

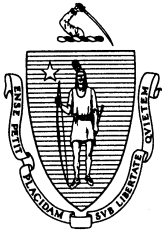


**One-Year Recidivism Rates of Male Releases
2013 - 2017: A Multi-year Descriptive
Analysis of Correctional Recovery Academy
and High School Equivalency Credential**

Massachusetts Department of Correction Research Report

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Correctional Recovery Academy and Education Recidivism Study



Prepared by:

Jaileen A. Hopkins, Director, Program Services
Hollie A. Matthews, Deputy Director, Research and Planning Division
Kelly Paquin, Program Services
Jiqiang Rong, Statistician, Research and Planning Division

Rhiana Kohl, Ph.D.
Executive Director of Strategic Planning
Massachusetts Department of Correction
Research and Planning Division
MCI-Concord/SFU Building
P.O. Box 9125
Concord, MA 01742
(978) 405-6677 (phone)
(978) 405-6680 (fax)
Research@massmail.state.ma.us

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Correctional Recovery Academy and Education Recidivism Study

Definition of Terms

Board of Probation: The Court Activity Record Information (CARI) file that provides criminal history information starting with each arraignment. The Massachusetts Board of Probation (BOP) record maintains the CARI file on the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

COMPAS: Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions is an automated risk/needs assessment tool utilized to inform the development of an offender's personalized program plan. COMPAS has been normed and validated to the Massachusetts Department of Correction population.

Correctional Recovery Academy: An intensive, six month, skill-based residential substance use treatment program.

Electronic Monitoring Program (ELMO): The Massachusetts Probation Service's Electronic Monitoring Program was first established in April 2001 as an alternative to incarceration and to provide structure, control and accountability of probationers who were sentenced to house arrest by a judge. The two tools ELMO uses to monitor clients are Global Positioning System (GPS) devices and remote breath alcohol monitoring devices. The program provides an extra layer of supervision, with the goal of enhancing public safety in the community.

Governing Offense: The offense associated with the sentence imposing the longest maximum discharge date, when an inmate is convicted and sentenced for multiple offenses.

High School Diploma or Equivalent (General Equivalency Diploma, High School Equivalency Test): Education level associated with inmates incarcerated with a verified High School Diploma, or High School Equivalency Credential, or those who earned a High School Equivalency Credential during their incarceration.

Non-violent Offense: Any offense that falls under the categories of "Property", "Drug", or "Other."

Program Fidelity: The extent to which delivery of an intervention adheres to the protocol or program model originally developed. The Program Fidelity measurement has increasing significance for evaluation, treatment effectiveness research, and service administration.

Race/Ethnicity: Inmates are asked to self-report their race and ethnicity by choosing from one of the following categories: African American/Black, Caucasian/White, Asian, Hispanic, Hawaiian-Pacific Islander and Native American/Alaskan Native.

Recidivist: For the purposes of this report a recidivist is defined as any inmate in the study cohort who, within one year of his release to the community, is arraigned for an offense that ultimately results in a conviction. For this purpose, "conviction" is defined as any outcome involving a new criminal sentence, probation, suspended sentence, fine, guilty finding, or continuance without a finding (CWO). Additional follow-up time is necessary to collect data because of the time required for an inmate's new criminal charge to reach final resolution in the trial court. For example, if an inmate who was released on January 1, 2013, was arraigned for a new offense on March 1, 2013, and subsequently convicted and sentenced in February 2015, that inmate would be treated as having recidivated within the one-year period.

Recidivism Rate: The recidivism rate is calculated by dividing the number of inmates reconvicted within one year of release by the number of inmates in the release cohort.

Recidivism Risk Score: On intake to the prison system, each inmate is given assessments to establish his/her Intake/Criminal History/Risk Scale Set. Components of the scale set are the General and Violent Recidivism Risk Scores which may be used to predict recidivism risk. The risk scores are based on a COMPAS Core scale which is a standard decile scale with 1 corresponding to the lowest risk of recidivism and 10 corresponding to the highest risk. The amount of programming required for a given inmate is established by simplifying this scale to Low, Moderate, and High recidivism risk inmates. Inmates scoring a moderate to high risk to recidivate in either the general or the violent recidivism scale are administered a needs assessment and the inmate is referred to programming. Due to the implementation of the COMPAS Assessment, inmates who were incarcerated at the time of the roll-out were administered a Standing Risk Assessment as a proxy to the Initial Risk or Core Risk Assessment. Those assessment scales are used interchangeably in the analysis.

Security Level: The security level designation of the facility from which the inmate was released. For facilities with multi-level designations, the security level of the housing unit the inmate was released from within the facility was used.

