

FINAL REPORT

Follow-up Evaluation of Ohio's Community Based Correctional Facility and Halfway House Programs— Outcome Study

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Follow-up Evaluation of Ohio's Community Based Correctional Facility and Halfway House Programs— Outcome Study

Executive Summary

The University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice was contracted in 2006 by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC) to conduct a follow-up evaluation of the state's halfway houses (HWHs) and Community Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs). This study was designed as a follow-up to an original study conducted in 2002, which examined the effectiveness of Ohio HWHs and CBCFs at reducing recidivism. The original study was pivotal in determining elements of effective programming for Ohio offenders. A key finding from the original study was support for the risk principle, which suggests that intensive programming be reserved for higher risk offenders.

The current study was designed with the following research questions in mind:

- *What type of offenders benefit most from programming?*
- *Which programs are most effective at reducing recidivism?*
- *What models or program characteristics are most important in reducing recidivism?*

The current report focuses on answering the first two research questions; a supplemental report will address the third question by examining in-depth program characteristics to determine which are most important in reducing recidivism. To determine the type of offenders that benefit most from programming, the current report examined individual level characteristics of participants of HWH and CBCF programs. Adjusted probabilities were calculated to identify predictors of both successful completion and recidivism. Like the 2002 study, outcome data examining how HWH and CBCF program participants compared to non-participants using multiple measures of recidivism were also presented. Data were examined by program termination status, as well as referral type.

The 2010 study offers several improvements over the original 2002 study: 1) the current study uses a prospective rather than retrospective design; 2) detailed program-level data were collected which will allow for an in-depth analysis of program characteristics in a supplemental report; 3) rather than sampling a group of offenders from each treatment program, all offenders participating in each program within a one year time frame around the date of the site visit were included in the initial pool of experimental cases; 4) an additional comparison group was used in the current study; 5) treatment cases were matched one for one with comparison cases; the assurance that treatment and comparison cases are the same on the matched variables limits the need to statistically control of differences between the treatment and comparison groups; and 6) the outcome data related to conviction of a new crime were collected via the Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway (OHLEG), which is considered more reliable than data sources available for the 2002 study.

The research employed a quasi-experimental design wherein two treatment groups and two comparison groups were examined. Treatment groups consisted of participants of an Ohio CBCF or HWH facility between February 2006 and June 2007. The comparison samples consisted of 1) parolee/PRC offenders released from a state institution during the same time frame, but not exposed to either HWH or CBCF intervention; and 2) offenders placed on Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP), which was used as a comparison group for probationers in both treatment samples. Comparison cases were matched on the following factors: *gender* (male/female), *race* (White/non-White), *sex offender status* (sex offender/non-sex offender), *county* (large, medium and small) and *risk* (low, moderate, and high). Offender data were provided by ODRC, whereas program level data and conviction outcome data were collected by University of Cincinnati researchers. Outcome measures included felony conviction, any conviction (misdemeanor or felony), and new incarceration. A two-year follow-up timeframe was used. Results were examined separately for successful program completers and all participants, as well as by risk level.

The CBCF offenders participated in one of 20 Ohio CBCF programs in operation in 2006. Two separate comparison samples were used for the CBCF experimental cases: 1) the CBCF/parole sample, which included 3,764 matched pairs; and 2) the CBCF/ISP sample, which consisted of 3,564 matched pairs. The HWH offenders participated in one of 44 Ohio HWH programs in operation in 2006. Unlike the CBCF samples, one HWH experimental group was examined with HWH parolees matched to parole/PRC comparison offenders, and HWH probationers matched to ISP offenders. This sample consisted of 6,090 matched pairs. All in all, three groups of offenders were analyzed: 1) CBCF/ISP comparison; 2) CBCF/Parole comparison; and 3) HWH/parole and ISP comparison. Excluding duplicate CBCF and comparison cases, there were just over 20,000 independent offenders included in the study. A brief summary of the findings of the study follows.

Predictors of unsuccessful termination and recidivism:

- Findings suggested that younger, higher risk, Non-White, property offenders with prior convictions and current employment problems were more likely to be unsuccessfully terminated from a CBCF. Predictors of recidivism for CBCF participants included similar factors, in addition to being male with prior incarcerations and a substance abuse problem.
- For HWH participants, being a younger, higher risk, male property offender with a prior record, lower level offense and employment problems leads to a higher likelihood of unsuccessful termination. Predictors of recidivism for HWH participants were also similar to those factors predicting unsuccessful termination, except for the addition of being Non-White and having a substance abuse problem.

Outcome results for the CBCF/ISP group:

- When all participants are examined, despite how recidivism is measured, program participants had a higher rate of recidivism (slight increases when measured via a new conviction and modest increased relative to new incarcerations). However, when broken down by risk, high risk offenders produced a slight positive treatment effect.
- When only successful treatment completers are examined, programs produced a very slight decrease in the rate of new convictions, but still increased the rate of new

incarcerations relative to ISP offenders. The effect sizes for high risk offenders became more substantial and the majority of programs produced positive effects for high risk offenders.

Outcome results for the CBCF/Parole group:

- Like with the CBCF/ISP group, when all participants are examined, programs on average produced negative effects. While an increased number of programs produced treatment effects with high risk offenders, programs still, on average, tended to increased recidivism, despite risk level.
- When only successful treatment completers are examined, treatment effects again improve. Yet even though treatment effects were apparent related to new convictions, when incarceration was used as the outcome measure, programs on average failed to produce positive results, irrespective of risk.

Outcome results for the HWH Sample:

- When all participants are examined, HWHs produced very slight decreases in rates of new conviction across programs, but showed a modest increase in the rate of new incarcerations. As with the CBCFs, aside from new incarcerations, effect sizes increased with higher risk offenders.
- When only successful completers were considered, like with the CBCFs, treatment effects increased substantially. Despite how recidivism was measured, programs on average showed about a five percent reduction in recidivism. This rate increased substantially for high risk offenders, while programs on average increased recidivism rates for low risk individuals.
- Rates of recidivism were also examined by referral type for the HWH sample (condition of probation, condition of parole, violation of probation, violation of parole, transitional control and other). While the magnitude of the treatment effect varied with referral type, most types of referrals benefited from HWH intervention, so long as the offenders referred were moderate to high risk.

Overall, CBCFs performed better against the ISP sample than the parolee sample. Likewise, HWHs appeared to outperform CBCFs with respect average rates of recidivism across programs, as well as the percentage of programs producing positive effects. Finally, programs as a whole produced less favorable results when new incarceration was used as the recidivism measure.

Overall, there were several findings consistent with the 2002 study. First and foremost, remarkable consistency was found regarding support for the risk principle. Programs clearly produced more favorable results with high risk offenders, and tended to increase recidivism for low risk individuals. Likewise, both superior and poor program performers could be identified, despite the use of different outcome measures. Many programs that performed well in the 2002 study continued to perform well in the current study. Likewise, some of the programs that performed poorly in 2002 continued to do so in the current study.

In the current study, attention was paid to successful completion rates for programs. More care was taken in interpreting results for programs with low successful completion rates; as such rates

are likely elevated. On average, CBCFs had much higher rates of successful completion than HWHs, due in part to these programs being secure facilities.

Limitations of the study include small sample sizes in some categories. Although the overall sample size was large, examining offenders by risk category, program and termination type lead to some small sample sizes, particularly for smaller programs and for low risk offenders. Another limitation is the likelihood that multiple factors influence the recidivism rates of offenders participating in programs aside from program quality. For example, the quality of offenders' post release supervision and community treatment, as well as the philosophy of the counties being served are likely to influence outcomes. The examination of such factors was out of the scope of the current study.

In terms of recommendations, program should continue to pay attention to risk, reserving more intensive interventions (such as residential placement) for higher risk offenders. Use of the newly developed Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) will aid in this as this tool brings consistency to the assessment of offender risk across the state. Another recommendation is that programs as well as ODRC address post-release supervision and aftercare programming, as these interventions are also likely to affect offender outcomes. Finally, programs that failed to produce favorable outcomes should examine their treatment practices, including whether they are using an evidence-based model and curricula, or are targeting appropriate risk factors. For those programs that meet these objectives, but still produced unfavorable results, a closer look at how programming is implemented becomes important. Research has shown that evidence based interventions can produce negative effects if not delivered with high fidelity. The program characteristics supplemental report will provide further insight as to what program factors are important in reducing the likelihood of recidivism among participants. Results of this report can also be used to assist facilities in improving programming for Ohio offenders.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Research suggests that community-based interventions are oftentimes more effective at rehabilitating offenders than incarceration programs (Andrews et al. 1990; Lipsey & Wilson, 1998, Gendreau, French and Taylor, 2002). One proposed reason for the enhanced effectiveness is that intervention occurs in the environment in which offenders live (in vivo); therefore, prosocial skills offenders learn can more easily be transferred and maintained in his or her life (Gordon et al., 1988, Davison and Lazarus, 1993, Henggeler, 1997). One example of a community-based intervention used across the nation is the residential community correctional program.

Residential community correctional programs differ extensively in terms of size, services, population served, purpose and strategies used to rehabilitate offenders (Latessa and Travis, 1992). One type of residential community correctional program is the half-way house. Half-way houses were primarily designed to provide a step-down for offenders transitioning from prison to the community. Yet residential community correctional programs can also be used as an alternative to imprisonment (Latessa and Travis, 1991). In Ohio, Community Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) were developed to divert adult offenders from prison. Residential community correctional programs have the potential to assist offenders in obtaining employment and stable housing, as well as addressing the needs that impact an offender's ability to refrain from criminal behaviors (Latessa and Travis, 1992, Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2004).

The effectiveness of residential community correctional programs at reducing recidivism also varies widely (Latessa and Travis, 1991, Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2004, and Lowenkamp, Latessa, and Smith, 2006). Latessa (1998) noted several common shortcomings of halfway house programs, including inadequate assessment, low qualifications and high turnover among

staff, and lack of theoretically based treatment models. While many halfway house programs are plagued with these deficiencies, others have been effective at reducing recidivism, depending on who they serve, what they target, and how such needs are addressed (Lowenkamp, 2004).

Ohio halfway houses (HWHs) are community-based residential programs designed to serve adult offenders released from state prisons, referred by the Courts of Common Pleas, or sanctioned due to a violation of community supervision. Hence, Ohio's halfway houses serve a wide array of offenders, typically consisting of parolees, offenders on post-release control, individuals released from an institution on transitional control status, and probationers. These halfway houses provide an array of services to assist offenders in the reentry process. Common services include employment readiness and job placement, educational programming, and drug/alcohol treatment. Some also provide specialized treatment, such as sex offender treatment or programming for offenders with mental health issues.

Like halfway houses, Ohio's Community Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) are residential programs aimed at providing rehabilitative services to offenders. However, CBCFs primarily serve adult felony probationers as a last alternative to prison. Ohio's CBCFs were first opened in the late 1970s as a response to prison overcrowding. These facilities allowed for local sanctioning of lower level felony offenders. The operation of a CBCF involves a partnership between state and local governments. These facilities are funded primarily through ODRC, but are overseen by a local facility governing board. CBCFs provide comprehensive programming aimed at meeting multiple offender needs, such as substance abuse, criminal attitude, family issues, anger management, education and employment needs, and emotional wellness. The programs also emphasize effective reentry and restitution to the local community. The current programs range in size to accommodate roughly 50 to 200 offenders. Unlike halfway houses,

which tend to be staff-secure facilities, CBCFs are minimum security locked facilities. The per diem cost to house an offender in a CBCF is higher than a halfway house, due in part to facility security and services offered by these programs.

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Community Sanctions (ODRC-BCS) provides funding and oversight for many of Ohio's residential community correctional facilities. This prompted their interest in determining the effectiveness of these residential programs. In 2002, a comprehensive outcome study of Ohio's halfway houses and CBCFs was conducted.

Original Study of Ohio's Halfway House and Community Based Correctional Facility Programs

In 2002, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC), Division of Parole and Community Services contracted with University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice to conduct a large study of the state's HWH and CBCF programs. That study encompassed an examination of 13,221 offenders, 7,366 of which were either placed in a HWH or CBCF facility. The remaining 5,855 offenders served as parolee/Post Release Control comparison cases that were released from ODRC, but not exposed to HWH or CBCF residential placement. This study also examined the treatment practices of 15 CBCF facilities and 37 HWH programs. Likewise, recidivism data, including re-arrest and re-incarceration (for either a new offense or technical violation) were compared between the treatment and comparison samples. Treatment effects by risk, termination type, and geographic setting were examined.

Key findings from Lowenkamp and Latessa's 2002 study were that a program's ability to reduce recidivism among participants varied substantially depending on risk level of the offenders served. Low risk offenders showed an average *increase* in recidivism of 4 percent, while programs showed a *reduction* in recidivism of 8 percent for high risk offenders. Hence,

findings supported the risk principle, which suggests that intensive correctional services be reserved for higher risk offenders. Likewise, some characteristics, such as risk category, predicted successful program completion as well as recidivism. Program completers also showed more favorable outcomes than those terminated from programming. This finding highlighted the importance of incorporating termination status into the study of program effectiveness.

Current Study

The University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice was again contracted in 2006 by the ODRC to conduct a follow-up evaluation of the state's HWH and CBCF programs. This study is designed as a follow-up to the 2002 study, with several goals in mind. The current study seeks to examine the following key research questions:

- *What type of offenders benefit most from programming?*
- *Which programs are most effective at reducing recidivism?*
- *What models or program characteristics are most important in reducing recidivism?*

In answering these questions, this report will examine individual level characteristics of participants of HWH and CBCF programs. Like the 2002 study, outcome data examining how program participants compared to non-participants using multiple measures of recidivism will be presented. Data will also be examined by program termination status, as well as referral type. While this report will focus on program outcomes, a supplemental report will examine in-depth program characteristics to determine what characteristics are most important in reducing recidivism. Furthermore, a profile for each program, including descriptive and outcome data, as well as strengths and recommendations will be provided.

