteristics of the adult male respondents who participated in the pre-release interviews, including demographics, pre-prison and in-prison experiences, service needs, and receipt of services during the period of incarceration.



# Characteristics of the SVORI and Non-SVORI Comparison Respondents

This section provides descriptive information about the 1,697 adult male SVORI and non-SVORI respondents interviewed in the 12 adult impact sites. (Exhibit A-2 in Appendix A provides the means, standard deviations, and t-statistics for the variables discussed in this section.) The first subsection provides demographic information, followed by information on housing status and family and peers. The next subsection provides information on pre-prison and current health, including measures of physical and mental health and substance use. The next to last subsection provides information on pre-prison employment, sources of financial support, and in-prison work experience. The final subsection describes the criminal justice experiences of the respondents.

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## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The men in the SVORI and non-SVORI samples were almost exclusively U.S. born (100% and 98% of the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively) and spoke English as a first language (98% and 97%, SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively). In addition, as shown in Exhibit 5, more than half (57%) of the SVORI respondents were black and 31% were white.<sup>11</sup> The SVORI sample included a higher percentage of black men and a

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<sup>11</sup> Respondents were allowed to select all that applied. Individuals who reported more than one race are coded here as “other,” which also includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or East Indian, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.

lower percentage of white men than the non-SVORI comparison sample, which was 50% black and 37% white. Only 4% of both groups identified themselves as Hispanic.<sup>12</sup>

**Exhibit 5. Demographic characteristics of respondents at time of interview, by group**

Variable	SVORI	Non-SVORI
<b>Race</b>		
Black*	57%	50%
White*	31%	37%
Hispanic	4%	4%
Other race	8%	9%
<b>Age</b>		
Age at interview (mean)	28.9	29.3
<b>Education</b>		
12th grade/GED	61%	58%

\*p < 0.05

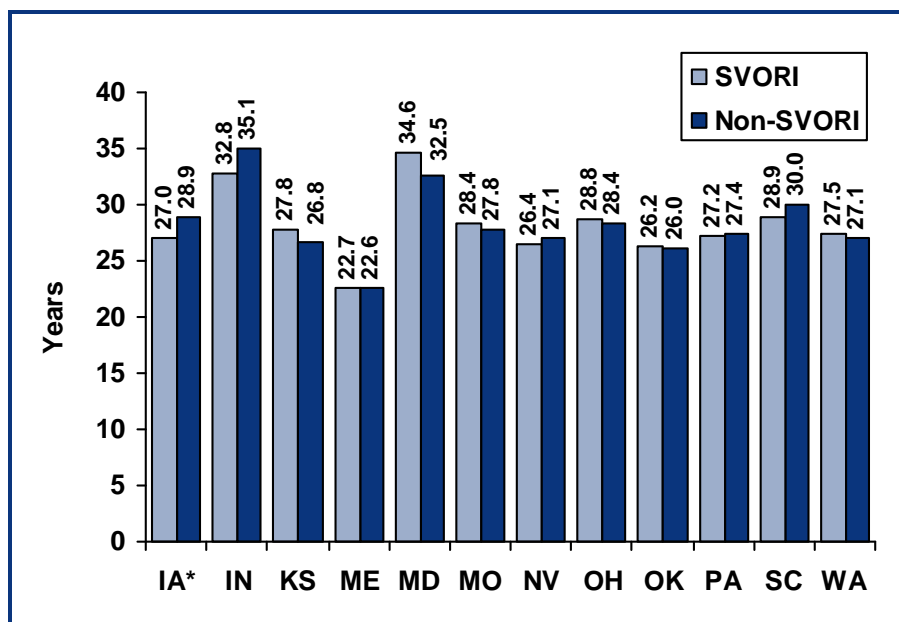
The average age of respondents in both samples was about 29 years. As is evident from Exhibit 5, respondents in both groups had substantial educational deficiencies. Well over one-third (39% SVORI and 42% non-SVORI) had not completed 12th grade or earned a GED.

Given the diversity in the states selected for the impact evaluation, it is not surprising that we found that demographic characteristics varied among the 12 sites. For example, Exhibit 6 shows the average age at the time of the pre-release interview for respondents by group and site. The overall mean age was 29 years; however, average age ranged from a low of 22.6 years for Maine respondents to a high of 35.1 years for Indiana non-SVORI respondents.<sup>13</sup> Only the average age difference between groups for the Iowa respondents was statistically significant (27.0 years for SVORI, 28.9 years for non-SVORI).

<sup>12</sup>Individuals are coded Hispanic if they chose "Hispanic, Latino or Spanish," regardless of whether they chose a race category.

<sup>13</sup>Although the SVORI funding guidelines mandated that funds be used for individuals 35 years or younger, many states requested and received waivers of this requirement.

**Exhibit 6. Age at time of interview, by site and group**



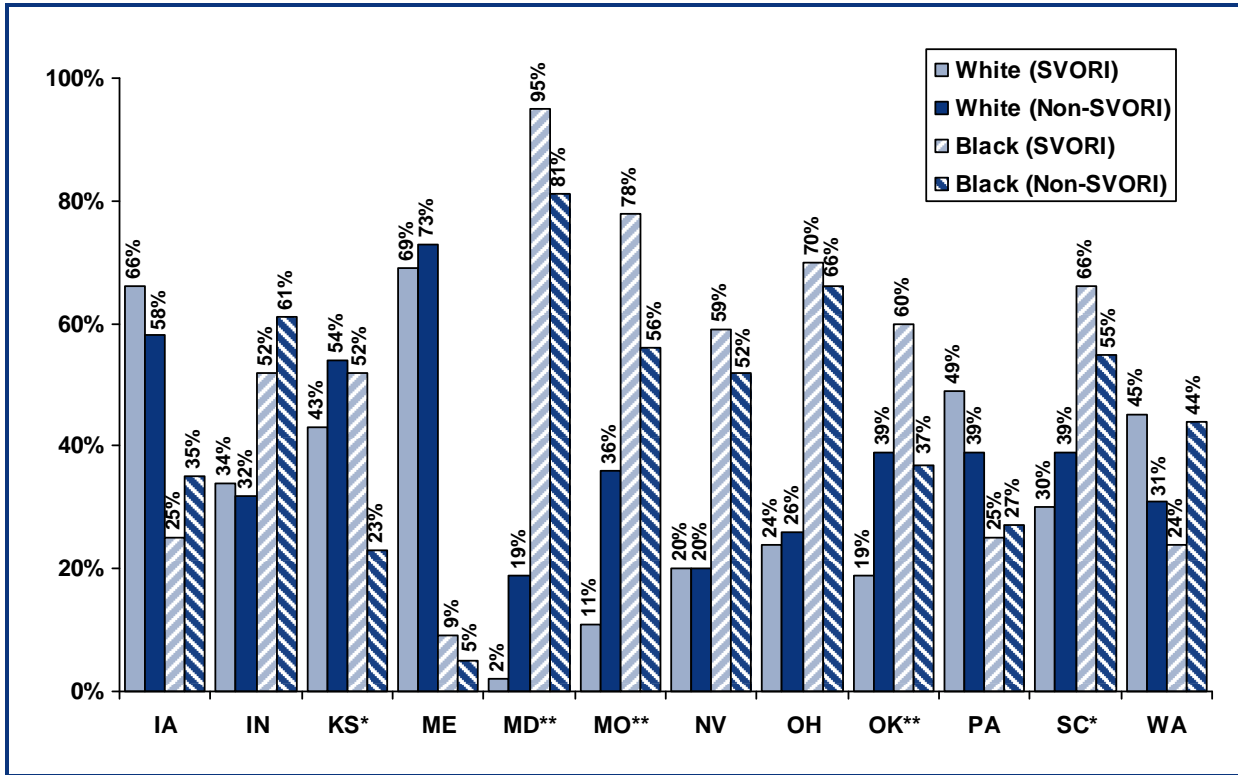
\*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI within site.

*There were racial and ethnic differences among the state samples.*

Race and ethnic differences across the state samples (and, within a state, between SVORI and non-SVORI samples) were more substantial. As we saw in Exhibit 5, SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report being black (57% versus 50%) and significantly less likely to report being white (31% versus 37%). Exhibit 7 shows the percentages of each group by site who reported that they were white or black.<sup>14</sup> There were considerable variations among sites, however. For example, in Maryland, only 2% of the SVORI respondents were white, whereas in Maine, 69% of the SVORI respondents and 73% of the non-SVORI respondents were white. Overall, where there were statistically significant differences within a state, more SVORI respondents than non-SVORI respondents reported that they were black. This was true for 5 of the 12 sites—Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. Furthermore, in three sites—Maryland, Missouri, and Oklahoma—the proportion of white SVORI respondents was significantly less than the proportion of white non-SVORI respondents.

<sup>14</sup> Respondents were also coded as Hispanic or other/multiracial—see footnote 5.

Exhibit 7. Race (white or black), by site and group



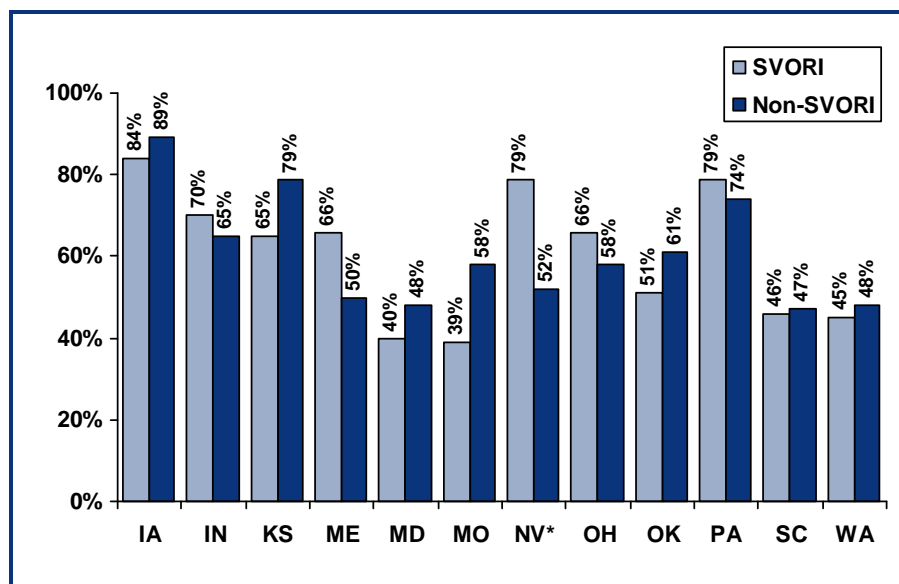
\*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI within site in the proportion of *black* respondents.

\*\*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI within site in the proportion of *black* respondents *and* in the proportion of *white* respondents.

There was also considerable state-level variation in educational attainment, as can be seen in Exhibit 8.<sup>15</sup> In Iowa, more than 80% of respondents had either finished high school or obtained a GED. Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Kansas also had high rates of high school or GED completion. But in South Carolina, Maryland, and Washington, less than half of the respondents reported that they had a high school degree or GED. In only one state was educational attainment significantly different between SVORI and non-SVORI sample members: in Nevada, significantly more SVORI respondents (79%) than non-SVORI respondents (52%) reported that they had completed 12th grade or earned a GED.

<sup>15</sup> Respondents could have completed the GED during their current incarceration. The respondents were asked whether they had completed 12th grade or had received a GED at the time of the pre-release interview.

**Exhibit 8. Completed 12th grade or obtained a GED, by site and group**



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

*More than 1 in 10 respondents reported that they were primarily homeless, living in a shelter, or had no set place to live during the 6 months prior to incarceration.*

## HOUSING

During the 6 months prior to incarceration, the most common housing situation reported by the respondents was living in a house or apartment that belonged to someone else. Just under half (46%) of both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported primarily living in a house or apartment that belonged to someone else. About one-third (35% SVORI and 32% non-SVORI) reported living primarily in their own house or apartment. Finally, more than 1 in 10 (12% of both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported as their primary housing situation that they were homeless, living in a shelter, or had no set place to live.

## FAMILY AND CHILDREN

Although about 40% of both groups reported that they were either currently married or in a steady relationship (39% SVORI, 40% non-SVORI), only small proportions reported being married (9% and 10%, SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively). Of those who reported that they were currently married or in a steady relationship, 59% of SVORI respondents and 67% of non-SVORI respondents said that they lived with that person before incarceration.

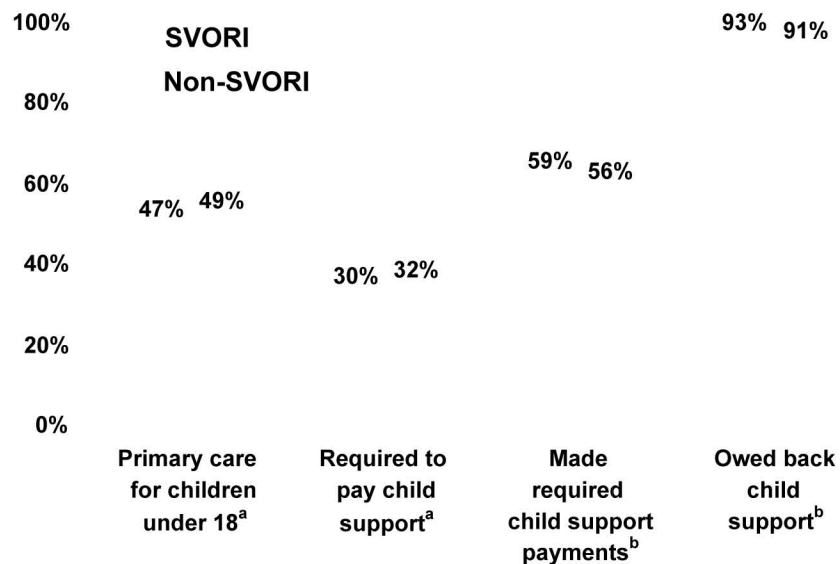
*About 60% of respondents reported that they were fathers of minor children.*

*About three-quarters of these fathers reported that they were married or in a steady relationship at the time of the interview.*

*Nearly all fathers required to pay child support reported that they owed back child support.*

Most study participants from both groups (59% SVORI and 61% non-SVORI) reported having children under age 18. Interestingly, about three-quarters of these fathers reported that they were currently married or in a steady relationship (77% SVORI and 74% non-SVORI). Furthermore, as can be seen in Exhibit 9, about half of those with children under 18 indicated that they had primary care responsibilities for their children (either with or without a partner) during the 6 months prior to incarceration (47% of SVORI respondents and 49% of non-SVORI respondents). Nearly one-third of the fathers (30% SVORI and 32% non-SVORI) reported that they were required to pay child support during the 6 months prior to incarceration, and, of those, more than half reported that they had made the court-ordered payments (59% SVORI and 56% non-SVORI). Nearly all fathers required to pay child support reported that they owed back child support (93% SVORI and 91% non-SVORI), and most of these respondents reported that they owed more than \$5,000 (62% and 55%, SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively). As is evident in Exhibit 9, SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were similar on these family background characteristics.

**Exhibit 9. Percentages of fathers reporting on child care or child support responsibilities, by group**



Note: Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>a</sup> Of those with children under 18 years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Of those required to pay child support.

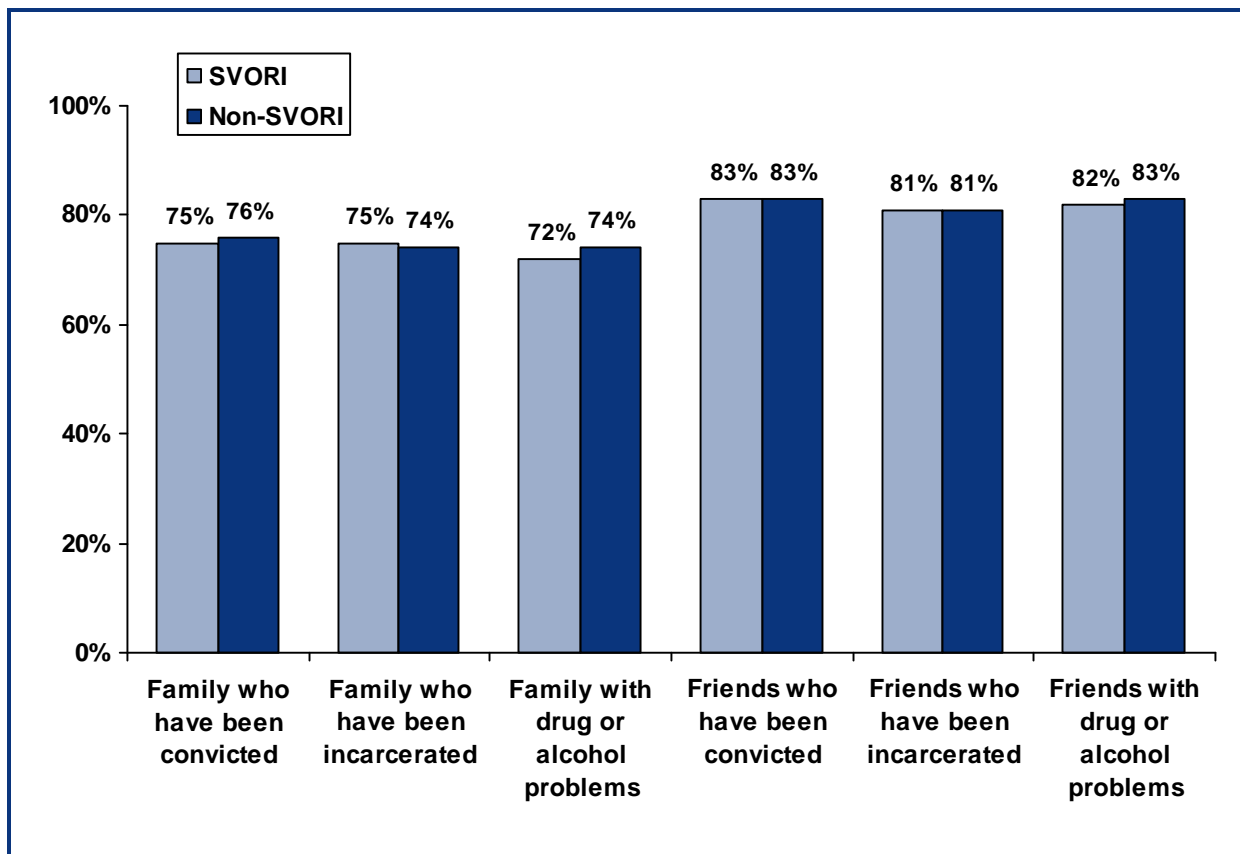


Nearly all SVORI and non-SVORI respondents (97% of both groups) reported having people in their lives they considered to be family. Respondents also reported that their family provided an important source of emotional support (data not shown). Nearly all respondents (88% of SVORI and 91% of non-SVORI) agreed or strongly agreed that they felt close to their family and wanted their family to be involved in their life (95% SVORI and 96% non-SVORI).

*About three-quarters of respondents reported having family members who had been convicted of a crime or incarcerated.*

Although they provided a substantial source of emotional support for these men, family members also may have served as a negative influence. As shown in Exhibit 10, about three-quarters of both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported having family members who had been convicted of a crime or incarcerated, and nearly three-quarters (72% SVORI and 74% non-SVORI) reported having family members who had problems with drugs or alcohol.

**Exhibit 10. Criminal history and substance use of family and peers, by group**



Note: Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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*A large majority of respondents reported having criminally involved friends prior to incarceration.*

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Similarly, the prevalence of illegal behavior and problems with substance use among friends was also high. A large majority of respondents reported having criminally involved friends prior to incarceration. The majority of both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported having friends prior to incarceration who had been convicted of a crime (83% of both groups) or incarcerated (81% of both groups). The respondents also reported that, prior to incarceration, they had friends who had problems with drugs or alcohol (82% SVORI and 83% non-SVORI).

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## **SUBSTANCE USE AND PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH**

Respondents were asked a variety of questions about their pre-prison alcohol and drug use, as well as their substance abuse treatment experiences. They were also asked about their lifetime and current experiences with a variety of physical illnesses. In addition, they were asked to respond to a series of items that comprise three well-known scales—the SF-12 physical health scale, the SF-12 mental health scale, and the SA-45 Global Severity Index (GSI) (Ware et al., 2002; Strategic Advantages, 2000).

### **Substance Use and Treatment**

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*Nearly all of the respondents reported having used alcohol and drugs during their lifetimes.*

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Nearly all of the respondents reported having used alcohol and drugs during their lifetimes. The majority of both groups reported using alcohol (96% SVORI and 97% non-SVORI), and the average age of first use was about 14 years (13.7 and 13.6 for the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively). Similarly, nearly all respondents in both groups reported having used marijuana (92% SVORI and 94% non-SVORI), again reporting a young age of first use (13.9 and 14.1 for the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively). Exhibit 11 shows responses for lifetime use for the most common drugs.

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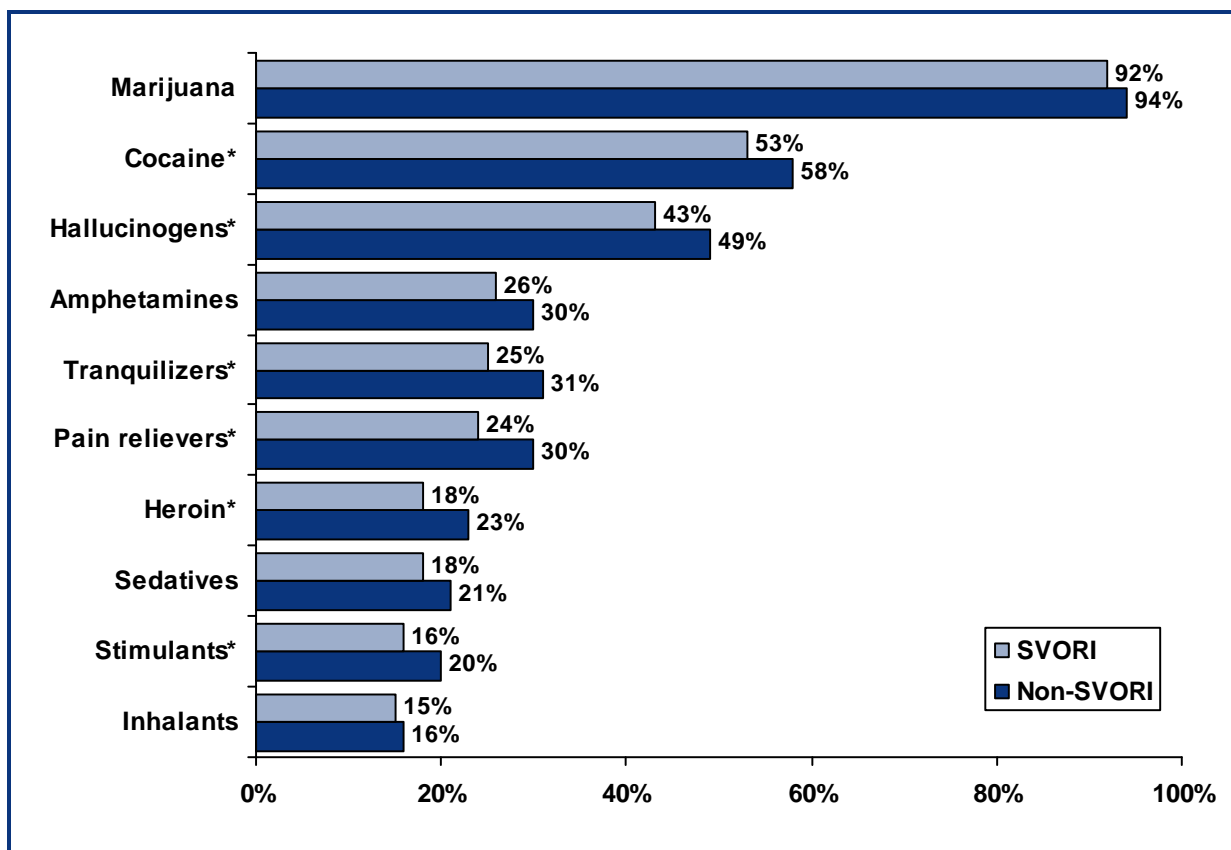
*Self-reports on “ever using” indicate somewhat higher usage among the non-SVORI respondents for most drugs.*

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As can be seen, self-reports on “ever using” indicate somewhat higher usage among the non-SVORI respondents for most drugs. More than half of all respondents reported having used cocaine (53% and 58% of the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively), and nearly one-half reported having used hallucinogens (43% and 49%, SVORI and non-SVORI,

respectively). Fewer respondents reported using other substances.<sup>16</sup>

Exhibit 11. Lifetime substance use, by group



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

There was considerable variability among the states with respect to self-reports of ever using specific drugs. Exhibit 12 presents the percentages of respondents in each site and group who reported ever using cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens. Only 22% of the Missouri SVORI respondents reported ever using cocaine in comparison with 82% of the non-SVORI respondents from Maine. Self-reported heroin use ranged from a low of 3% (Missouri SVORI) to a high of 64% (Maine non-SVORI), whereas self-reported hallucinogen use ranged from 21% (Maryland SVORI) to 86% (Maine non-SVORI).

<sup>16</sup>Less than 10% reported ever using methadone (6% and 9% for the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively) or anabolic steroids (2% for both the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents).

**Exhibit 12. Lifetime use of cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens, by site and group**

Site	Cocaine		Heroin		Hallucinogens	
	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI
IA	75%	65%	14%	13%	68%	65%
IN	72%	67%	17%	17%	47%	49%
KS	30%*	62%*	9%	21%	48%	64%
ME	69%	82%	49%	64%	83%	86%
MD	48%	52%	49%	49%	21%*	36%*
MO	22%*	58%*	3%*	26%*	56%	62%
NV	36%	50%	5%*	16%*	48%	48%
OH	34%	50%	11%	13%	38%	32%
OK	55%	54%	7%	12%	62%	63%
PA	49%	59%	12%	17%	39%	53%
SC	56%	53%	7%	9%	22%*	31%*
WA	66%	60%	38%	23%	76%	63%

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

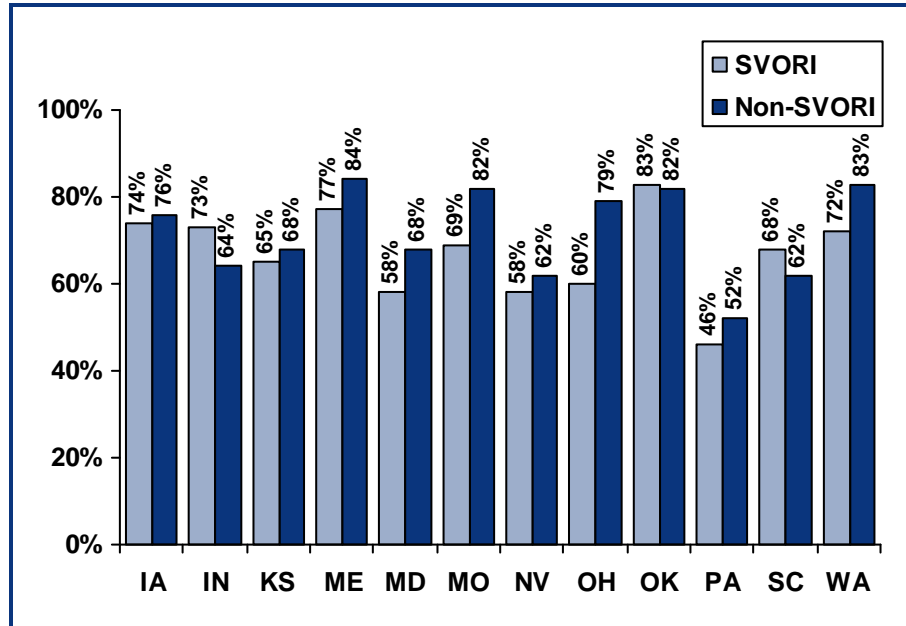
*In some sites, more non-SVORI than SVORI respondents reported ever using various types of drugs.*

There were only a few statistically significant differences between SVORI and non-SVORI groups within site; in each case, more non-SVORI than SVORI respondents reported ever using various types of drugs. Specifically, non-SVORI respondents in Kansas and Missouri were much more likely than SVORI respondents in those states to report having used cocaine, and non-SVORI respondents in Missouri and Nevada were more likely than SVORI respondents in those states to report heroin use. Finally, in Maryland and South Carolina, non-SVORI respondents were more likely than SVORI respondents to report hallucinogen use.