Substance Abuse Scale: The COMPAS offender substance abuse scale is categorized ranging from 1 to 10 based on decile cut points and then categorized into low (1-2), moderate (3-4) and high (5-10) based on 20/20/60 cut points determined by a substance abuse norm group. The Texas Christian University Drug Screen II or V (TCUDS) is utilized as a secondary measurement to determine substance use treatment need. The TCUDS is administered to offenders admitted to the reception centers and measures one's recent schedule of use, withdrawal, and tolerance factors providing a low or high score (TCUDS-II), or a None, Mild Disorder, Moderate Disorder, Severe Disorder score (TCUDS-V).

Time Served: Time served includes the inmate's length of stay in MA DOC custody as well as jail credits received prior to sentencing.

Violent Offense: Any offense that falls under crimes against the person, pursuant to G.L. c. 265, or a sex offense.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this study was to analyze the recidivism rates¹ of Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) inmates who completed programs to address their criminogenic need² areas to determine if expected reductions in recidivism were observed. The two need areas examined for the cohort were substance use and academic education. Program completion for inmates with a substance use need was determined through completion of the Correctional Recovery Academy (CRA) program while educational need was determined through the attainment of a High School Equivalency Credential (HSE). Three distinct cohorts were analyzed and their associated recidivism rates were examined to determine the differences between inmates who successfully completed programming and those who did not. The first cohort consisted of inmates with both substance use and academic education need areas. The second cohort consisted of inmates with only a substance use need, and the third cohort consisted of inmates with only an educational need.

Key Findings

- Inmates with a substance use need and educational need had statistically significant lower recidivism rates if both program needs were met. The recidivism rate was 7.6% for inmates with both a substance use and educational need who completed the CRA program and achieved a HSE, compared to a rate of 22.9% for inmates who did not meet both need areas.
- Overall, inmates with both substance use and educational needs had the highest recidivism rate (19.5%), followed by inmates with only a substance use need (17.0%) and inmates with only an educational need (15.2%). Inmates with neither a substance use need nor an educational need had the lowest recidivism rate (12.4%). (see graph 3).
- Inmates with only a substance use need who completed the CRA program had a recidivism rate of 12.3%. Inmates with only a substance use need who did not complete the CRA program had a recidivism rate of 21.2%.
- Inmates who only had an educational need and who also received a HSE had a recidivism rate of 10.0%. Inmates with only an educational need who did not receive a HSE had a recidivism rate of 17.0%.
- The lower recidivism rates among those inmates who met their criminogenic need areas with programming were consistent under different controlled situations (see Appendices A, B, and C). The consistent results across these control groups suggest a robust relationship between completion of programming such as the CRA and/or HSE and lower rates of recidivism. These programs appeared to work particularly well with inmates of higher risk scores, medium security level, and violent crimes.
- For the overall study cohort, the one-year recidivism rate was 17.2%.

¹ The recidivism rate is calculated by dividing the number of inmates reconvicted by the number of inmates in the release cohort.

² Factors that impact criminal behavior that can be altered over time with appropriate treatment.

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Meta-analysis has indicated that programming designed to meet the educational and therapeutic needs of offenders with histories of substance use will result in a reduction in the rate of recidivism (Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2013). The data analyzed in this study comports with prior research that indicates therapeutic communities for substance use treatment and educational programming during incarceration, independent of each other, will result in lower recidivism rates (Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2013). More importantly, our findings indicate the key to maximizing recidivism reduction for inmates with a substance use and educational need was to meet both need areas.

Introduction

How recidivism is conceptualized and how an inmate population is targeted can drastically influence a reported recidivism rate. Common definitions for recidivism include: the recommitting of a crime; the reconviction of a crime; or the reincarceration to jail or prison after release to the community following an incarceration.

For the purposes of this report, recidivism is defined as a reconviction based on an arraignment occurring within one year from the date of an inmate's release to the community. Conviction types include a criminal sentence to a Massachusetts state or county facility, a term of probation, a suspended sentence, a split sentence, a fine, a guilty finding, or a continuance without a finding (CWOFF)³. Because of the time it takes to prosecute a crime and reach final resolution of a charge, the initial arraignment date associated with the new offense is used to determine the date of reconviction.

A primary objective of the MA DOC is to rehabilitate inmates and prepare them for successful reentry into society. Inmates are assessed through a risk/needs analysis and those identified as being at the highest risk of recidivism are enrolled in programs designed to target their specific criminogenic need areas, with the goal of deterring future criminality. To measure success, recidivism rates are used to determine an inmate's ability to abstain from criminal behavior after release from prison.

Over the last decade, the MA DOC has placed greater emphasis on evidence-based programming as a tool for reducing recidivism and enhancing public safety. Utilizing the best available research, the MA DOC has sought to address the root causes of criminal behavior through highly focused and targeted programming. The individual progress of each inmate is further measured through the review of the offender's personalized program plan at each annual classification review.

The cornerstone of the program services administered by the MA DOC is the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) framework. The RNR is predicated on three core principles:

- **The Risk Principle** asserts that criminal behavior can be reliably predicted. Intensity of services should match the offender's risk level and treatment should focus on the higher risk offenders;
- **The Need Principle** highlights the importance of addressing criminogenic needs in the design and delivery of treatment; and,
- **The Responsivity Principle** focuses on matching an offender's personality and learning style with appropriate program settings and approaches (Andrews & Dowden, 2005; Andrews & Dowden, 2006; Andrews, Zinger, Hoge, Bonta, Gendreau & Cullen, 1990).