The current report will be organized into the following subsections: Section I provides a background to the current study; Section II will provide a summary of the methodology used for this study, highlighting some of the improvements over the 2002 study; Section III presents a description of the programs by facility type; Section IV outlines the results of the study, specifically recidivism outcome results for the CBCF and HWH programs; and Section V summarizes the primary findings for this study and identifies limitations of the research.

SECTION II: METHODOLOGY

This section of the report will highlight the methods used for data collection and analysis, including: 1) a description of study participants as well as the method used for matching treatment and comparison cases; 2) the procedures for both individual and program level data collection; 3) a description of key measures used in the study; 4) study design and analysis techniques; and 5) improvements over the original 2002 halfway house/CBCF study.

Participants/Matching Process

This study incorporates two treatment groups: offenders sentenced to an Ohio CBCF between February 1, 2006 and June 1, 2007¹, and offenders placed in an Ohio HWH facility within the same timeframe. This study also uses two comparison samples: 1) parolee/PRC offenders released from a state institution during the same time frame, but not exposed to either HWH or CBCF intervention; and 2) offenders placed on Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP), which was used as a comparison group for probationers in both treatment samples². The 2002

¹ Program level data collection occurred from August 2006 to December 2006. The February 2006 to June 2007 dates represent a one year time from around the beginning and end of the program level data collection.

² ODRC provided the list of offenders participating in CBCF and HWH programs within the sampling timeframe as well as the list of prospective parolee and ISP comparison cases. Duplicate offenders were identified in both the treatment and comparison groups. Whatever intervention the offender was admitted to *first* marked their designated group. For example, if an offender received both CBCF and ISP intervention within the sampling timeframe, s/he was kept in whichever group had the first admission date.

study used only parolees as comparison cases. The addition of ISP as a comparison sample reflects an attempt to address this limitation.

Comparison cases were matched on the following factors: *gender* (male/female), *race* (White/non-White), *sex offender status* (sex offender/non-sex offender), *county* (large, medium and small) and *risk* (low, moderate, and high).³ With regard to the matching process, the values for the variables for the treatment case were stored and then all matching comparison cases were selected with one randomly pulled and marked as "the" comparison case. The matching process resulted in a one-for-one match between treatment and comparison cases, using the identified matching variables. Since all CBCF and HWH analyses were conducted separately, the same pool of ISP and parolee/PRC comparison cases were used for both treatment samples.

The CBCF offenders participated in one of 20 Ohio CBCF programs in operation in 2006. The treatment sample for each CBCF was derived using the date of each CBCF site visit, and identifying all offenders admitted to the program six months before and after the date of the site visit. Two comparison samples were used for the CBCF experimental cases. First, all CBCF program participants were compared to a matched parolee comparison sample. In this sample, there are 3,764 treatment cases and 3,764 matched parolee comparison cases. These cases were derived from a larger sampling frame of 4,992 treatment cases and 7,274 comparison cases. Secondly, the CBCF sample was compared to matched ISP offenders not exposed to CBCF or HWH placement, as this sample consists of probationers sentenced to community-based intervention rather than residential placement. This CBCF/ISP sample consists of 3,564

³ The Offender-Level Measures section of the report (to follow) will outline how county categories are defined, and Appendix A provides a full description of the development of the risk scores and cutoffs.

treatment cases and 3,564 matched ISP cases⁴. These cases originated from a sampling pool of 4,992 treatment cases and 3,843 comparison cases⁵.

The HWH offenders participated in one of 44 Ohio HWH programs in operation in 2006. The HWH sample consists of 6,090 treatment cases and 6,090 matched comparison cases. Two types of comparison cases were used for the HWH experimental cases. Approximately 30 percent of the HWH participants in the experimental group were probationers⁶. For this group (N=1,704), ISP cases not placed in a HWH/CBCF facility were used for the comparison group. The sampling pool was 1,943 for the HWH probationers and 3,843 for the ISP cases. For the remaining 4,386 HWH offenders, parolees not exposed to HWH intervention were used for comparison. The sampling frame for the HWH/parolee sample was 4,542 HWH parolees and 7,274 potential parolees with no HWH intervention.

While like the CBCFs, HWH participants were matched to both parolees and ISP offenders, only one HWH experimental group was identified. HWHs serve an array of offender types. As such, within the HWH treatment sample, HWH probationers were matched to ISP offenders while HWH parolees were matched to parolee comparison cases. To the contrary, CBCFs primarily serve probationers and offenders on judicial release. As such, the entire CBCF treatment group was matched to the ISP group and the same pool of CBCF participants was matched again to a group of parolee/PRC offenders, resulting in two separate CBCF experimental groups with matched comparison cases for analysis. The purpose of having the ISP

⁴ CBCF treatment sample size varies based upon the comparison group due to available comparison matches.

⁵ The original pool of ISP comparison cases was larger, but cases had to be eliminated from the pool due to case duplication.

⁶ To differentiate probationers from parolees, the “REASONPLACEDID” variable from the CCIS database was used. Offenders placed as 1) a condition of probation; 2) for violation of probation; 3) as a judicial release; and 4) for treatment in lieu of incarceration were placed in the “probationer” group. Offenders placed as 1) a condition of parole; 2) for violation of parole; 3) transitional control; or 4) boot camp were designated to the “parolee” group. Approximately 150 offenders were coded in the “other”, “pre-trial” or “readmitted” categories; these cases were eliminated from the treatment group.

comparison group for the CBCFs was to create a comparison group of probationers that were more similar to those offenders sentenced to a CBCF than parolees. The purpose of also having a parolee comparison group was to use a similar design to the 2002 study so that results from both studies could more easily be compared. Hence, all in all, there are three groups of offenders that will be analyzed separately: 1) CBCF/ISP comparison; 2) CBCF/Parolee comparison; and 3) HWH/parole and ISP comparison⁷.

Procedures for Data Collection

In order to answer the aforementioned research questions, data were collected on both individual offenders and HWH and CBCF programs. Individual level demographic and criminal history data were provided by ODRC, while University of Cincinnati researchers collected the bulk of outcome data⁸. Program level data were collected by University of Cincinnati researchers during site visits to each of the CBCF and HWH facilities. The following section will detail the process for individual and program level data collection.

Individual-Level Data Collection

Individual level offender data for the CBCF, HWH and ISP samples were extracted from the Community Corrections Information System (CCIS) maintained by the ODRC. For the parolee/PRC sample, data came from the Department's Offender Tracking System (DOTS-PORTAL) database, ODRC's main inmate database. These data included demographic characteristics, the current offense, offense history, county of conviction, identified needs,

⁷ Since a significant number of treatment cases could not be matched (16% for HWH, 28% for CBCF/HWH, and 32% for the CBCF/ISP) the differences between the matched and unmatched samples were analyzed. Although there were several significant differences between these two pools, it had an overall minimal effect on the outcomes of the programs. The difference of recidivism rates between the matched only and all participants (matched + unmatched) ranged from -1.55% to 1.64%.

⁸ ODRC provided outcome data related to new incarcerations to state correctional facilities within the 2-year follow-up time frame

services delivered, termination type, and employment. All offender background data were provided by ODRC.

Recidivism data for both the experimental and comparison groups were collected by University of Cincinnati researchers via the Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway (OHLEG) system. ODRC had access approved for a select group of UC researchers by the Ohio Attorney General's office in order to access offender files. Collection of the recidivism data began in April 2009 and ended in September 2009. Recidivism data collection occurred in two phases: 1) locating and printing offense records for the identified treatment and matched comparison cases from OHLEG; and 2) entering data from the offense record print outs into a database. All researchers were trained on both accessing records from OHLEG and coding the recidivism data.

Before accessing records from OHLEG, data coders were provided with a list of offender names, social security numbers, dates of birth, gender, and follow-up dates for the treatment and comparison cases. Follow-up dates for recidivism collection was individualized for each offender, depending upon his or her termination date from a program (for treatment cases), or admission date to parole or ISP (for comparison cases). A two-year follow-up timeframe was used. The lists used to collect the OHLEG data were categorized by program and sample. Coders were instructed to match cases from OHLEG on at least two of the three key identifiers (name, date of birth and social security number). Once cases were located in the OHLEG system, the record was printed out and stored in a locked cabinet.

Once all records were printed for a treatment site or matched comparison group, a second group of researchers were charged with coding the data. Data collected from the OHLEG records included: 1) misdemeanor conviction, 2) date of first misdemeanor conviction, 3) type of misdemeanor conviction (most serious)/citation number, 4) felony conviction, 5) date of first

felony conviction, 6) type of felony conviction (most serious)/citation number, 7) probation/parole violation, 8) date of probation/parole violation, 9) probation/parole violation citation number; 10) sex offense conviction, and 11) any arrest⁹. These data were coded directly into a secure database, with a separate database created for each of the programs and each of the programs' matched comparison group¹⁰.

For incarceration outcome data, names selected for the treatment and comparison groups via the matching process were sent to ODRC who provided information on which offenders returned to ODRC within the two year follow-up timeframe¹¹. Only new incarcerations in an Ohio penal institution were included¹². Likewise, conviction data was limited to crimes identified within the OHLEG system.

Program-Level Data Collection

A list of all HWH and CBCF sites to be included in the evaluation was provided by ODRC. In all, the University of Cincinnati research team visited 64 programs across the state of Ohio (20 CBCF and 44 HWH programs)¹³. Site visits began in early August 2006, and were concluded by December of 2006. Site visits to the facilities occurred weekly within this time frame, and were typically conducted by 3 to 5 researchers. Data were typically collected at a

⁹ More detailed information was not collected on new arrests as concerns were expressed from previous users of OHLEG that arrest data coded within OHLEG had limited reliability.

¹⁰ Data were organized by program so that quality assurance could easily be performed. Researchers were required to identify which program they selected for both pulling OHLEG cases and coding data. Five to ten percent of cases from each program and matched comparison group were audited to ensure correct coding of the cases.

¹¹ Attempts were made to identify reason for return to ODRC (technical violation versus new crime). While this information is provided to ODRC for parole/PRC violations, DRC is unable to reliably discern between a new crime and technical violation for probationers. To do so would involve accessing data from the local courts in each county. Reason for return/admission to prison data will therefore not be included in this report.

¹² Convictions and incarcerations outside of Ohio were not included in the recidivism data. While a limitation, this was true for both the treatment and comparison cases, and should therefore not impact the overall study findings.

¹³ Programs within facilities or agencies were identified based upon whether there were separate treatment sites (e.g. Oriana, Alvis and Talbert House have several distinct programs located at separate treatment sites), and whether sites offered distinct program models or served separate populations (e.g. while housed in the same building, Volunteers of America-Cincinnati, has three distinct programs, each of which serve a different population of offenders). If a program served both males and females, these were only identified as separate programs if programming between the genders differed significantly.

program within one eight-hour day, although the time used to collect data varied depending on the size of the program and availability of groups for observation. Follow-up phone calls were also used when necessary if key staff were absent the date of the site visit or follow-up information was needed.

All researchers selected to conduct site visits for this project were trained on the data collection materials, as well as effective practice in corrections. All research team staff was also required to be certified and trained on ethical practices of human subject research¹⁴. Interviews, surveys and group observations required completed consent forms from program directors, staff and offenders. These consent forms were maintained with the program file in a secure cabinet at the University of Cincinnati.

Every attempt was made to schedule a site visit on a day that key programming could be observed and key staff were available for interviews. Where this was not possible, a researcher was either sent back to a facility for additional group observation or interviews, or follow-up phone interviews were conducted. At each site, the following individuals were interviewed: a program and/or clinical director; treatment providers including therapists, case managers, group facilitators, intake staff, employment specialists, aftercare specialists, mental health specialists or any staff involved in program delivery; a sample of custody staff and supervisors; quality assurance/accreditation managers; and program participants. Staff were also provided with surveys to collect data on staff credentials and experience, as well as staff attitude toward offenders and correctional rehabilitation. Researchers were provided with structured interview

¹⁴ There is a certification process required by the University of Cincinnati Institutional Review Board for all staff hired for a research project.

guides for collecting the data¹⁵. Likewise, prior to the site visit, the program director was provided with a checklist of materials for review to help prepare for the data collection process. Materials included treatment manuals, assessments, policy and procedures, written information on reinforcers and sanctions, admission and completion criteria, and any research studies conducted on the program. This information was reviewed during the site visit or copies were provided to research staff. Ten open and ten closed files were also reviewed for collateral information to the staff interviews. A file review form was used to code non-identifying program data from the files.

At the conclusion of the site visit, the research team would compile all materials from the site visit and collectively complete a program summary form. The materials used for the program summary form included interview guides, surveys, file review forms, program material, and group observation forms. A database with 1,038 variables was created from the program summary form that identifies each observation and measure captured during the site visits from all data collection sources.

Evidence Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and Core Correctional Practices

Two instruments were used to develop the program-level data collection tools for this project: the Evidence Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and the Core Correctional Practices section of the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory-2000 (CPAI-2000). These instruments are designed to ascertain how closely correctional programs meet the known principles of effective intervention¹⁶. Several studies conducted by the University of Cincinnati,

¹⁵ The data collection instruments were adapted from the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and the CPAI-2000. Since both tools are used to collect data for on-going process evaluations the specific tools will not be available as part of this report.