*About two-thirds of respondents reported having used one or more illicit drugs during the 30 days prior to their imprisonment.*

Respondents were also asked about substance use during the 30 days prior to their current incarceration. About two-thirds of both groups reported having used one or more illicit drugs during the 30 days prior to their imprisonment (66% and 69% for the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively). Exhibit 13 shows that there were SVORI/non-SVORI differences among the sites on this measure (differences between groups within site are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level). Reported use ranged from a high of 84% of non-SVORI respondents in Maine to a low of 46% of SVORI respondents in Pennsylvania.

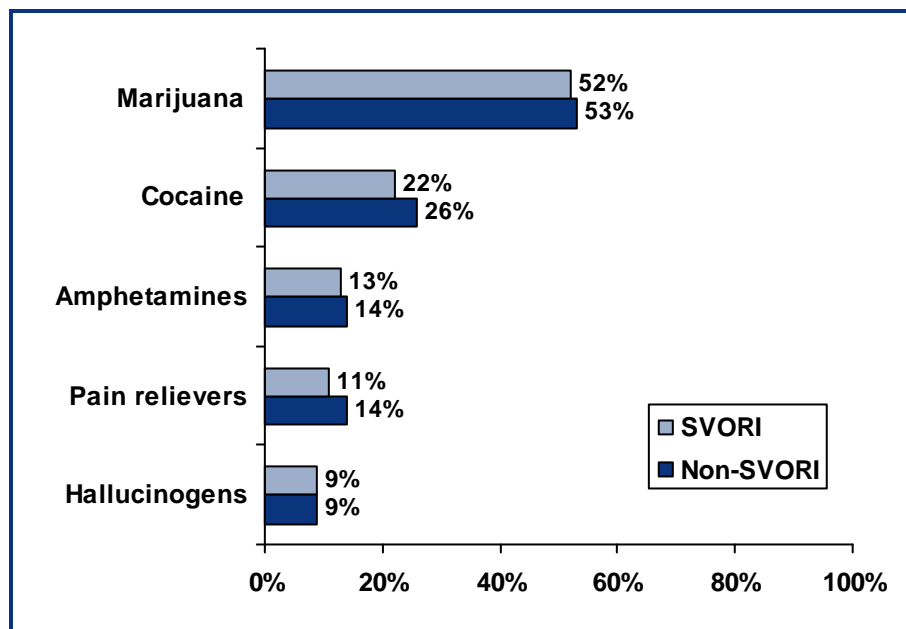
**Exhibit 13. Substance use during the 30 days prior to incarceration, by site and group**



Note: Within-site differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

Exhibit 14 compares the two groups' reported use during the 30 days prior to incarceration for the most commonly reported drugs. More than half of both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported using marijuana; approximately one-quarter of all respondents reported using cocaine.

**Exhibit 14. Use of specific substances during the 30 days prior to incarceration, by group**



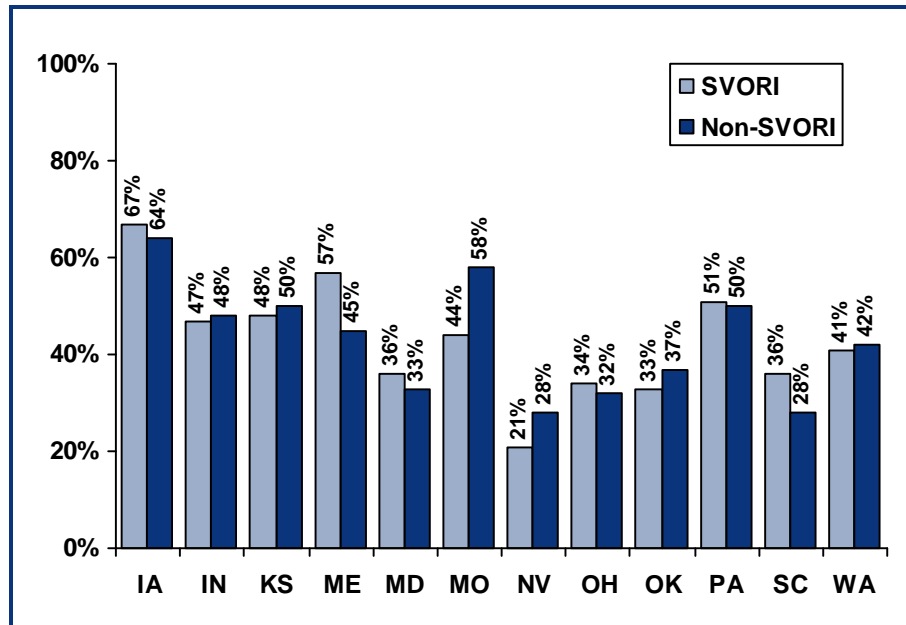
Note: Within-site differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

*More than half of respondents had received treatment for a substance use or mental health problem at some point during their lifetime.*

More than half of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents had received treatment for a substance use or mental health problem at some point during their lifetime (56% and 55% of SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively). Of these, about one-quarter had received treatment for alcohol abuse or dependency (25% of SVORI respondents and 28% of non-SVORI respondents), and more than one-third reported that they had received treatment for drug abuse or dependence (42% SVORI and 34% non-SVORI). On average, those who had received treatment had started a treatment program on more than two separate occasions.

As shown in Exhibit 15, the percentage of respondents reporting receiving treatment prior to prison varied considerably across sites (but not within). Whereas less than 30% of Nevada respondents reported having previously received treatment for alcohol and other drug (AOD) use, about two-thirds of those in Iowa reported that they had participated in AOD treatment prior to their current incarceration.

**Exhibit 15. Any substance use treatment prior to current incarceration, by site and group**



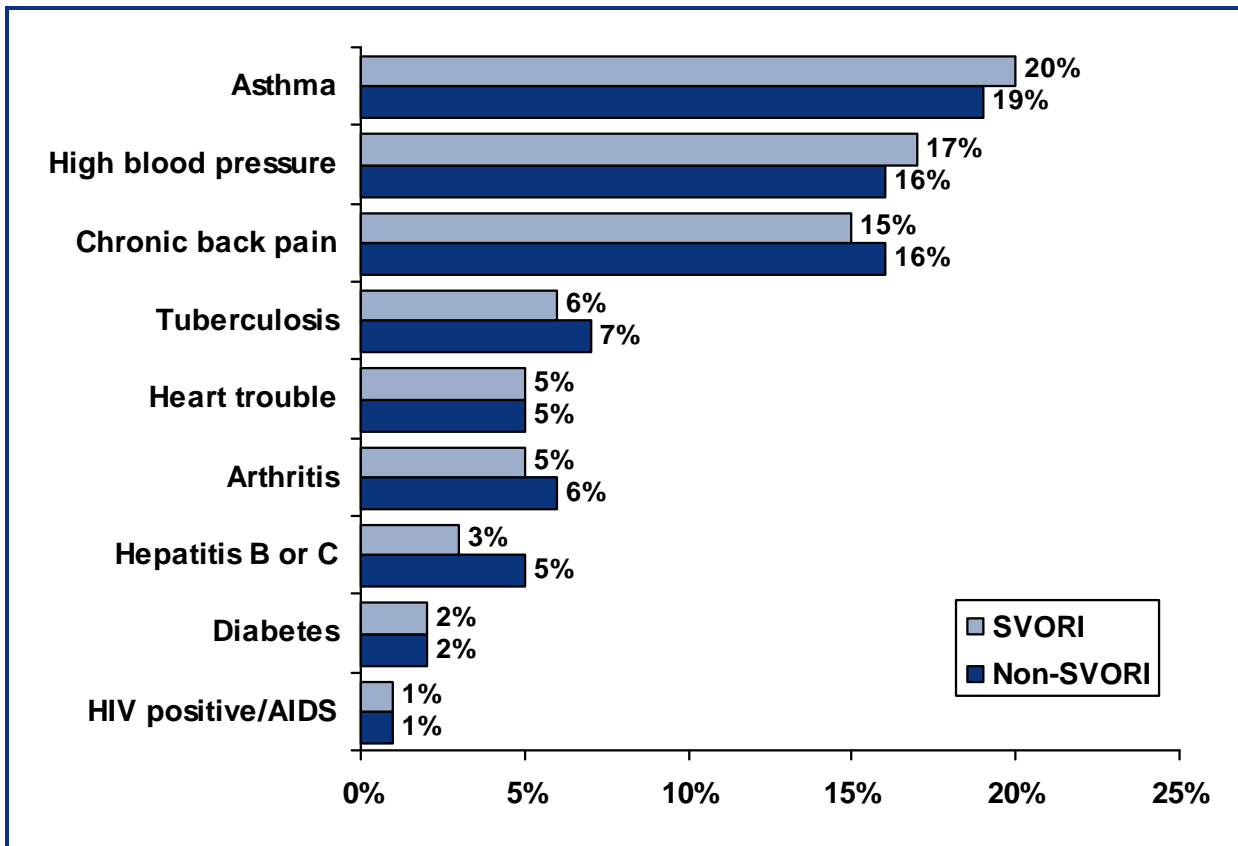
Note: Within-site differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

*Overall, the study participants reported currently experiencing few physical health problems.*

### Physical Health

Overall, the study participants reported currently experiencing few physical health problems. Most respondents rated their current physical health as excellent or very good (65% of SVORI and 63% of non-SVORI). The percentages of subjects in each group who reported ever or currently having specific diseases are shown in Exhibits 16 and 17.

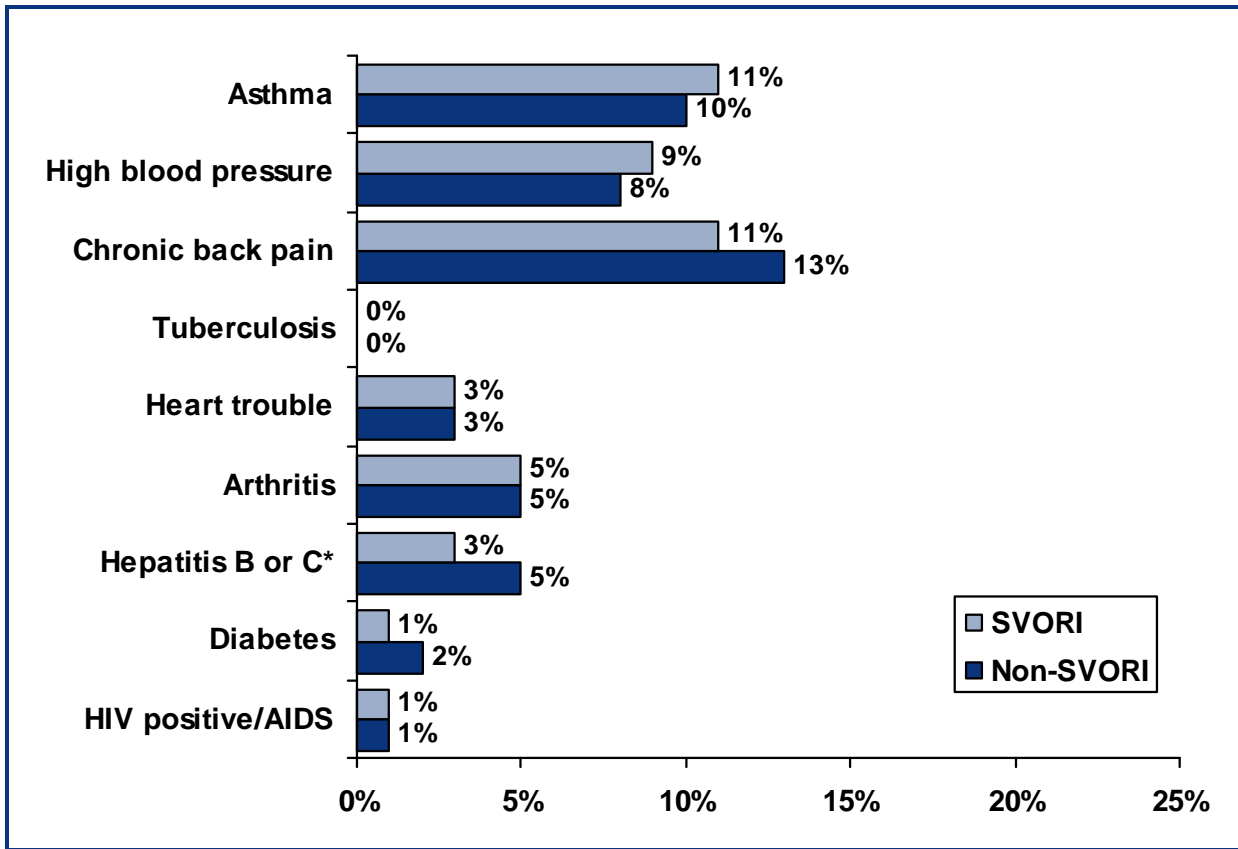
**Exhibit 16. Lifetime health problems, by group**



Note: Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

Asthma, high blood pressure, and chronic back pain were the most commonly reported. Only 1% of the respondents reported that they were HIV positive or had been diagnosed with AIDS, whereas about 4% reported that they had been diagnosed with hepatitis B or C. There were no statistically significant differences in the reports of physical illnesses between the two groups.

Exhibit 17. Current health problems, by group



Note: Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

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*There were no differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents in their general measures of physical and mental functioning and mental health.*

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### Mental Health

There were also no differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents in their scores on the four scales measuring physical and mental functioning (the SF-12 scales) and mental health (the SA-45 GSI and Positive Symptom Total [PST]). Scores on the SF-12 physical health scale were above 50 (53.63 for SVORI respondents, 53.34 for non-SVORI respondents). Furthermore, more than half of each group responded that they had no limitations with respect to each of the five items that constitute the physical health scale (59% of SVORI respondents and 56% of non-SVORI respondents). Scores on the SF-12 mental health scale were nearly 50 (48.93 for SVORI respondents, 48.51 for non-SVORI respondents). Both groups scored less than 70 on the GSI, which has a range of 45 to 225; higher scores indicate more psychopathology (66.64 and 68.09 for the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively). Average scores on the PST index were 13 for both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, meaning that



respondents reported experiencing, on average, 13 of the 45 symptoms included in the SA-45 during the 7 days prior to the interview.

*Non-SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than SVORI respondents to indicate symptoms of hostility and psychoticism.*

In addition to the GSI, the SA-45 includes subscales indicating symptoms of specific psychopathologies. Of the nine subscales, there were statistically significant differences for two measures—in each case indicating that the non-SVORI respondents were slightly worse on these measures than the SVORI respondents. Results are shown in Exhibit 18. Scores on these subscales could range from a low of 5 to a high of 25, and all results were on the lower end of the range. Scores were similar between groups for anxiety, depression, interpersonal sensitivity, obsessive-compulsive disorder, paranoid ideation, phobic anxiety, and somatization. Non-SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than SVORI respondents to indicate symptoms of hostility (6.41 for SVORI respondents, 6.69 for non-SVORI respondents) and psychoticism (6.58 for SVORI respondents, 6.89 for non-SVORI respondents).

**Exhibit 18. Average scores on Brief Symptom Inventory subscales, by group**

Measure	SVORI	Non-SVORI
Anxiety scale	7.42	7.67
Depression scale	8.31	8.45
Hostility scale*	6.41	6.69
Interpersonal sensitivity scale	7.50	7.60
Obsessive-compulsive scale	8.12	8.17
Paranoid ideation scale	8.84	8.85
Phobic anxiety scale	6.42	6.56
Psychoticism scale*	6.58	6.89
Somatization scale	7.05	7.16

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

*Depression was cited as the most common reason for the treatment.*

As reported previously, more than half of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents had received treatment for a substance use or mental health problem at some point during their lifetime (56% and 55% of SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively). Of those who reported that they had ever received mental health treatment, depression was cited as the most common reason for the treatment. About 20% of each group reported that they had received care for depression or dysthymia (19% SVORI and 20% non-SVORI). Ten percent or more reported that they had received treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (12% of SVORI respondents and 13% of non-SVORI

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*Most respondents described their mental health status at the time of the pre-release interview as excellent or very good.*

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respondents) or bipolar disorder (10% SVORI and 12% non-SVORI). Less than 10% reported that they were currently receiving treatment for any mental health problem. Of those who reported that they were currently receiving treatment, the most common diagnoses were depression or dysthymia (6% and 10%, SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively) and bipolar disorder (5% and 6%, SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively).

Most respondents described their mental health status at the time of the pre-release interview as excellent or very good (52% SVORI and 49% non-SVORI). During their current period of incarceration, 13% of SVORI respondents were prescribed medication for emotional problems, and 22% felt they needed treatment for mental health problems. The non-SVORI respondents were significantly more likely to have been prescribed medication for a mental or emotional problem while incarcerated (19%) and to feel in need of treatment for mental health problems (29%).

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## **EMPLOYMENT HISTORY AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

This subsection covers the respondents' employment history prior to incarceration and describes additional sources of financial support.

### **Employment History**

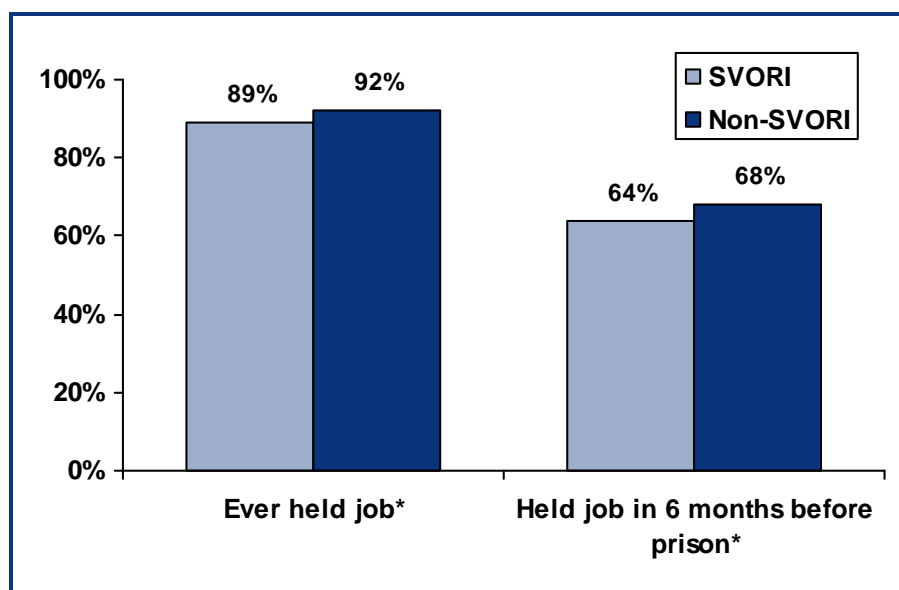
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*Most subjects reported having worked at some time prior to incarceration.*

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As shown in Exhibit 19, most subjects reported having worked at some time prior to incarceration—89% of SVORI versus 92% of non-SVORI—and about two-thirds of both groups reported having a job during the 6 months prior to incarceration (64% and 68%, SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively). Although these differences are statistically significant (at 0.05 levels), they are relatively small in magnitude.

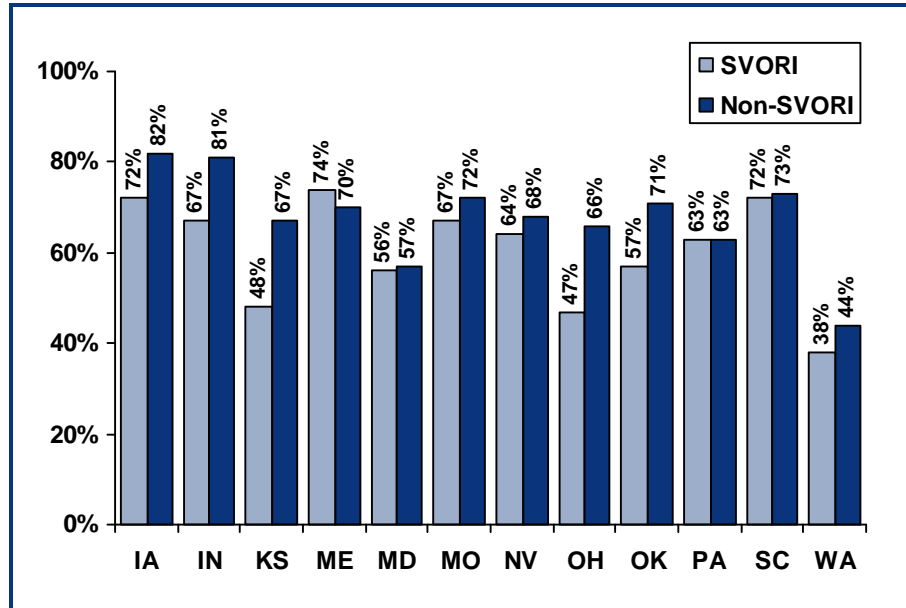
**Exhibit 19. Employment prior to incarceration, by group**



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

Some variation in the percentage of respondents who had worked during the 6 months prior to entering prison was evident across the 12 sites (Exhibit 20). More than 70% of SVORI respondents in Iowa, Maine, and South Carolina reported working during the 6 months prior to their incarceration. In contrast, only about 40% of all respondents in Washington reported working immediately prior to incarceration. Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were not statistically significant at the 0.05 level in any state.

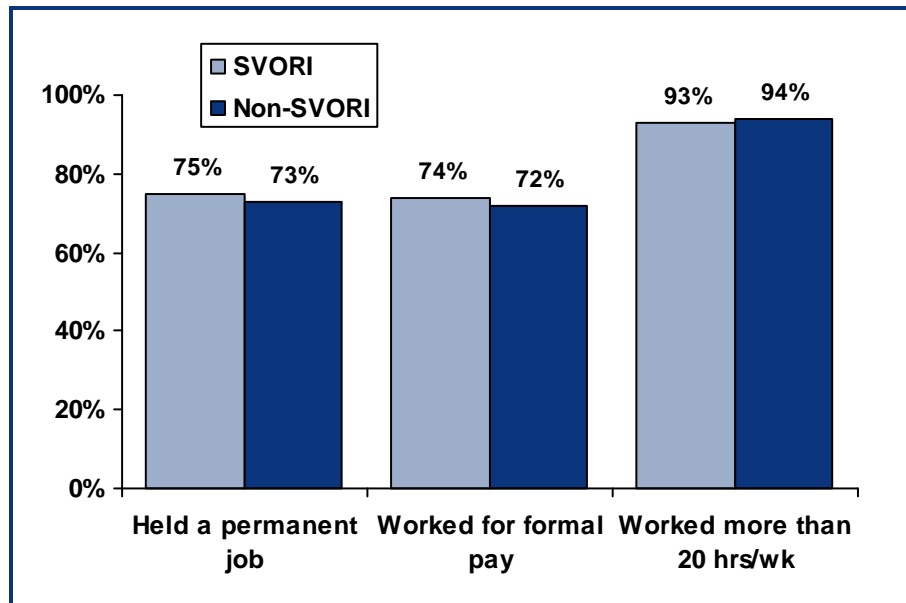
**Exhibit 20. Employment during the 6 months prior to incarceration, by site and group**



Note: Within-site differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

For those who worked during the 6 months prior to incarceration, about three-quarters of respondents described their most recent job as a permanent job (75% SVORI and 73% non-SVORI) for which they received formal pay (Exhibit 21).

**Exhibit 21. Characteristics of respondents' jobs prior to incarceration, by group<sup>a</sup>**



Note: Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>a</sup> Among respondents who worked during the 6 months prior to incarceration.

Almost all who worked reported that they had worked more than 20 hours a week, working an average of about 42 hours (41.7 hours per week for SVORI respondents and 41.8 hours per week for non-SVORI respondents). The SVORI respondents reported a slightly higher average hourly rate of \$10.91 compared with the average \$10.13 reported by the non-SVORI respondents.

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*When asked about the longest they had ever worked at one job since they were 18, most respondents reported less than 2 years.*

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Although the majority described their most recent job as a permanent job, many of the respondents who had worked reported having had more than one job during the 6 months prior to incarceration. More than one-third of the sample (35% SVORI, 36% non-SVORI) reported having had two or more jobs during the 6 months prior to incarceration. Furthermore, well over one-third (35% SVORI, 38% non-SVORI) reported that they worked at the job for 3 months or less. When asked about the longest they had ever worked at one job since they were 18, most respondents reported less than 2 years (61% SVORI, 62% non-SVORI).

The jobs that respondents typically held were blue-collar jobs. More than one-third of the respondents in both groups who had been employed during the 6 months prior to incarceration reported that the last job they had was as a laborer, which includes construction workers, day laborers, landscapers, and roofers (35% SVORI, 36% non-SVORI). About one-fifth of respondents (22% of each group) had worked in the service industry as cooks, waiters, janitors, cashiers, and dishwashers. Many respondents also reported working as skilled craftsmen (15% SVORI, 17% non-SVORI) or equipment operators (16% SVORI, 13% non-SVORI). Few respondents reported having professional or technical occupations or jobs as managers or administrators (4% of each group).

### **Financial Support**

The respondents were asked how they had supported themselves, in addition to legal employment, during the 6 months prior to incarceration. Nearly half of the respondents reported supporting themselves with income from illegal activities (45% and 43% of SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively). Another one-third received support from family (32% and 31% of SVORI and non-SVORI, respectively). Fewer reported receiving financial help from friends (16% of SVORI respondents, 14% of non-SVORI respondents) or the

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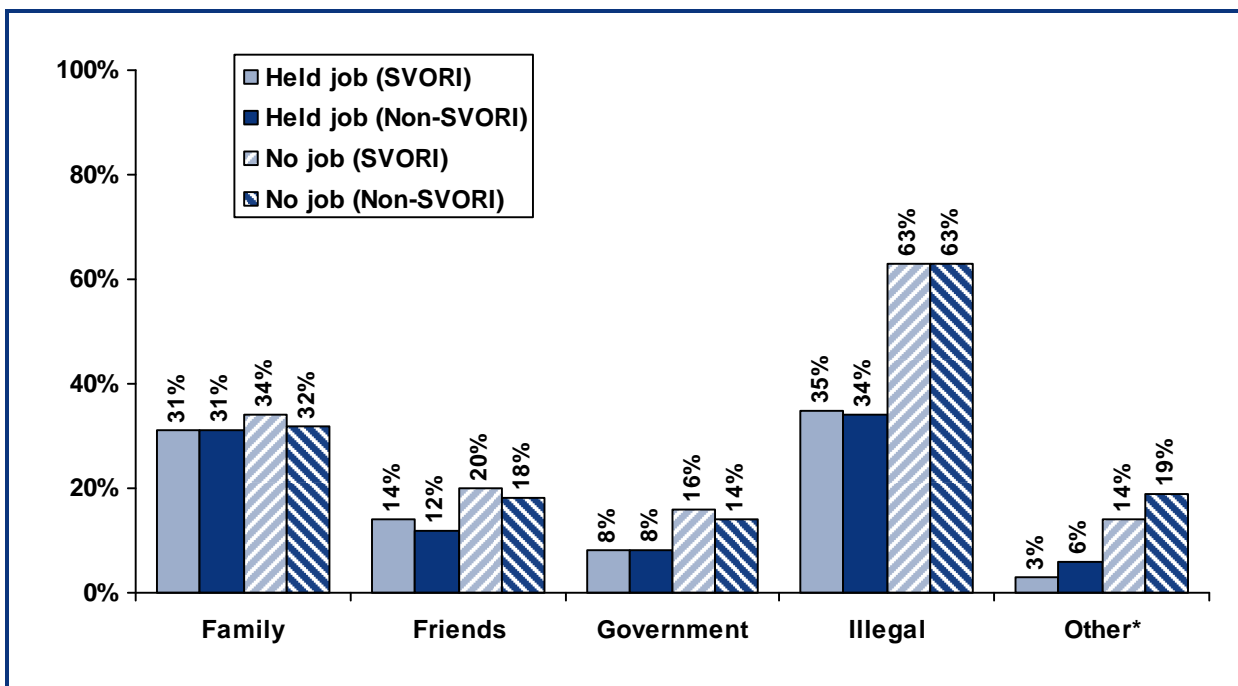
*Nearly half of the respondents reported supporting themselves with income from illegal activities during the 6 months prior to incarceration.*

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government (11% of SVORI respondents, 10% of non-SVORI respondents).