³ Starting with the 2017 release cohort, CWOFF's are no longer counted as a conviction for recidivism purposes.

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The RNR framework focuses correctional treatment on addressing *criminogenic needs*: factors that impact criminal behavior that can be altered over time with appropriate treatment. For example, an inmate may have a lengthy criminal record from crimes committed while under the influence of illicit drugs. The MA DOC focuses on addressing criminal thinking and substance use as they can be changed with appropriately targeted services. Disregarding inmates' major needs has been proven through extensive research to actually increase their chances of recidivating (Andrews & Bonta, 2006). Other criminogenic needs include: employment and pro-social networks/associations, education, and stable housing and home life (Andrews & Bonta, 2006).

It is important to note that one focus of this analysis included a cohort of inmates who may have participated in a version of the CRA Program which was much different than the program in place today. The CRA has evolved over time, and that evolution has been informed by the insights from this report and other empirical research to more closely align the treatment model with evidence-based practices. This report is one example of the MA DOC's data-driven approach to evidence based decision making.

Methodology

The goal of this analysis is to explore MA DOC recidivism rates with reference to the CRA and its associated qualification assessments: general risk, violent risk, and substance use risk; and high school diploma/equivalency attainment based on high school education level upon admission to the MA DOC.

The CRA is an intensive six month skill-based residential substance use treatment program. There are a total of 494 residential treatment beds located across four separate MA DOC institutions with an additional 90 graduate support beds. CRA targets substance use, anger management, criminal thinking, and relapse prevention by utilizing a therapeutic community based approach with an advanced cognitive behavioral curriculum that promotes positive social learning.

To identify inmates appropriate for CRA referral, the COMPAS Risk Assessment was used. Upon admission, inmates are administered the COMPAS Risk Assessment. Each inmate given a general or a violent recidivism risk score is placed in a category score ranging from 1 (lowest risk) to 10 (highest risk). Based on this 10-point scale, each inmate is then placed into one of three recidivism risk categories, Low (score 1-4), Moderate (score 5-7), and High (score 8-10). Inmates who score moderate to high risk are also given the COMPAS Needs Assessment to assess programming need. Inmates with a moderate to high substance use score in the substance abuse scale of the COMPAS Needs Assessment⁴ or in the TCUDS are referred to the CRA program.

To identify an inmate's educational need, data regarding the inmate's level of education was gathered upon the inmate's admission to the MA DOC. Inmates without a high school diploma or equivalency were identified as having an educational need for the purpose of this study. Analysis was then completed to determine if achieving a High School Equivalency Credential, while incarcerated, was associated with a reduced risk of recidivism. The MA DOC offers a full continuum of educational programming and services, including basic and advanced courses in adult education, as well as English as a Second Language for non-English speaking inmates. The continuum also

⁴ Of the 6,173 moderate to high risk inmates, 191 were not administered a needs assessment and were excluded from the study. This resulted in a recidivism cohort of 5,982.

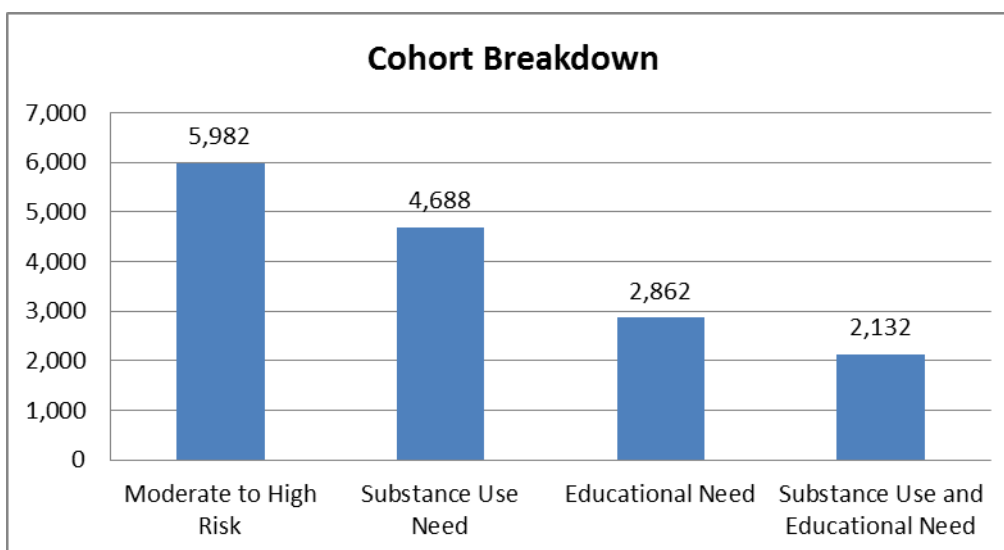
Correctional Recovery Academy and Education Recidivism Study

includes supplemental programming such as special education and Title I⁵, as well as transitional college courses.