¹⁶ The CPC is modeled after the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory developed by Gendreau and Andrews; however, the CPC includes a number of items not contained in the CPAI. In addition, items that were not found to be positively correlated with recidivism were deleted.

including the original 2002 HWH/CBCF study, were used to develop and validate the indicators on the CPC.¹⁷ These studies yielded strong correlations with outcome between overall scores, domain areas, and individual items, (Holsinger, 1999; Lowenkamp & Latessa, 2003, Lowenkamp, 2003; Lowenkamp & Latessa, 2005a; Lowenkamp & Latessa, 2005b). The data collection tools for the current study were designed to expand item definitions on these instruments so that in-depth program data could be collected.

The CPC measures two components of programs: *capacity*, or the degree to which the program has the capability of using evidence-based practices and *content*, the current assessment and treatment practices employed by the program. Program capacity evaluates the following areas: (1) program leadership and development, (2) staff characteristics and (3) quality assurance. Specifically, *program leadership and development* considers the educational and professional experience of the program director. Further, there are items that address the program director's involvement in the development of the program, as well as the selection of staff and delivery of services. Items related to program funding and sustainability, as well as piloting of programs before full implementation are also considered. The *staff characteristics* domain identifies the educational and professional experience of the treatment staff. In addition, staff training as well as support and attitudes of the staff regarding the programming are assessed. Finally, this domain identifies whether or not there is clinical supervision provided to the staff. Items under the *quality assurance* domain reflect the internal and external review strategies employed by a program to maintain the treatment model, including observation of service delivery and surveying client satisfaction with the program. Additional quality assurance

¹⁷ These studies involved over 40,000 offenders (both adult and juvenile), and over 400 correctional programs, ranging from institutional to community based. All of the studies are available on our web site (www.uc.edu/criminaljustice). A large part of this research involved the identification of program characteristics that were correlated with outcome.

items include whether offenders are reassessed, as well as whether the program has undergone process and/or outcome evaluations, and the results of such assessments.

Program content examines offender assessment and treatment characteristics. *Offender assessment* considers whether or not the program is using an actuarial, standardized risk/need assessment that is valid for their target population and is used to identify appropriate offenders for programming. Likewise, the program should assess a range of key responsivity factors using a validated tool. The assessment section also evaluates whether the program has clear eligibility/exclusionary criteria. The items under the *treatment characteristics* domain examine: (1) whether the primary treatment targets of the program are criminogenic; (2) if the program model is centered around social learning or cognitive-behavioral theory; (3) that staff and offenders are appropriately matched to programming based on specific responsivity factors; (4) that dosage is appropriate based on the risk level of the offender; (5) that the types of rewards and punishers given as well as the process for doing so are appropriate; (6) that behavioral strategies are employed to change offender behavior; (7) whether the program trains family members and offers an aftercare component; and 8) the method for determining successful program completion.

Along with the use of the CPC, the research team was given permission to use the Core Correctional Practices (CCP) section from the CPAI-2000. The CPAI-2000 is an updated version of the original CPAI developed in 1989 by Gendreau and Andrews. One of the key enhancements of the CPAI-2000 is the addition of section G: Core Correctional Practices, which provides more in-depth analysis of specific interventions within a correctional program, such as group treatment. There are nine elements of core correctional practice, which include: 1) effective anti-criminal modeling; 2) effective reinforcement; 3) effective disapproval; 4) problem

solving techniques; 5) structured learning for skill building; 6) effective use of authority; 7) advocacy and cognitive self change; 8) relationship practices and skills; and 9) structuring skills. Each of the 45 CCP items was rated for all treatment groups that were observed¹⁸. Researchers were instructed to observe the entirety of groups in order to accurately code the sessions using the CCP criteria. For each of the group observations, data collection forms were completed and a separate database was created to record all items measuring the nine elements of core correctional practices.

Offender-Level Measures

Since individual-level data for the various samples included in the study was derived from different ODRC data sources, common data had to be identified across all sources. Demographic data available for analyses include age, race, gender, and marital status. *Age* was coded as actual age in years; *race* was coded as White or non-White; and *marital status* was coded as married or single/not married.

Criminal history and current offense information includes prior incarcerations, prior convictions, offense type, offense level, sex offense and county of conviction. The variable *prior incarcerations* was coded in three ways: 1) number of prior incarcerations; 2) as a dichotomous variable with zero representing the absence of priors, and one representing the presence of priors, and 3) as a categorical variable with zero representing no priors, one representing one prior, and two representing more than one prior incarceration. *Prior convictions* and *sex offense* was simply coded as a dichotomous variable, with zero representing no and one representing yes. *Current offense type* was coded using the following categories: 1=violent crime/person; 2=sex; 3=drug; 4=property; 5=traffic/DUI; 6=other. *Current offense level* was coded as 1=felony 1;

¹⁸ In some cases, “not-applicable” or “no opportunity to observe” ratings were used.

2=felony 2; 3=felony 3; 4=felony 4; and 5=felony 5 or misdemeanor level offense. Finally, *county of conviction* was coded by each of Ohio's 88 counties and as a categorical variable into 1=Large: population above 600,000¹⁹; 2= Medium: population 250,000 to 600,000; and 3=Small: population below 250,000.

Few offender need variables were consistently available across datasets. All need variables were coded as a dichotomous yes/no variable with 1 indicating the need is present and 0 indicating the need is absent. Available need data included *substance abuse problem* (drug or alcohol), *current employment problem*, and *current emotional problem*. The manner in which the need data was measured varied from one data source to the next. In the parole database, need assessment information in the substance abuse, personal/emotional, and employment domain was used to ascertain whether the need was present or absent. On a four point Likert scale, the upper two "moderate to significant need" scales were coded as yes. To the contrary, the CCIS database codes drug and alcohol history and referral (which was collapsed for a substance abuse need variable), whether the offender was employed at arrest or referred to employment intervention, and whether counseling was needed. These CCIS variables were used to code substance abuse, employment and emotional need²⁰.

Like in the 2002 study, a risk tool had to be developed as there is no uniform risk assessment used for offenders across the state of Ohio. This risk tool was developed to include a number of theoretically and empirically important variables²¹. Weighted risk measures were used to develop the risk scale and cutoffs were established to designate low, moderate and high risk categories. These categories were used to match the treatment and comparison cases as well

¹⁹ Includes Cuyahoga, Hamilton and Franklin Counties.

²⁰ Some common offender background variables were not consistently available across datasets, such as education.

²¹ Items on the risk assessment were also limited to those found in both the CCIS and the DOTS-PORTAL databases.

as analyze data by risk. Males and females were analyzed separately to determine if different factors predicted risk or reoffending; however, risk factors were similar for each gender, so the same variables were used to develop the male and female risk scales²². These factors included prior conviction, prior incarceration, substance abuse problem, employment problem, age category, offense level, and offense category. While risk factors were the same for men and women, separate cutoffs were established by gender. These cutoffs as well as the way in which the factors are coded and weighted to compute the risk measure can be found in Appendix A.

Design and Analyses

Several analyses were conducted in order to provide ODRC and participating programs with the most useful and interpretable information. Data were analyzed and presented separately for the CBCF and two comparison groups, and HWH and comparison cases. The first analyses used program-level data collected from site visits and from ODRC to provide a brief description of each program²³.

Next, descriptive statistics are presented on demographic variables as well as criminal history and need factors by experimental and comparison samples to identify any significant differences between these groups. Since cases were matched on gender, race, sex offender status, county size and risk category, differences will not exist between the experimental and comparison groups for these variables. However, data are also presented on additional variables not used for matching to identify differences in the samples via Pearson's Chi-square or t-tests. Additionally, descriptive statistics are presented on demographic and risk/need variables by

²² Numerous models were developed separately for males and females to determine which model had the highest correlation with recidivism. Nonetheless, the same factors (although weighted differently for males and females) were found to be predictive despite gender, and were therefore used to develop the risk scales.

²³ Program integrity indicators as well as more detailed qualitative program summaries that outline program strengths and recommendations for each site will be included in the supplemental report concentrating on effective program characteristics.

termination type. Multivariate logistic regression analyses are also conducted to identify predictors of unsuccessful termination and recidivism²⁴. From these analyses, adjusted predicted probabilities are calculated to determine the likelihood of an event occurring (e.g. that a female would be unsuccessfully terminated from a CBCF, versus a male offender).

Differences in the recidivism rates between the treatment and comparison samples for each program are identified using cross-tabulations and Pearson's Chi Square. Data are examined by risk level and data are explored for all offenders exposed to treatment as well as successful completers only. Finally recidivism data are examined with various outcome measures, including felony conviction, any conviction, and new incarceration. For HWH treatment and comparison cases, differences by referral types are also examined. Due to the matching procedure which rendered the treatment and comparison similar on several key variables, multivariate analyses were not necessary to statistically control for sample differences.

Improvements from the Original 2002 Study

The current study serves as a follow-up to the 2002 HWH/CBCF study, and offers several improvements by way of study design. Six key areas of improvement have been identified: 1) prospective nature of the current study; 2) detailed program-level data; 3) treatment sample selection; 4) additional comparison groups; 5) matching process; and 6) more reliable recidivism data.

First, the current study uses a prospective study design rather than a retrospective design. The 2009 study is a three year study that follows a group of offenders two years after termination from a HWH or CBCF facility. Due to study timeline limitations in the 2002 study, a group of

²⁴ Multivariate logistic regression is a statistical technique that allows one to determine the impact of a predictor variable on a dichotomous outcome variable (only two categories) while controlling statistically for the impact of the other predictors in the model. Here, several demographic and criminal risk factors/needs were used to predict the likelihood of unsuccessful termination and recidivism.

offenders that participated in programming in 1999 had to be identified so that recidivism data using a 2-year follow-up period could be collected and analyzed within the study timeframe.

Second, the current study collected very detailed information about programming practices during the site visits. In the original study, the program director was interviewed and program staff were surveyed to ascertain data on program quality. Data collection for the current study involved all day site visits, multiple staff and offender interviews, review of program material and observation and coding of group practices. Having the detailed program level data will allow for subsequent analyses aimed at identifying specific program practices that impact recidivism.

Third, in the current study, rather than sampling a group of offenders from each treatment program, all offenders participating in each program within the one year time frame around the date of the site visit were included in the initial pool of experimental cases. This not only made the program samples more representative of the actual program populations, but it also increased the study's overall sample size and produced more stable findings once data were disaggregated by program, termination type, and risk level.

Fourth, additional comparison samples were used to assess program effectiveness. In the current study, CBCF cases are matched to both ISP and a parolee sample. The ISP match allows for probationers to be compared to probationers. The parolee match allows for both ODRC and CBCF programs to more accurately evaluate changes from the 2002 study, as this was the comparison group used then. Furthermore, in the current study probationers that participated in HWH intervention were matched to ISP offenders, and all other HWH offenders were matched to a parolee comparison sample rather than all HWH participants being compared to parolees²⁵.

²⁵ See footnote 5 for a more detailed explanation of matching of HWH cases.

Not only were additional comparison samples used in the current study, but the process for matching offenders is also an improvement. In the current study, treatment cases could be matched one for one with comparison cases. While this process results in the loss of unmatched treatment cases, there is assurance that treatment and comparison cases are the same on the matched variables²⁶. This limits the need for more complex multivariate analysis, designed to provide statistical control of differences between the treatment and comparison groups.

Finally, collection of recidivism data using OHLEG and ODRC is considered more reliable than the method used for collecting outcome data in the original study. In the original study, recidivism data was collected from the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCI&I) and ODRC's Department's Offender Tracking System (DOTS) checks. It is noted in the 2002 report that BCI&I rap sheets were difficult to interpret and code, particularly with regard to reconviction data, which was not used in the analyses. OHLEG provided the current study with a state-wide electronic system from which to code offender criminal behavior. Data within the system was relatively easy to interpret and code, allowing for reporting of reconviction, as well as other recidivism measures.

SECTION III: PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The following section will provide a brief description of the CBCF and HWH programs identified by ODRC for the study. Initially, ODRC provided a list of CBCF and HWH programs which consisted of 44 total operations (19 CBCFs and 25 HWHs). Like with the 2002 study, separate programs being operated within facilities or agencies were distinguished so that 20

²⁶ Some treatment cases were lost from the original pool of offenders sent from ODRC for the following reasons: 1) offenders participated in more than one intervention (see footnote 2); 2) researchers were unable to identify the offender in OHLEG; and 3) cases may have been dropped during the matching process if matches were unavailable.

CBCF programs and 44 HWH programs were identified, for a total of 64 programs²⁷. Tables 1 and 2 provide information on treatment sample size, successful termination rates, length of stay, percentage of low risk offenders served by the programs, bed capacity, and gender served, and for CBCFs, whether the program used a Therapeutic Community model. For several of the variables, data for the program descriptions were derived using both matched and unmatched cases so that the sample of offenders was as representative of the program as possible. Data also represent offenders participating in programming in 2006 and 2007, so rates may be different now. Data are presented separately for the CBCF and HWH programs.

Table 1 provides descriptive information on the 20 CBCF programs examined in the study. Sample size or the number of matched pairs for the CBCF/ISP group ranged from 39 cases to 409 cases, with a total of 3,564 treatment cases in this sample. Similarly, sample sizes for the CBCF/parolee sample ranged from 54 cases to 465 cases, for a total of 3,764 treatment cases²⁸. The successful termination rate for CBCFs averaged 78.8 percent. The majority of CBCFs had an acceptable termination rate that ranged between 65 and 85 percent²⁹. Just one program had a rate falling just below 65 percent, and 6 programs were above 85 percent.