Exhibit 22 shows the sources of financial support for SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, disaggregated by their employment status during the 6 months prior to incarceration. As shown in the exhibit, within employment status there were relatively few differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents with respect to whether they reported receiving financial support from each of the four sources.

**Exhibit 22. Sources of income during the 6 months prior to incarceration, by employment status and group**



\*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI (Held Job) and non-SVORI (Held Job).

The most substantial difference between the reports of those working and not working was in reports of support from illegal activities. More than 60% of those who were not employed during the 6 months prior to incarceration reported financial support from illegal activities, compared with less than 40% of those who reported working during that period. For both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, those who held a job prior to incarceration were somewhat less likely than those who had no job to receive financial support from friends, the government, or other sources.

## CRIMINAL HISTORY, VIOLENCE, VICTIMIZATION, AND GANG INVOLVEMENT

This subsection describes respondents' involvement with the criminal and juvenile justice systems prior to incarceration and outlines pre-incarceration perpetration of violence and victimization. We also briefly describe respondents' involvement as gang members.

### Criminal History

SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported considerable involvement with the criminal justice system prior to their current incarceration (Exhibit 23). On average, the respondents were 16 years old at the time of their first arrest and had been arrested more than 12 times. In addition to their current term of incarceration, most respondents had served a previous prison term, with the non-SVORI group being significantly more likely to report a prior prison term (83% of SVORI, 87% of non-SVORI). Also, the non-SVORI respondents reported significantly more incarcerations, on average, than the SVORI group (1.20 for SVORI, 1.47 for non-SVORI).

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*Respondents reported considerable involvement with the criminal justice system prior to their current incarceration.*

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**Exhibit 23. Criminal history of respondents, by group**

Criminal History	SVORI	Non-SVORI
Age at first arrest (mean)	15.92	16.03
Times arrested (mean)	12.42	13.14
Times convicted (mean)	5.48	5.70
Ever been previously incarcerated*	83%	87%
Times previously incarcerated (mean)*	1.20	1.47

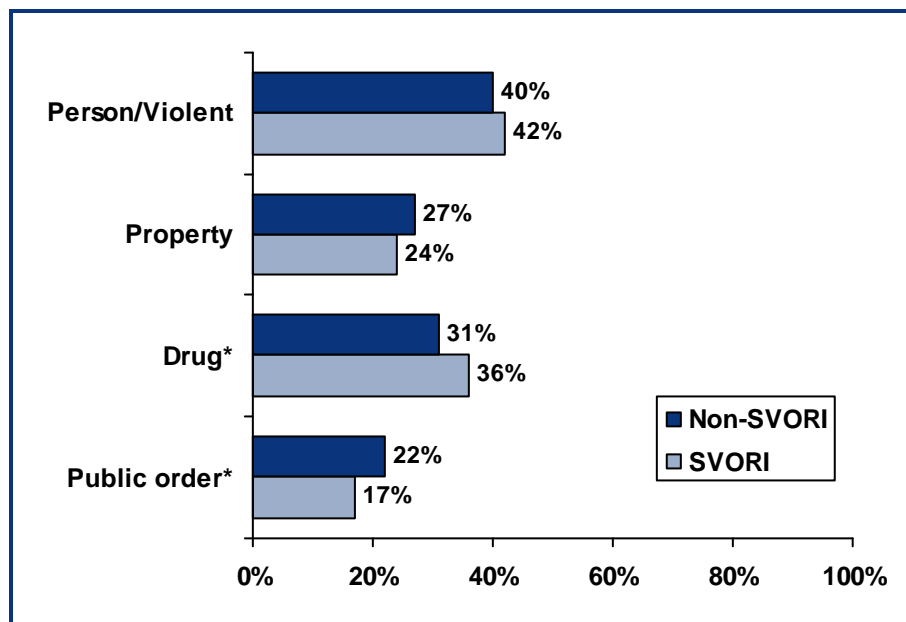
\*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

The two groups were similar in self-reported juvenile detentions. Overall, about half (51% and 49% of the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively) reported that they had spent time in a juvenile correctional facility for committing a crime. Of those who reported a juvenile detention, they had been detained, on average, 3.5 times (3.58 times for SVORI, 3.49 times for non-SVORI).

About 40% of respondents reported that they were currently serving time for a violent crime.

Exhibit 24 shows the conviction offense(s) that were reported by the respondents.<sup>17</sup> About 40% of respondents reported that they were currently serving time for a person/violent crime (42% SVORI and 40% non-SVORI). About 25% reported a property crime (24% and 27% of the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively). SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report that their current incarceration was for a drug crime (36% SVORI, 31% non-SVORI) and significantly less likely to report that their current incarceration was for a public order crime (17% SVORI, 22% non-SVORI). Public order offenses include probation and parole violations; members of the non-SVORI group were more likely to report that their current incarceration was for a violation of probation or parole (27% and 35% of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively).

Exhibit 24. Conviction offenses for current incarceration, by group



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

<sup>17</sup>Two percent of the SVORI and 1% of the non-SVORI respondents reported that their conviction offense was "other." This category includes unspecified felonies, gang activity, and habitual offender violations.



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*More than two-thirds of respondents reported violent behavior prior to incarceration.*

*Most also reported being victims of violence.*

---

### **Perpetration of Violence**

During the 6 months prior to incarceration, more than two-thirds of both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents (69% and 67%, respectively) reported violent behavior (including threats of violence).

### **Victimization**

Most respondents also reported being victims of violence. More than half of the respondents (59% SVORI and 58% non-SVORI) reported being victimized either through threats or use of violence during the 6 months prior to incarceration.

### **Gang Membership**

Very few respondents in both groups (5% of SVORI and 6% of non-SVORI) reported being a member of a gang. Of the small number of respondents in a gang, about half (53% of SVORI, 52% of non-SVORI) considered their gang to be family.

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## **IN-PRISON EXPERIENCES**

This subsection describes respondents' in-prison experiences on several dimensions, including sentence length, disciplinary infractions, and in-prison victimization. This is followed by a description of in-prison work and a discussion of interaction with family during prison.

### **Sentence Length**

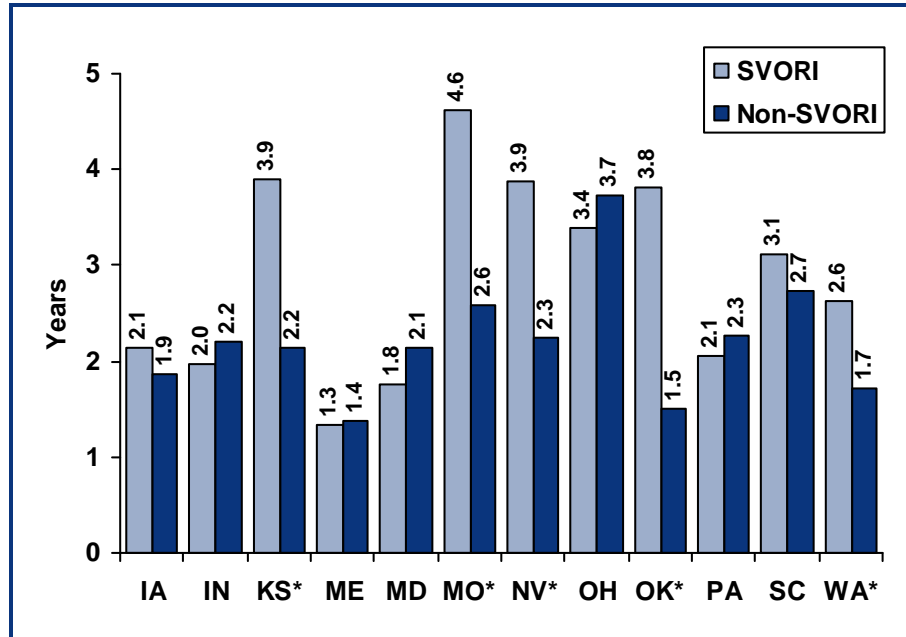
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*SVORI respondents had been incarcerated significantly longer than non-SVORI respondents.*

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At the time of the pre-release interview, SVORI respondents had been incarcerated significantly longer than non-SVORI respondents (an average of 2.8 years and 2.3 years, respectively). The difference between these is due, primarily, to statistically significant differences in 5 of the 12 sites, as can be seen in Exhibit 25. In particular, in Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, and Oklahoma, SVORI respondents had served, on average, about 2 years longer than the non-SVORI respondents. In Washington, SVORI respondents had been incarcerated for 1 year longer than non-SVORI respondents, on average. Respondents in Maine reported the shortest lengths of stay of slightly more than a year, whereas stays of about 2 years were reported by most respondents in the remainder of sites, without statistically significant differences in length of stay.

**Exhibit 25. Average duration of incarceration at time of interview, by site and group**



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

### Disciplinary Infractions and Administrative Segregations

SVORI respondents also reported more disciplinary infractions and administrative segregations than were reported by the non-SVORI respondents. As shown in Exhibit 26, 64% of SVORI respondents reported at least one disciplinary infraction, compared with 57% of non-SVORI respondents. Fewer respondents reported administrative segregation during the current term of incarceration. These differences, although statistically significant, are small and may simply reflect the longer lengths of stay reported by the SVORI respondents.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Longer lengths of stay expose subjects to greater opportunity to commit infractions and receive administrative segregation; in other words, the period at risk is longer.

**Exhibit 26. Disciplinary infractions and administrative segregations during current incarceration, by group**

Infractions and Segregations	SVORI	Non-SVORI
<b>Disciplinary Infractions</b>		
None	35%	43%
One	17%	17%
More than one	47%	40%
<b>Administrative Segregations</b>		
None	55%	60%
One	19%	18%
More than one	26%	22%

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

*Slightly more than half of all respondents reported being victimized during the current incarceration.*

### In-Prison Victimization

Slightly more than half of all respondents (55% and 54% of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively) reported being victimized during the current incarceration. This measure includes both threat of violence (including someone threatening to hit the respondent with a fist or anything else that could hurt him or someone threatening to use a weapon on him) and perpetration of violence (including someone throwing anything at the respondent; pushing, grabbing, shoving, slapping, kicking, biting, hitting with a fist, or using a weapon on him; or the respondent needing medical attention for violent acts directed at him). The reported severity of victimization was low. On a 36-point victimization scale, SVORI and non-SVORI respondents scored an average of 2.7 and 2.9, respectively.<sup>19</sup>

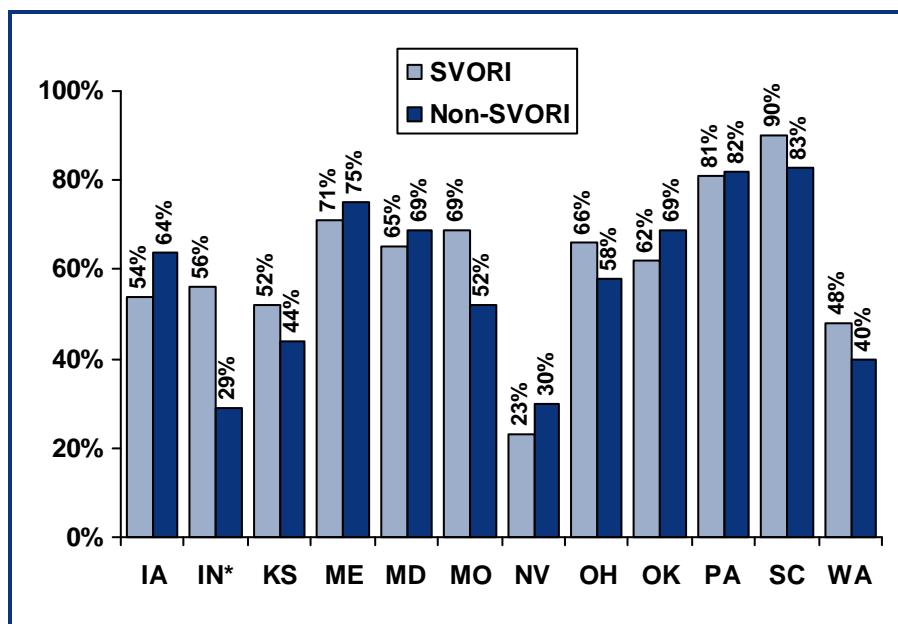
*Nearly two-thirds of the respondents said that they had a job in the institution where they were incarcerated.*

### In-Prison Work

Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (63% of SVORI and 61% of non-SVORI) said that they had a job in the institution where they were incarcerated. On average, respondents with prison jobs spent about 23 hours per week working (23.8 and 22.3 hours for SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively). As can be seen in Exhibit 27, respondents in South Carolina and Pennsylvania were most likely to report working, and those in

<sup>19</sup>Responses to six victimization items were coded 0 through 6, with higher values indicating more frequent victimization. (Response options ranged from “never” to “daily.”) The six items were summed to create the in-prison victimization scale.

**Exhibit 27. Institutional employment, by site and group**



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

Nevada were the least likely. A significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents was observed only for Indiana (56% and 29%, respectively).

*Very few respondents reported having a work-release job.*

Very few respondents reported having a work-release job. Only 3% of SVORI and 4% of non-SVORI respondents reported that they were on work release. Those with work-release jobs reported working more hours than those with institution jobs. SVORI respondents reported working significantly more hours than non-SVORI respondents (39.4 and 31.0 hours, respectively). As shown in Exhibit 28, only in Pennsylvania did more than 10% of the respondents participate in work release.<sup>20</sup> For the remaining states, less than 10% (and usually many fewer) reported having a work-release job.

*Most respondents indicated that family members served as an important source of emotional support during incarceration.*

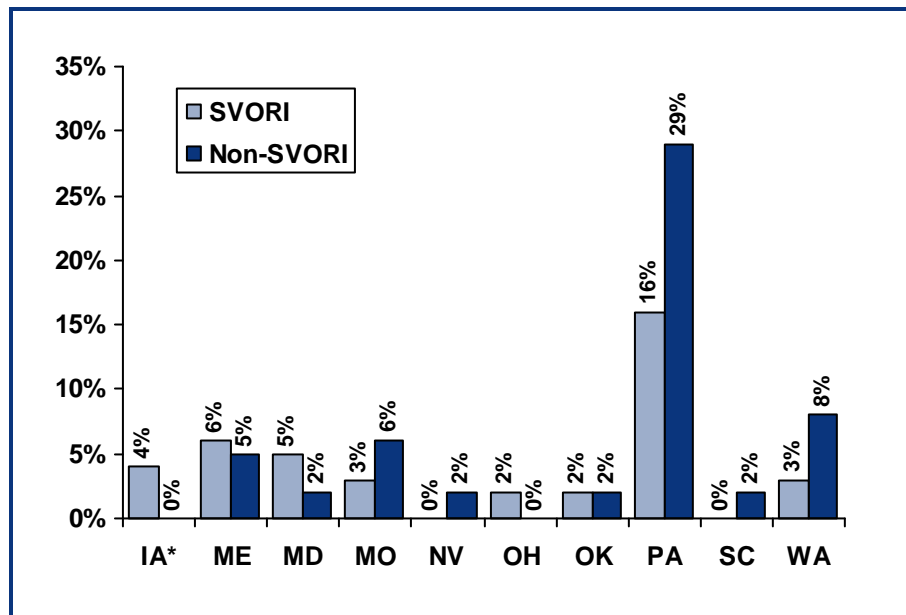
### Family

Most respondents (97% of both groups) indicated that they had people in their lives that they considered to be family and that these family members served as an important source of emotional support. A scale was created to represent the degree of family emotional support that respondents felt at the time of the pre-release interview. Respondents were asked the degree to which they agreed with 10 statements about their

<sup>20</sup>Most respondents in Pennsylvania were interviewed at a community corrections center, where work-release jobs were common.

relationships with their family, such as “I have someone in my family who understands my problems” and “I have someone in my family to love me and make me feel wanted.”<sup>21</sup> The items were combined to create a scale with possible values ranging from 0 to 30 and higher scores indicating higher levels of family emotional support. There were no significant differences between SVORI respondents and non-SVORI respondents on this measure (21.63 for SVORI, 21.35 for non-SVORI).

**Exhibit 28. Work-release participation, by site and group**



Note: Values for IN and KS were 0%.

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

Respondents were also asked about the frequency of contact with family members and friends. Response options for each type of contact ranged from “never” to “daily.” SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported similar frequencies of contact with their family members through phone calls or mail (Exhibit 29). About 40% of both groups reported weekly phone or mail contact with family members. Both SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported less frequent phone and mail contact with friends. In-prison visits with family members were less frequent than phone calls and mail. However, on average, SVORI

<sup>21</sup>Response categories were “strongly agree,” “agree,” “disagree,” and “strongly disagree.” Values of 0 through 3 were assigned to response categories, with higher values representing greater family emotional support. The values for each of the 10 items were summed to create the family emotional support scale.

respondents received more visits from family members and non-family members than the comparison group.

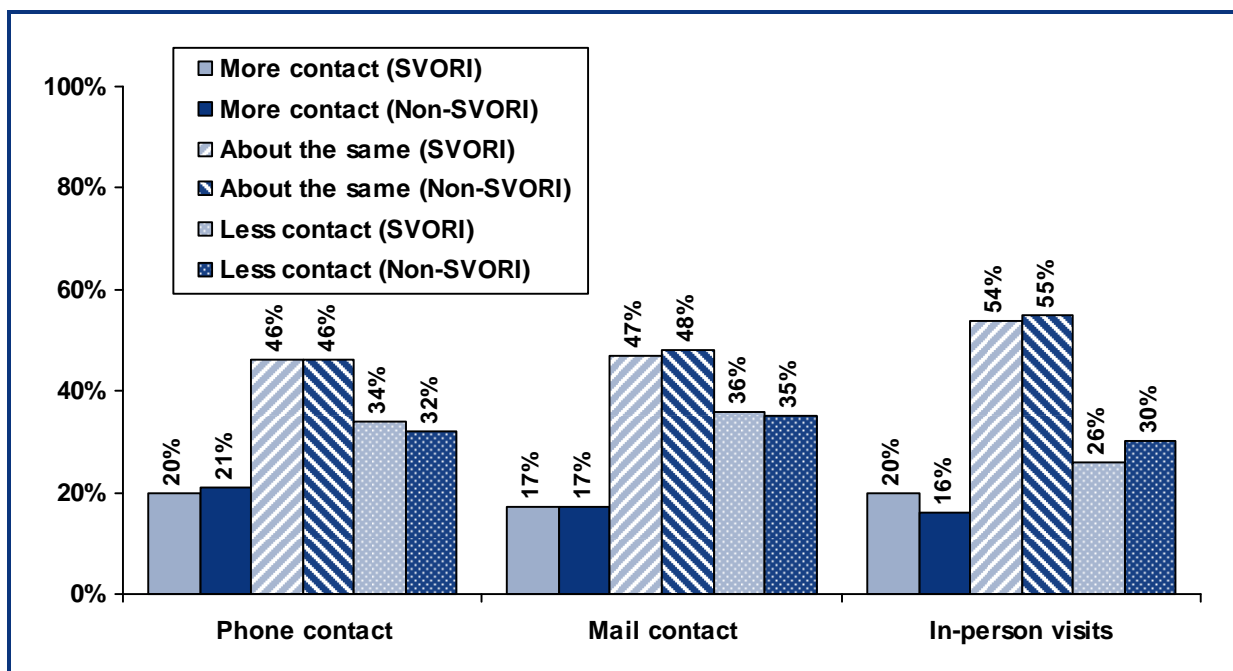
**Exhibit 29. Frequency of in-prison contact with family members and friends, by group**

Form of Contact	Contact with Family Members		Contact with Friends	
	SVORI	Non-SVORI	SVORI	Non-SVORI
<b>Phone Contact</b>				
Never	16%	18%	47%	52%
A few times	15%	14%	16%	13%
Monthly	16%	16%	13%	11%
Weekly	38%	36%	16%	15%
Daily	14%	16%	8%	9%
<b>Mail Contact</b>				
Never	10%	9%	30%	36%
A few times	17%	18%	19%	17%
Monthly	23%	21%	16%	16%
Weekly	41%	41%	30%	25%
Daily	9%	10%	6%	6%
<b>In-Person Visits</b>				
Never	35%*	43%*	64%	71%
A few times	23%	21%	16%	13%
Monthly	17%	18%	8%	6%
Weekly	21%	17%	10%	8%
Daily	3%	2%	2%	1%

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

Respondents were also asked whether the amount of each type of contact with family and friends was currently more, about the same, or less than when they were first incarcerated (i.e., during the first 6 months of incarceration). Almost half of the respondents in both groups reported that they had about the same amount of contact with family and friends as they did when they were first incarcerated (Exhibit 30). More respondents reported having less contact, rather than more contact, with family and friends than when they were first incarcerated.

**Exhibit 30. Amount of contact with family members and friends at time of interview compared with contact when first incarcerated**



Note: Differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.





# Service Needs

It is well documented that most prisoners face a substantial number of deficits (Travis and Visher, 2005; Petersilia, 2003). The pre-release interviews provided an opportunity for the respondents to identify the extent to which they needed a wide range of specific services.<sup>22</sup> We asked questions about 28 different types of services and then grouped them into five service categories or “bundles.” These bundles are

- services to help with the transition from prison to the community;
- health care services (including substance abuse and mental health);
- employment, education, and skills services;
- domestic violence–related services; and
- child-related services.

Analogous to service bundle scores developed with the program director data (see page 11 and Exhibit 4), we developed service need bundle scores from the prisoner interview data to summarize needs in the domains of transitional, health, employment/education/skills, domestic violence, and child services. We generated these scores for each individual by summing zero/one indicators for whether the individual did not/did report needing each of the items within a bundle; we then divided this sum by the number of items in the bundle. (These items are listed by bundle in Exhibit A-3 in Appendix A and presented bundle by bundle in the subsections below.) At the individual respondent level, this bundle score can be

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<sup>22</sup>Responses were “a lot,” “a little,” or “not at all.” These were subsequently recoded to “some” and “not at all.”

interpreted as the proportion of the bundle that the individual reported needing.<sup>23</sup>

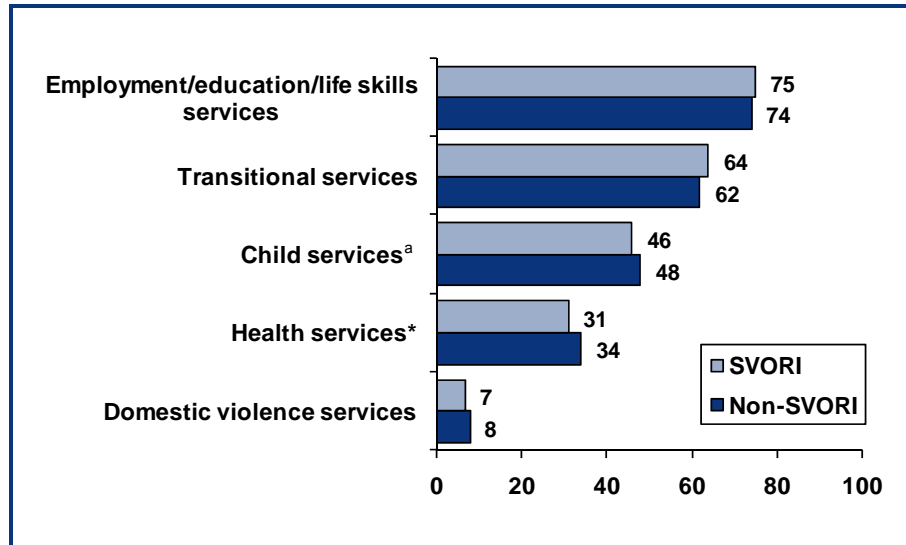
## SERVICE NEED BUNDLE SCORES

This subsection reviews the bundle scores for all SVORI and non-SVORI respondents and then examines cross-site variation for the individual service bundles.

*The levels of expressed need for employment, education, and skills were very high.*

Exhibit 31 compares the service need bundle scores for all SVORI and non-SVORI respondents. As can be seen, the levels of expressed need for employment, education, and skills were very high—on average, respondents reported needing nearly three-quarters of all of the service items in the employment bundle (average bundle scores of 75 for SVORI and 74 for non-SVORI). Respondents also expressed a high level of need for the services and assistance contained in the transitional 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 31. Service need bundle scores across service bundles, by group**



<sup>a</sup> Among those who reported having minor children.

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

<sup>23</sup>Program-level bundle scores of service delivery were developed using reports from SVORI program directors, as shown in Exhibit 4 (see Winterfield et al., 2006). Data from the pre-release interview were used to develop individual-level bundle scores for each respondent.

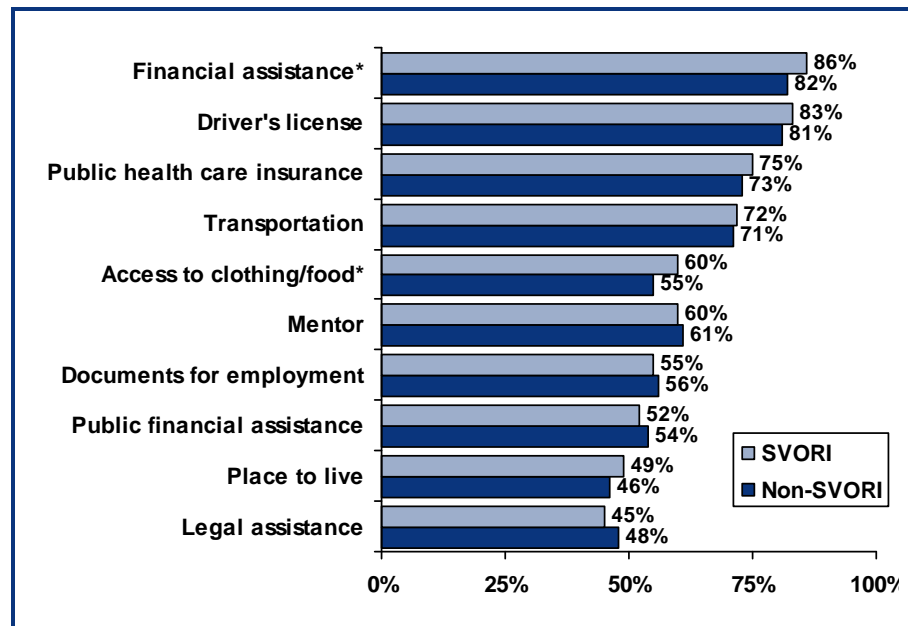
Respondents with children also reported needing, on average, about half of the services included in the child-related services bundle (46% for SVORI, 48% for non-SVORI). On average, SVORI respondents reported needing fewer health services than the non-SVORI respondents (31% for SVORI, 34% for non-SVORI). Relatively few respondents felt the need for domestic violence services.