One year reconviction rates were examined for a cohort of inmates released to the community. Cohort selection included male inmates released between 2013 and 2017 whose first release occurred during the time period. Overall, there were 7,986 male inmates released to the community between 2013 and 2017.⁶ This report focuses on male releases as availability of risk score data was limited for the female population. Of 7,986 male releases, 5,982 (75%) were identified as moderate to high risk to recidivate.

Of the 5,982 moderate/high risk inmates, 4,688 (78%) were identified for the CRA cohort, scoring moderate to high in the substance abuse scale. In addition, 2,862 (48%) of the 5,982 moderate/high risk inmates were identified as having an educational need as they had not attained a high school equivalency degree or diploma upon their admission to the MA DOC. The combined 4,688 inmates in the CRA cohort and 2,862 inmates in the educational need cohort resulted in an overall study cohort of 5,418 as 2,132 inmates were in both cohorts.

Graph 1



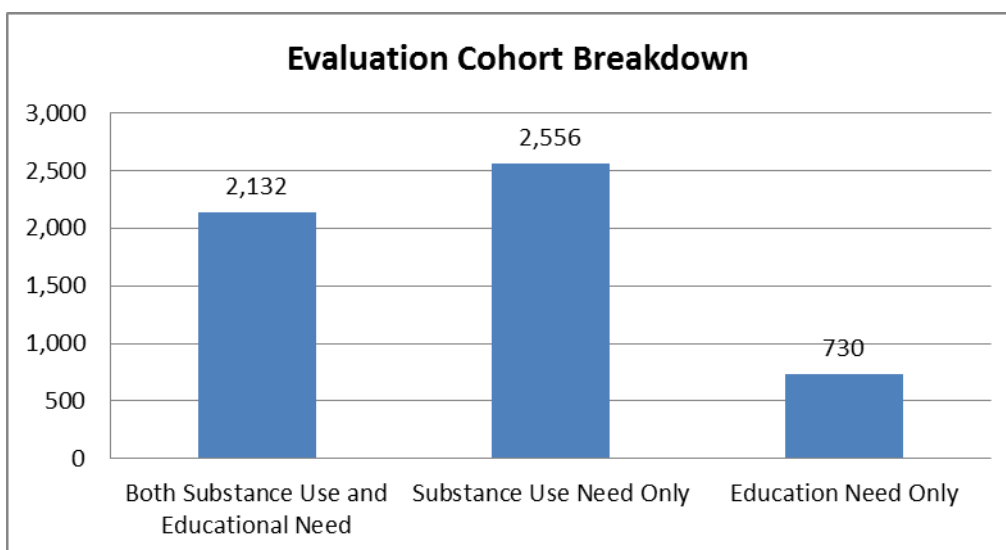
Of the 5,418 inmates with a substance use or educational need, 2,132 (39.4%) had a need in both areas, 2,556 (47.1%) had only a substance use need and 730 (13.5%) had only an educational need. This report will examine the recidivism rates for each of these three cohorts to compare and describe differences between those inmates who successfully completed the CRA Program and/or attained an HSE, and those inmates who did not participate in programming to address their criminogenic needs.⁷ It is important to note that this report only examines substance use and educational needs. There are other inmate need areas and programs that are not included in this report.

⁵ Title I is a state agency program that provides financial assistance to educational programs for youth in State-operated institutions.

⁶ An inmate may not be included in the study for one of several reasons, including not being released directly to the community or death in the community before the conclusion of the one year follow-up period.

⁷ Please note that inmate participation in the CRA or the GED program is voluntary, which can lead to data bias and may impact the findings from this study.

Graph 2



The CRA program data and HSE data was gathered from the MA DOC’s Inmate Management System (IMS) and merged into the cohort data file of calendar years 2013 - 2017 male releases to the community. The CRA data was sorted to identify inmates in the study cohort who completed the CRA program as indicated by a termination reason of ‘Completed Successfully’ for identified CRA program types and flagged with their most recent completion date. Data regarding the educational levels of inmates was also gathered from IMS to identify inmates who received their HSE by passing either the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) or High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) while incarcerated.

For this report, the follow-up timeframe for a recidivist was based on the initial arraignment date for the new charge which resulted in a new criminal sentence, probation term, suspended sentence, guilty finding, fine, or CWO⁸. Though there was a one-year timeframe for recidivism, additional time is necessary when collecting reconviction data to allow for an inmate’s new charge to reach final resolution in the trial court.