Average length of stay was calculated for each program based on all CBCF participants and successful completers only. As expected, the average length of stay was higher for successful completers (139 days) than unsuccessful completers (125 days). Across CBCFs the average length of stay ranged from 3 months to 5+ months. Regarding successful completers only, the shortest average length of stay was 3.5 months and the longest was 6 months.

²⁷ In the 2002 study, 52 separate programs were identified. The increase in programs in the present study is due to both new programs opening and further disaggregation of programs from the original study.

²⁸ The number of treatment cases differs in each sample based upon the available ISP or parolee cases for matching.

²⁹ Findings from the 2002 study supported that a program's termination rate should fall between 65 and 85 percent (Lowenkamp 2004). Programs with rates lower than this are terminating participants at too high a rate, and programs with rates above this tend to indiscriminately successfully complete participants.

CBCF data on the percentage of low risk offenders served suggest that the majority of programs serve few low risk offenders (7.0% on average)³⁰. Rates ranged between 0.3 percent and 31.5 percent, the latter of which was an all female program which tends to serve higher portions of low risk individuals. Bed capacity for CBCFs varied widely. The smallest program served 25 offenders while the largest program served 216 offenders. The average bed capacity of a CBCF is just under 100 offenders. Only two of the 20 CBCFs served exclusively females, while half of the CBCFs served only male offenders. Hence, 8 of the 20 programs serve both males and females. Finally, among the CBCFs, five of the facilities use a Therapeutic Community (TC)/modified TC model.

Table 2 examines the same program demographics for the 44 HWH programs. The sample size/number of matched pairs for the HWH group ranged from 11 to 424 cases, with a total number of 6,090 cases in the treatment sample. Small HWH programs, identified as those with a sample size below 60, were collapsed into a “smaller programs” category; eight HWH programs (identified with an asterisk) met this criterion. The successful termination rate for HWHs averaged just 55.5 percent. There was a wide range of successful termination rates, with the lowest being 13.2 percent and the highest 88.7 percent. Seventy-five percent of the HWH programs had completion rates below 65 percent. Just two programs had rates above 85 percent.

The average length of stay for all HWH participants was 87 days. The average length of stay increased to 115 days when only successful completers were considered. The HWHs average length of stay ranged from 25 days to 210 days for all participants, and 29 to 303 days for successful completers³¹.

³⁰ This rate is based upon the risk tool and cutoff scores created for this study. While the study risk assessment tool significantly correlates with the LSI-R, classification cutoffs vary.

³¹ The program with the shortest average length of stay is a central assessment facility and the program with the longest length of stay primarily treats sex offenders, whose programs typically require a longer length of stay.

Table 1: CBCF Program Demographics/Descriptions

	CBCF/ISP N ¹	CBCF/Parole N ¹	Successful Termination Rate ²	Average LOS for All Participants ²	Average LOS for Successful Completers ²	% Low Risk Offenders Served ³	Bed Capacity ⁴	Serves Males	Serves Females	Therapeutic Community Model
EOCC Female	39	54	96.5%	157.1	159.0	31.5	25		X	
EOCC Male	100	99	88.3%	137.8	144.4	5.8	76	X		
Franklin	409	458	73.7%	132.0	147.3	7.1	200	X	X	
Licking-Muskingum	105	107	71.4%	120.2	136.7	7.6	57	X		
Lorain-Medina	137	148	79.5%	106.1	118.0	7.1	72	X	X	
Lucas	197	232	76.6%	95.0	106.5	3.7	126	X	X	
Mahoning	160	185	86.5%	103.4	110.3	9.0	70	X		
MonDay	308	297	83.6%	127	138.8	9.0	180	X	X	X
NEOCAP	233	229	86.0%	131	140.4	11.9	125	X	X	
Northwest CCC	105	103	74.8%	159.6	179.7	2.3	64	X		X
Oriana Cliff Skeen	121	64	67.2%	93.0	111.9	12.7	60		X	
Oriana Crossweah	107	105	79.5%	125.8	136.2	1.3	58	X		
Oriana Summit	226	282	61.7%	107.4	127.8	5.4	124	X		
River City	322	351	81.3%	138.2	151.2	8.4	216	X	X	X
SEPTA	112	86	68.5%	148.1	178.8	8.1	64	X		
STAR	102	96	76.8%	127.9	151.8	3.3	62	X		X
STARK	224	244	85.8%	115.8	121.9	11.6	105	X	X	
Talbert House CCC	208	267	89.9%	123.1	129.7	0.3	110	X		
West Central	178	174	77.9%	132.8	149.3	2.1	90	X		X
WORTH	171	183	74.4%	125.1	144.4	5.9	94	X	X	
ALL FACILITIES	3564	3764	78.8%	125.3	139.2	7.0	98.9	18	10	5

¹N for the CBCF/ISP and CBCF/parole samples represent the total number of matched pairs or treatment cases in the study

²The successful termination rate and average length of stay (in days) was derived from CCIS for both matched and unmatched cases

³The percent of low risk offenders served was derived from matched and unmatched cases using the risk tool developed for the study

⁴The bed capacity represents capacity on the date of each 2006 site visit

With regard to the percentage of low risk offenders served, the average across HWH programs was just 10.4 percent low risk offenders. There was again a wide range, with programs serving between 2.1 percent and nearly 30 percent low risk. Programs that served exclusively females had a higher rate of low risk offenders.

Bed capacity in HWHs averaged 64 beds and ranged from 12 bed programs to 218 bed facilities. Seven of the 44 programs served exclusively females and nine of the programs served both males and females. The remaining HWHs (28 programs) served only male offenders. When comparing the CBCF data to the HWH data, one can see that CBCFs tend to be larger programs (average bed capacity 99 versus 64), and more of their programs serve female offenders (50% versus 36%). Likewise, CBCFs had an average successful termination rate of 79 percent versus 56 percent for the HWH programs. In fact, for CBCFs, 35 percent of programs fell outside the recommended 65 to 85 percent range (30 percent above the range and 5 percent below). To the contrary, for HWHs, nearly 80 percent of programs fell outside the recommended successful termination range, with only 5 percent of these falling above the range, and the remaining programs having successful completion rates below 65 percent³². With regard to time offenders spend in the program, CBCFs average a longer length of stay for all participants (125 days versus 87 days) as well as successful completers (139 days versus 115 days). While both CBCFs and HWHs are treating a low percentage of low risk offenders, the average rate is slightly lower for the CBCFs (7% versus 10%).

³² When considering the difference in successful completion rates between HWHs and CBCFs, it is important to note that CBCFs are minimum security locked facilities, making rates of absence without leave (AWOL) lower than that of HWHs, which are unlocked facilities.

Table 2: HWH Program Demographics/Descriptions

PROGRAM NAME	N ¹	Successful Termination Rate ²	Average LOS for All Participants ²	Average LOS for Successful Completers ²	% Low Risk Offenders Served ³	Bed Capacity ⁴	Serves Males	Serves Females	Serves Transitional Control Offenders
Alternatives	424	58.0%	72.0	87.4	12.8	180	X	X	X
Alvis House Alum Creek	242	45.5%	70.6	98.2	7.8	104	X		X
Alvis House Breslin*	37	47.0%	78.2	114.7	29.5	20		X	X
Alvis House Cope*	54	25.4%	52.5	96.8	10.9	28	X	X	
Alvis House Dunning	67	57.8%	79.3	105.8	22.4	34		X	X
Alvis House Ohiolink*	47	58.5%	65.9	79.3	8.3	30	X	X	X
Alvis House Price	87	55.1%	119.3	157.8	9.2	25	X		X
Alvis House Veterans	69	62.8%	79.1	96.2	8.7	24	X		
ARCA	79	56.6%	104.0	140.5	20.6	28		X	
Booth House/Salvation Army	69	46.2%	59.3	91.2	5.7	15	X		
CATS Female RTP	61	88.7%	68.4	73.9	23.3	30		X	
CATS Male RTP	124	53.6%	65.6	86.7	3.9	38	X		
CATS Therapeutic Community	72	79.5%	113.6	127.1	2.8	28	X		
CCA RTC I	73	69.2%	99.2	118.0	14.7	49	X	X	X
CCA RTC II	145	76.6%	89.2	99.7	15.2	44	X		X
Cincinnati VOA Drug/Alcohol	173	21.9%	50.6	88.6	3.3	45	X		
Cincinnati VOA SAMI*	38	13.2%	56.9	136.7	2.1	12	X		
Cincinnati VOA Sex Offender Tx	76	37.0%	161.9	258.8	23.1	44	X		
Community Transition Center	161	69.9%	89.1	97.4	8.1	122	X	X	X
CompDrug	266	42.3%	81.5	117	7.8	112	X		X
Courage House*	20	64.0%	143.0	155.3	20.0	15		X	
Crossroads	135	60.4%	102.2	126.2	5.9	62	X		
CTCC Canton	192	49.5%	75.0	104	13.0	50	X		X
Dayton VOA	218	26.7%	89.8	164.6	8.7	85	X		X

Table 2 Con't: HWH Program Demographics/Descriptions

PROGRAM NAME	N ¹	Successful Termination Rate ²	Average LOS for All Participants ²	Average LOS for Successful Completers ²	% Low Risk Offenders Served ³	Bed Capacity ⁴	Serves Males	Serves Females	Serves Transitional Control Offenders
Diversified	140	48.0%	85.0	122.4	2.1	47	X		
Fresh Start	181	61.9%	74.3	91.1	4.4	86	X	X	
Harbor Light—Corrections	398	47.7%	79.2	102.5	10.0	199	X	X	X
Harbor Light--Drug/Alcohol	74	89.4%	62.8	63.5	2.1	20	X		X
Mansfield VOA	102	33.9%	209.6	303.2	15.7	77	X		X
Nova House*	20	54.5%	101.6	139.4	5.0	16	X	X	
Oriana CCTC	274	52.0%	73.0	94.0	8.0	130	X		X
Oriana RCC	103	68.9%	76.5	89.9	26.9	80		X	X
Oriana RIP	272	47.9%	53.3	73.5	7.7	218	X		
Oriana SHARP*	40	58.3%	52.2	62.1	7.5	12	X		
Oriana TMRC	297	55.8%	79.6	99.8	10.7	124	X		X
Pathfinder	167	47.3%	83.0	111.0	13.8	59	X	X	X
SOS	130	55.5%	72.8	90.6	3.8	35	X		
Spencer House*	11	84.6%	154.9	166.9	9.1	16	X		
Talbert House Beekman	135	48.1%	81.1	108.2	5.8	48	X		X
Talbert House Cornerstone	76	73.5%	24.8	29.2	13.2	88	X		
Talbert House Pathways	86	71.2%	85.2	97.1	29.6	64		X	X
Talbert House Springrove	234	54.5%	97.7	120.8	7.2	108	X		X
Talbert House Turtle Creek	166	70.2%	127.2	139.5	10.2	75	X		X
Toledo VOA	255	52.2%	98.0	125.3	4.3	75	X		X
ALL PROGRAMS	6090	55.5%	87.2	114.8	10.4	63.6	37	16	24

*Due to the small sample size, these programs were collapsed into "small programs" for the outcome analyses

¹N for the HWH sample represents the total number of matched pairs or treatment cases in the study

²The successful termination rate and average length of stay (in days) was derived from CCIS for both matched and unmatched cases

³The percent of low risk offenders served was derived from both matched and unmatched cases using the risk instrument developed for the study

⁴The bed capacity represents capacity on the date of each 2006 site visit

SECTION IV: RESULTS

The results section of the report is subdivided by program type into CBCF and HWH results. CBCF results are further broken down by comparison group; thus, data will be presented on CBCF participants and matched ISP cases as well as CBCF participants and matched parolees. CBCF findings will be presented first, followed by HWH findings.

This section of the report reviews: 1) offender demographic information as well as criminal history and risk/need information; and 2) recidivism outcome results for programs. The first section examines differences between the treatment and comparison groups, as well as demographic and risk/need differences between successful and unsuccessful program completers. Simple cross-tabulations were used for these analyses with Pearson's Chi Square detecting significant differences between groups for categorical variables, and independent sample t-tests revealing differences for metric variables. Also included in the results section are multivariate regression analyses depicting the individual level predictors of both successful completion and outcome for each group.

Following the presentation of offender demographics and risk/need variables, the results section will present outcome findings for each program in the study³³. Three measures of recidivism are used: felony conviction, any conviction (misdemeanor or felony)³⁴ and new incarceration. Given that offenders were matched one-for-one on key demographic and risk variables, simple cross-tabulations noting the difference in recidivism rate between the treatment and matched comparison sample could be used for these analyses. Due to the array of offender

³³ Eight programs were identified as "small programs" where outcome analyses were aggregated due to small sample sizes.

³⁴ Minor traffic violations were excluded as misdemeanor offenses.

types referred to HWHs, the HWH results section also includes an examination of outcome by referral type, using the same cross-tabulation method for analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS

CBCF Descriptive Data

The first set of findings presented in this section include the individual measures that the treatment and comparison groups were matched on as well as other demographic and risk/need measures that offenders were not directly matched on. Once differences between the treatment and comparison groups are examined, differences across the same variables for successful and unsuccessful terminations will be explored. Note that the first two columns of each table display results for the CBCF/ISP group, while the second two columns examine the CBCF/parolee group.