The following subsections provide additional information on the individual bundles, including differences among sites and groups with respect to specific needs.

### TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

Prior to release, nearly all SVORI and non-SVORI respondents (99% of both groups) reported needing at least some transitional services to address immediate needs upon release, such as financial, public, or legal assistance; a place to live; various identification documents; transportation; health insurance; and access to emergency resources, such as clothing and food. Exhibit 32 displays the percentages of respondents who reported needing these types of services. Overall, nearly half or more of all respondents reported needing each of these transitional services.

**Exhibit 32. Self-reported need for specific transitional services, by group**



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

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*General financial assistance was the most commonly reported transitional need.*

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Several of these immediate and basic needs were related to financial assistance. Indeed, general financial assistance was the most commonly reported transitional need (86% of SVORI respondents, 82% of non-SVORI respondents), and more than half reported that they needed financial assistance from the government (52% SVORI, 54% non-SVORI). More than three-quarters reported needing health care insurance.

There were substantial proportions reporting needing basic services, including housing and access to clothing and food. Approximately 30 days prior to release, nearly half of all respondents reported needing a place to live after release (49% of SVORI respondents, 46% of non-SVORI respondents). SVORI respondents were more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report that they needed access to clothing and food at release (60% SVORI, 55% non-SVORI).

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*The need for a driver's license was the second highest transitional need reported.*

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The need for a driver's license was the second highest transitional need reported (83% of SVORI respondents, 81% of non-SVORI respondents). In addition, more than half of all respondents reported needing other identification documents necessary for obtaining employment and securing public benefits, such as a birth certificate, Social Security card, and photo identification card (55% SVORI, 56% non-SVORI). Transportation was also reported as another critical and immediate need for offenders returning to the community (72% SVORI, 71% non-SVORI) in order to get to one's housing unit, make appointments in the community to obtain services and identification documents, apply for benefits, or interview for jobs.

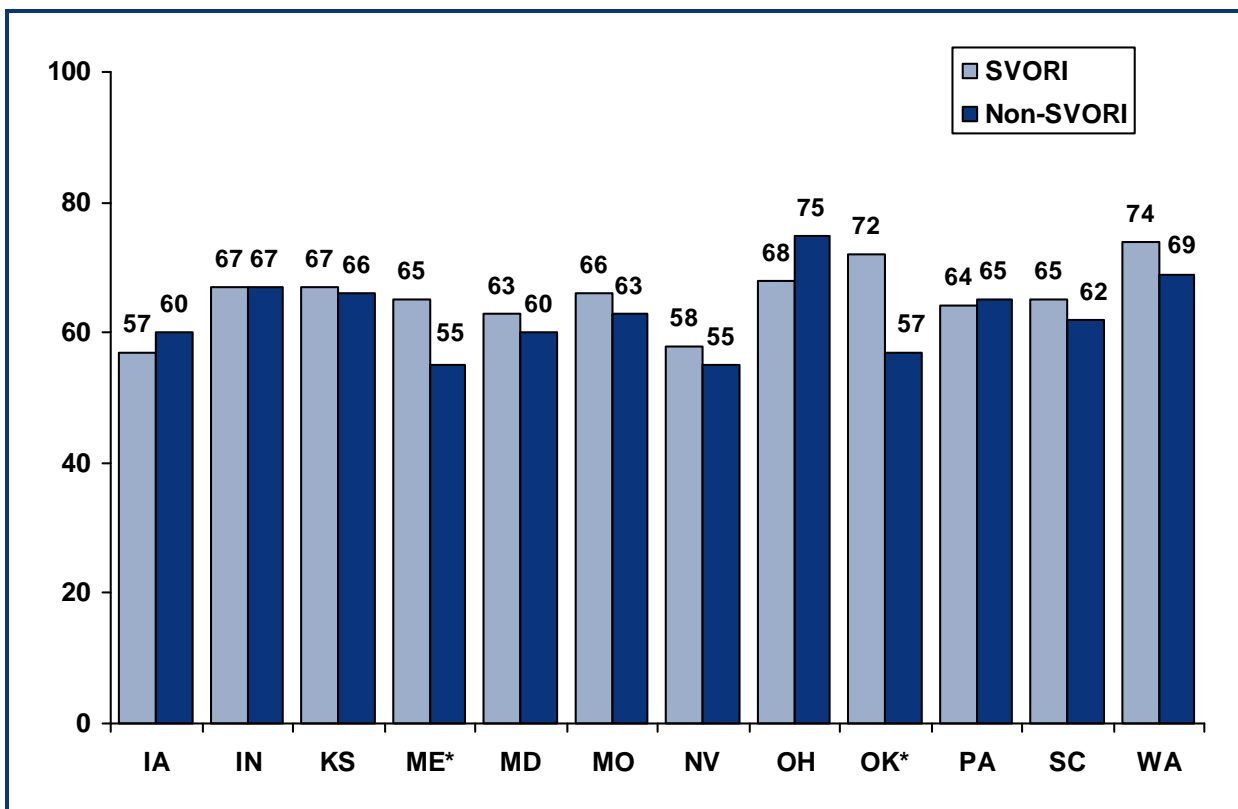
The other two items included in this set of services are the need for a mentor and the need for legal assistance. More than 60% of respondents indicated that they needed a mentor (60% SVORI, 61% non-SVORI). Almost half of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents also reported needing legal assistance of some kind (45% SVORI, 48% non-SVORI).

As explained above, the service need bundle score at the individual respondent level can be interpreted as the proportion of services in the bundle that the individual reported needing. Respondents generally expressed a high level of need for the services and assistance included in the transitional services bundle, with average bundle scores of 64 for SVORI respondents and 62 for non-SVORI respondents.

Averaging these bundle scores for SVORI and non-SVORI respondents in each site provides a measure of the average proportion of services in the bundle that respondents in a site reported needing. Thus, these bundle scores provide a convenient means for assessing and comparing across the sites the levels of need expressed by respondents.

Exhibit 33 shows the transitional services bundle scores by group and site. As can be seen, there is variability among the sites on this measure.

**Exhibit 33. Average service need bundle scores for the transitional services bundle, by site and group**



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

The scores range from a low of 55 for the non-SVORI respondents in Maine and Nevada to a high of 75 for the non-SVORI respondents in Ohio. Because this bundle includes 10 items, the groups at the lower end of the range reported needing, on average, about 5.5 of these 10 transitional services; at the upper end, they reported needing about 7.5 of the 10 services. The within-site difference between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents in their need for transitional services

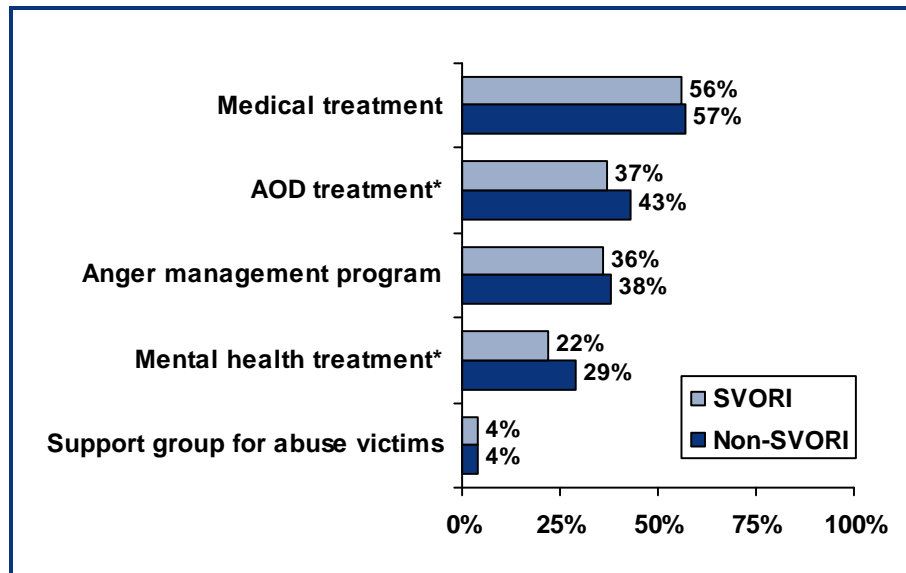
was statistically significant in two sites: Maine and Oklahoma. In both cases, SVORI respondents reported a greater number of needs than non-SVORI respondents.

*The majority of respondents reported needing some health services.*

## HEALTH SERVICES

Respondents' perceived needs regarding health services are shown in Exhibit 34. The majority of both SVORI (79%) and non-SVORI (80%) respondents reported needing some kind of health services. More than half of both groups (56% of SVORI respondents, 57% of non-SVORI respondents) reported needing medical treatment.

**Exhibit 34. Self-reported need for specific health services, by group**



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

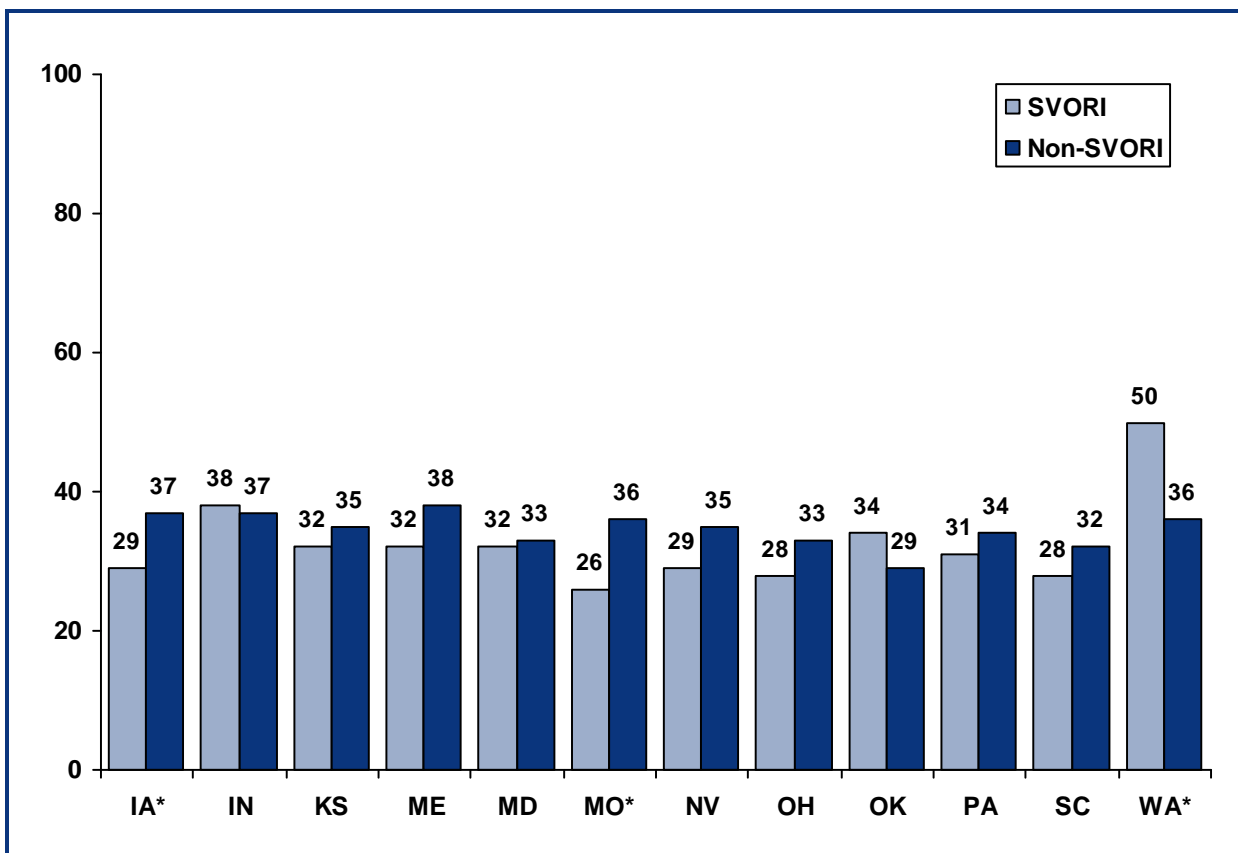
More than one-third of both groups reported needing AOD treatment, with reported need significantly higher among the non-SVORI respondents (37% SVORI, 43% non-SVORI). The non-SVORI group was also significantly more likely to report needing mental health treatment than were SVORI respondents (22% SVORI, 29% non-SVORI). More than one-third of respondents (36% of SVORI, 38% of non-SVORI) reported needing an anger management program. Very few of the respondents reported needing a support group for victims of abuse (4% of both groups).

Looking again at the bundle scores for this category (see Exhibit 31), respondents generally reported needing about one-third of the health services, with SVORI respondents needing a

smaller proportion of services in the bundle (average bundle scores of 31 for SVORI respondents and 34 for non-SVORI respondents). The difference was driven primarily by higher reports of need for mental health and substance abuse treatment services by the non-SVORI respondents (as shown in Exhibit 34).

Exhibit 35, the health services need bundle scores by group and site, shows some variability among the groups.

**Exhibit 35. Average service need bundle scores for the health services bundle, by site and group**



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

Seventeen of the 24 groups needed, on average, about one-third of the health services in the bundle. Bundle scores ranged from 26 for Missouri SVORI respondents to 50 for Washington SVORI respondents. In three states, the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents reported significantly different levels of need for health services. The Iowa SVORI respondents reported significantly lower need scores than their non-SVORI counterparts (29 for SVORI, 37 for non-SVORI). Similar levels

of need were reported in Missouri, where SVORI respondents reported less overall need than non-SVORI respondents (average scores of 26 for SVORI, 36 for non-SVORI). In contrast, in Washington, SVORI respondents reported higher levels of health services need than non-SVORI respondents (average scores of 50 for SVORI and 36 for non-SVORI).

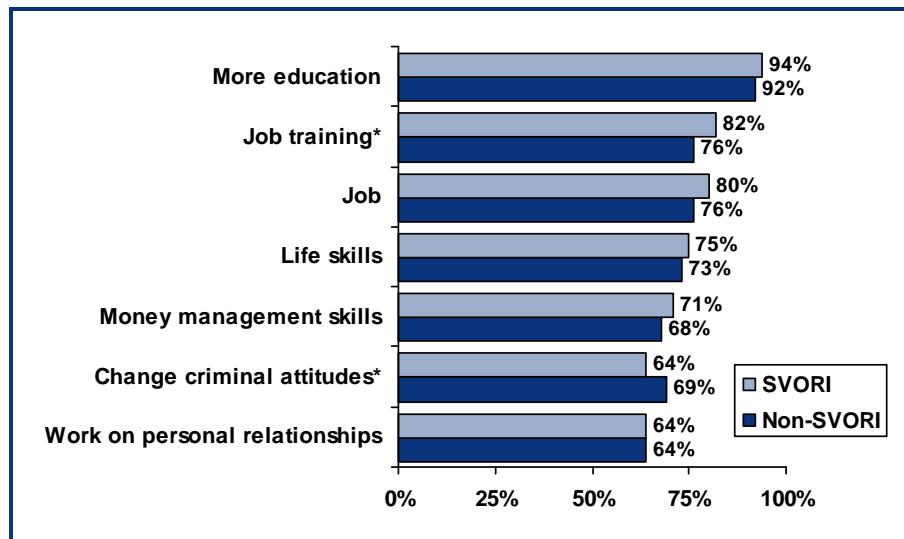
## EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/SKILLS SERVICES

*Nearly all respondents reported needing some kind of employment, education, or skills-related services to prepare them for release.*

Although most members of both groups had previous employment experience, nearly all respondents (99%) reported needing some kind of employment, education, or skills-related services to prepare them for their return to the community.

As shown in Exhibit 36, most SVORI respondents (80%) reported needing a job after release—slightly more than non-SVORI respondents (76%). SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report needing job training (82% SVORI, 76% non-SVORI). These differences may be due to SVORI program participation heightening the participants’ awareness of the need for employment services.

**Exhibit 36. Self-reported need for specific employment, education, and skills services, by group**



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



Almost all SVORI (94%) and non-SVORI (92%) respondents reported that they needed additional education. Three-quarters of both groups (75% SVORI, 73% non-SVORI) reported needing to learn life skills, and almost as many (71% SVORI, 68% non-SVORI) reported needing money management skills.

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*The majority of respondents recognized that some aspect of their own behavior needed to change to improve their lives after release.*

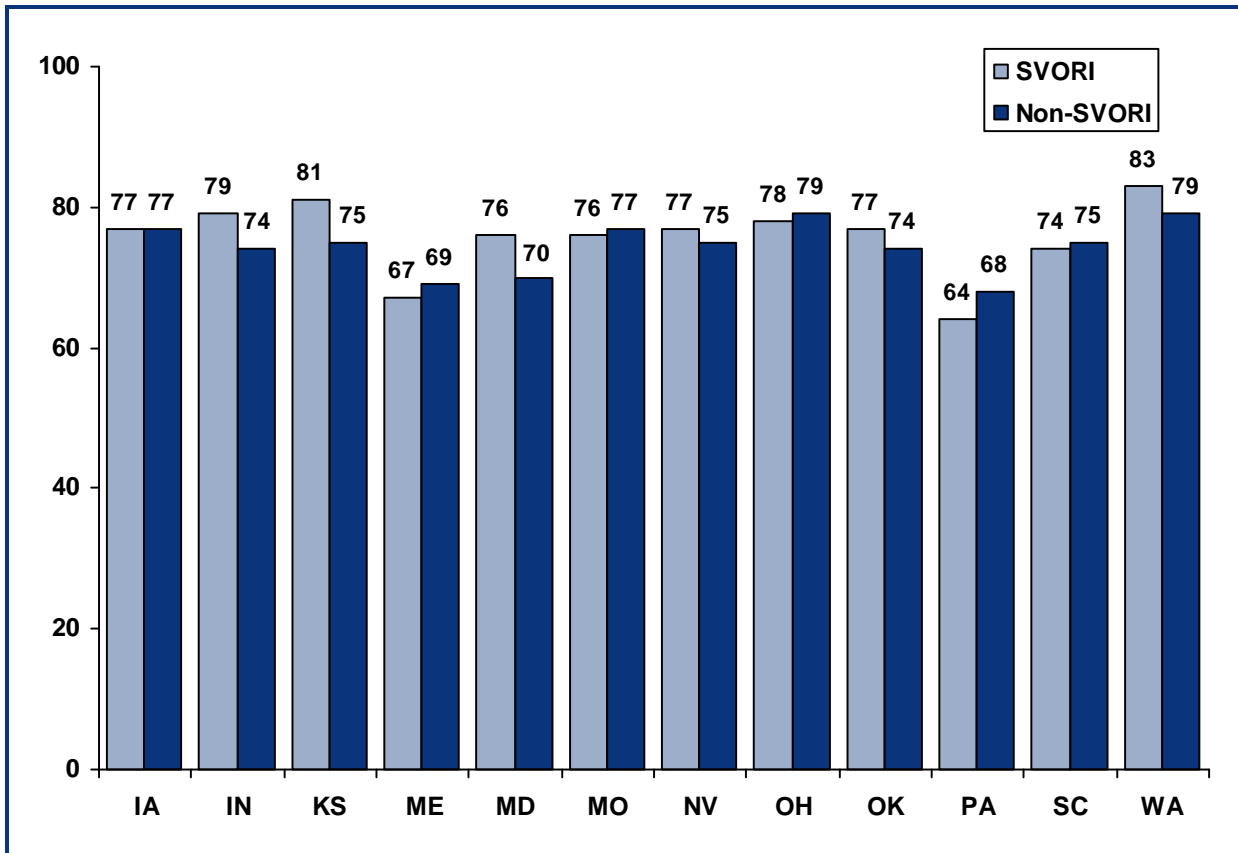
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The majority of respondents recognized that some aspect of their own behavior needed to change to improve their lives after release. About two-thirds (64% of SVORI respondents, 69% of non-SVORI respondents) reported that they needed to change their attitudes related to criminal behavior. In addition, almost two-thirds (64% of both groups) reported needing to work on their personal relationships.

As explained above (see discussion of Exhibit 31), the service need bundle scores for the employment/education/skills bundle are very high—on average, respondents reported needing about three-quarters of all of the seven service items in the employment bundle (average scores of 75 for SVORI and 74 for non-SVORI).

Exhibit 37 shows the employment/education/skills services need bundle scores by site and group. As can be seen, the scores ranged from a low of 64 for Pennsylvania SVORI respondents to a high of 83 for Washington SVORI respondents, suggesting greater levels of need among the Washington respondents. This can be interpreted to mean that, on average, the Pennsylvania SVORI respondents reported needing about four and a half of the services, whereas the Washington SVORI respondents reported needing almost six of the seven services. Within each site, there were no statistically significant differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents.

**Exhibit 37. Average service need bundle scores for the employment/education/skills services bundle, by site and group**



Note: Within-site differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES

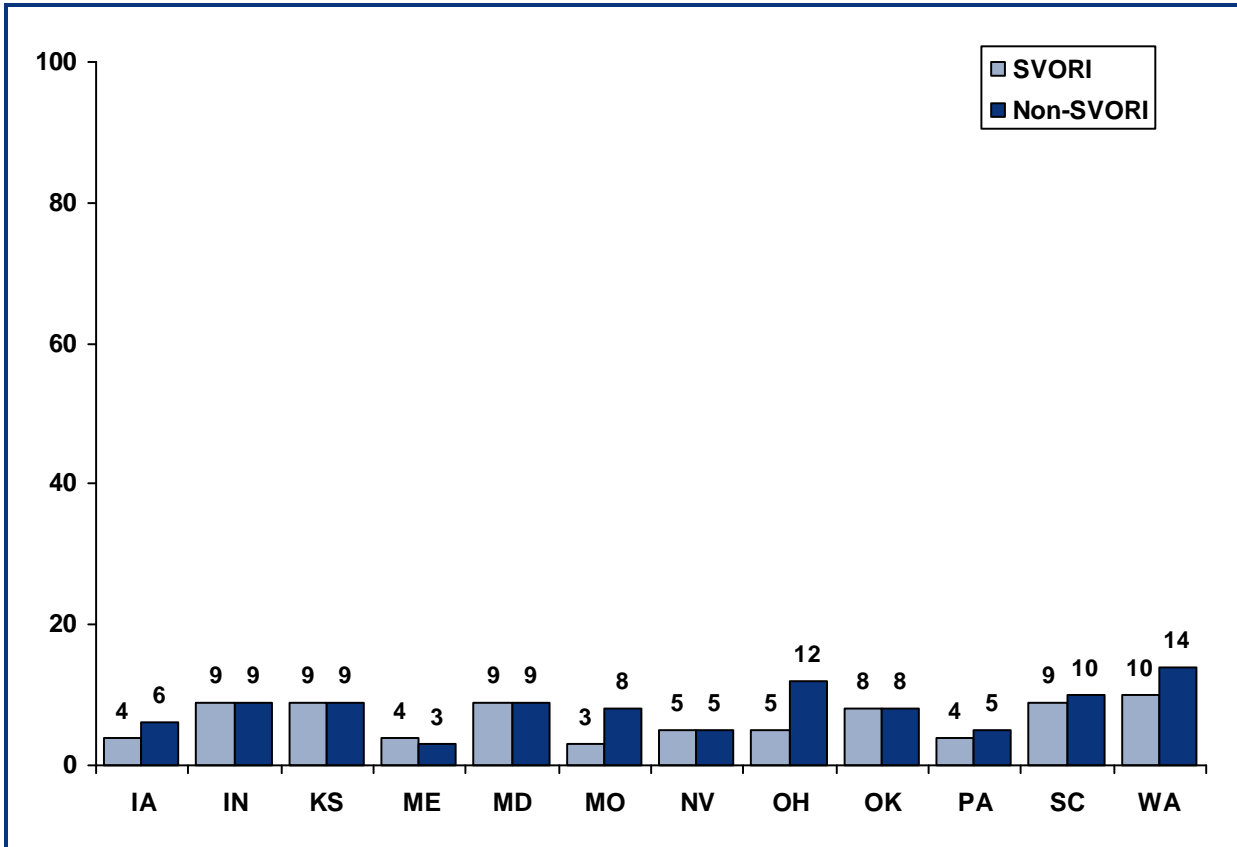
*Very few respondents reported needing domestic violence services.*

Respondents were asked about their need for two types of domestic violence services—batterer intervention programs and domestic violence support groups—which were combined into a domestic violence services bundle. Very few respondents reported needing these services—about 10% of the respondents reported needing either of these two types of programming. Only 8% of each group reported needing a batterer intervention program. The SVORI respondents were significantly less likely than the non-SVORI respondents to report needing a domestic violence support group (6% SVORI, 9% non-SVORI).

Exhibit 38 shows the bundle scores by site and group for domestic violence services. Domestic violence services bundle scores were extremely low (3 to 14), reflecting the very small fraction of subjects who reported needing either of the two

services included in this bundle. None of the SVORI/non-SVORI differences were statistically significant.

**Exhibit 38. Average service need bundle scores for the domestic violence services bundle, by site and group**



Note: Within-site differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.

## CHILD SERVICES

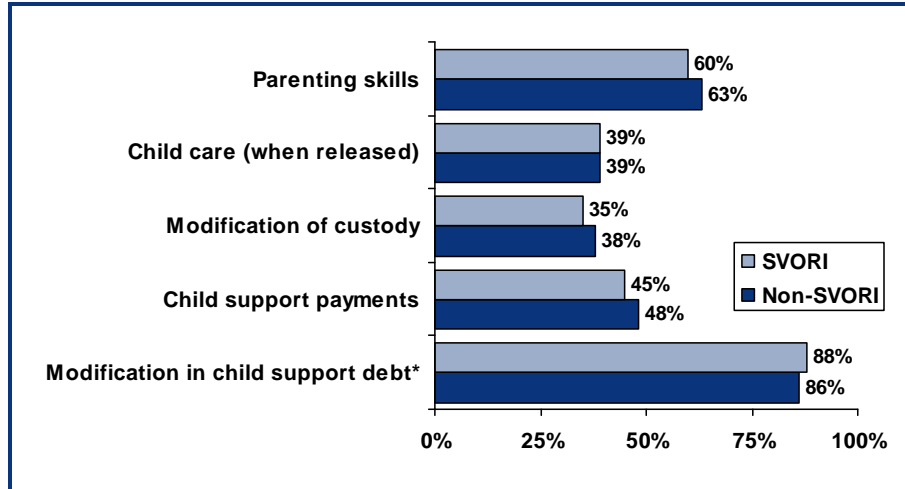
Respondents who had minor children (slightly more than 60% of respondents) were asked about their need for support with their children, and these items were assigned to the child services bundle.

*A majority of fathers reported needing some kind of child-related service.*

A majority of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents had minor children, and about half of those with minor children were involved in primary care responsibilities (either alone or with a partner) before being incarcerated. Most SVORI (83%) and non-SVORI fathers (85%) reported needing some kind of child-related service. As shown in Exhibit 39, among the 995 fathers with minor children, more than half (60% SVORI, 63% non-SVORI) reported needing help developing parenting skills, and

about two-fifths (39% for both SVORI and non-SVORI) reported that they would need child care assistance after release. Nearly half of SVORI (45%) and non-SVORI (48%) fathers with minor children reported needing to make child support payments for their children. Finally, almost all (88% SVORI, 86% non-SVORI) of the fathers who owed back child support reported needing modifications in their child support debt.