Section I: Two-Need Area Cohort

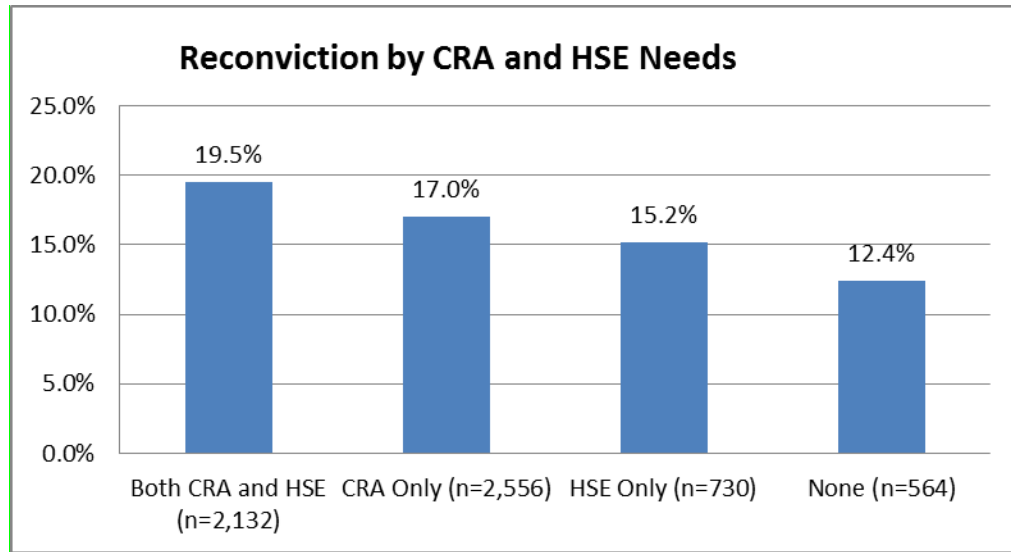
Correctional Recovery Academy and High School Equivalency Credential

Of the 5,982 male releases with a moderate to high risk to recidivate, 4,688 were assessed to have a moderate to high substance use score and a need for the CRA program and 2,862 were identified to have an educational need as they had not attained a high school equivalency degree or diploma upon admission to the MA DOC. Of the inmates with a substance use or educational need, 2,132 had a need in both areas, 2,556 only had a substance use need, and 730 only had an educational need.

In graph 3, the recidivism rate for inmates identified as having both a substance use and educational need (n = 2,132) was 19.5%, compared to a rate of 12.4% for inmates with no need in these two areas. The recidivism rate for inmates with a need in only one of the two need areas was approximately 16%.

⁸ Starting with the 2017 release cohort, CWO⁸’s are no longer counted as a conviction for recidivism purposes.

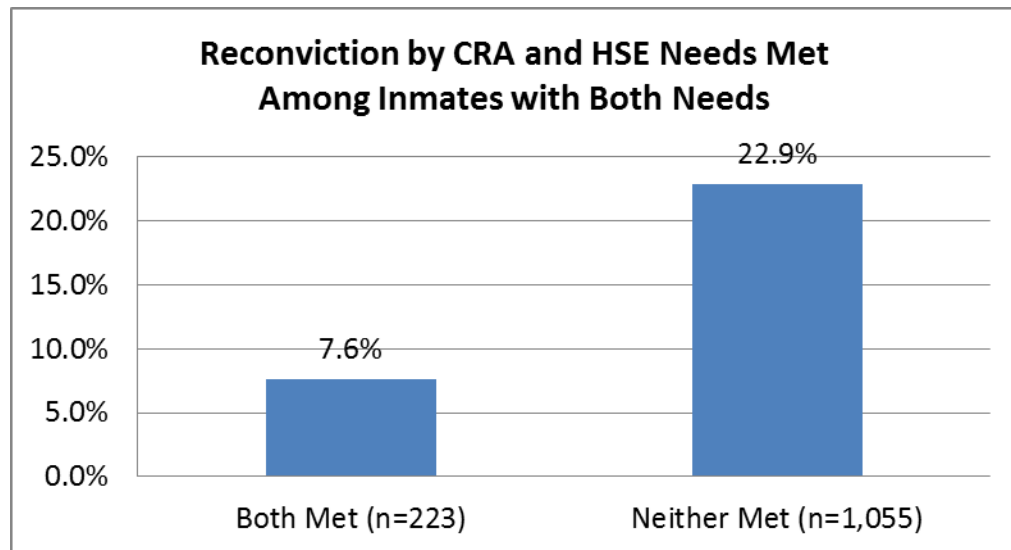
Graph 3



The following analysis (graph 4) examines recidivism rates of the 2,132 inmates who had a substance use and an educational need. Recidivism rates for inmates with two program need areas who met both those needs are examined along with the recidivism rates of inmates who did not.

The recidivism rate was only 7.6% when inmates with both a substance use and an educational need completed the CRA program and attained their high school equivalency credential. The recidivism rate significantly increased to 22.9% when no need area(s) were met. If only one of the need areas was met, the rate was similar to that of inmates who completed programming for neither need area (see Appendix A). This finding highlights the importance of addressing multiple need areas.