Demographics and Risk/Need Characteristics by Group Membership for CBCFs

For both samples, cases were matched on race and gender, which is why Table 3 shows no differences between the treatment and comparison groups for these variables. Males make up 81.3 percent of the sample for the CBCF/ISP group, and 85.6 percent for the CBCF/parolee sample. Regarding race, Whites comprise approximately two-thirds of the sample for both groups. Although the vast majority of offenders in these samples were single, both comparison groups had a slightly higher percentage of married offenders. With respect to age, although the majority of offenders fell into the 16 to 23 and 24 to 30 year old categories, there was a fairly even distribution across age categories. However, both the ISP and parole comparison groups were slightly older than their matched treatment groups. Significant differences were noted

between groups for the majority of variables excluded from the matching process³⁵, including marital status, mean age, and age category for the CBCF/ISP group only.

Table 4 denotes the risk/need variables by group membership for both CBCF groups. With the exception of the parole comparison sample, both CBCF treatment groups and the ISP sample averaged less than one prior incarceration. Similarly, the parole group was significantly more likely to have a prior conviction (73.4% versus 41.6%); for the CBCF/ISP sample, the difference in having a prior conviction was more subtle but still significant (43.2% versus 39.5%). Regarding offense level, in all samples but the parolees, over 40 percent of offenders were convicted on a felony 5 or misdemeanor level offense. To the contrary, parolees were most likely to be convicted of a Felony 3 offense (28.5%), followed by a felony 2 offense (22.7%). Differences are also seen with regard to offense categories. CBCF and ISP offenders were most likely to commit a drug related crime followed by a property crime. Parolees were more likely to engage in a violent/person offense (38.9% versus 18.4% for the matched CBCF cases) followed also by a property offense. As is typical, less than 3 percent of the cases were sex offenses (which was also used as a matching variable). Overall, while there were significant differences between both samples for each of the criminal history variables, CBCF and ISP cases looked fairly similar while parolees had more extensive criminal histories.

³⁵ A dichotomous age variable was included on the risk/need tool, which was used to match treatment and comparison cases.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics for both the CBCF/ISP and CBCF/Parole Groups by Group Membership

Variable	CBCF/ISP		CBCF/Parole	
	Treatment Group % (N)	Comparison Group % (N)	Treatment Group % (N)	Comparison Group % (N)
Gender				
Male	81.3 (2897)	81.3 (2897)	85.6 (3221)	85.6 (3221)
Female	18.7 (667)	18.7 (667)	14.4 (543)	14.4 (543)
Race				
White	68.3 (2434)	68.3 (2434)	63.1 (2375)	63.1 (2375)
Non-white	31.7 (1130)	31.7 (1130)	36.9 (1390)	36.9 (1390)
Marital Status*				
Married	11.8 (421)	14.1 (503)	11.4 (428)	16.5 (567)
Single/not married	88.2 (3137)	85.9 (3061)	88.6 (3329)	83.5 (2870)
Age Category**				
16 to 23	30.1 (1074)	24.6 (877)	29.7 (1118)	29.4 (1108)
24 to 30	26.7 (952)	27.7 (988)	26.9 (1014)	26.6 (999)
31-39	21.7 (773)	24.4 (869)	22.1 (831)	24.2 (911)
40+	21.5 (765)	23.3 (830)	21.3 (801)	19.8 (746)
Mean Age*	30.7	31.9	30.8	33.6
SD	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.8
Range	17-66	17-76	17-66	17-85

* significant difference at the .001 level for both the ISP and parole comparison groups

**Age Category is significantly different at the .001 level for the CBCF/ISP group, but not the CBCF/Parole group

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics for Risk/Need Factors for both the CBCF/ISP and CBCF/Parole Groups by Group Membership

Variable	CBCF/ISP		CBCF/Parole	
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
Prior Incarcerations*				
Mean (N)	0.6 (3558)	0.8 (3564)	0.7 (3775)	1.1 (3764)
SD	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6
Range	0-37	0-23	0-12	0-14
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Previous Conviction*				
No	60.5 (2155)	56.8 (2024)	58.4 (2192)	26.6 (1001)
Yes	39.5 (1409)	43.2 (1540)	41.6 (1562)	73.4 (2762)
Offense Level*				
Felony 1	1.6 (56)	1.9 (67)	1.5 (57)	12.4 (467)
Felony 2	6.6 (237)	5.0 (177)	6.0 (227)	22.7 (851)
Felony 3	18.7 (667)	16.6 (590)	18.4 (692)	28.5 (1072)
Felony 4	31.6 (1128)	28.2 (1006)	32.4 (1218)	14.9 (560)
Felony 5/M	41.4 (1476)	48.4 (1724)	41.7 (1570)	21.6 (810)
Offense Category*				
Violent/person	20.2 (721)	18.4 (655)	18.4 (691)	38.9 (1463)
Sex	2.0 (73)	2.0 (73)	2.6 (97)	2.6 (97)
Drugs	37.5 (1336)	37.4 (1332)	35.2 (1324)	15.4 (580)
Property	22.8 (813)	27.8 (991)	27.0 (1015)	29.4 (1105)
Traffic/DUI	3.8 (136)	2.4 (85)	3.6 (134)	0.3 (12)
Other	13.6 (485)	12 (428)	13.4 (503)	13.5 (507)
Substance Abuse Problem*				
No	4.7 (167)	11.5 (441)	4.5 (171)	27.1 (1019)
Yes	95.3 (3397)	88.5 (3153)	95.5 (3593)	72.9 (2739)

Table 4 Con't: Descriptive Statistics for Risk/Need Factors for both the CBCF/ISP and CBCF/Parole Groups by Group Membership

Variable	CBCF/ISP		CBCF/Parole	
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
Employment Problem**	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
No	42.0 (1497)	40.3 (696)	39.1 (1473)	42.9 (1611)
Yes	58.0 (2067)	59.7 (1031)	60.9 (2291)	57.1 (2147)
Emotional Problem*				
No	65.8 (2345)	71.7 (2556)	66.6 (2508)	54.6 (2052)
Yes	34.2 (1219)	28.3 (1008)	33.4 (1256)	45.4 (1706)
Risk Categories				
Low	9.3 (331)	9.3 (331)	8.3 (313)	8.3 (313)
Moderate	76.8 (2737)	76.8 (2737)	67.6 (2538)	67.6 (2538)
High	13.9 (496)	13.9 (496)	24.1 (903)	24.1 (903)
Average Risk Scores***	Mean (N)	Mean (N)	Mean (N)	Mean (N)
Males	33.6 (2897)	31.6 (2897)	35.6 (3221)	35.4 (3221)
Females	23.0 (667)	21.4 (667)	23.0 (543)	22.6 (543)
Overall	31.6 (3564)	29.7 (3564)	33.7 (3764)	33.5 (3764)

* significant difference at the .001 level for both the ISP and parole comparison groups

**Employment Problem is significantly different at the .001 level for the CBCF/Parole group, but not the CBCF/ISP group

***Risk Level is significantly different at the .001 level for the CBCF/ISP group, but not the CBCF/Parole group

Table 4 examines dynamic needs as well as risk categories and scores. CBCF treatment cases in both groups had a significantly higher rate of substance abuse problem (95.3% of treatment cases in both samples versus 88.5% in the ISP sample and 72.9% in the parole sample). In terms of employment, approximately 60 percent of offenders were coded as having employment problems across samples, with the parole sample being slightly lower at 57.1 percent. The final dynamic need examined was current emotional problem. Here, ISP had a lower need rate than their matched treatment group (28.3% versus 34.2%). To the contrary, the parole comparison group had a higher rate of emotional problems (45.4% versus 33.4%). With regard to risk, cases were matched on risk categories, so no differences exist within group between the treatment and comparison samples. In both groups, the majority of offenders are classified as moderate risk: 76.8 percent for the CBCF/ISP group and 67.6 percent for the CBCF/parole group. Not surprisingly, the CBCF/parole group has a higher proportion of high risk cases than the CBCF/ISP group³⁶. Finally, with regard to the average risk score, for the CBCF/ISP group, both the male and female mean risk score was slightly higher for the treatment group, as well as the overall risk score (31.6 versus 29.7). There were no significant mean risk score differences for the CBCF/parole sample. In sum, while most differences between groups were small, the table as a whole suggests significant differences between the treatment and comparison samples across all measures except risk categories and average risk score for the CBCF/parole sample. Note that the study's large sample size contributes to an increased finding of significant differences between variables, which oftentimes does not reflect true substantive differences between the groups³⁷.

³⁶ It is important to note that although differences in risk categories exist between the CBCF/ISP group and CBCF/parole group, all outcome analyses were conducted separately rendering these differences inconsequential.

³⁷ A p-value of .001 was used to identify significant differences due to the large sample size.

Demographics and Risk/Need Characteristics by Termination Status for CBCFs

The next two tables examine demographic and risk/need differences in CBCF treatment cases for successful and unsuccessful program termination³⁸. While these tables only examine CBCF treatment cases, cases vary among both samples (CBCF/ISP and CBCF/parole) depending on how cases were matched. Furthermore, the treatment sample size varies for both groups based again upon the matching process; there are 3,564 treatment cases in the CBCF/ISP group and 3,764 treatment cases in the CBCF/parole group.

Table 5 presents the demographic data for CBCFs by termination type. With regard to gender, no significant gender differences were noted between successful and unsuccessful completers in both the CBCF/ISP and CBCF/parole groups. Similarly, while married program participants were slightly more likely to successfully complete programming (12.4% versus 9.5%), differences were not significant. Whites were significantly more likely to successfully complete a CBCF in both samples (69.7% versus 62.5% in the CBCF/ISP sample, and 64.5% versus 58.1% in the CBCF/parole sample). Not surprisingly, both groups also showed that older offenders were significantly more likely to be successful program graduates; note that 41.5 percent of unsuccessful discharges in the CBCF/ISP group were offenders age 16 to 23 (40.4% in the CBCF/parole sample).

The CBCF risk/need characteristics for both groups can be found in Table 6. There were no significant differences in the number of prior incarcerations between completers and non-completers. Similarly, there were not significant differences in offense levels relative to

³⁸ Termination status was dichotomized so that any case in the CCIS database marked successful was identified as a successful completer, and any case marked anything other than successful was marked as an unsuccessful completer.

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics for both the CBCF/ISP and CBCF/Parole Groups by Termination Status

Variable	CBCF/ISP		CBCF/Parole	
	Successful % (N)	Unsuccessful % (N)	Successful % (N)	Unsuccessful % (N)
Gender				
Male	80.9 (4604)	82.9 (1190)	84.9 (2496)	87.9 (725)
Female	19.1 (1088)	17.1 (246)	15.1 (443)	12.1 (100)
Race*				
White	69.7 (3970)	62.5 (898)	64.5 (1896)	58.1 (479)
Non-white	30.3 (1722)	37.5 (538)	35.5 (1044)	41.9 (345)
Marital Status				
Married	12.4 (353)	9.5 (68)	12.0 (351)	9.3 (76)
Single/not married	87.6 (2488)	90.5 (649)	88.0 (2582)	90.7 (748)
Age Category*				
16 to 23	27.3 (776)	41.5(298)	26.7 (784)	40.4 (333)
24 to 30	27.6 (786)	23.1 (166)	27.5 (810)	24.8 (205)
31-39	22.2 (631)	19.8 (142)	22.9 (674)	19.1 (157)
40+	22.9 (653)	15.6 (112)	22.9 (672)	15.7 (129)
Mean Age*	31.2	28.7	31.4	28.7
SD	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.1
Range	17-66	17-60	17-66	17-60

*Significant difference at the .001 level for both the ISP and parole comparison groups

**Age Category is significantly different at the .001 level for the CBCF/ISP group, but not the CBCF/Parole group

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics for Risk/Need Factors for CBCF/ISP and CBCF/Parole by Termination Status

Variable	CBCF/ISP		CBCF/Parole	
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful
Prior Incarcerations				
Mean (N)	.59 (2841)	.65 (717)	.72 (2932)	.83 (826)
SD	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
Range	0-12	0-7	0-12	0-8
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Previous Conviction*				
No	62.8 (1786)	51.4 (369)	61.1 (1795)	48.7 (403)
Yes	37.2 (1060)	48.6 (349)	38.9 (1141)	51.3 (425)
Offense Level				
Felony 1	1.7 (48)	1.1 (8)	1.7 (49)	1.0 (8)
Felony 2	7.0 (198)	5.4 (39)	6.6 (193)	4.2 (35)
Felony 3	19.1 (545)	17.0 (122)	18.9 (558)	16.4 (136)
Felony 4	31.0 (883)	34.1 (245)	31.9 (938)	33.9 (279)
Felony 5/M	41.2 (1172)	42.3 (304)	40.9 (1202)	44.5 (366)
Offense Category*				
Violent/person	20.5 (583)	19.2 (138)	18.7 (551)	17.7 (142)
Sex	2.2 (62)	1.5 (11)	2.8 (83)	1.7 (14)
Drugs	38.4 (1092)	34.0 (244)	36.6 (1073)	30.2 (248)
Property	21.9 (624)	26.3 (189)	25.1 (740)	33.5 (275)
Traffic/DUI	4.1(117)	2.6 (19)	3.9 (115)	2.3 (19)
Other	12.9 (368)	16.3 (117)	12.8 (378)	15.2 (126)
Substance Abuse Problem				
No	4.6 (132)	4.9 (35)	4.8 (140)	3.7 (31)
Yes	95.4 (2741)	95.1 (683)	95.2 (2800)	96.3 (793)

Table 6 Con't: Descriptive Statistics for Risk/Need Factors for CBCF/ISP and CBCF/Parole by Termination Status

Variable	CBCF/ISP		CBCF/Parole	
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful
Employment Problem*	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
No	50.0 (1424)	10.2 (73)	47.6 (1402)	9.0 (75)
Yes	50.0 (1422)	89.8 (645)	52.4 (1538)	91.0 (749)
Emotional Problem*				
No	67.6 (1923)	58.8 (422)	68.6 (2016)	59.6 (489)
Yes	32.4 (923)	41.2 (296)	31.4 (924)	40.4 (335)
Risk Categories*				
Low	10.7 (304)	3.8 (27)	9.8 (289)	2.9 (24)
Moderate	78.6 (2236)	69.8 (501)	70.8 (2080)	56.2 (465)
High	10.8 (306)	26.5 (190)	19.3 (567)	40.9 (339)
Average Risk Scores*	Mean (N)	Mean (N)	Mean (N)	Mean (N)
Males	32.2 (2302)	39.3 (595)	33.8 (2495)	41.6 (728)
Females	22.5 (544)	25.2 (123)	22.3 (441)	26.0 (100)
Overall	30.3 (2846)	36.9 (718)	32.0 (2936)	39.6 (828)

* Significant difference at the .001 level for both the ISP and parole comparison groups

**Significantly different at the .001 level for the CBCF/Parole group, but not the CBCF/ISP group

***Significantly different at the .001 level for the CBCF/ISP group, but not the CBCF/Parole group

completion status. Successful completers, however, were less likely to have a previous conviction in both groups, and less likely to have been convicted of a property offense. With regard to the dynamic needs, the vast majority of participants had a substance abuse problem, but there were no significant differences in termination rates based on this need. Yet, of the unsuccessful completers, 90 percent in both groups had identified employment problems versus just 50 to 52 percent of successful completers. Offenders with emotional problems were also less likely to complete the CBCF program. With regard to risk categories, not surprisingly, of those unsuccessfully terminated, just 3.8 percent in the CBCF/ISP group were low risk (only 2.9% for the CBCF/Parole group) compared to approximately 10 percent of successful completers in both groups. Moderate risk offenders were also more likely to successfully complete the program, while high risk offenders were more likely to be unsuccessfully terminated. In terms of average risk scores, overall, successful completers in the CBCF/ISP group scored 7 points lower on the risk assessment while completers in the CBCF/parole group scored 8 points lower, differences which were significant.