**Exhibit 39. Self-reported need for specific child services, by group**

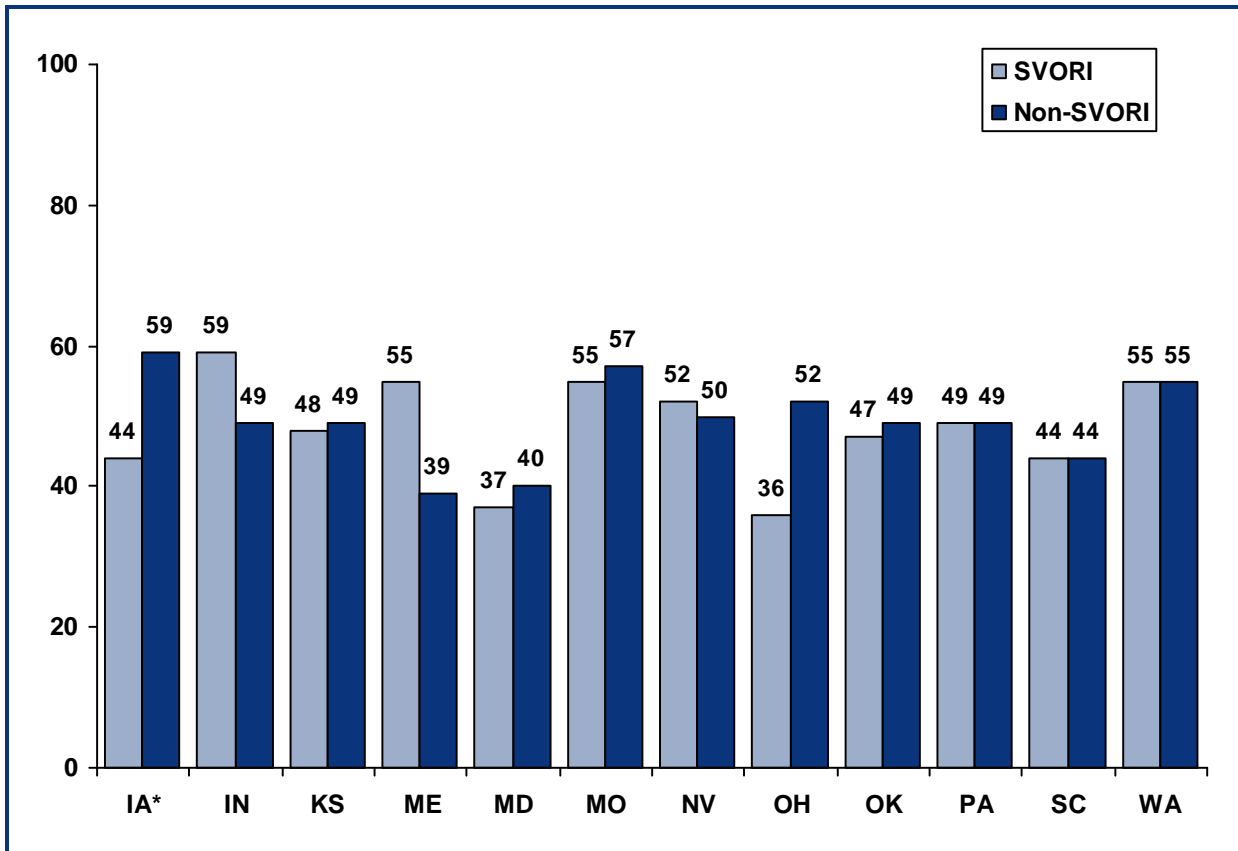


\* Of those who owed back child support.

On average, parents reported needing about half of the services included in the child services bundle (average scores of 46 for SVORI and 48 for non-SVORI).

Exhibit 40 shows the child services bundle scores by site and group. As can be seen, there is some variability among the groups, and, with the exception of the domestic violence bundle scores, the child services bundle scores reflect a lower level of expressed need than that of the previously discussed bundles. Child services bundle scores ranged from 36 for Ohio SVORI respondents to 59 for Iowa non-SVORI respondents. In addition, Iowa SVORI respondents reported less need for child services than their non-SVORI counterparts (average scores of 44 for SVORI and 59 for non-SVORI).

**Exhibit 40. Average service need bundle scores for the child services bundle, by site and group**



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

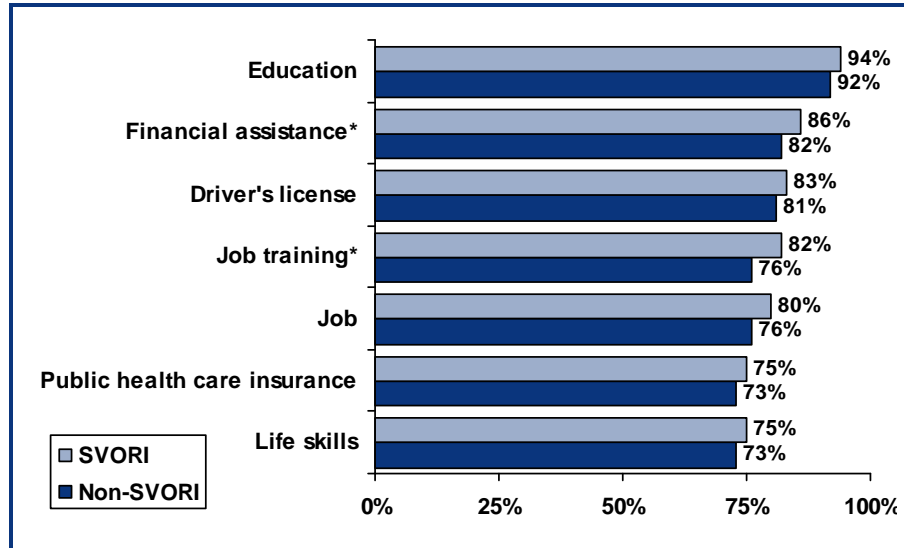
## LEVELS OF NEED ACROSS SERVICES

*SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were similar on most measures and reported high need across the spectrum of services.*

SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were similar on most measures and reported high need across the spectrum of services (see Exhibit A-3 in Appendix A). Specifically, as shown in Exhibit 41, most SVORI respondents commonly reported needing more education (94%), financial assistance (86%), a driver’s license (83%), job training (82%), and a job (80%). Three-quarters (75%) also reported needing public health care insurance and life skills training. Of those services, non-SVORI respondents were significantly less likely than SVORI respondents to report needing financial assistance or job training.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup>SVORI respondents may be more likely to report needing services than non-SVORI respondents because of extensive needs assessments they may have received as part of their participation in SVORI, which may have increased awareness of need.

**Exhibit 41. Most commonly reported service needs, by group**



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

When asked for their top two service needs, more than one-third of respondents mentioned needing a job after release (38% SVORI, 36% non-SVORI). About one-quarter (24% SVORI, 25% non-SVORI) listed needing a driver's license as one of their top two needs. The next four needs mentioned by the most respondents as one of their top two included more education (18% of both groups), job training (17% SVORI, 14% non-SVORI), financial assistance (15% SVORI, 16% non-SVORI), and a place to live when released (15% SVORI, 16% non-SVORI).

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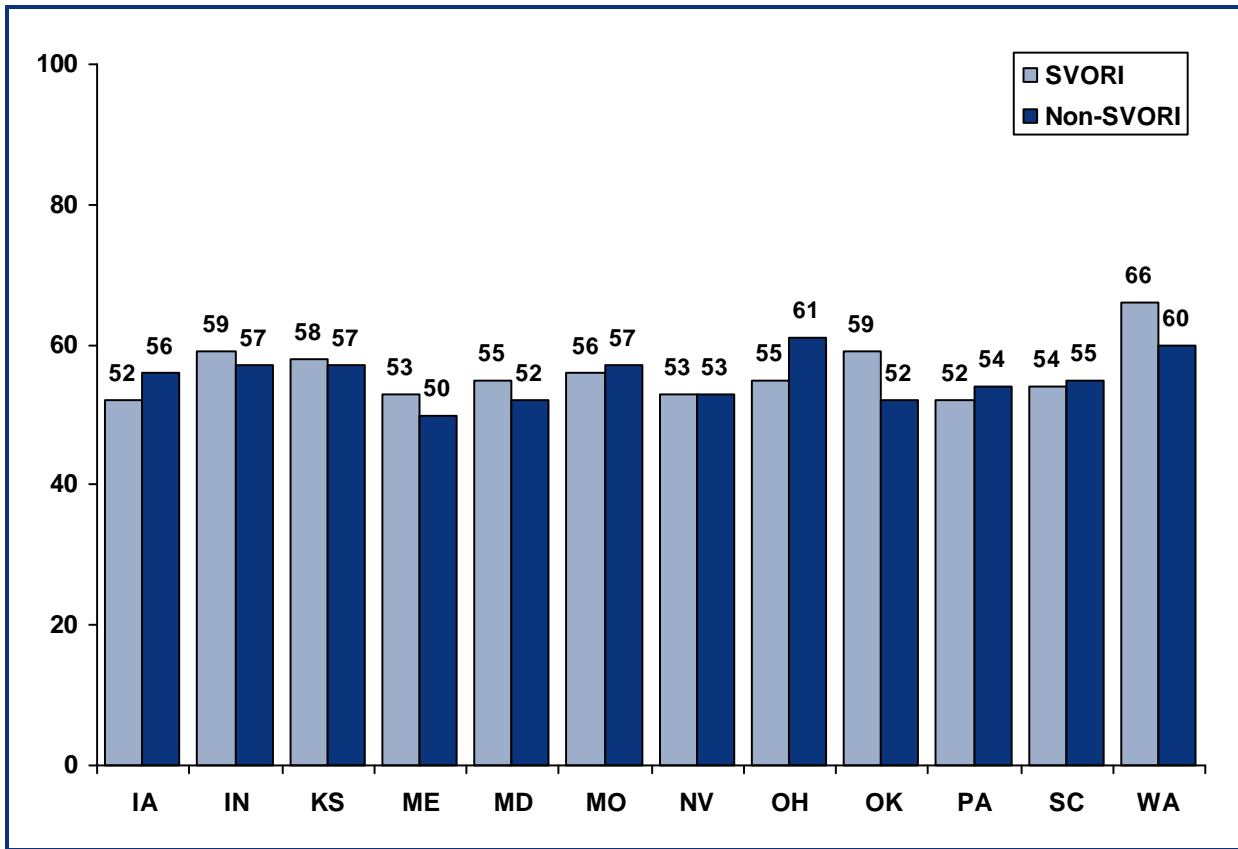
*Respondents reported needing more than half of all the service items.*

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In addition to the service bundles described in the above subsections, we also created an "all services" bundle, which captures the level of overall need across all services (individual items are in Exhibit A-3). On average, the respondents reported needing more than half of all the service items (average score of 55 for both SVORI and non-SVORI).

There is relatively little variability across the sites in terms of the overall service bundle scores, as can be seen in Exhibit 42. The modal score across the 24 group-site pairs was 52, which was generated for 4 of the 24 groups, and the median was 55. In general, the groups reported needing 50% to 60% of all of the service items. None of the within-site differences between the SVORI and non-SVORI groups was significant at the 0.05 level.

Exhibit 42. Average service need bundle scores for all services, by site and group



Note: Within-site differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are not significant at the 0.05 level.





# Service Receipt

The previous section demonstrated the high levels of expressed need for a wide variety of services—particularly those services that are critical to moving from prison to the community, including those associated with basic transitional needs (e.g., housing, transportation, and employment). The SVORI programs were intended to increase access to the services and programs that address these and other needs. In the Introduction, we presented information from the 2005 survey of SVORI program directors that suggested that their programs were providing a variety of services to SVORI program participants, particularly in the transitional and employment/education/skills domains.

In this section, we present results from the pre-release interviews that provide another insight into the delivery of services and programs for our incarcerated respondents. These interviews were conducted between July 2004 and November 2005 so individuals would have received pre-release services and programming during the first 1 to 2 years of SVORI program development and implementation.

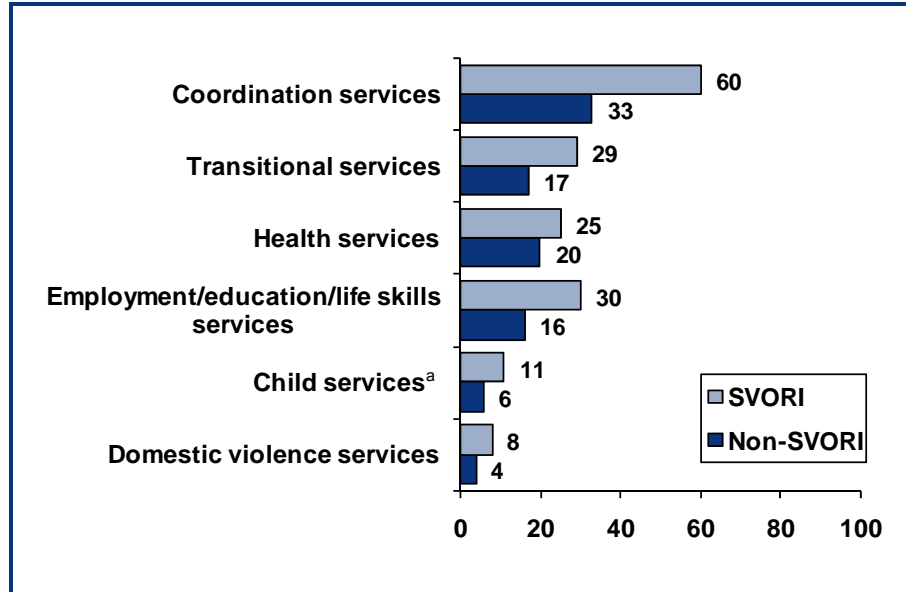
Service receipt bundle scores were calculated analogous to the calculations of the service need bundle scores: the number of “yes” responses to items in a bundle was divided by the number of bundle items and multiplied by 100. Individual bundle scores were averaged to get site-level scores, which were averaged to get overall scores. Child services receipt bundle scores were generated only for those respondents who reported having children under the age of 18. In addition to the bundles introduced when we discussed service needs, we include a sixth bundle of service coordination items.

*SVORI programs were successful in greatly increasing access to a wide range of services and programming.*

## SERVICE RECEIPT BUNDLE SCORES

Exhibit 43 shows the service receipt bundle scores for all SVORI and non-SVORI respondents and clearly demonstrates that SVORI programs were successful in greatly increasing access to a wide range of services and programming. On average, SVORI respondents reported receiving about 60% of the items in the coordination bundle, which includes assessments and reentry planning. In comparison, non-SVORI respondents reported receiving only about one-third of the services in the bundle. For the remainder of the service bundles, all respondents reported receiving, on average, less than 40% of the bundle items, with SVORI respondents significantly more likely to report receipt of more of the services in a bundle.

**Exhibit 43. Service receipt bundle scores across service bundles, by group**



Note: All differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>a</sup> Among those who reported having minor children.

The following subsections provide additional detail on the items within individual service receipt bundles. This is followed by a review of the service receipt bundle scores, where we find considerable variability among the sites.

## COORDINATION SERVICES

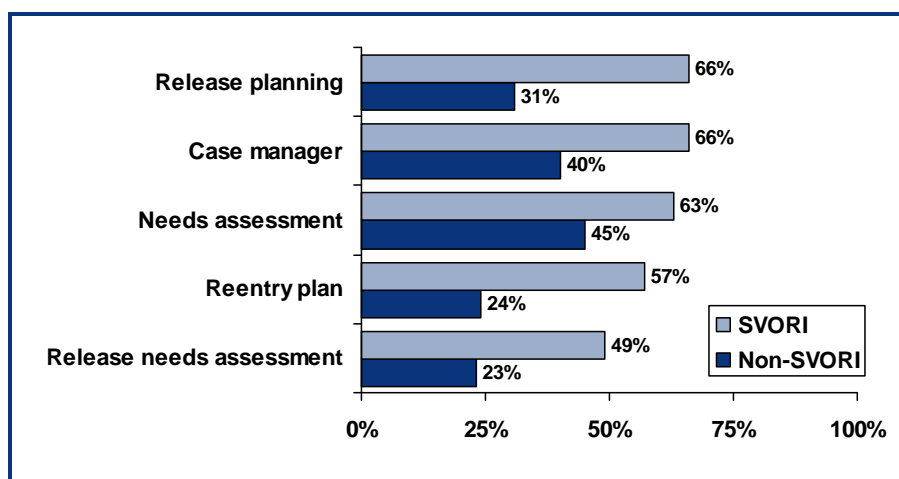
The use of needs assessments and the coordination of services were integral to the concept of the SVORI programs—both as defined by the federal funders and as described by the SVORI programs—in order to ensure that identified needs were met

*SVORI respondents were much more likely to report that they received coordination services than were non-SVORI respondents.*

with appropriate services and programming. For example, in response to our 2005 program director survey, 90% of the adult program directors said that they were attempting to provide all needed services to participants rather than focusing on a specific service or set of services.

Exhibit 44 shows the proportion of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents who reported receiving each of the five coordination services. SVORI respondents were much more likely to report that they received coordination services than were non-SVORI respondents. (All differences are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.)

**Exhibit 44. Self-reported receipt of specific coordination services, by group**



Note:  $p < 0.05$  for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI within site.

*The overall levels of service receipt, however, were low.*

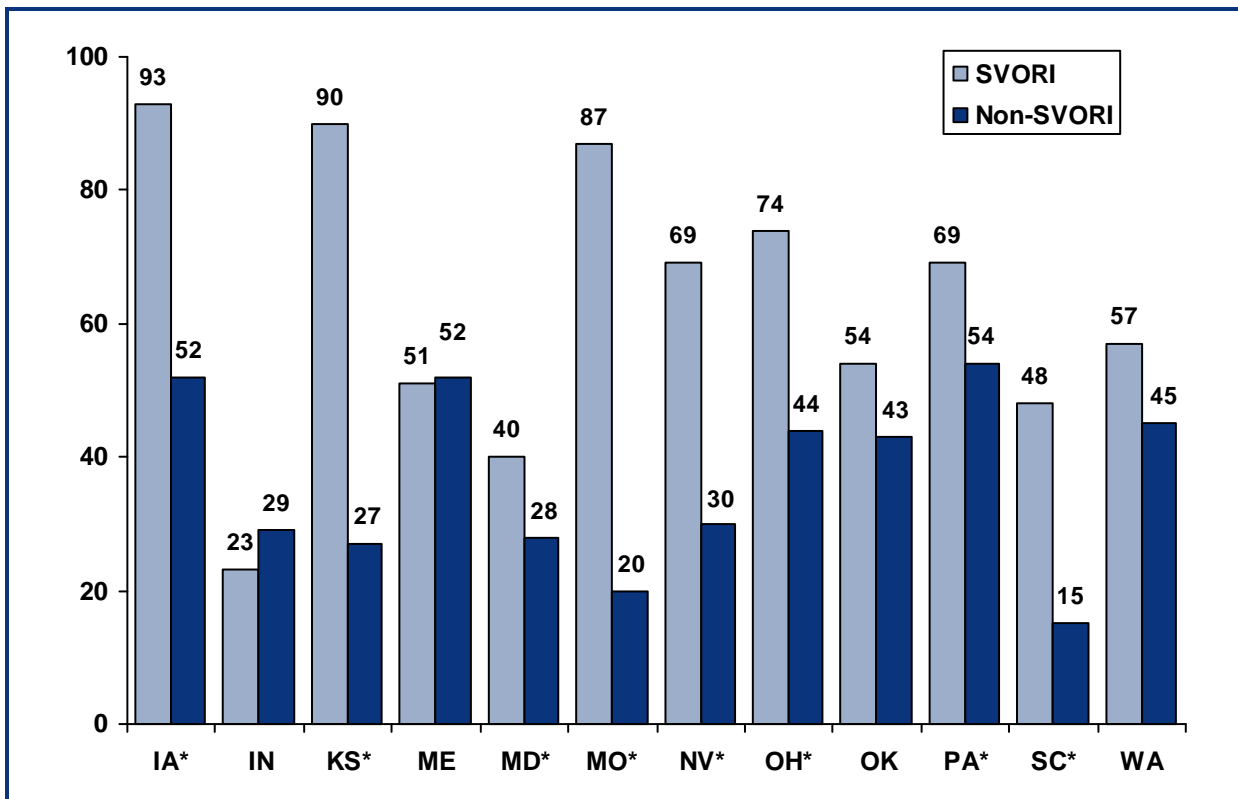
The overall levels of service receipt, however, were substantially less than 100%.<sup>25</sup> For example, only 66% of SVORI respondents said that they had met with a case manager—the same percentage that said that they had “worked with anyone to plan for release.”<sup>26</sup> About two-thirds of SVORI respondents (63%) said that they had received a needs assessment, and only 49% said that they had received a needs assessment specifically for release. Only 57% of the SVORI respondents said that they had developed a reentry plan.

<sup>25</sup>It should be noted that individuals still had an average of 30 days before they were released, during which time they might have received services that are not reflected here.

<sup>26</sup>Two of the sites, Indiana and Maryland, were post-release programs and did not have an explicit SVORI in-prison phase.

Exhibit 45 shows the cross-site variability in the provision of coordination services, as reported by our respondents. Service bundle scores ranged from 15 for non-SVORI respondents in South Carolina to 93 for SVORI respondents in Iowa. The average score of 93 for the SVORI respondents in Iowa indicates that most of these individuals received case management, assessments, and release/reentry planning. A number of other SVORI programs were also highly successful in providing most of these services to their participants. Although the South Carolina SVORI program score of 48 was less than some other programs, it represents a more than threefold increase over the bundle score of 15 for non-SVORI respondents in South Carolina that suggests case management and reentry planning are not part of the usual pre-release experience for South Carolina prisoners. In other states, however, the average non-SVORI bundle scores were approximately 50, suggesting that there is some assessment, case management, and reentry planning as part of the status quo.

**Exhibit 45. Average service receipt bundle scores for the coordination services bundle, by site and group**



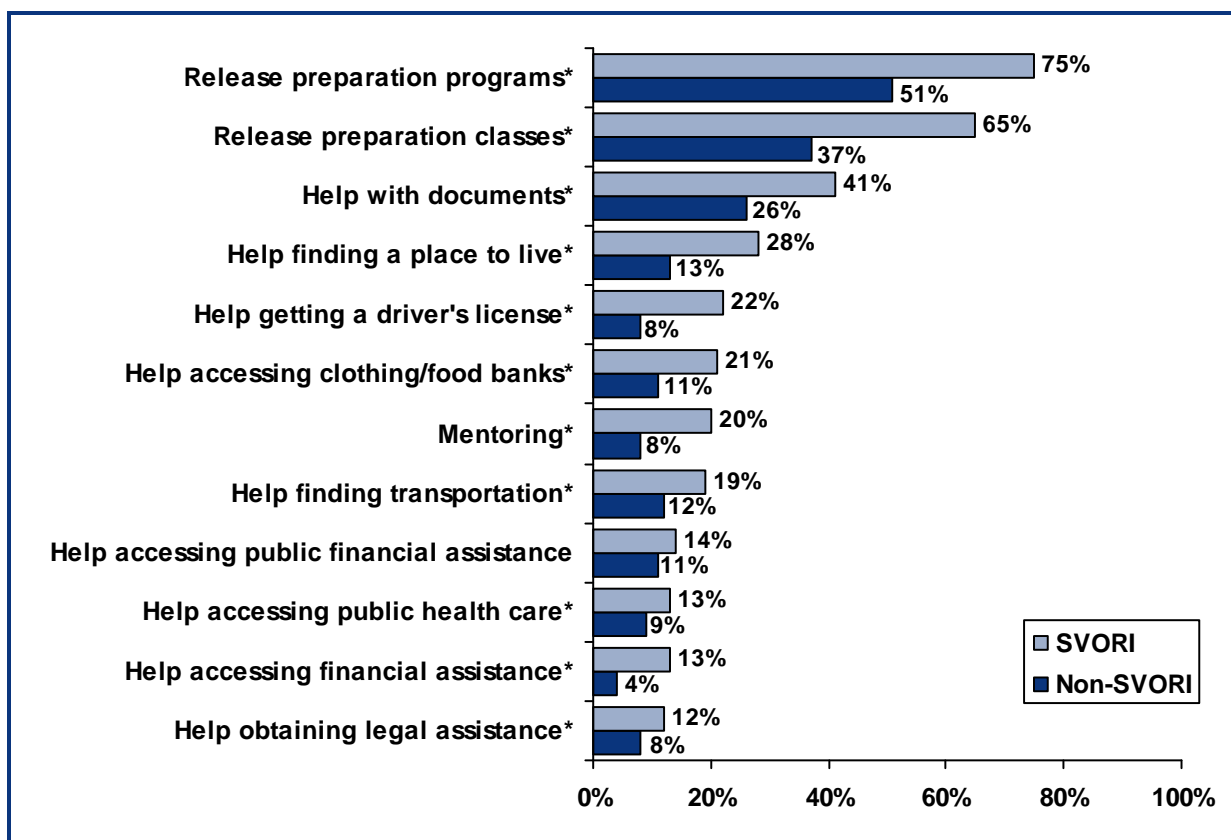
\*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI within site.

## TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

*For all but one of the transitional services, SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report that they had received the service.*

Transitional services are programs and assistance that help individuals prepare for returning to the community, including assistance finding housing and transportation. Exhibit 46 shows responses about 30 days prior to release for the 12 transitional services included in this bundle. For all but one of the transitional services, SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report that they had received the service. Again, however, the levels are less than 100%. The most commonly reported item was attending a program to prepare for release (75% of SVORI compared with 51% of non-SVORI respondents) or attending classes to prepare for release (65% and 37% of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively).