Graph 4



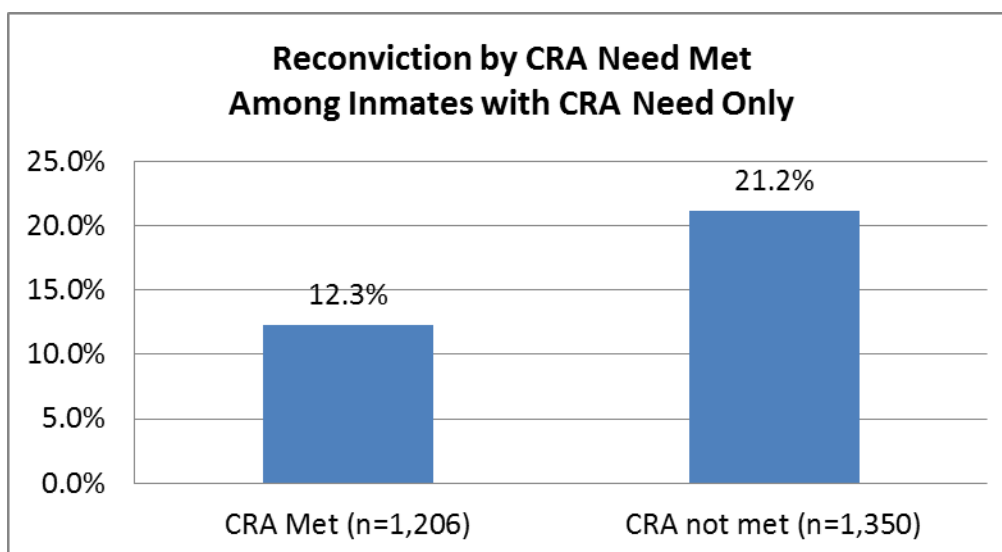
The relationship between meeting multiple need areas and lower recidivism rates appeared to be consistent under different controlled situations (see Appendix A), which suggests that the relationship is real and not spurious due to other factors.

Section 2: One Need Area Cohort

Correctional Recovery Academy

There were 2,556 inmates who had a substance use need but not an educational need in the study cohort. The recidivism rate for the inmates who met their substance use need by completing the CRA was 12.3% compared to a rate of 21.2% for those who did not complete the CRA program. These findings are consistent with prior research indicating a reduction in recidivism rates with the use of effective evidence-based programming (Sherman et al., 2002, and Washington State Institute for Public Policy).

Graph 5



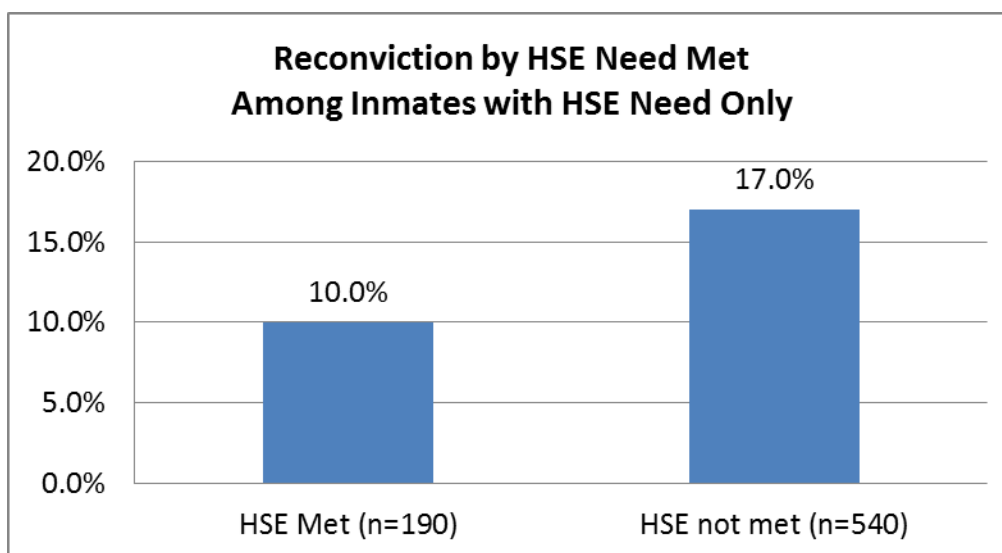
The data shows a stronger association between the successful completion of the CRA program and the lower rate of recidivism of certain segments of the inmate population. These segments include inmates younger than 35 at time of release, Hispanic inmates, person and other offense offenders, non-supervised inmates after release, and inmates of higher risk to recidivate where a decline in recidivism of over 10 percentage points is found between the inmates who finished the program and the inmates who did not (See Appendix B).

Section 3: One Need Area Cohort

High School Equivalency Credential

There were 730 inmates in the study cohort that had an educational need but no substance use need. The recidivism rate for the 730 inmates who received a high school equivalency credential while incarcerated was 10.0% compared to a rate of 17.0% for those who did not receive their high school equivalency credential. These findings are consistent with prior research indicating a reduction in recidivism rates with the use of effective evidence-based programming (Sherman et al., 2002, and Washington State Institute for Public Policy).