Predictors of Unsuccessful Termination and Recidivism for CBCFs

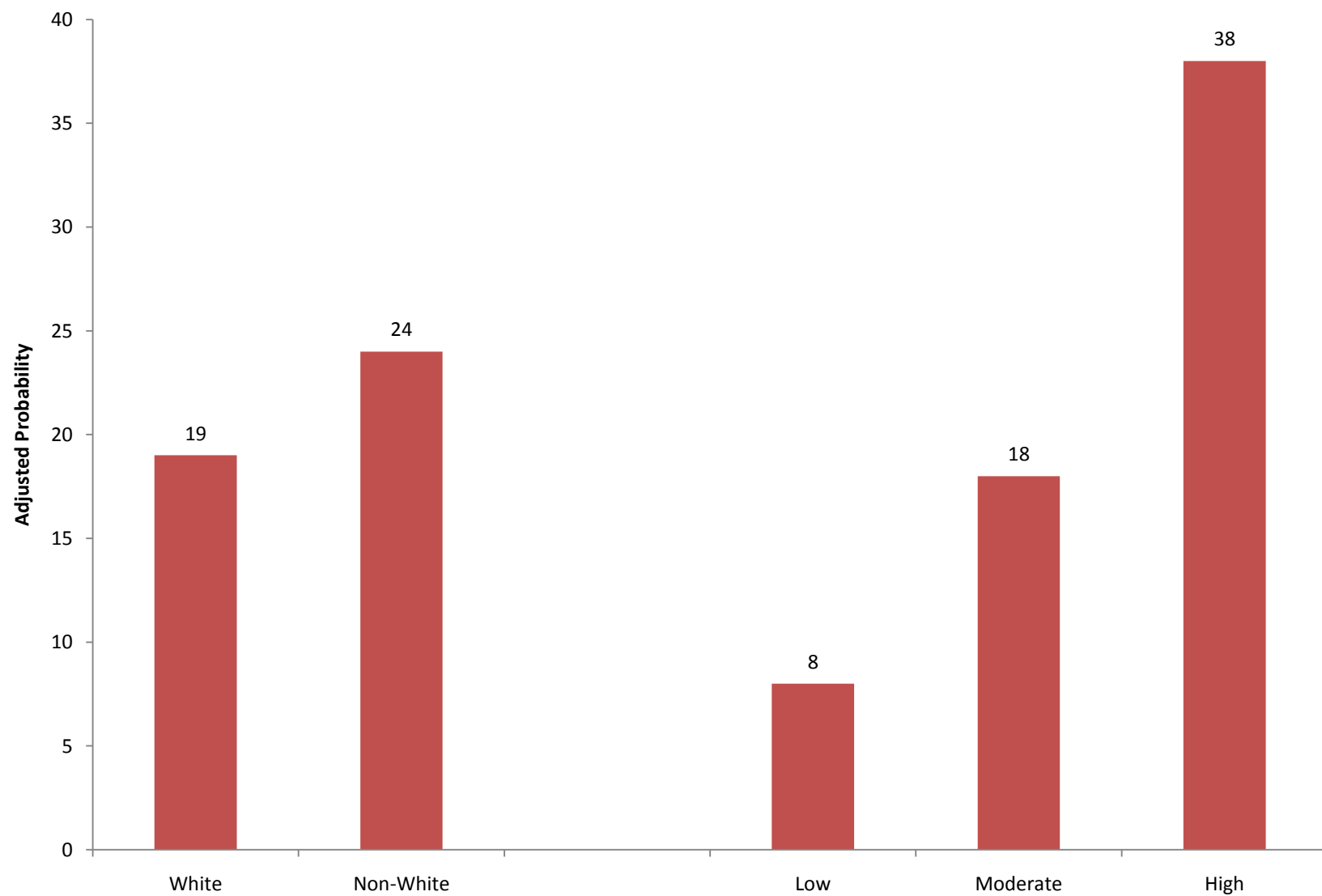
To better understand what offender characteristics impact unsuccessful termination and recidivism, multivariate models were used to estimate predictors of these outcomes. Information from the multivariate models was used to calculate adjusted probabilities, which provides one with the odds of an event occurring while holding all other factors constant. The first model includes gender, race and risk categories, while the second model explores the individual factors that comprised the risk score to estimate how predictive these variables were of termination status and recidivism. Termination status will be reviewed first, followed by the predictors of three measures of recidivism.

Figure 1 shows the adjusted probabilities of unsuccessful termination using gender, race and risk as predictors³⁹. In this model, race and risk were significant predictors of unsuccessful termination, while gender was not. The figure suggests that Non-Whites were more likely to be unsuccessfully terminated from CBCF programs by 5 percentage points, when controlling for gender and risk. Likewise, low risk offenders had an 8 percent probability of unsuccessful termination, while moderate risk offenders had an 18 percent likelihood, and high risk participants a 38 percent chance of unsuccessful termination.

The second model examines the adjusted probability of unsuccessful termination from a CBCF for all of the individual risk factors that comprise the risk score, including: prior incarcerations (0 to 1 or 2+); prior conviction (yes/no); age category (40 or above/below 40); substance abuse problem (yes/no); employment problem (yes/no); offense type (property or any other type); offense level (felony 1-2 or felony 3-5/misdemeanor). Also included in the model, but not the risk measure, was sex offender status, gender and race. In this model, there were five significant predictors of unsuccessful termination. Figure 2 shows that employment problems resulted in a 28 percentage point increase in the likelihood of unsuccessful termination. Other significant, but less strong predictors were being a Non-White (4 percentage point increase), having a previous conviction (6 percentage point increase), being under age 40 (7 percentage point increase) and current offense being a property offense (5 percentage point increase) in the probability of unsuccessful termination.

³⁹ Note that only the significant predictors are displayed in the next four figures.

Figure 1: Significant Predictors of Unsuccessful Termination from CBCFs



Also examined were the significant predictors of recidivism, measured via new felony conviction, any misdemeanor or felony conviction and new incarceration⁴⁰. The same two multivariate models described above were used to predict each measure of recidivism. The first model explored the impact of gender, race and risk category on recidivism. All three variables had a significant impact on likelihood of both a new felony conviction and any conviction; however, only risk categories were significant in predicting a new incarceration. With regard to a new felony conviction, Figure 3 demonstrates that females have a 14 percent likelihood of a felony conviction, whereas males have a 34 percent likelihood of the same. Also, Non-Whites are more likely to have a felony conviction by 7 percentage points and the difference between the probability of a felony conviction for low versus high risk offenders is 23 percentage points. With respect to any conviction (misdemeanor or felony), males are again more likely to recidivate (by 17 percentage points). Likewise, Non-White offenders have a higher likelihood of any conviction by 7 percentage points. Additionally, the probability of any new conviction increases incrementally with each risk category. Finally, with regard to recidivism measured via new incarceration, there was a difference of 35 percentage points between a low risk offender's likelihood of incarceration and a high risk offender's probability.

⁴⁰ New incarceration only involves incarceration to ODRC, which could be the result of either a new crime or technical violation.

Figure 2: Significant Predictors of Unsuccessful Termination from CBCFs—Individual Risk Factors