**Exhibit 46. Self-reported receipt of specific transitional services, by group**



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

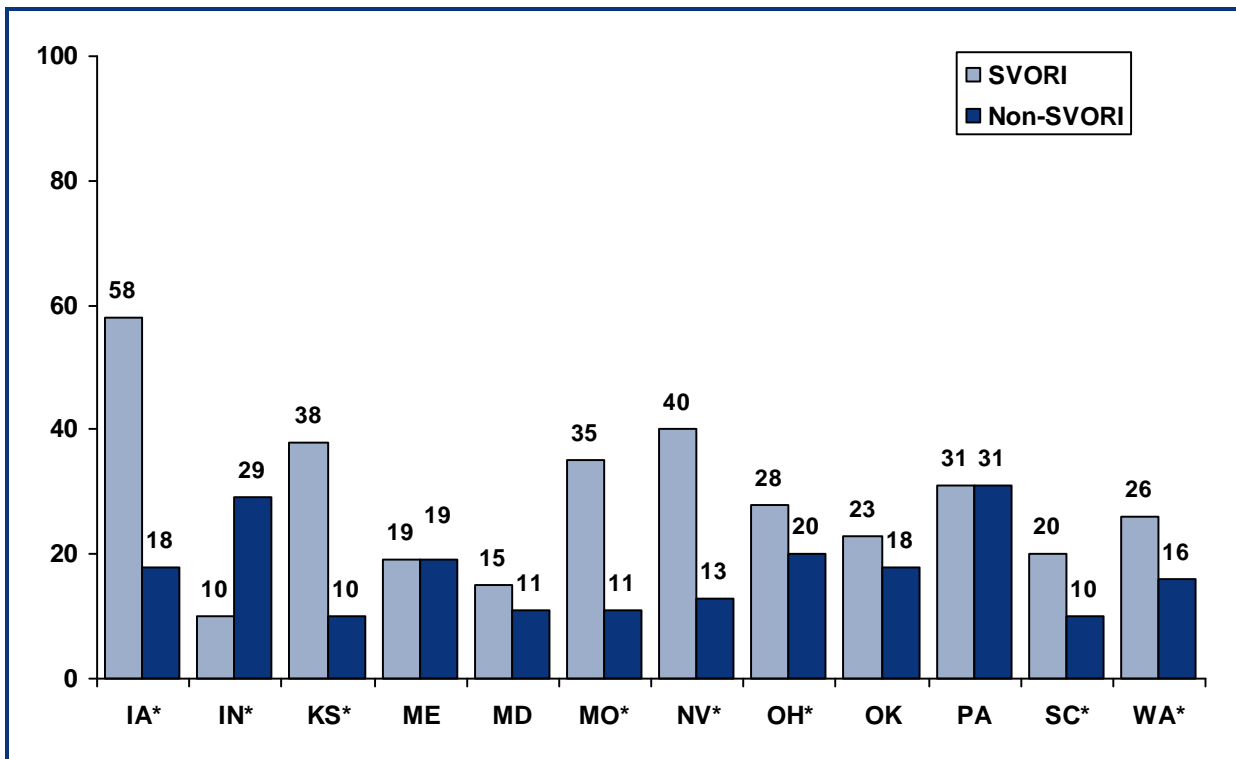
Less than half of SVORI respondents (41%) reported that they had received help obtaining documents that would be needed for employment, and only about one-quarter of SVORI respondents reported that they had received help finding a

place to live (28%) or help getting a driver’s license (22%). About one-fifth (21%) of SVORI respondents said that they had received information to help them access resources in the community, such as clothing or food banks.

In general, however, 20% or less of the SVORI respondents indicated that they had received mentoring (20%), help finding transportation (19%), help accessing public financial assistance (14%), help accessing financial assistance (13%), help accessing public health care (13%), and help obtaining legal assistance (12%). Among these less frequently received services (with the exception of help accessing public financial assistance), the SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than the non-SVORI respondents to report receiving this help.

Cross-site variation in the reports of receipt of services for the transitional services bundle can be seen in Exhibit 47. Again, SVORI respondents in most sites reported receiving significantly more of the services than did the non-SVORI respondents.

**Exhibit 47. Average service receipt bundle scores for the transitional services bundle, by site and group**



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

Average scores ranged from 10 to 58, suggesting that, in some sites, respondents received on average only about 1 of the 12 services, while in others they received as many as 7 services. Among the groups who reported receiving low levels of transitional services, the most commonly reported were programs or classes to prepare them for release (data not shown).

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*SVORI respondents were much more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report that they had received treatment for substance abuse.*

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## HEALTH SERVICES

Respondents from both groups were almost equally likely to report receiving any medical treatment (58% SVORI, 55% non-SVORI). Exhibit 48 shows the proportion of each group who reported receiving each of the different types of medical services. SVORI respondents were much more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report that they had received any treatment for AOD—48% of SVORI respondents compared with 38% of non-SVORI respondents—and that they had received specific substance abuse treatment services, such as Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA), drug education, and information on accessing substance abuse treatment in the community. SVORI respondents were also more likely to report having been given information on how to access mental and physical health care after release. Furthermore, SVORI respondents were more likely to report that they had received preventive medical services or medical treatment for a physical health problem and had participated in anger management classes.

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*SVORI respondents were less likely to report receiving mental health treatment for emotional problems.*

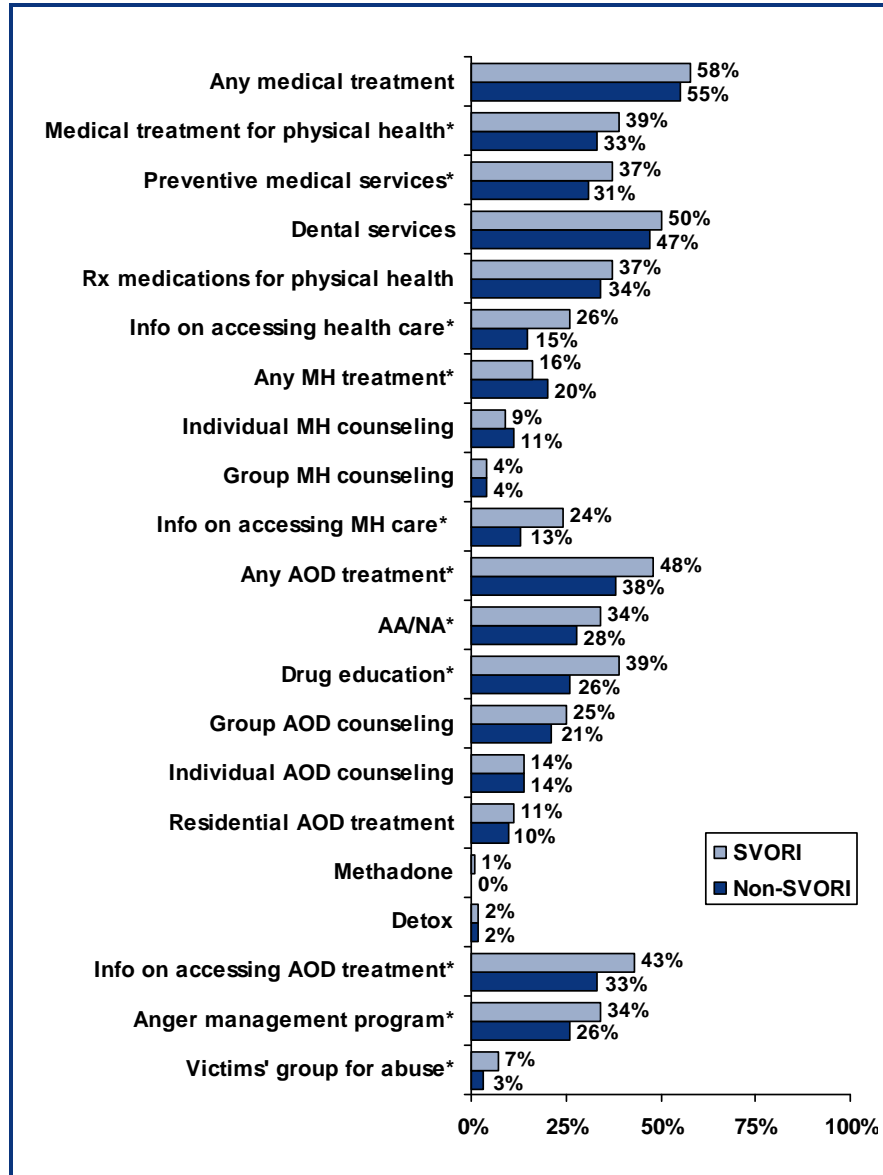
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SVORI respondents were, however, less likely to report receiving mental health treatment for emotional problems.<sup>27</sup> Very few respondents in either group reported that they had participated in groups designed to help victims of abuse—although SVORI respondents were about twice as likely as non-SVORI respondents (7% versus 3%) to indicate that they had attended programs for abuse victims.

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<sup>27</sup>Non-SVORI respondents were more likely to report needing mental health treatment. As noted in the Service Needs section, 29% of non-SVORI respondents versus 22% of SVORI respondents said that they needed mental health treatment.

**Exhibit 48. Self-reported receipt of specific health services, by group**



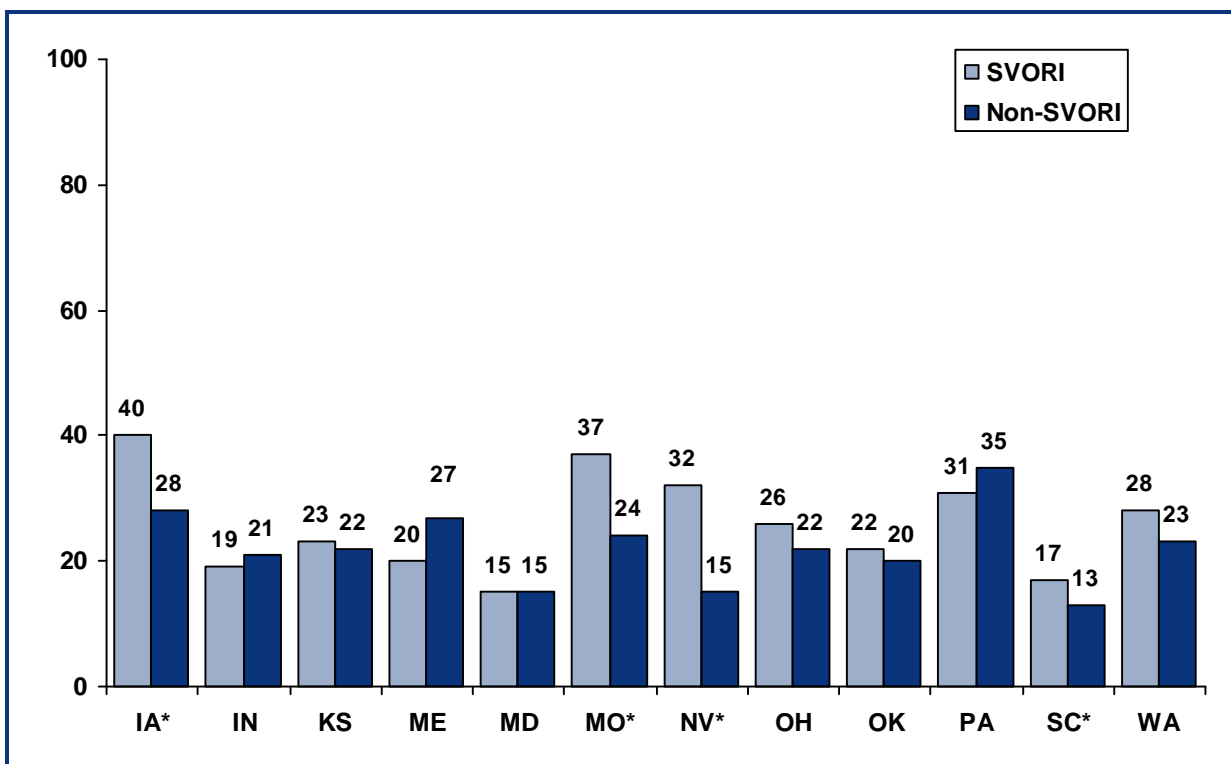
Note: AA=Alcoholics Anonymous, AOD=alcohol and other drugs, MH=mental health, NA=narcotics anonymous, Rx=prescription.

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

Exhibit 49 shows the health services bundle scores by site and group. Scores ranged from 13 to 40. Differences in scores were driven primarily by the receipt of services other than medical treatment (data not shown). SVORI respondents were more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report receiving AOD treatment or anger management programs in 9 of the 12 sites (data not shown). Alternatively, non-SVORI respondents in six sites were more likely than SVORI respondents to report receiving mental health treatment (data not shown).



**Exhibit 49. Average service receipt bundle scores for the health services bundle, by site and group**



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

## EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/SKILLS SERVICES

About three-fourths (74%) of respondents reported they had received some kind of employment, education, or skills-related service while incarcerated. SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report having received at least one of the services in the employment/education/skills services bundle (79% SVORI, 68% non-SVORI). As shown in Exhibit 50, SVORI respondents were also significantly more likely to report having received each of the services included in the employment/education/skills bundle. The most frequently reported type of service was educational services, with 53% of SVORI respondents and 43% of non-SVORI respondents reporting that they had received educational services while incarcerated. Just over half (52%) of SVORI respondents reported having received training on how to change their attitudes related to criminal behavior, compared with roughly one-third (36%) of non-SVORI respondents. In addition, SVORI respondents were twice as likely as non-SVORI

respondents to report that they had received life skills training (42% SVORI, 21% non-SVORI) and assistance with personal relationships (25% SVORI, 13% non-SVORI), and three times as likely to report that they had received assistance with money management (24% SVORI, 8% non-SVORI).

**Exhibit 50. Self-reported receipt of specific employment, education, and skills services, by group**

Employment/Education/Skills Services	SVORI	Non-SVORI
Received any employment services*	37%	19%
Participated in employment readiness program*	23%	9%
Participated in job training program*	17%	4%
Talked to potential employer*	15%	6%
Given advice about job interviewing*	32%	14%
Given advice about answering questions about criminal history*	30%	13%
Given advice about how to behave on the job*	31%	13%
Given names of people to contact in community to find a job*	27%	24%
Put together a resume*	24%	10%
Received any educational services*	53%	43%
Received money management services*	24%	8%
Received other life skills training*	42%	21%
Received assistance with personal relationships*	25%	13%
Received training to change criminal behavior attitudes*	52%	36%

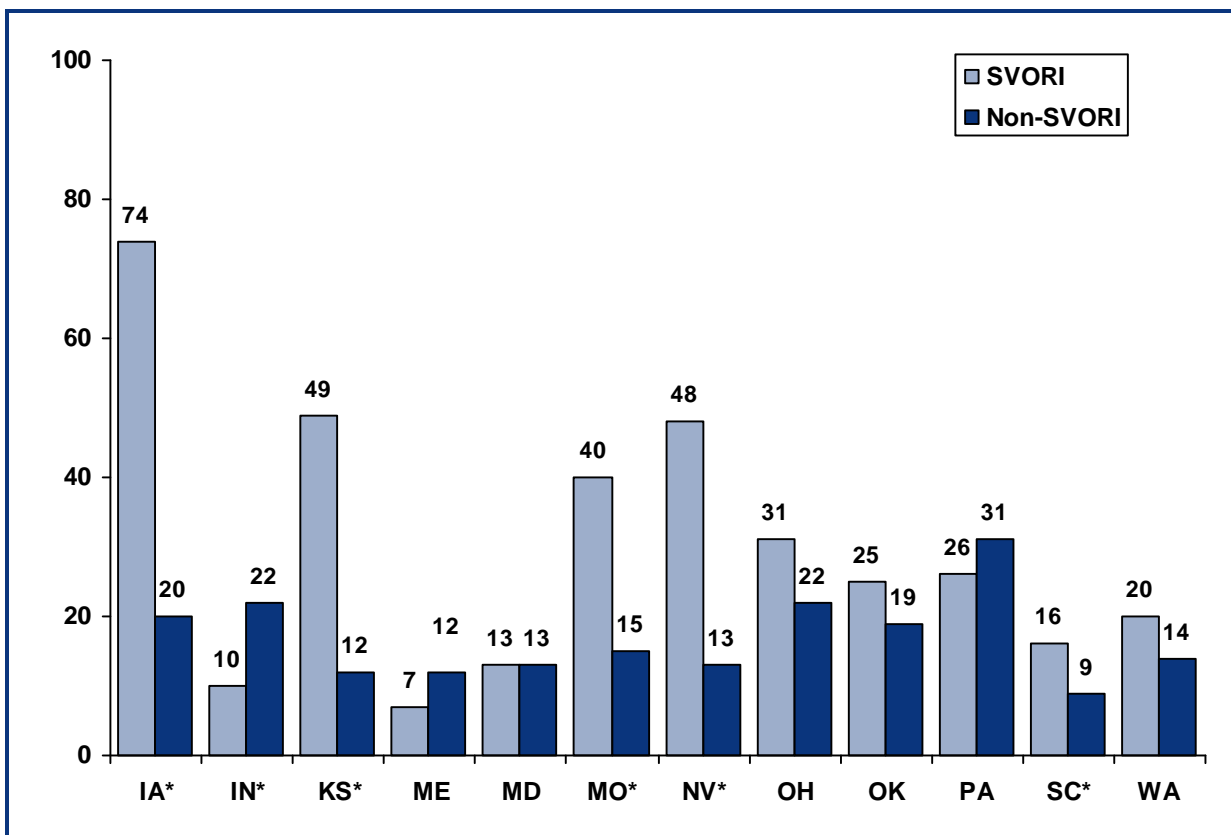
\*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI.

Respondents were also asked about a variety of services related to finding employment in the community following their release from incarceration. Almost two-fifths (37%) of SVORI respondents received any employment services, compared with about one-fifth (19%) of non-SVORI respondents. Close to one-third of SVORI respondents reported that they had been given advice about job interviewing (32%), how to behave on the job (31%), or answering questions from potential employers about their criminal history (30%), while only about one out of every seven non-SVORI respondents (14%) had been given interview advice and one out of every eight (13%) had been given advice regarding job behavior or answering questions about criminal history. In addition, roughly one-fourth of SVORI respondents reported they had put together a resumé (24%) or had participated in employment readiness programs (23%) while

incarcerated, compared with one-tenth of non-SVORI respondents.

Exhibit 51 shows the employment/education/skills services receipt bundle scores by site and group.

**Exhibit 51. Average service receipt bundle scores for the employment/education/skills services bundle, by site and group**



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

Scores ranged from a low of 7 for SVORI respondents in Maine to a high of 74 for SVORI respondents in Iowa. In other words, SVORI respondents in Iowa received, on average, three-fourths of all the services in the employment/education/ skills bundle. In 8 of the 12 sites, SVORI respondents had higher employment/education/skills services receipt bundle scores than non-SVORI respondents, and in 5 of those sites (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, and South Carolina), the differences in bundle scores between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were statistically significant. Non-SVORI respondents' employment/education/skills services receipt bundle scores were higher than those of SVORI respondents in three sites,

and in one of the three sites (Indiana), non-SVORI respondents had significantly higher receipt bundle scores than SVORI respondents.

Although SVORI respondents, on average, reported receiving a greater proportion of services in the employment/education/skills bundle than did non-SVORI respondents in most sites, the service receipt bundle scores for all 24 groups were relatively low compared with their service need bundle scores, which ranged from 64 to 83 (see discussion on pages 48–49).

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## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES**

Domestic violence services included two programs—a batterer intervention program and a domestic violence support group. Overall, 5% of the SVORI and 3% of the non-SVORI respondents reported participating in a batterer intervention program, while 11% and 6% of the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively, reported that they had participated in domestic violence support groups.

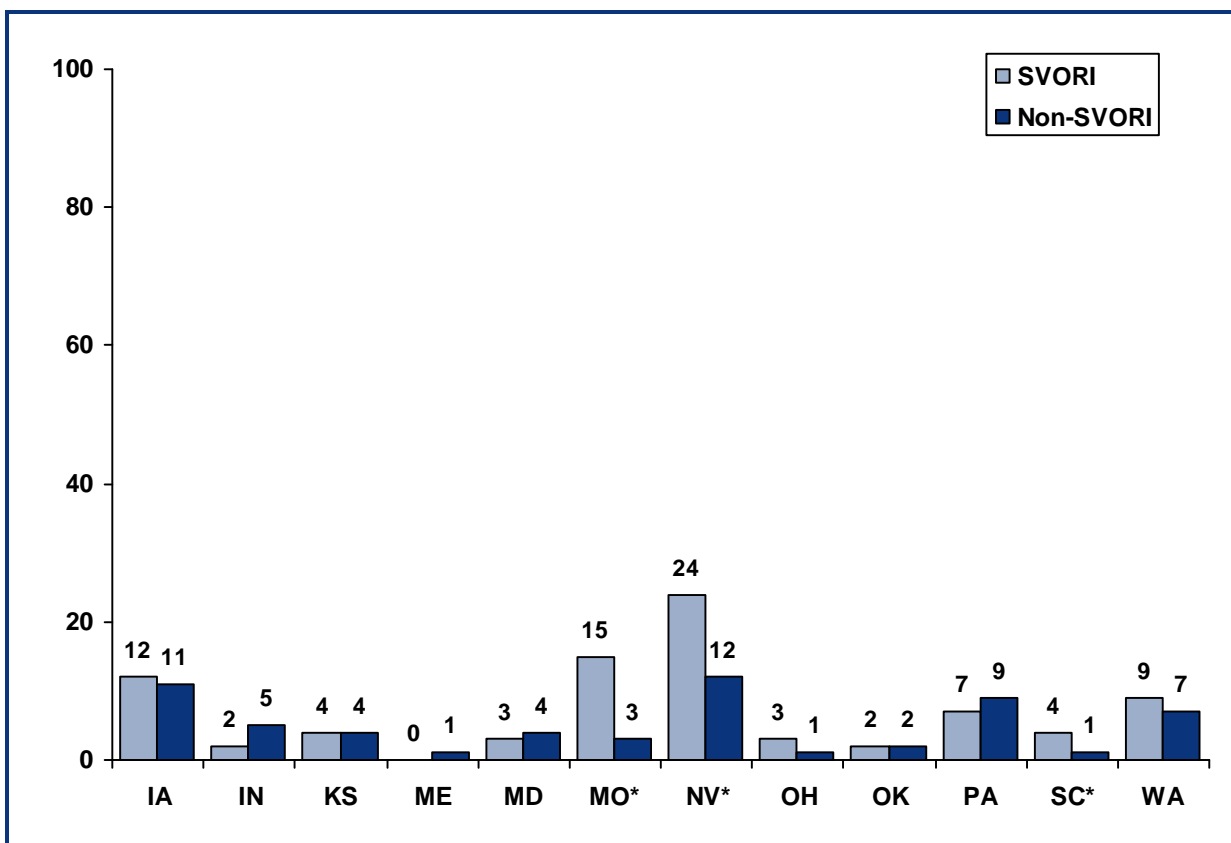
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*Participation in domestic violence services was extremely rare.*

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As can be seen in Exhibit 52, in most sites and for both groups, participation in domestic violence services was rare. The highest bundle scores were obtained in Nevada and Missouri with scores of 24 and 15 for SVORI respondents, respectively. In Nevada, the score of 24 reflects the 38% of SVORI respondents who reported participating in domestic violence support groups and the 10% of SVORI respondents who reported participating in batterer intervention programs (data not shown). In contrast, in Missouri, all of the SVORI respondents who received domestic violence programs reported participating in a domestic violence support group and none reported participating in batterer intervention (data not shown).

**Exhibit 52. Average service receipt bundle scores for the domestic violence services bundle, by site and group**

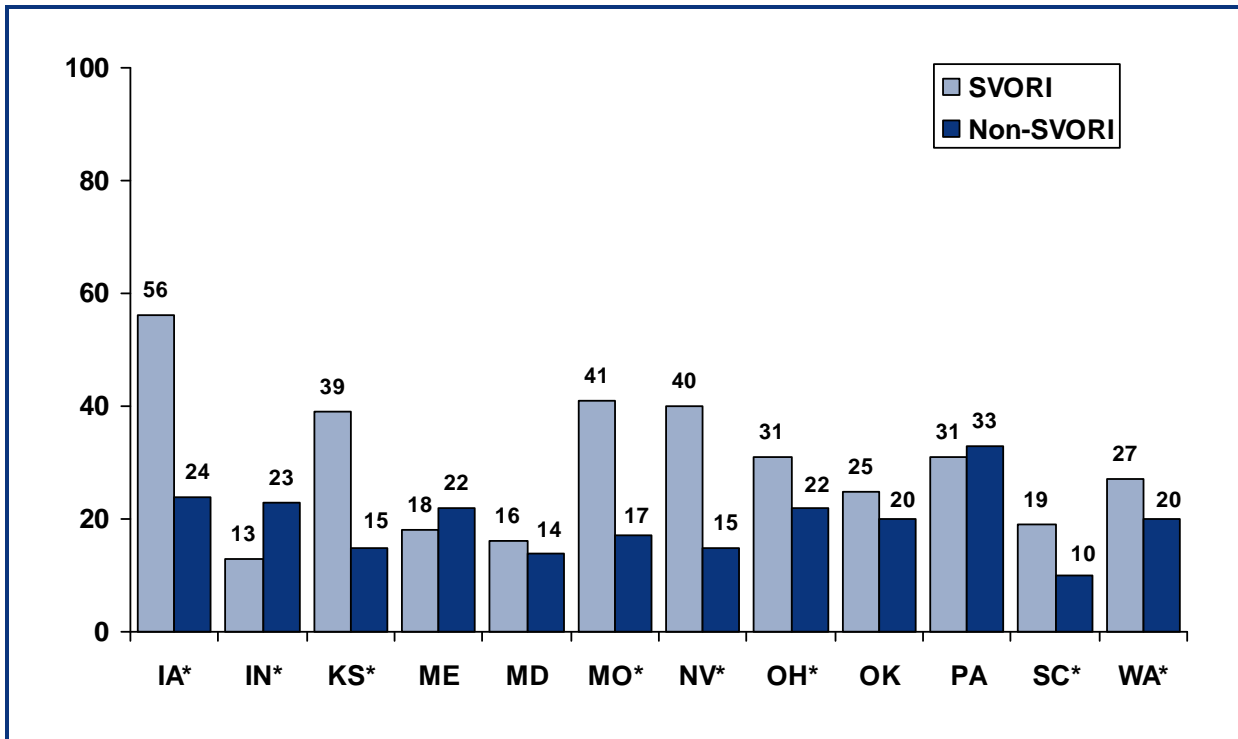


\*p < 0.05 for test of significant difference between SVORI and non-SVORI within site.

## CHILD SERVICES

Reports of programming to help with child-related matters were also rare across all of the sites. As shown in Exhibit 53, the child service receipt bundle scores for SVORI respondents ranged from 13 to 56, whereas the values for non-SVORI respondents ranged from 10 to 33. Only respondents from the Iowa SVORI program had a score greater than 50 (56), which implies that a participant received slightly more than half of the services. The level of service receipt reported by SVORI participants was more than double the 24 for the non-SVORI respondents. Average service receipt among SVORI respondents was also more than double that reported by non-SVORI respondents in three other sites—Kansas, Missouri, and Nevada—and almost double in South Carolina. The most commonly reported child-related programs reported to have been received in these two programs were parenting classes and assistance finding child care (data not shown).

**Exhibit 53. Average service receipt bundle scores for the child services bundle, by site and group**



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

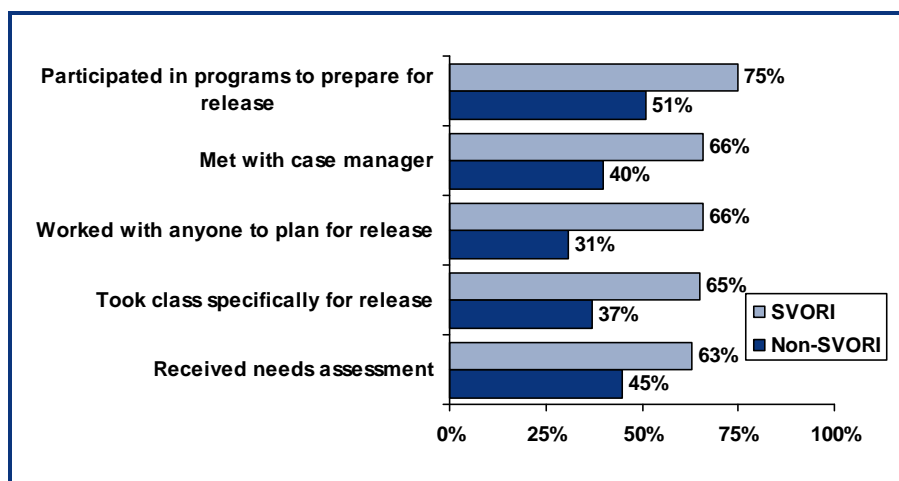
## LEVELS OF RECEIPT ACROSS SERVICES

Exhibit A-4 (Appendix A) shows the proportion of each group who reported that they had received each of the 55 services included in the six service receipt bundles. Overall, the SVORI respondents were much more likely to report receiving most of these services than the non-SVORI respondents.