Graph 6



See Appendix C for a comparison of recidivism rates for inmates with a HSE need only by control variables.

Conclusion

The findings discussed within this report indicate the key to maximizing recidivism reduction for inmates with a substance use and an educational need is to address both need areas. A typical study isolates one program with the goal of measuring the treatment effect and its corresponding impact on recidivism. However, a large number of MA DOC new court commitments have been assessed as having more than one need, thus requiring multiple programs to effectively mitigate their risk of reoffending. The goal of this study was to go beyond the traditional approach of identifying the treatment effect of an individual program by exploring the combination of both substance use and educational programming.

The results from this study are promising and consistent with meta-analyses of similar evidence-based programs and with previously published statistical analyses of the CRA by the MA DOC. More importantly, this statistical analysis revealed that inmates with both substance use and educational needs had statistically significant lower recidivism rates if both program needs were met. The recidivism rate was 7.6% for inmates with both a substance use and an educational need, who completed the CRA program and achieved an HSE, compared to a rate of 22.9% for inmates who did not meet both need areas. The analysis also found that meeting only one of the two need areas is nearly equivalent to addressing neither need area. Future studies will explore the impact of meeting other criminogenic needs areas.

Based on the findings presented herein, there is evidence to support discussion of a modified CRA program that would also encompass an educational component to address the needs of those inmates who have both a substance use and an educational need. Introducing such a track that would combine both need areas would allow inmates to address both critical needs in not only an efficient manner, but in a way that may allow the treatments to further complement each other.

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Appendix A

One Year Reconviction Rates for Inmates with Both a CRA and HSE Need by Control Variables											
Control Variable	Category	Both Met		CRA Met		EDUC Met		None Met		TOTAL	
		PCT	N	PCT	N	PCT	N	PCT	N	PCT	N
Total	Reconviction*	7.6%	223	16.9%	614	21.7%	240	22.9%	1055	19.5%	2,132
Recidivism Risk Score	HIGH*	8.4%	178	19.8%	491	24.5%	192	25.3%	875	21.9%	1,736
	MEDIUM	4.4%	45	5.7%	123	10.4%	48	11.7%	180	8.8%	396
Release Institution Security Level	ELMO/Pre-release	4.0%	50	12.0%	150	11.8%	34	10.9%	110	10.5%	344
	Minimum	9.6%	52	15.0%	167	10.0%	40	13.3%	150	13.2%	409
	Medium*	7.9%	114	19.9%	277	22.7%	119	23.4%	593	20.9%	1,103
	Maximum	14.3%	7	30.0%	20	36.2%	47	35.1%	202	34.4%	276
Security Level	Minimum security	6.9%	102	13.6%	317	10.8%	74	12.3%	260	12.0%	753
	Higher security*	8.3%	121	20.5%	297	26.5%	166	26.4%	795	23.6%	1,379
Post Release Supervision	Non-supervised	9.4%	53	22.5%	213	25.4%	71	23.8%	453	22.7%	790
	Supervised*	7.1%	170	14.0%	401	20.1%	169	22.3%	602	17.6%	1,342
Time Served	Less than 3 yrs	11.8%	34	20.2%	218	26.0%	77	21.1%	498	20.9%	827
	3 to less than 6 yrs*	7.3%	110	15.9%	315	21.8%	119	22.7%	436	18.7%	980
	6 or more yrs*	6.3%	79	12.3%	81	13.6%	44	31.4%	121	18.2%	325
Governing Offense Type	Drug	3.9%	51	13.6%	191	9.1%	55	13.4%	246	12.2%	543
	Person*	6.3%	111	16.9%	231	24.6%	118	25.5%	471	20.9%	931
	Property*	12.5%	16	20.7%	87	45.0%	20	38.0%	150	31.5%	273
	Sex	0.0%	7	0.0%	12	12.5%	16	19.0%	58	14.0%	93
	Other Crimes	15.8%	38	22.6%	93	22.6%	31	16.2%	130	18.8%	292
Governing Offense	Non-violent*	9.5%	105	17.5%	371	19.8%	106	21.1%	526	18.7%	1,108
	Violent*	5.9%	118	16.0%	243	23.1%	134	24.8%	529	20.3%	1,024
Race	White*	7.7%	78	17.0%	147	23.9%	117	23.8%	365	20.7%	707
	Black*	9.0%	67	19.6%	194	20.0%	65	25.1%	271	20.9%	597
	Hispanic*	6.9%	72	15.4%	267	18.2%	55	20.6%	412	17.5%	806
	Other	0.0%	6	0.0%	6	33.3%	3	28.6%	7	13.6%	22
Age at Release	Less than 35*	8.9%	135	18.9%	259	23.7%	173	23.8%	534	20.8%	1,101
	35 or more*	5.7%	88	15.5%	355	16.4%	67	22.1%	521	18.0%	1,031