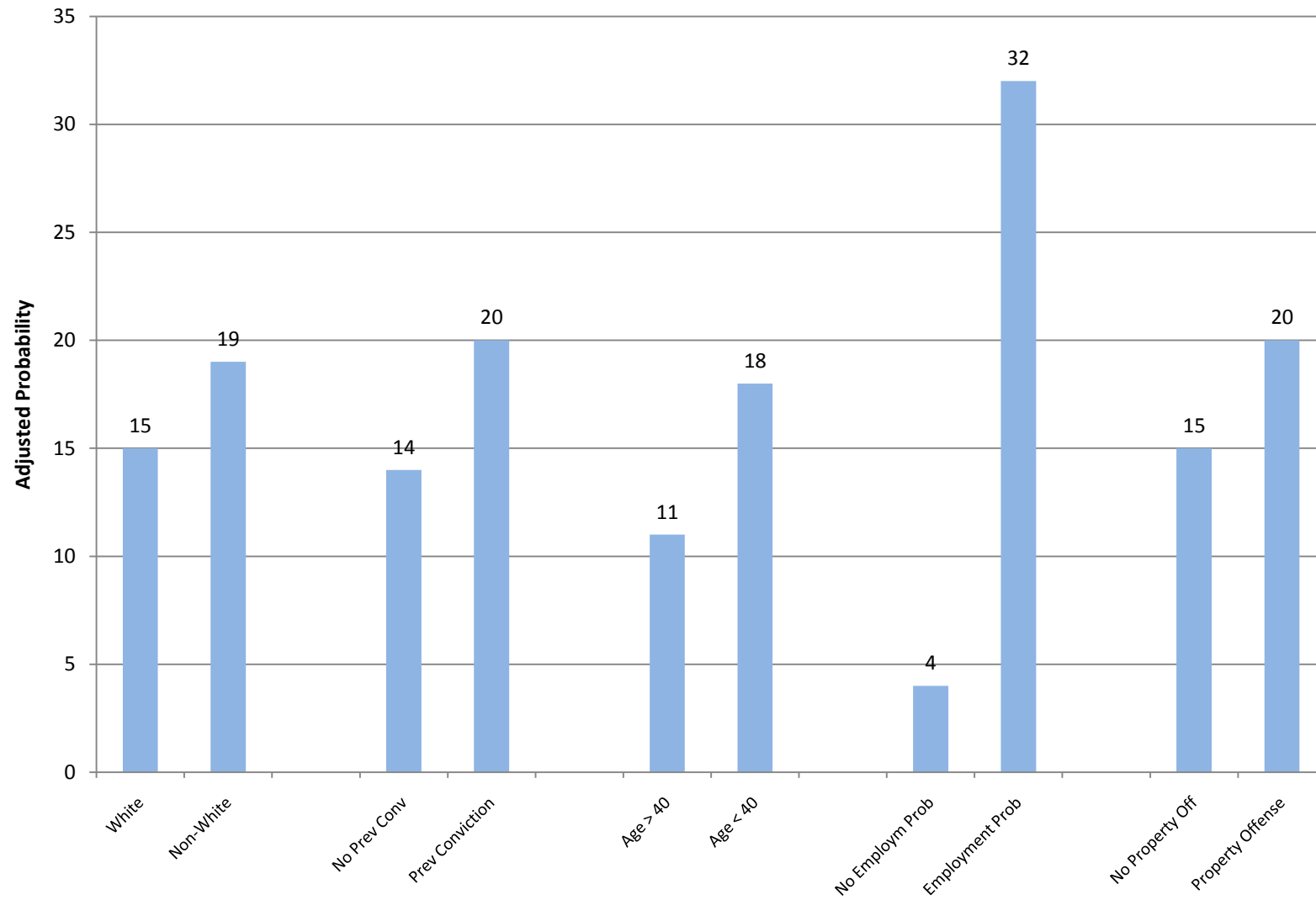
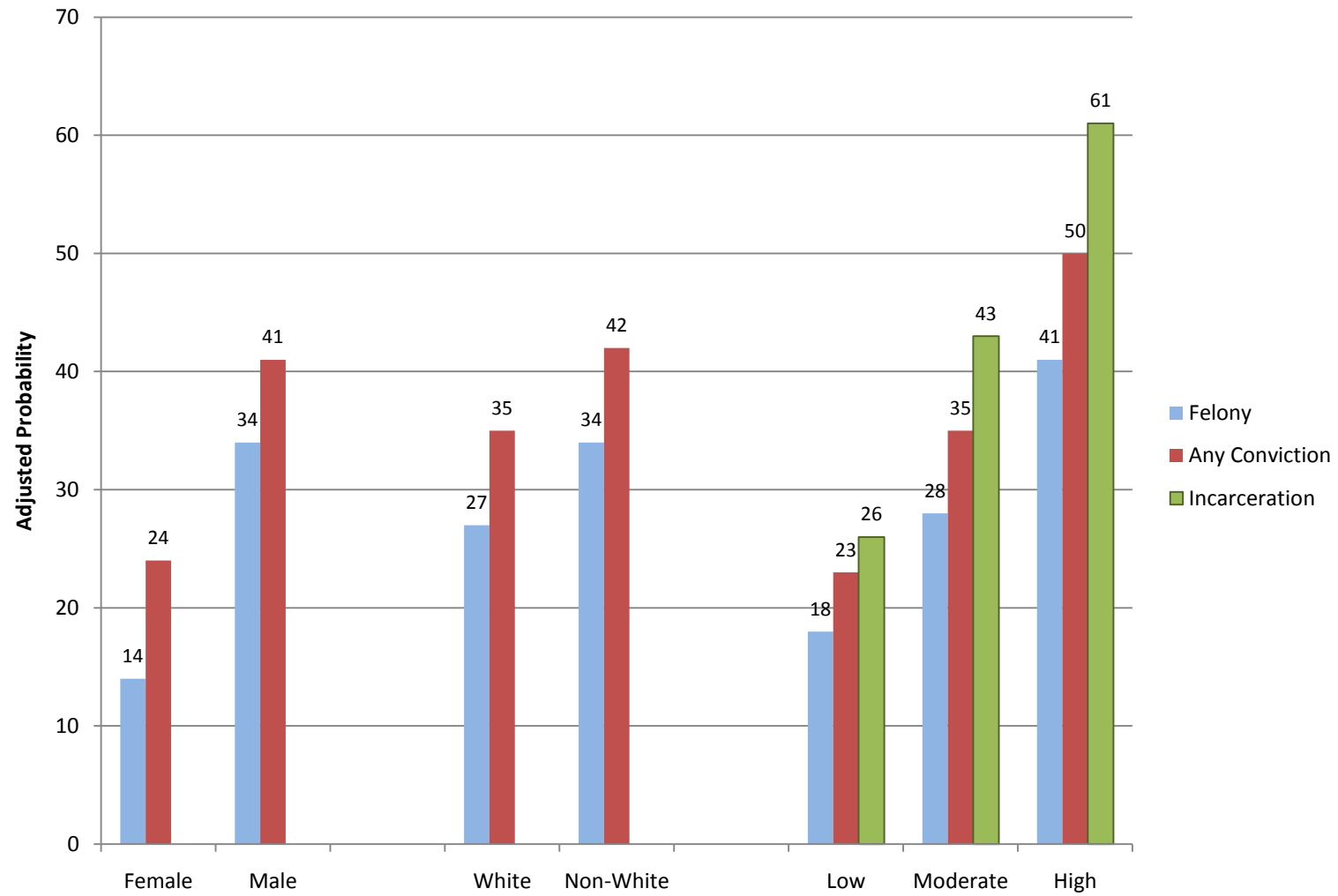
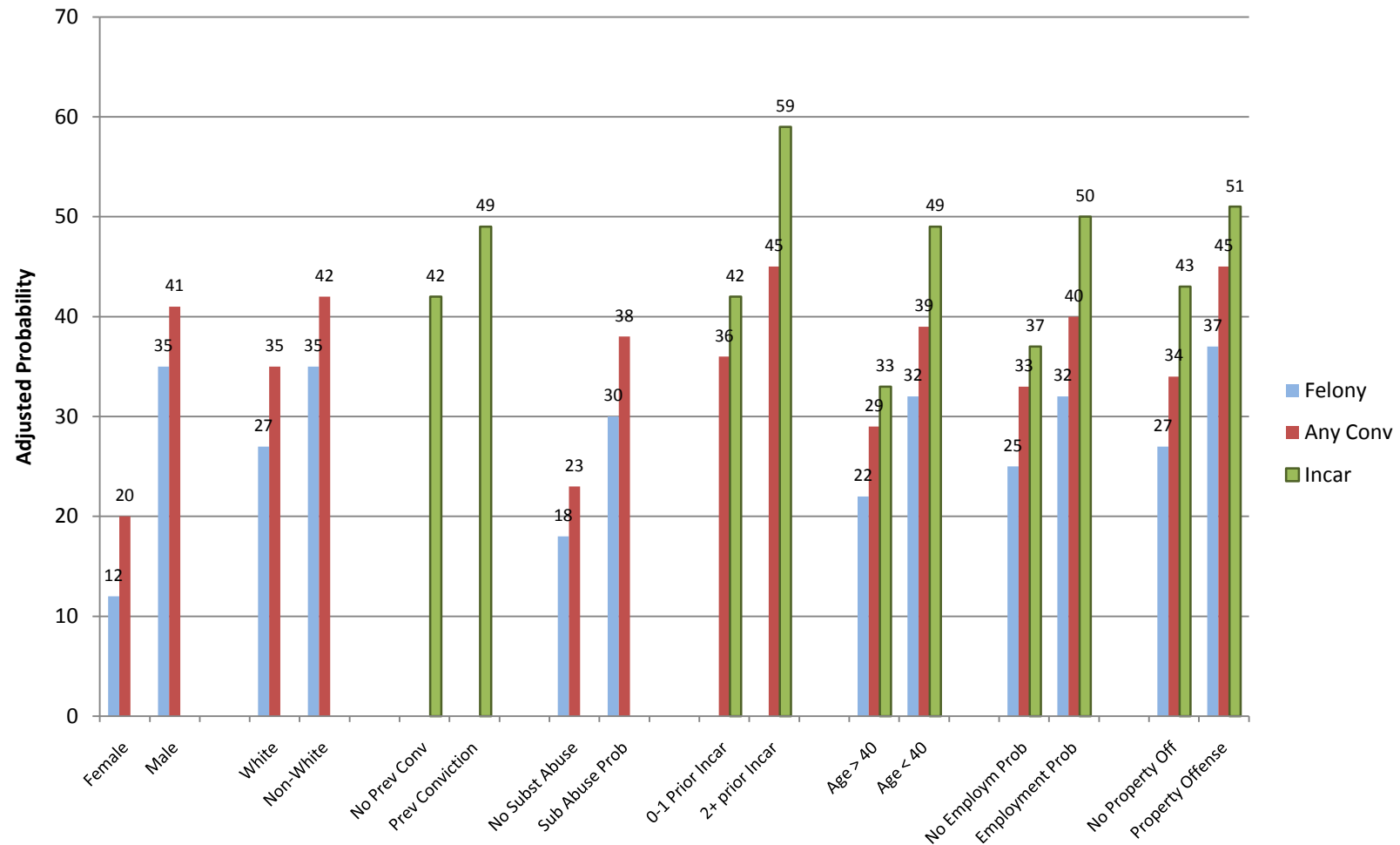


Figure 3: Significant Predictors of Recidivism for CBCFs



The multivariate model examining the individual risk factors used in the composite risk score in addition to gender, race and sex offender status was also used to predict the three measures of recidivism. With regard to felony conviction, Figure 4 shows that there were six significant predictors of recidivism: being male, Non-White, less than 40 years old, instant offense was a property offense, substance abuse problem and employment problem. Of these, two predictors affected the probability of a new felony conviction by more than 10 percentage points: females had a 12 percent likelihood of having a new felony conviction, versus males who had a 35 percent probability, and CBCF offenders with a substance abuse problem had a 30 percent likelihood of a felony conviction versus an 18 percent probability for offenders without a current substance abuse problem. Results were similar when any new conviction was used as the outcome variable. Here, the same six predictors were significant, in addition to having 2 or more prior incarcerations. Three predictors had at least a 10 percentage point difference: Males (21 percentage point increase); substance abuse problem (15 percentage point increase) and property offense (11 percentage point increase) in the probability of having any new conviction.

Figure 4: Significant Predictors of Recidivism for CBCFs—Individual Risk Factors



Lastly, this model was used to estimate the adjusted probability of a new incarceration using the same variables. Figure 4 indicates that 5 variables were significant in predicting a new incarceration: having a previous conviction, 2 or more prior incarcerations, property offense, age less than 40, and employment problem. Of these, three predictors affected the probability of incarceration by more than 10 percentage points: 2 or more prior incarcerations increased the probability of a new incarceration by 17 percentage points; being less than 40 made an offender 16 percentage points more likely to be incarcerated; and CBCF offenders with an employment problem had a 50 percent probability of incarceration versus 37 percent for those without an employment problem.

HWH Descriptive Data

The first set of findings presented in this section is demographic variables examining differences between the treatment and comparison groups. Next, risk/need measures are presented for differences by group membership. Finally, differences across the same demographic and risk/need variables for successful and unsuccessful terminations will be explored. Once demographic and risk/need data are presented, outcome results for HWH participants will be explored.

Demographics and Risk/Need Characteristics by Group Membership for HWHs

Like the CBCFs, HWH cases were matched on gender and race, so no differences are found in Table 7 between the treatment and comparison sample for these variables. Females represent just 11.1 percent of the HWH/comparison cases, but there is nearly an even split between Whites and Non-Whites in the samples. With regard to marital status, the treatment group has a slightly higher proportion of offenders who are single (89.9% versus 85.7%). In terms of age, there are subtle but significant differences in age categories, but no significant

Table 7: Descriptive Statistics for HWHs by Group Membership

Variable	HWH	
	Treatment Group % (N)	Comparison Group % (N)
Gender		
Male	88.9 (5415)	88.9 (5415)
Female	11.1 (675)	11.1 (675)
Race		
White	49.8 (3034)	49.8 (3034)
Non-white	50.2 (3056)	50.2 (3056)
Marital Status*		
Married	10.1 (616)	14.3 (820)
Single/not married	89.9 (5462)	85.7 (4934)
Age Category*		
16 to 23	27.5 (1673)	26.2 (1596)
24 to 30	22.1 (1346)	25.1 (1530)
31-39	26.7 (1623)	25.1 (1530)
40+	23.8 (1448)	23.5 (1434)
Mean Age	34.5	34.0
SD	10.0	10.4
Range	17-77	17-85

* significant difference at the .001 level

differences in the mean age of the treatment and comparison group (34.5 versus 34.0 years old).

Table 8 presents differences in the HWH treatment and comparison sample related to risk/need factors. The treatment group had a slightly higher average number of prior incarcerations (1.7 versus 1.2). However, a substantially higher number of offenders in the comparison sample had a prior conviction (65.5% versus 44.9%). Regarding offense level, while there is a significant difference between samples, there are no substantive differences; the bulk of offenders in the treatment and comparison samples were convicted of a felony 5 or misdemeanor level offense (27.1% and 26.1%) as their instant offense. Furthermore, HWH treatment cases

were more likely to be convicted on a drug offense or major traffic offense, while comparison cases had a higher rate of property offenses.

With regard to dynamic needs, a higher proportion of treatment cases (87.9%) versus comparison cases (75.0%) had a current substance abuse problem. To the contrary, more comparison cases were identified with a current employment problem (58.6% versus 50.3%) as well as with an emotional issue (39.4% versus 30.3%). Cases were also matched on risk categories, which is why no differences are found between samples. The bulk of offenders are classified as moderate risk (66.0%), followed by high risk (24.0%) and then low risk (10.0%). There were no significant differences in the overall average risk scores (32.8% versus 32.7%) or for risk scores broken down by gender.

Demographics and Risk/Need Characteristics by Termination Status for HWHs

Differences in HWH treatment cases with regard to successful or unsuccessful termination status were explored in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows that females were more likely to successfully complete HWH placement than males (13.7% versus 8.0%). Furthermore, white offenders were slightly more likely to successfully complete treatment than all other races combined (51.9% versus 47.4%). In terms of marital status, while there were a much larger proportion of single versus married offenders in the sample, being married made a participant more likely to successfully complete the HWH (12.0% versus 7.9%). Unsuccessful completers were however younger, whether age was measured categorically or via average age. While some of the differences were subtle, significant differences between the treatment and comparison groups were found in all the demographic variables.