Specifically, as shown in Exhibit 54, most SVORI respondents commonly reported participating in programs to prepare for release (75%), meeting with a case manager (66%), working with someone to plan for release (66%), taking a class specifically for release (65%), and receiving a needs assessment (63%). SVORI respondents were significantly more likely to report receiving these services. Overall, for most (93%) of the services, SVORI respondents were more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report having received the service (see Exhibit A-3). For three-quarters of the services, SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report they had received the service while incarcerated. Non-SVORI respondents were more likely

than SVORI respondents to report they had received only four of the pre-release services, and for only one of these services (any mental health treatment) was the difference in service receipt between the two groups significant.

**Exhibit 54. Most commonly reported services received, by group**



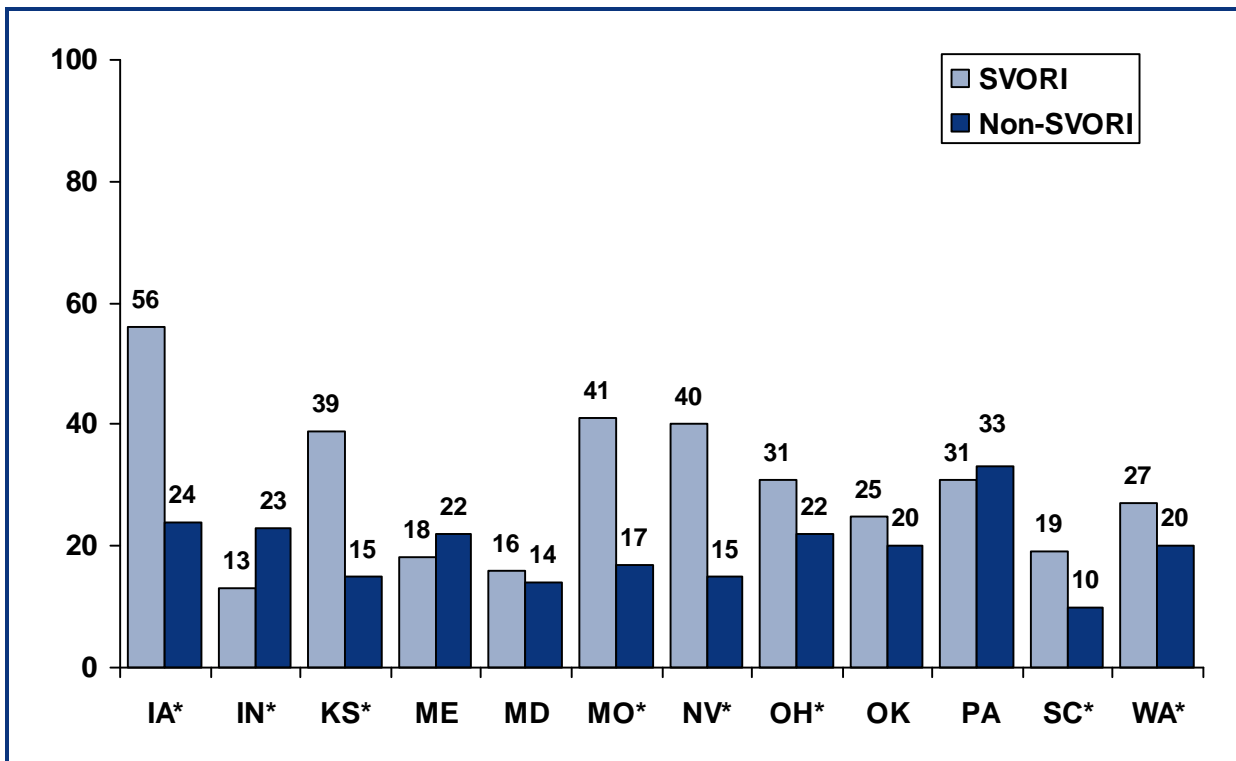
Note: All differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

*Overall, SVORI respondents reported receiving almost one-third of the service items, in contrast to non-SVORI respondents, who reported receiving about one-fifth of the services.*

Similar to the “all services” need bundle, we also created an “all services” receipt bundle, which captures the level of overall service receipt across all 55 services. Overall, SVORI respondents reported receiving almost one-third of the service items, in contrast to the non-SVORI respondents, who reported receiving about one-fifth of the services (average service bundle scores of 29 for SVORI and 18 for non-SVORI).

Based on program director survey responses and site visits to the adult impact sites, we expected to observe considerable variability in the delivery of services to the SVORI participants. Additionally, because the types and amounts of services provided on a routine basis to prisoners vary considerably across correctional systems, we also expected to observe considerable variation in the services delivered to our non-SVORI respondents who were receiving “treatment as usual” while in prison. Exhibit 55 shows the service receipt bundle scores across all services by site and group and clearly demonstrates that the self-reported receipt of services while in prison did, in fact, vary among respondents.

**Exhibit 55. Average service receipt bundle scores for all services, by site and group**



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

The bundle scores for SVORI respondents ranged from 13 to 56, whereas the scores for non-SVORI respondents ranged from 10 to 33. Only respondents from the Iowa SVORI program reported receiving more than 50% of the services (average score of 56), more than double the score of the non-SVORI respondents (24). Average service receipt among SVORI respondents was also more than double that reported by non-SVORI respondents in three other sites—Kansas, Missouri, and Nevada—and almost double in South Carolina.

The average proportion of services reported having been received by SVORI respondents in some sites was lower than the average proportion of services reported received by non-SVORI respondents in other sites—reflecting the differences in the status quo levels of services across sites that served as a starting point for SVORI program development. SVORI respondents in 7 of the 12 sites reported receiving significantly more services than their non-SVORI counterparts. In four sites, there was not a significant difference in reported service receipt, and, in one site, the SVORI respondents reported receiving significantly fewer services, on average, than the non-



SVORI respondents. As mentioned earlier, Indiana and Maryland were post-release programs that did not explicitly incorporate additional services SVORI participants prior to release from incarceration. In addition, Pennsylvania's SVORI program, although not solely a post-release program, was not designed to provide additional services, other than enhanced case management, during the in-prison phase.



# Conclusions

This report presents findings from the 1,697 pre-release interviews conducted with adult males in the 12 adult program impact sites studied as part of the SVORI multi-site evaluation. These interviews were conducted between July 2004 and November 2005, as the first of four waves of interviews with SVORI program participants and comparison subjects. The pre-release interviews provide information on the characteristics of study respondents, including their criminal history and pre-incarceration substance use, as well as detailed data on their need for and receipt of services and programs.

This section provides a summary description of respondent characteristics and their service needs and receipt, discusses the comparability of the two study groups, and assesses the implications of the findings with respect to the potential for successful reentry. The section concludes with a discussion of future reports.

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## CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The respondents were about 29 years of age, on average, and the majority reported their race as black. Less than 40% reported that they were currently married or in a steady relationship, although more than 60% reported that they were the fathers of minor children. Prior to their current incarceration, most reported that they had lived in a house or apartment that belonged to someone else. Only about one-third reported that they had lived in their own house or apartment, and 12% reported that they were homeless, living in a shelter, or had no set place to live during the 6 months prior to their current incarceration. About three-quarters of the respondents reported that they had family members who had been incarcerated or who had alcohol or drug problems. Similarly,

more than 80% reported that, prior to their incarceration, they had friends who had been incarcerated or had drug or alcohol problems.

Overall, the study participants reported being physically healthy, with most reporting that their health did not limit their current physical activities. Additionally, few study participants reported currently experiencing physical health problems. The most commonly reported problem—by about 12% of the respondents—was chronic back pain, followed by asthma (about 11%) and high blood pressure (about 9%). The percentages of respondents reporting currently experiencing these conditions were about half the rates reporting that they had ever had these conditions. Reported levels of tuberculosis, heart trouble, hepatitis B or C, and arthritis were less than 5%, while only 1% of the respondents reported being diagnosed HIV positive or with AIDS. Indicators of mental health functioning and symptomology suggest that, overall, the study participants were functioning at about the same level as the general U.S. population and, although some symptoms of mental health problems were reported, a large majority of the respondents did not have severe mental health problems. In addition, most respondents rated their mental health status as excellent or very good. More than 55% of the respondents reported that they had received treatment for a mental health or substance use problem—the most common reasons for this treatment were drug abuse or dependence (about 40%), alcohol abuse or dependence (about 25%), and depression (about 20%).

Nearly all of the respondents reported having used alcohol and marijuana during their lifetime, and more than half reported having used cocaine. Reported age at first use for these two substances was about 14 years. A substantial proportion—more than 40%—reported ever having used hallucinogens, while fewer reported using amphetamines, tranquilizers, pain relievers, heroin, sedatives, stimulants, and inhalants.

Overall, the respondents reported limited educational attainment and spotty employment histories, working primarily as laborers or service workers. About 60% of the respondents reported completing 12th grade or earning a GED. While 90% of the respondents reported having worked at some point, only about two-thirds reported that they had worked during the 6 months preceding their current incarceration. Of these, more

than one-third reported that they had had two or more jobs during that period.

The respondents reported lengthy criminal histories, beginning with a first arrest at the average age of 16 and an average of 12 arrests. About half of respondents had served time in juvenile detention facilities, and about 85% had served a prior prison sentence. About 40% of respondents reported that they were currently serving time for a violent offense; fewer respondents reported that their current offenses included property, drug, or public order offenses. At the time of the interviews, SVORI respondents reported that they had been incarcerated an average of 2.8 years compared with an average of 2.3 years reported by the non-SVORI respondents.

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## **SERVICE NEEDS**

Respondents reported high levels of need—particularly for transitional services and services related to employment, education, and skills development. Of the 10 items included in the transitional service needs bundle, at least 45% of the respondents reported that they would need each of the items once they were released. More than 80% reported needing financial assistance and a driver’s license once they were released, while about 75% said that they would need public health care insurance. Transportation was also identified as a need by about 70% of the respondents. Access to food and clothing banks, a mentor, documents for employment, and public financial assistance were identified as needs by between 50% and 60%. Between 45% and 50% reported needing legal assistance or a place to live.

Nearly all of the respondents (99%) reported needing at least one of the six education/employment/skills services, and most respondents reported needing at least three-quarters of the items. The highest expressed need was for more education (more than 90%), while nearly 80% said that they would need a job upon release. Help learning money management and other life skills was identified as needed by nearly three-quarters of all respondents, while nearly two-thirds said they needed to change their attitudes related to criminal behavior or work on their personal relationships.

The majority reported needing health services post release, with nearly 60% reporting that they would need medical

treatment or physical health care, about 40% reporting that they would need AOD treatment, and about 25% reporting that they would need mental health treatment.

Very few of the respondents reported needing either of the two domestic violence services—batterer intervention programs or domestic violence support groups. Of the 995 fathers who were interviewed, more than 60% said they needed help developing parenting skills, and about 40% said they would need help with child care post release.

Although reported needs were similar for the SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, there were substantial differences in reports of the services received during incarceration. These differences in service receipt are explored more fully in the following subsection.

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## **SERVICE RECEIPT**

SVORI programs were successful in greatly increasing access to a wide range of services and programming—although overall levels of service receipt were less than 100%. Programs were particularly effective in increasing coordination services, approximately doubling or more than doubling the proportion of individuals receiving release planning, needs assessment, release-related needs assessment, reentry plan development, and assignment of a case manager.

SVORI respondents were also significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report that they had received the 12 transitional services. Again, however, the levels are less than 100%. The most commonly reported item was attending a program to prepare for release (75% of SVORI compared with 51% of non-SVORI respondents) or attending classes to prepare for release (65% and 37% of SVORI and non-SVORI respondents, respectively).

Respondents from both groups were almost equally likely to report receiving medical treatment (58% SVORI, 55% non-SVORI). However, SVORI respondents were much more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report that they had received treatment for AOD and that they had received specific substance abuse treatment services, such as AA/NA, drug education, and information on accessing substance abuse treatment in the community. SVORI respondents were also

more likely to report having been given information on how to access mental and physical health care after release. SVORI respondents were, however, less likely to report receiving mental health treatment for emotional problems—consistent with the finding that non-SVORI respondents were more likely to report needing mental health treatment.

About three-fourths (74%) of respondents reported they had received some kind of employment, education, or skills-related service while incarcerated. SVORI respondents were significantly more likely than non-SVORI respondents to report having received at least one of the services in the employment/education/skills services bundle. Respondents were also asked about services related to finding employment in the community following their release from incarceration. Almost two-fifths (37%) of SVORI respondents received employment services, compared with about one-fifth (19%) of non-SVORI respondents.

Very few respondents reported participating in either a batterer intervention program or a domestic violence support group. Reports of programming to help with child-related matters were also rare across all of the sites. The most commonly reported child-related programs reported to have been received in these two programs were parenting classes and assistance finding child care.

In general, SVORI respondents reported receiving more pre-release services than did non-SVORI respondents. This finding supports the conclusion that the SVORI programs were successful in significantly increasing the level of services and programming provided to participants.

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## **COMPARABILITY OF SVORI AND NON-SVORI RESPONDENTS**

The impact evaluation findings hinge on the comparability of the two evaluation study groups—those who participated in SVORI programs and the non-SVORI respondents who were identified as comparison subjects for this evaluation. Only two sites—Iowa and Ohio—randomly assigned individuals to their SVORI programs; for the remainder of the sites, the evaluation team worked with the local program staff to identify appropriate populations from which to identify comparison subjects. The goal of this exercise was to find groups of

subjects who were similar to those participating in SVORI programs and to have local staff in the sites (usually individuals working with agency management information systems) provide lists of these individuals to the evaluation team during the first wave of interviews. If we were successful in identifying comparable non-SVORI respondents, we would expect to find few differences between the groups on variables that measured characteristics prior to the time at which assignment to SVORI could be made. For our interview data, this expectation refers to variables measuring pre-incarceration characteristics.

In the “Characteristics” section, we thoroughly discussed the characteristics of the respondents and provided comparisons of the average values for the SVORI and non-SVORI groups. Exhibit A-2 in Appendix A provides the means, standard deviations, and t-statistics for many of these variables. In this subsection, we focus our discussion on the handful of variables for which statistically significant differences between the two groups were identified.<sup>28</sup>

Exhibit 56 lists the variables where the differences between groups were statistically significant at the .05 level. Those participating in SVORI programs were somewhat less likely to be white and somewhat more likely to be black. Non-SVORI respondents were more likely to report that they were born outside of the United States, but very few subjects in either group were not native born. Although about 38% of both the SVORI and non-SVORI groups reported currently being in a steady relationship or married, those in the non-SVORI group were more likely than the SVORI respondents to report that they had lived with that person prior to the current incarceration.

Responses differed on three of the employment measures, although the differences were small. Non-SVORI respondents were more likely than SVORI respondents to report ever having a job (92% versus 89%) and to have been employed during the 6 months prior to incarceration (68% versus 64%). The non-SVORI respondents were also more likely to have reported that they supported themselves by “other” means during the 6 months prior to incarceration (10% versus 7%).

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<sup>28</sup>Here, statistical significance is defined by a two-tailed test at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .



As can be seen in Exhibit 56, 12 of the 25 variables for which statistically significant differences were observed were AOD measures. Non-SVORI respondents were somewhat more likely than SVORI respondents to report having ever used a drug and somewhat more likely to report having tried more types of drugs. In contrast, the groups differed on reports of drug use during the 30 days prior to incarceration on only one drug— with non-SVORI respondents who reported ever using sedatives more likely than similar SVORI respondents to report sedative use during the 30 days prior to incarceration.

**Exhibit 56. Statistically significant differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents**

Variable	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>			
Race: White	1,697	0.31 (0.46)	0.37 (0.48)
Race: Black	1,697	0.56 (0.50)	0.50 (0.50)
Born in United States	1,697	1.00 (0.07)	0.98 (0.13)
Before prison, live with person with whom currently in steady relationship/married	670	0.59 (0.49)	0.67 (0.47)
<b>Employment</b>			
Ever held a job	1,696	0.89 (0.31)	0.92 (0.27)
Employed during 6 months prior to incarceration	1,696	0.64 (0.48)	0.68 (0.47)
How supported self 6 months prior to incarceration: Other	1,693	0.07 (0.25)	0.10 (0.30)
<b>Alcohol and Drugs</b>			
Age last time you drank alcohol if no use 30 days prior to incarceration	479	24.18 (7.41)	25.66 (7.86)
Number of drugs used lifetime	1,697	3.39 (2.78)	3.84 (2.93)
Ever used tranquilizers	1,695	0.25 (0.43)	0.31 (0.46)
Ever used stimulants	1,696	0.16 (0.36)	0.20 (0.40)
Ever used pain relievers	1,695	0.24 (0.43)	0.30 (0.46)
Ever used methadone	1,695	0.06 (0.24)	0.09 (0.29)
Ever used hallucinogens	1,695	0.43 (0.50)	0.49 (0.50)
Ever used cocaine	1,694	0.53 (0.50)	0.58 (0.49)
Ever used heroin	1,695	0.18 (0.38)	0.23 (0.42)
Number of drugs used 30 days prior to incarceration	1,697	1.37 (1.56)	1.58 (1.75)
Used sedatives 30 days prior to incarceration	333	0.31 (0.46)	0.43 (0.50)
Age first used amphetamines	473	17.10 (3.76)	18.47 (4.81)
<b>Criminal History</b>			
Duration of incarceration at baseline (years)	1,697	2.76 (2.46)	2.26 (2.63)
Conviction offense: Drug crime	1,687	0.36 (0.48)	0.31 (0.46)
Conviction offense: Public order crime	1,687	0.17 (0.37)	0.24 (0.43)
Currently serving time for parole violation	1,694	0.23 (0.42)	0.31 (0.46)
Ever in jail/prison for more than 24 hours at one time	1,694	0.83 (0.38)	0.87 (0.33)
Number of times sent to prison	1,434	1.45 (1.82)	1.69 (2.05)

SD = standard deviation.

Note: All differences between SVORI and non-SVORI are significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

The observed differences in criminal history include non-SVORI respondents being more likely to have reported that they were currently serving time for a parole violation—31% versus 23%, respectively. This finding is consistent with the higher proportion of non-SVORI respondents reporting that their conviction offense(s) included a public order crime, including parole violation offenses (if they are charged as an offense). Similarly, the measures of prior incarcerations were higher for non-SVORI than SVORI respondents, again perhaps reflecting the initial incarceration that preceded the current incarceration for the violation. The shorter length of stay at interview may also be related to a return for a parole violation.

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## **IMPLICATIONS**

Given that we examined hundreds of variables, the relatively few differences found suggest that our strategy to identify comparison subjects was largely successful. However, because race, employment, offense type, and substance use are often linked to recidivism, the outcome analyses will control for these differences.

Service receipt was the one area in which substantial and significant differences between SVORI and non-SVORI respondents were observed. Such a finding was expected, of course, because the intent of the SVORI funding is to increase prisoner access to needed services and programming.

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## **FUTURE REPORTS**

Other publications from this evaluation will present results from the pre-release interviews with women and juvenile males. Over the course of the next year, the evaluation team will report on findings from post-release interviews, which focused on reentry experiences and outcomes on a variety of domains, including employment, housing, substance use, criminal behavior, physical and mental health, and family and community integration.

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# Appendix A. Data Tables

Exhibit A-1. Adult male case disposition—Wave 1 (pre-release)

	SVORI		Non-SVORI		All Cases	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>TOTAL ALL CASES</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>43.92%</b>	<b>1795</b>	<b>56.08%</b>	<b>3201</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
Case Disposition—Eligible Cases	SVORI		Non-SVORI		All Cases	
	N	% of Eligible SVORI	N	% of Eligible NS	N	% of Eligible
<b>Completed</b>						
Interview completed	863	73.70%	834	59.87%	1697	66.19%
<b>Released Early</b>						
R released prior to Wave 1 interview	169	14.43%	369	26.49%	538	20.98%
<b>Refused</b>						
Final refusal by R, guardian or other	126	10.76%	166	11.92%	295	11.51%
<b>Access Denied</b>						
Access to R denied by prison	6	0.51%	8	0.57%	14	0.55%
<b>Other Non-Interview</b>						
R absconded	2	0.17%	3	0.22%	5	0.20%
Private setting not available	2	0.17%	1	0.07%	3	0.12%
R deceased	1	0.09%	0	0.00%	1	0.04%
Language barrier--Spanish	1	0.09%	5	0.36%	6	0.23%
Language barrier--Other	0	0.00%	1	0.07%	1	0.04%
Physically/mentally incapable	1	0.09%	2	0.14%	3	0.12%
Other non-interview	0	0.00%	1	0.07%	1	0.04%
<b>TOTAL ELIGIBLE CASES</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2564</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
Case Disposition—Ineligible Cases	SVORI		Non-SVORI		All Cases	
	N	% of Ineligible SVORI	N	% of Ineligible NS	N	% of Ineligible
<b>Ineligible Cases</b>						
R transferred to non-study facility	21	8.94%	56	13.93%	77	12.09%
R releasing to non-study area	7	2.98%	37	9.20%	41	6.44%
R not releasing during data collection period	100	42.55%	92	22.89%	192	30.14%
Date of release unknown	2	0.85%	25	6.22%	32	5.02%
Case fielded incorrectly	5	2.13%	158	39.30%	163	25.59%
R ineligible to participate	86	36.60%	12	2.99%	98	15.38%
Site dropped from study	4	1.70%	18	4.48%	28	4.40%
Other ineligible	10	4.26%	4	1.00%	6	0.94%
<b>TOTAL INELIGIBLE CASES</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group**

Characteristic	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Demographics and Housing</b>				
Age at incarceration	1697	26.13 (7.49)	27.06 (7.41)	-2.57
Age at pre-release (Wave 1) interview	1697	28.89 (7.14)	29.30 (7.48)	-1.17
White	1694	0.32 (0.46)	0.37 (0.48)	-2.30
Black	1694	0.57 (0.50)	0.50 (0.50)	2.74
Hispanic	1694	0.04 (0.20)	0.04 (0.20)	-0.13
Multiracial/other	1694	0.08 (0.27)	0.09 (0.29)	-0.89
Born in United States	1697	1.00 (0.07)	0.98 (0.13)	2.59
English is primary language	1697	0.98 (0.13)	0.97 (0.16)	1.59
Homeless/shelter/no set place to live prior to incarceration	1695	0.12 (0.33)	0.12 (0.33)	0.18
<b>Employment History</b>				
Ever held a job	1696	0.89 (0.31)	0.92 (0.27)	-2.21
Employed during 6 months prior to incarceration	1696	0.64 (0.48)	0.68 (0.47)	-2.04
Source of support 6 months prior to incarceration: Family	1693	0.32 (0.47)	0.31 (0.46)	0.15
Source of support 6 months prior to incarceration: Friends	1693	0.16 (0.37)	0.14 (0.35)	1.40
Source of support 6 months prior to incarceration: Government	1693	0.11 (0.31)	0.10 (0.30)	0.48
Source of support 6 months prior to incarceration: Illegal income	1693	0.45 (0.50)	0.43 (0.50)	0.99
Source of support 6 months prior to incarceration: Other	1693	0.07 (0.25)	0.10 (0.30)	-2.14
Last job: Hours worked per week	1107	41.72 (13.86)	41.76 (14.07)	-0.04
Last job: Hourly salary	1083	10.91 (8.51)	10.13 (6.87)	1.67
Last job: Was permanent	1117	0.75 (0.43)	0.73 (0.44)	0.65
Last job: Received formal pay	1120	0.74 (0.44)	0.72 (0.45)	0.64
Last job: Health insurance provided	1094	0.37 (0.48)	0.34 (0.47)	0.93
Completed 12th grade or GED/other high school equivalent	1695	0.61 (0.49)	0.58 (0.49)	0.88
Currently in school	1697	0.15 (0.35)	0.13 (0.34)	0.83
Ever served in the military	1697	0.05 (0.22)	0.05 (0.21)	0.39
<b>Family and Peers</b>				
Married	1697	0.09 (0.28)	0.10 (0.30)	-1.05
Involved in steady relationship 6 months prior to incarceration	1693	0.68 (0.47)	0.69 (0.46)	-0.28
Currently married or in steady relationship	1690	0.39 (0.49)	0.40 (0.49)	-0.33
Lived with spouse/partner before incarceration	670	0.59 (0.49)	0.67 (0.47)	-2.15

(continued)

Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group (continued)

Characteristic	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Family and Peers (continued)</b>				
Have any living children	1684	0.62 (0.49)	0.64 (0.48)	-0.88
Number of children (only respondents with children)	1056	2.22 (1.63)	2.29 (1.60)	-0.65
Number of children (respondents with and without children)	1684	1.37 (1.67)	1.46 (1.69)	-1.07
Have child(ren) under 18	1684	0.59 (0.49)	0.61 (0.49)	-0.59
Primary care responsibilities for any children under 18 6 months prior to incarceration	1009	0.47 (0.50)	0.49 (0.50)	-0.59
Number of children under 18 supported 6 months prior to incarceration	527	1.17 (1.18)	1.19 (1.18)	-0.23
Required to pay child support 6 months prior to incarceration	1007	0.30 (0.46)	0.32 (0.47)	-0.56
Made court-ordered child support payments 6 months prior to incarceration	312	0.59 (0.49)	0.56 (0.50)	0.51
Court order for support changed while incarcerated	283	0.26 (0.44)	0.27 (0.44)	-0.01
Owe back child support	301	0.93 (0.25)	0.91 (0.29)	0.73
Dollar amount of back child support owed	234	9127.02 (11281.27)	10728.93 (12558.94)	-1.03
State has forgiven/decreased back child support	253	0.05 (0.21)	0.09 (0.28)	-1.21
Have people in life that are considered family	1697	0.97 (0.16)	0.97 (0.17)	0.27
Have a family member who has been convicted of a crime	1574	0.75 (0.43)	0.76 (0.43)	-0.22
Have a family member who has been in a correctional facility	1602	0.75 (0.44)	0.74 (0.44)	0.21
Have a family member who has had problems with drugs/alcohol	1591	0.72 (0.45)	0.74 (0.44)	-0.99
Family emotional support scale (0–30: > more support)	1615	21.63 (4.87)	21.35 (4.71)	1.18
Had a friend (before incarceration) who has been convicted of a crime	1540	0.83 (0.37)	0.83 (0.37)	-0.07
Had a friend (before incarceration) who has been in a correctional facility	1556	0.81 (0.39)	0.81 (0.39)	0.03
Had a friend (before incarceration) who has had problems with drugs or alcohol	1572	0.82 (0.39)	0.83 (0.38)	-0.42
<b>Physical and Mental Health</b>				
Physical health scale (>better)	1673	53.63 (9.23)	53.34 (9.19)	0.64
Mental health scale (>better)	1673	48.93 (10.54)	48.51 (10.65)	0.80
Received treatment for mental health problem prior to this incarceration	1693	0.24 (0.43)	0.25 (0.44)	-0.52
Global Severity Index (45–225: >worse)	1697	66.64 (21.43)	68.09 (23.07)	-1.34
Positive Symptom Total (0–45: >worse)	1697	12.62 (9.77)	13.33 (10.07)	-1.47

(continued)

**Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group (continued)**

Characteristic	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Physical and Mental Health (continued)</b>				
Anxiety Scale (5–25: >worse)	1696	7.42 (2.90)	7.67 (3.18)	-1.75
Depression Scale (5–25: >worse)	1696	8.31 (3.94)	8.45 (3.84)	-0.76
Hostility Scale (5–25: >worse)	1697	6.41 (2.52)	6.69 (2.88)	-2.11
Interpersonal Sensitivity Scale (5–25: >worse)	1691	7.50 (3.30)	7.60 (3.55)	-0.62
Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (5–25: >worse)	1697	8.12 (3.67)	8.17 (3.66)	-0.25
Paranoid Ideation Scale (5–25: >worse)	1697	8.84 (3.66)	8.85 (3.74)	-0.04
Phobic Anxiety Scale (5–25: >worse)	1697	6.42 (2.32)	6.56 (2.74)	-1.12
Psychoticism Scale (5–25: >worse)	1695	6.58 (2.38)	6.89 (2.59)	-2.61
Somatization Scale (5–25: >worse)	1697	7.05 (2.78)	7.16 (3.04)	-0.82
No physical health-related limitations	1697	0.59 (0.49)	0.56 (0.50)	1.20
Ever had asthma	1697	0.20 (0.40)	0.19 (0.39)	0.40
Currently have asthma	1690	0.11 (0.31)	0.10 (0.30)	0.33
Receiving treatment for asthma	175	0.48 (0.50)	0.58 (0.50)	-1.32
Taking prescription for asthma	175	0.48 (0.50)	0.61 (0.49)	-1.64
Ever had diabetes	1696	0.02 (0.15)	0.02 (0.13)	0.75
Currently have diabetes	1693	0.01 (0.11)	0.02 (0.12)	-0.49
Receiving treatment for diabetes	24	0.91 (0.30)	0.77 (0.44)	0.89
Taking prescription for diabetes	24	0.91 (0.30)	0.69 (0.48)	1.29
Ever had heart trouble	1695	0.05 (0.23)	0.05 (0.22)	0.49
Currently have heart trouble	1687	0.03 (0.17)	0.03 (0.18)	-0.54
Receiving treatment for heart trouble	53	0.36 (0.49)	0.36 (0.49)	0.02
Taking prescription for heart trouble	53	0.36 (0.49)	0.39 (0.50)	-0.24
Ever had high blood pressure	1695	0.17 (0.38)	0.16 (0.37)	0.70
Currently have high blood pressure	1664	0.09 (0.29)	0.08 (0.27)	0.80
Receiving treatment for high blood pressure	143	0.73 (0.45)	0.65 (0.48)	1.09
Taking prescription for high blood pressure	144	0.71 (0.46)	0.61 (0.49)	1.25
Ever had arthritis	1697	0.05 (0.23)	0.06 (0.23)	-0.28
Currently have arthritis	1696	0.05 (0.21)	0.05 (0.23)	-0.71
Receiving treatment for arthritis	85	0.13 (0.33)	0.22 (0.42)	-1.17
Taking prescription for arthritis	85	0.13 (0.33)	0.24 (0.43)	-1.41
Ever had chronic back pain	1697	0.15 (0.35)	0.16 (0.37)	-0.84
Currently have chronic back pain	1697	0.11 (0.32)	0.13 (0.33)	-0.93
Receiving treatment for chronic back pain	205	0.14 (0.35)	0.14 (0.35)	0.05
Taking prescription for chronic back pain	205	0.18 (0.39)	0.12 (0.33)	1.24
Ever had tuberculosis	1695	0.06 (0.23)	0.07 (0.25)	-0.97
Tuberculosis is currently active	1692	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.03)	-1.00
Ever diagnosed as being HIV positive or having AIDS	1697	0.01 (0.08)	0.01 (0.10)	-0.60

(continued)



Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group (continued)

Characteristic	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Physical and Mental Health (continued)</b>				
Receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS	14	0.83 (0.41)	0.88 (0.35)	-0.20
Taking prescription for HIV/AIDS	14	0.67 (0.52)	0.88 (0.35)	-0.90
Ever had hepatitis B or C	1691	0.03 (0.18)	0.05 (0.22)	-1.61
Currently have hepatitis B or C	1689	0.03 (0.16)	0.05 (0.21)	-2.25
Receiving treatment for hepatitis B or C	60	0.23 (0.43)	0.11 (0.31)	1.27
Taking prescription for hepatitis B or C	60	0.14 (0.35)	0.05 (0.23)	1.00
Wear glasses or corrective lenses	1697	0.27 (0.45)	0.26 (0.44)	0.34
Need eye glasses	1238	0.22 (0.41)	0.22 (0.42)	-0.10
Currently use a hearing aid	1697	0.00 (0.05)	0.01 (0.08)	-1.17
Need a hearing aid	1690	0.02 (0.15)	0.05 (0.21)	-2.54
Ever received care for mental health or alcohol/drug problems	1696	0.56 (0.50)	0.55 (0.50)	0.32
Ever received care for: Alcohol abuse/dependence	925	0.25 (0.44)	0.28 (0.45)	-0.87
Ever received care for: Anxiety	925	0.06 (0.23)	0.07 (0.26)	-0.88
Ever received care for: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	925	0.12 (0.33)	0.13 (0.33)	-0.31
Ever received care for: Bipolar disorder	925	0.10 (0.30)	0.12 (0.33)	-1.23
Ever received care for: Conduct disorder	925	0.03 (0.18)	0.04 (0.19)	-0.34
Ever received care for: Depression/dysthymia	925	0.19 (0.39)	0.20 (0.40)	-0.32
Ever received care for: Drug abuse/dependence	925	0.42 (0.49)	0.34 (0.48)	2.33
Ever received care for: Obsessive-compulsive disorder	925	0.01 (0.12)	0.02 (0.12)	-0.10
Ever received care for: Oppositional defiant disorder	925	0.01 (0.11)	0.00 (0.07)	1.36
Ever received care for: Posttraumatic stress disorder	925	0.03 (0.18)	0.02 (0.15)	0.66
Ever received care for: Phobia (social or specific)	925	0.01 (0.08)	0.01 (0.11)	-1.08
Ever received care for: Schizophrenia	925	0.04 (0.21)	0.05 (0.21)	-0.18
Ever received care for: Other problem/diagnosis	925	0.18 (0.39)	0.18 (0.38)	0.12
Did not receive care for problem/no diagnosis	925	0.17 (0.38)	0.15 (0.36)	0.97
Currently receiving treatment: Alcohol abuse/dependence	783	0.07 (0.25)	0.10 (0.29)	-1.38
Currently receiving treatment: Anxiety disorder	783	0.02 (0.14)	0.03 (0.17)	-0.94
Currently receiving treatment: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	783	0.01 (0.09)	0.03 (0.16)	-1.98

(continued)

**Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group (continued)**

Characteristic	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Physical and Mental Health (continued)</b>				
Currently receiving treatment: Bipolar disorder	783	0.05 (0.21)	0.06 (0.24)	-0.69
Currently receiving treatment: Conduct disorder	783	0.01 (0.07)	0.01 (0.09)	-0.47
Currently receiving treatment: Depression/dysthymia	783	0.06 (0.23)	0.10 (0.29)	-2.10
Currently receiving treatment: Drug abuse/dependence	783	0.10 (0.31)	0.09 (0.28)	0.90
Currently receiving treatment: Obsessive-compulsive disorder	783	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.09)	-1.74
Currently receiving treatment: Oppositional defiant disorder	783	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	
Currently receiving treatment: Posttraumatic stress disorder	783	0.01 (0.11)	0.01 (0.10)	0.31
Currently receiving treatment: Phobia (social or specific)	783	0.00 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.01
Currently receiving treatment: Schizophrenia	783	0.04 (0.19)	0.03 (0.18)	0.15
Currently receiving treatment: Other problem/diagnosis	783	0.05 (0.22)	0.06 (0.24)	-0.68
Currently not receiving treatment for any condition	783	0.72 (0.45)	0.67 (0.47)	1.48
Doctor prescribed medication for emotional/psychological problem during this incarceration	1697	0.13 (0.34)	0.19 (0.39)	-3.23
Received the prescribed medication	268	0.95 (0.23)	0.96 (0.21)	-0.33
Any victimization (6 months prior to incarceration)	1696	0.59 (0.49)	0.58 (0.49)	0.61
Victimization severity prior to incarceration (0-30: >worse)	1696	3.87 (5.61)	3.75 (5.49)	0.47
Any victimization (during incarceration)	1696	0.55 (0.50)	0.54 (0.50)	0.47
Victimization severity during incarceration (0-36: >worse)	1696	2.71 (3.64)	2.88 (4.05)	-0.93
<b>Substance Use</b>				
Ever drank any type of alcoholic beverage	1696	0.96 (0.19)	0.97 (0.17)	-0.80
Age at first drink	1616	13.71 (3.85)	13.64 (3.76)	0.34
Used alcohol 30 days prior to this incarceration	1693	0.68 (0.47)	0.67 (0.47)	0.43
Age at last drink if no alcohol 30 days prior	479	24.18 (7.41)	25.66 (7.86)	-2.11
Ever used drugs	1697	0.94 (0.24)	0.96 (0.21)	-1.67
Number of drugs used in lifetime	1697	3.39 (2.78)	3.84 (2.93)	-3.26
Used drugs 30 days prior to this incarceration	1696	0.66 (0.48)	0.69 (0.46)	-1.56
Number of drugs used 30 days prior to this incarceration	1697	1.37 (1.56)	1.58 (1.75)	-2.63

(continued)

Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group (continued)

Characteristic	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Substance Use (continued)</b>				
Used drugs other than marijuana and steroids 30 days prior to this incarceration	1696	0.42 (0.49)	0.47 (0.50)	-1.92
Ever used sedatives	1695	0.18 (0.39)	0.21 (0.41)	-1.63
Age first used sedatives	328	17.62 (4.24)	17.13 (4.45)	1.02
Used sedatives 30 days prior to this incarceration	1693	0.06 (0.23)	0.09 (0.29)	-2.88
Age last used sedatives	205	22.48 (5.32)	24.12 (7.09)	-1.86
Ever used tranquilizers	1695	0.25 (0.43)	0.31 (0.46)	-2.86
Age first used tranquilizers	461	17.93 (4.34)	18.47 (5.04)	-1.22
Used tranquilizers 30 days prior to this incarceration	1691	0.08 (0.28)	0.13 (0.33)	-2.86
Age last used tranquilizers	285	22.79 (5.62)	23.04 (6.47)	-0.35
Ever used stimulants	1696	0.16 (0.36)	0.20 (0.40)	-2.31
Age first used stimulants	298	16.66 (4.09)	17.05 (4.77)	-0.75
Used stimulants 30 days prior to this incarceration	1696	0.07 (0.25)	0.09 (0.29)	-1.84
Age last used stimulants	165	21.05 (5.30)	22.84 (6.91)	-1.88
Ever used pain relievers	1695	0.24 (0.43)	0.30 (0.46)	-2.78
Age first used pain relievers	454	18.21 (4.96)	18.53 (5.59)	-0.64
Used pain relievers 30 days prior to this incarceration	1693	0.11 (0.31)	0.14 (0.34)	-1.97
Age last used pain relievers	251	23.38 (5.46)	24.67 (7.15)	-1.61
Ever used methadone	1695	0.06 (0.24)	0.09 (0.29)	-2.28
Age first used methadone	132	23.71 (8.24)	23.10 (6.62)	0.47
Used methadone 30 days prior to this incarceration	1695	0.02 (0.13)	0.02 (0.13)	-0.28
Age last used methadone	103	26.95 (8.63)	26.27 (7.36)	0.43
Ever used anabolic steroids	1696	0.02 (0.13)	0.02 (0.13)	0.27
Age first used anabolic steroids	30	17.94 (4.54)	19.50 (3.20)	-1.07
Used anabolic steroids 30 days prior to this incarceration	1696	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	
Age last used anabolic steroids	30	18.94 (5.32)	21.79 (4.04)	-1.63
Ever used marijuana	1695	0.92 (0.27)	0.94 (0.24)	-1.25
Age first used marijuana	1568	13.94 (3.15)	14.14 (3.33)	-1.24
Used marijuana 30 days prior to this incarceration	1694	0.52 (0.50)	0.53 (0.50)	-0.76
Age last used marijuana	675	23.33 (7.20)	23.61 (6.72)	-0.53
Ever used hallucinogens	1695	0.43 (0.50)	0.49 (0.50)	-2.51
Age first used hallucinogens	784	17.16 (3.45)	17.58 (3.95)	-1.59
Used hallucinogens 30 days prior to this incarceration	1694	0.09 (0.28)	0.09 (0.29)	-0.30

(continued)

**Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group (continued)**

Characteristic	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Substance Use (continued)</b>				
Age last used hallucinogens	626	20.92 (4.07)	21.56 (5.35)	-1.69
Ever used cocaine	1694	0.53 (0.50)	0.58 (0.49)	-2.09
Age first used cocaine	935	19.39 (5.32)	19.52 (4.90)	-0.39
Used cocaine 30 days prior to this incarceration	1694	0.22 (0.42)	0.26 (0.44)	-1.77
Age last used cocaine	528	24.65 (7.31)	24.62 (6.95)	0.04
Ever used heroin	1695	0.18 (0.38)	0.23 (0.42)	-2.59
Age first used heroin	343	20.90 (6.13)	21.34 (5.62)	-0.68
Used heroin 30 days prior to this incarceration	1695	0.08 (0.27)	0.09 (0.28)	-0.83
Age last used heroin	206	26.19 (8.70)	24.75 (6.65)	1.30
Ever used amphetamines	1692	0.26 (0.44)	0.30 (0.46)	-1.86
Age first used amphetamines	473	17.10 (3.76)	18.47 (4.81)	-3.47
Used amphetamines 30 days prior to this incarceration	1690	0.13 (0.33)	0.14 (0.34)	-0.55
Age last used amphetamines	251	22.58 (5.97)	23.74 (6.49)	-1.45
Ever used inhalants	1694	0.15 (0.36)	0.16 (0.37)	-0.63
Age first used inhalants	267	15.83 (3.91)	15.76 (3.34)	0.16
Used inhalants 30 days prior to this incarceration	1693	0.01 (0.10)	0.01 (0.08)	0.71
Age last used inhalants	252	18.06 (4.87)	17.34 (4.17)	1.26
Received alcohol/drug treatment before this incarceration	1696	0.42 (0.49)	0.41 (0.49)	0.42
<b>Current Incarceration and Criminal History<sup>a</sup></b>				
Duration of incarceration at Wave 1 interview (years)	1697	2.76 (2.46)	2.26 (2.63)	4.10
Wave 1 conviction offense(s) category: Person/violent crime	1688	0.42 (0.49)	0.40 (0.49)	0.92
Robbery	1688	0.15 (0.36)	0.13 (0.33)	1.28
Assault	1688	0.19 (0.39)	0.16 (0.36)	1.88
Lethal crime	1688	0.04 (0.21)	0.03 (0.17)	1.68
Sex offense	1688	0.05 (0.22)	0.07 (0.25)	-1.51
Other person/violent crime	1688	0.03 (0.18)	0.06 (0.24)	-2.46
Wave 1 conviction offense(s) category: Property crime	1688	0.24 (0.43)	0.27 (0.44)	-1.35
Burglary	1688	0.11 (0.31)	0.12 (0.32)	-0.71
Theft	1688	0.08 (0.28)	0.08 (0.27)	0.43
Car theft	1688	0.03 (0.16)	0.03 (0.18)	-0.55
Fraud/forgery	1688	0.02 (0.15)	0.05 (0.21)	-2.52
Other property crime	1688	0.04 (0.20)	0.05 (0.21)	-0.50

(continued)

Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group (continued)

Characteristic	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Current Incarceration and Criminal History<sup>a</sup> (continued)</b>				
Wave 1 conviction offense(s) category: Drug crime	1,688	0.36 (0.48)	0.31 (0.46)	2.36
Drug dealing/manufacturing	1,688	0.21 (0.41)	0.15 (0.36)	3.34
Drug possession	1,688	0.22 (0.41)	0.21 (0.41)	0.65
Other drug offense	1,688	0.01 (0.11)	0.01 (0.10)	0.16
Wave 1 conviction offense(s) category: Public order crime	1,688	0.17 (0.37)	0.22 (0.42)	-2.92
Wave 1 conviction offense(s) category: Other crime	1,688	0.02 (0.13)	0.01 (0.10)	1.21
Current incarceration for probation or parole violation	1,695	0.27 (0.44)	0.35 (0.48)	-3.71
Current incarceration for probation violation	1,695	0.05 (0.22)	0.06 (0.25)	-1.42
Current incarceration for parole violation	1,695	0.22 (0.41)	0.29 (0.45)	-3.18
Parole violation: Technical violation	459	0.59 (0.49)	0.64 (0.48)	-1.05
Parole violation: New crime	459	0.42 (0.49)	0.37 (0.48)	1.03
Age at first arrest	1,685	15.92 (4.78)	16.03 (5.09)	-0.47
Number of lifetime arrests	1,586	12.42 (11.45)	13.14 (11.39)	-1.25
Number of lifetime convictions	1,658	5.48 (6.05)	5.70 (6.26)	-0.73
Number of lifetime convictions/age at incarceration	1,658	0.21 (0.24)	0.22 (0.25)	-0.25
Ever locked up in a juvenile correctional facility for committing a crime	1,696	0.51 (0.50)	0.49 (0.50)	1.07
Number of times in juvenile lockup (only those who reported ever being locked up)	833	3.58 (3.89)	3.49 (3.64)	0.35
Number of times in juvenile lockup (all respondents)	1,680	1.82 (3.30)	1.69 (3.07)	0.86
Ever been in jail/prison more than 24 hours at one time	1,694	0.83 (0.38)	0.87 (0.33)	-2.42
Number of times sent to prison (only those who reported ever having been in prison)	1,434	1.45 (1.82)	1.69 (2.05)	-2.35
Number of times sent to prison (all respondents)	1,688	1.20 (1.74)	1.47 (1.99)	-2.97
Any disciplinary infractions during this incarceration	1,694	0.65 (0.48)	0.56 (0.50)	3.50
One disciplinary infraction during this incarceration	1,694	0.17 (0.38)	0.17 (0.37)	0.36
Two or more disciplinary infractions during this incarceration	1,694	0.47 (0.50)	0.40 (0.49)	3.17
Placed in administrative segregation during this incarceration	1,692	0.45 (0.50)	0.40 (0.49)	2.41

(continued)

**Exhibit A-2. Respondent characteristics, by group (continued)**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SVORI Mean (SD)</b>	<b>Non-SVORI Mean (SD)</b>	<b>t-statistic</b>
<b>Current Incarceration and Criminal History<sup>a</sup> (continued)</b>				
Current gang member	1,688	0.05 (0.21)	0.06 (0.24)	-1.45
Considers gang to be family	92	0.53 (0.51)	0.52 (0.50)	0.05
Relatives are members of the gang	92	0.55 (0.50)	0.58 (0.50)	-0.26
Any perpetration of violence (6 months prior to incarceration)	1,697	0.69 (0.46)	0.67 (0.47)	0.80

<sup>a</sup> Results for W1 Conviction Offenses may not sum to 100% because some respondents reported multiple conviction offenses

GED=general educational development, SD=standard deviation.

Exhibit A-3. Proportion of respondents who reported needing specific services, by group

Service	N	SVORI Mean (SD)	Non-SVORI Mean (SD)	t-statistic
<b>Transitional Services</b>				
Legal assistance	1690	0.45 (0.50)	0.48 (0.50)	-1.38
Financial assistance	1696	0.86 (0.35)	0.82 (0.39)	2.61
Public financial assistance	1695	0.52 (0.50)	0.54 (0.50)	-0.94
Public health care insurance	1693	0.75 (0.43)	0.73 (0.45)	1.19
Mentor	1695	0.60 (0.49)	0.61 (0.49)	-0.37
Documents for employment	1697	0.55 (0.50)	0.56 (0.50)	-0.15
Place to live	1695	0.49 (0.50)	0.46 (0.50)	1.32
Transportation	1696	0.72 (0.45)	0.71 (0.46)	0.59
Driver's license	1697	0.83 (0.38)	0.81 (0.39)	1.02
Access to clothing/food banks	1696	0.60 (0.49)	0.55 (0.50)	2.30
<b>Health Services</b>				
Medical treatment	1696	0.56 (0.50)	0.57 (0.50)	-0.19
Mental health treatment	1693	0.22 (0.42)	0.29 (0.45)	-3.09
AOD treatment	1696	0.37 (0.48)	0.43 (0.50)	-2.64
Victims' group for abuse	1697	0.04 (0.20)	0.04 (0.20)	0.22
Anger management program	1694	0.36 (0.48)	0.38 (0.48)	-0.82
<b>Employment/Education/Skills Services</b>				
Job	1696	0.80 (0.40)	0.76 (0.43)	1.94
Job training	1696	0.82 (0.39)	0.76 (0.43)	2.62
More education	1697	0.94 (0.24)	0.92 (0.27)	1.23
Money management skills	1696	0.71 (0.45)	0.68 (0.47)	1.38
Life skills	1690	0.75 (0.43)	0.73 (0.44)	0.96
Work on personal relationships	1694	0.64 (0.48)	0.64 (0.48)	0.15
Change attitudes on criminal behavior	1693	0.64 (0.48)	0.69 (0.46)	-2.12
<b>Domestic Violence Services</b>				
Batterer intervention program	1694	0.08 (0.27)	0.08 (0.27)	-0.02
Domestic violence support group	1695	0.06 (0.24)	0.09 (0.28)	-2.23
<b>Child Services</b>				
Child support payments	995	0.45 (0.50)	0.48 (0.50)	-1.04
Modification of child support debt	276	0.88 (0.33)	0.86 (0.35)	0.48
Modification of child custody	1002	0.35 (0.48)	0.38 (0.49)	-0.97
Parenting skills	1009	0.60 (0.49)	0.63 (0.48)	-1.11
Child care	1007	0.39 (0.49)	0.39 (0.49)	0.08

SD=standard deviation.

**Exhibit A-4. Proportion of respondents who reported receiving specific services, by group**

Variable Label	N	SVORI	Non-SVORI	t-statistic
<b>Coordination Services</b>				
Received needs assessment	1690	0.63 (0.48)	0.45 (0.50)	7.43
Received release-specific needs assessment	1678	0.49 (0.50)	0.23 (0.42)	11.61
Met with case manager	1694	0.66 (0.47)	0.40 (0.49)	11.05
Developed reentry plan	1663	0.57 (0.50)	0.24 (0.43)	14.69
Worked with anyone to plan for release	1695	0.66 (0.48)	0.31 (0.46)	15.22
<b>Transitional Services</b>				
Participated in programs to prepare for release	1696	0.75 (0.43)	0.51 (0.50)	10.64
Took class specifically for release	1695	0.65 (0.48)	0.37 (0.48)	11.89
Received legal assistance	1697	0.12 (0.32)	0.08 (0.27)	2.38
Received assistance accessing financial assistance	1697	0.13 (0.34)	0.04 (0.19)	7.11
Received assistance accessing public financial assistance	1696	0.14 (0.35)	0.11 (0.31)	1.81
Received assistance accessing public health care assistance	1695	0.13 (0.34)	0.09 (0.29)	2.46
Received mentoring services	1697	0.20 (0.40)	0.08 (0.27)	6.92
Received assistance obtaining documents	1693	0.41 (0.49)	0.26 (0.44)	6.66
Received assistance finding transportation	1696	0.19 (0.39)	0.12 (0.32)	4.30
Received assistance finding place to live	1697	0.28 (0.45)	0.13 (0.33)	7.82
Received assistance getting driver's license	1696	0.22 (0.41)	0.08 (0.27)	8.46
Received assistance accessing clothing/food banks	1696	0.21 (0.41)	0.11 (0.32)	5.54
<b>Health Services</b>				
Received any medical treatment	1691	0.58 (0.49)	0.55 (0.50)	1.55
Received dental services	1696	0.50 (0.50)	0.47 (0.50)	1.38
Received preventive medical services	1687	0.37 (0.48)	0.31 (0.46)	2.36
Received medical treatment for physical health problems	1690	0.39 (0.49)	0.33 (0.47)	2.55
Received prescription medicine	1690	0.37 (0.48)	0.34 (0.47)	1.38
Received information on accessing physical health care in community	1696	0.26 (0.44)	0.15 (0.36)	5.37
Received any mental health treatment for emotional problems	1675	0.16 (0.36)	0.20 (0.40)	-2.17
Received individual counseling for mental/emotional problems	1675	0.09 (0.29)	0.11 (0.31)	-0.92
Received group counseling for mental/emotional problems	1674	0.04 (0.20)	0.04 (0.19)	0.22
Received information on accessing mental health care in community	1687	0.24 (0.43)	0.13 (0.34)	5.65
Received any AOD treatment	1696	0.48 (0.50)	0.38 (0.48)	4.44
Participated in Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous	1696	0.34 (0.48)	0.28 (0.45)	3.01
Participated in drug education	1696	0.39 (0.49)	0.26 (0.44)	5.58
Received group counseling for AOD problems	1696	0.25 (0.43)	0.21 (0.41)	1.76
Received individual counseling for AOD problems	1696	0.14 (0.35)	0.14 (0.35)	0.08

(continued)



**Exhibit A-4. Proportion of respondents who reported receiving specific services, by group (continued)**

Variable Label	N	SVORI	Non-SVORI	t-statistic
<b>Health Services (continued)</b>				
Received residential treatment for AOD problems	1690	0.11 (0.32)	0.10 (0.30)	1.01
Received methadone	1695	0.00 (0.07)	0.01 (0.08)	-0.38
Received detox	1696	0.02 (0.13)	0.02 (0.15)	-0.81
Participated in groups for victims of abuse	1696	0.07 (0.25)	0.03 (0.16)	4.02
Participated in anger management program	1696	0.34 (0.48)	0.26 (0.44)	3.88
<b>Employment/Education/Skills Services</b>				
Received any employment services	1696	0.37 (0.48)	0.19 (0.39)	8.71
Participated in employment readiness program	1693	0.23 (0.42)	0.09 (0.28)	8.06
Participated in job training program	1696	0.17 (0.38)	0.04 (0.20)	9.16
Talked to potential employer	1696	0.15 (0.35)	0.06 (0.23)	6.37
Given advice about job interviewing	1696	0.32 (0.47)	0.14 (0.35)	9.01
Given advice about answering questions about criminal history	1695	0.30 (0.46)	0.13 (0.34)	8.53
Given advice about how to behave on the job	1696	0.31 (0.46)	0.13 (0.34)	9.12
Given names of people to contact in community to find job	1695	0.27 (0.44)	0.13 (0.33)	7.37
Put together a resume	1696	0.24 (0.43)	0.10 (0.30)	8.01
Received any educational services	1697	0.53 (0.50)	0.43 (0.50)	4.06
Received money management services	1696	0.24 (0.43)	0.08 (0.27)	9.28
Received other life skills training	1693	0.42 (0.49)	0.21 (0.41)	9.84
Received assistance with personal relationships	1697	0.25 (0.43)	0.17 (0.37)	4.32
Received training to change criminal behavior attitudes	1697	0.52 (0.50)	0.36 (0.48)	6.76
<b>Domestic Violence Services</b>				
Participated in batterer intervention programs	1696	0.05 (0.22)	0.03 (0.18)	1.44
Participated in domestic violence support groups	1697	0.11 (0.31)	0.06 (0.23)	3.91
<b>Child Services</b>				
Received assistance making child support payments	1009	0.07 (0.25)	0.02 (0.14)	3.70
Received assistance modifying child support debt	310	0.22 (0.42)	0.11 (0.31)	2.77
Received assistance modifying child custody	1009	0.04 (0.19)	0.02 (0.15)	1.29
Participated in parenting classes	1011	0.25 (0.43)	0.15 (0.36)	4.04
Received assistance finding child care	1010	0.08 (0.27)	0.03 (0.16)	3.73

AOD=alcohol and other drugs.