*Statistically Significant at a 95% confidence level

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Appendix B

One Year Reconviction Rates for Inmates with a CRA Need but no HSE Need by Control Variables							
Control Variable	Category	SA Need Met		SA Need Not Met		TOTAL	
		PCT	N	PCT	N	PCT	N
Total	Reconviction*	12.3%	1,206	21.2%	1,350	17.0%	2,556
Recidivism Risk Score	High*	14.0%	914	24.4%	1,063	19.6%	1,977
	Medium	6.8%	292	9.4%	287	8.1%	579
Release Institution Security Level	ELMO/Pre-release	9.1%	298	10.5%	237	9.7%	535
	Minimum*	9.0%	344	16.5%	182	11.6%	526
	Medium*	15.0%	532	22.2%	689	19.1%	1,221
Security Level	Maximum	31.3%	32	32.2%	242	32.1%	274
	Minimum security*	9.0%	642	13.1%	419	10.7%	1,061
Post Release Supervision	Higher security*	16.0%	564	24.8%	931	21.5%	1,495
	Non-supervised*	16.7%	336	28.3%	506	23.6%	842
Time Served	Supervised*	10.6%	870	16.9%	844	13.7%	1,714
	Less than 3 yrs*	15.6%	372	23.2%	638	20.4%	1,010
	3 to less than 6 yrs*	10.2%	577	19.0%	563	14.6%	1,140
Governing Offense Type	6 or more yrs*	12.1%	257	20.8%	149	15.3%	406
	Drug*	10.2%	303	16.9%	266	13.4%	569
	Person*	12.6%	533	22.6%	625	18.0%	1,158
	Property	16.9%	183	23.6%	254	20.8%	437
Governing Offense	Sex	25.9%	27	20.8%	53	22.5%	80
	Other Crimes*	7.5%	160	19.1%	152	13.1%	312
	Non-violent*	11.5%	646	19.9%	672	15.8%	1,318
Race	Violent*	13.2%	560	22.4%	678	18.3%	1,238
	White*	14.7%	593	21.6%	796	18.6%	1,389
	Black*	12.0%	368	21.8%	335	16.6%	703
	Hispanic*	6.9%	233	18.5%	205	12.3%	438
Age at Release	Other	8.3%	12	21.4%	14	15.4%	26
	Less than 35*	11.7%	520	24.4%	679	18.9%	1,199
	35 or more*	12.7%	686	17.9%	671	15.3%	1,357

*Statistically Significant at a 95% confidence level

Correctional Recovery Academy and Education Recidivism Study

Appendix C

One Year Reconviction Rates for Inmate with an HSE Need but no CRA Need by Control Variables							
Control Variable	Category	HSE Need Met		HSE Need Not Met		TOTAL	
		PCT	N	PCT	N	PCT	N
Total	Reconviction*	10.0%	190	17.0%	540	15.2%	730
Recidivism Risk Score	High	15.2%	125	19.8%	398	18.7%	523
	Medium	0.0%	65	9.2%	142	6.3%	207
Release Institution Security Level	ELMO/Pre-release	9.3%	43	13.4%	82	12.0%	125
	Minimum	6.0%	50	9.4%	106	8.3%	156
	Medium	9.6%	73	18.8%	266	16.8%	339
	Maximum	20.8%	24	24.4%	86	23.6%	110
Security Level	Minimum security	7.5%	93	11.2%	188	10.0%	281
	Higher security	12.4%	97	20.2%	352	18.5%	449
Post Release Supervision	Non-supervised	15.8%	38	20.7%	203	19.9%	241
	Supervised	8.6%	152	14.8%	337	12.9%	489
Time Served	Less than 3 yrs	10.3%	29	19.6%	184	18.3%	213
	3 to less than 6 yrs	13.6%	66	18.0%	211	17.0%	277
	6 or more yrs	7.4%	95	12.4%	145	10.4%	240
Governing Offense Type	Drug	10.7%	28	15.2%	138	14.5%	166
	Person*	7.0%	100	19.3%	207	15.3%	307
	Property	0.0%	8	26.0%	50	22.4%	58
	Sex	0.0%	7	15.8%	38	13.3%	45
	Other Crimes	19.1%	47	11.2%	107	13.6%	154
Governing Offense	Non-violent	14.5%	83	15.6%	295	15.3%	378
	Violent*	6.5%	107	18.8%	245	15.1%	352
Race	White*	8.1%	37	24.4%	90	19.7%	127
	Black	9.5%	84	17.6%	204	15.3%	288
	Hispanic	11.7%	60	14.3%	237	13.8%	297
	Other	11.1%	9	0.0%	9	5.6%	18
Age at Release	Less than 35	13.3%	135	19.0%	305	17.3%	440
	35 or more*	1.8%	55	14.5%	235	12.1%	290

*Statistically Significant at a 95% confidence level