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics for Risk/Need Factors for HWHs by Group Membership

Variable	HWH	
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
Prior Incarcerations*	Mean (N)	Mean(N)
Mean (N)	1.7 (6077)	1.2 (6090)
SD	1.8	1.8
Range	0-37	0-37
Previous Conviction*	% (N)	% (N)
No	58.1 (3536)	34.5 (2102)
Yes	41.9 (2553)	65.5 (3987)
Offense Level*		
Felony 1	13.3 (808)	10.9 (665)
Felony 2	18.9 (1151)	19.0 (1155)
Felony 3	23.5 (1431)	25.5 (1550)
Felony 4	17.2 (1049)	18.6 (1132)
Felony 5/M	27.1 (1651)	26.1 (1584)
Offense Category*		
Violent/person	34.4 (2095)	34.6 (2107)
Sex	4.8 (291)	4.8 (291)
Drugs	29 (1764)	22.9 (1394)
Property	20.6 (1253)	24.8 (1511)
Traffic/DUI	2.2 (134)	0.7 (44)
Other	9.1 (553)	12.2 (743)
Substance Abuse Problem*		
No	12.1 (739)	25.0 (1522)
Yes	87.9 (5351)	75.0 (4568)
Employment Problem*		
No	49.7 (3028)	41.4 (2165)
Yes	50.3 (3062)	58.6 (3066)
Emotional Problem*		
No	69.7 (4245)	60.6 (3685)
Yes	30.3 (1845)	39.4 (2402)
Risk Categories		
Low	10.0 (609)	10.0 (609)
Moderate	66.0 (4020)	66.0 (4020)
High	24.0 (1461)	24.0 (1461)
Average risk scores	Mean (N)	Mean (N)
Males	34.0 (5409)	33.9 (5409)
Females	23.0 (674)	22.9 (674)
Overall	32.8 (6090)	32.7 (6090)

* significant difference at the .001 level

Table 9: Descriptive Statistics for HWHs by Termination Status

Variable	HWH	
	Successful % (N)	Unsuccessful % (N)
Gender*		
Male	86.3 (2838)	92.0 (2578)
Female	13.7 (450)	8.0 (224)
Race*		
White	51.9 (1703)	47.4 (1329)
Non-white	48.1 (1582)	52.6 (1476)
Marital Status*		
Married	12.0 (394)	7.9 (222)
Single/not married	88.0 (2887)	92.1 (2575)
Age Category*		
16 to 23	22.7 (745)	33.1 (928)
24 to 30	22.3 (733)	21.9 (614)
31-39	28.1 (924)	24.9 (699)
40+	26.9 (883)	20.1 (564)
Mean Age*	35.7	33.2
SD	9.9	9.8
Range	18-72	17-77

* significant difference at the .001 level

Table 10 explores the HWH risk/need factors with respect to termination status. Here, successful completers had a slightly lower mean prior incarceration rate (1.6 versus 1.9 priors). Likewise, successful HWH completers were less likely to have prior convictions (38.8%) versus unsuccessful completers (45.6%). With regard to offense level for the current offense, unsuccessful completers were more likely to have felony level 1, 2 or 3 offenses. Unsuccessful completers were also more likely to be convicted of a violent offense, sex offense, or property offense than successful completers. With respect to the dynamic needs, no differences were seen regarding substance abuse or emotional problems; however, 67.6 percent of unsuccessful completers had a current employment problem versus just 35.6 percent of successful completers.

Finally, as expected, low risk offenders were more likely to successfully complete programming (14.5% versus 4.8%) and high risk offenders were less likely to successfully complete HWH placement (17.3% versus 31.9%). Furthermore, the overall average risk score was 30.0 for successful completers versus 36.0 for unsuccessful completers.

Predictors of Unsuccessful Termination and Recidivism for HWHs

As with the CBCF programs, to better understand what HWH participant characteristics impact unsuccessful termination and recidivism, multivariate models were used to estimate predictors of these outcomes, and data from these models were used to calculate adjusted predicted probabilities. The first model again includes gender, race and risk categories, while the second model examines the individual factors that comprise the risk score. Figure 5 shows the adjusted probabilities of unsuccessful termination using gender, race and risk as predictors⁴¹. In this model, gender and risk category were significant predictors of unsuccessful terminations, while race was not. The figure suggests that males were more likely to be unsuccessfully terminated from HWH programs by 9 percentage points, when controlling for race and risk category. Likewise, low risk offenders had a 26 percent probability of unsuccessful termination, while moderate risk offenders had a 43 percent likelihood, and high risk participants a 62 percent chance of unsuccessful termination.

⁴¹ Note that only the significant predictors are displayed in the next four figures.

Table 10: Descriptive Statistics for Risk/Need Factors for HWHs by Termination Status

Variable	Successful	Unsuccessful
Prior Incarcerations*	Mean (N)	Mean(N)
Mean (N)	1.6 (3283)	1.9 (2794)
SD	1.7	1.9
Range	0-37	0-31
Previous Conviction*	% (N)	% (N)
No	61.2 (2014)	54.4 (1522)
Yes	38.8 (1276)	45.6 (1277)
Offense Level*		
Felony 1	12.7 (417)	13.9 (391)
Felony 2	17.2 (566)	20.9 (586)
Felony 3	22.9 (750)	24.2 (679)
Felony 4	18.7 (615)	15.5 (435)
Felony 5/M	28.6 (937)	25.5 (714)
Offense Category*		
Violent/person	31.7 (1040)	37.6 (1056)
Sex	4.0 (131)	5.7 (160)
Drugs	32.2 (1055)	25.2 (708)
Property	19.5 (641)	21.8 (612)
Traffic/DUI	3.2 (106)	1.0 (28)
Other	9.5 (312)	8.6 (241)
Substance Abuse Problem		
No	12.4 (409)	11.8 (331)
Yes	87.6 (2879)	88.2 (2471)
Employment Problem*		
No	64.4 (2121)	32.4 (910)
Yes	35.6 (1168)	67.6 (1891)
Emotional Problem		
No	71.0 (2333)	68.2 (1910)
Yes	29.0 (956)	31.8 (891)
Risk Categories*		
Low	14.5 (476)	4.8 (133)
Moderate	68.2 (2245)	63.4 (1775)
High	17.3 (569)	31.9 (892)
Average risk scores*	Mean (N)	Mean (N)
Males	31.3 (2839)	37.0 (2576)
Females	22.0 (451)	24.9 (224)
Overall	30.0 (3290)	36.0 (2800)

* significant difference at the .001 level

The second model examines all of the individual risk factors that comprise the risk score, including prior incarcerations, prior conviction, age category, substance abuse problem, employment problem, offense type, and offense level, as well as sex offender status, gender and race. Of the 10 variables in this model, there were 7 significant predictors of unsuccessful termination for HWH participants (see Figure 6): gender, previous conviction, previous incarceration, age, offense type, offense level, and employment problem. Those whose predicted probability increased the likelihood on unsuccessful termination by more than 10 percentage points were male (14 percentage point increase), less than 40 years old (15 percentage point increase), with employment problems (33 percentage point increase).

Also examined were the significant predictors of recidivism (Figure 7), measured via new felony conviction, any misdemeanor or felony conviction and new incarceration⁴². The same two multivariate models described above were used to predict each measure of recidivism. The first model explored the impact of gender, race and risk category on recidivism. Like with the CBCFs, all three variables had a significant impact on likelihood of both a new felony conviction

⁴² New incarceration could be the result of either a new crime or technical violation.

Figure 5: Significant Predictors of Unsuccessful Termination from HWHs

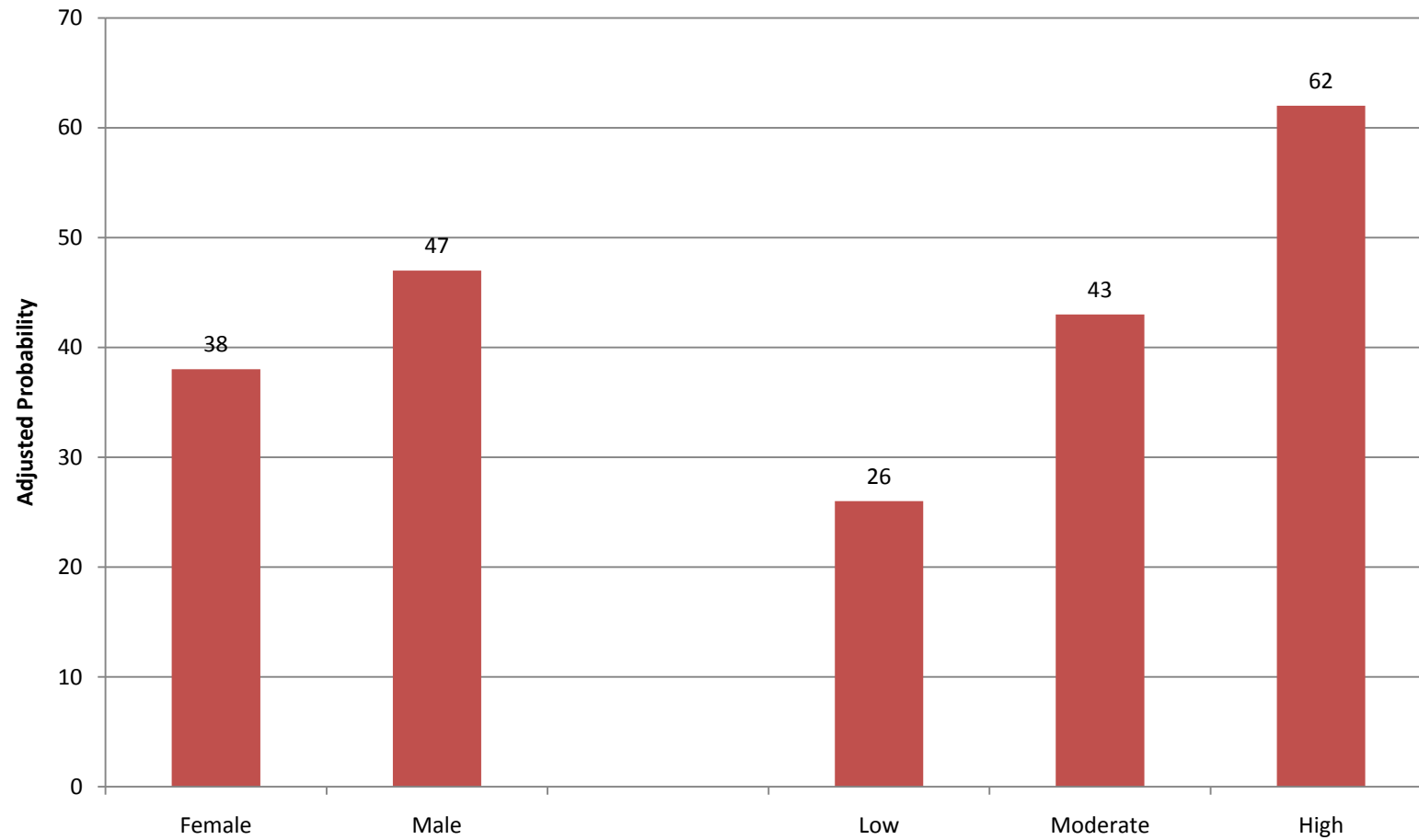


Figure 6: Significant Predictors of Unsuccessful Termination from HWHs—Individual Risk Factors

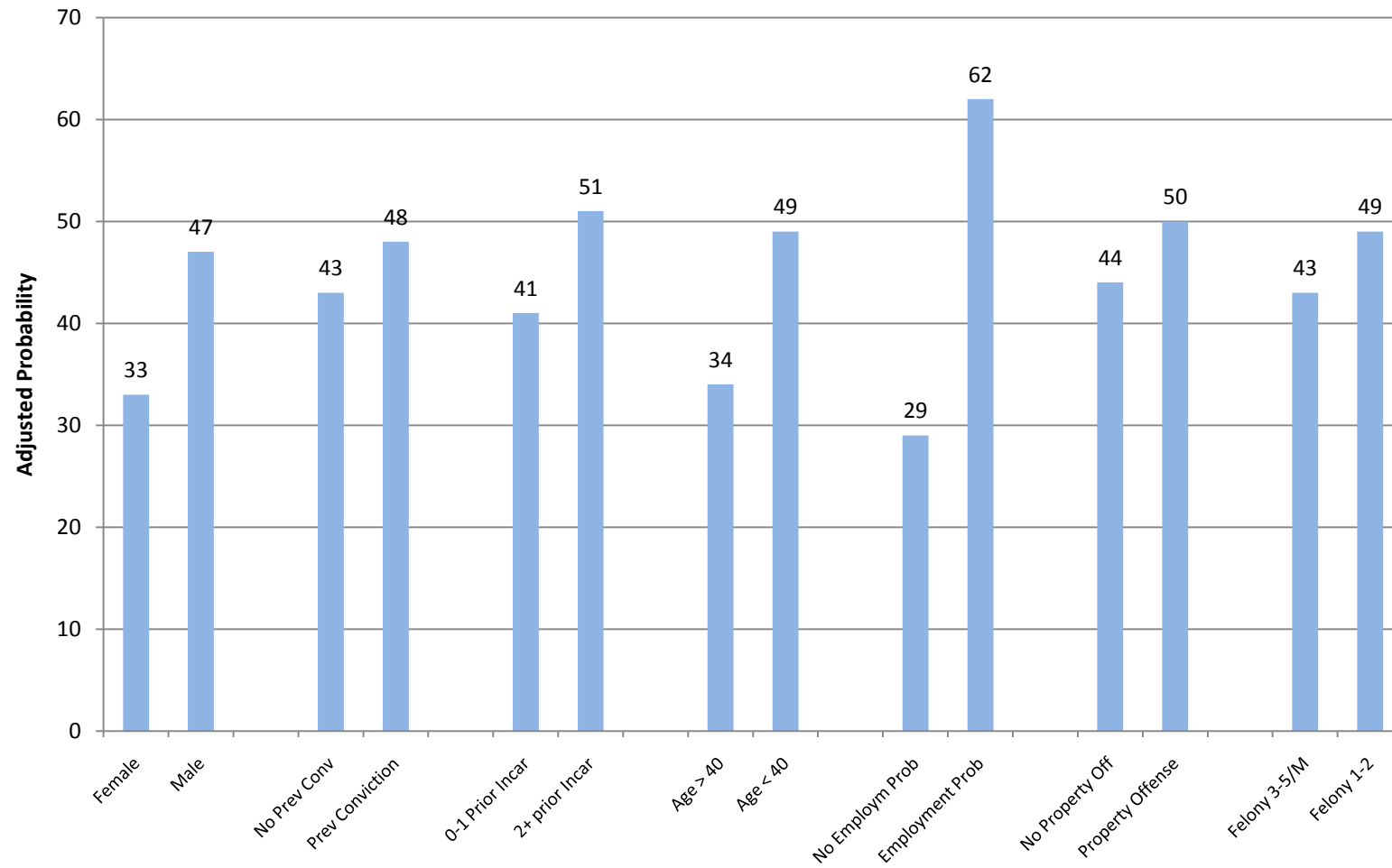
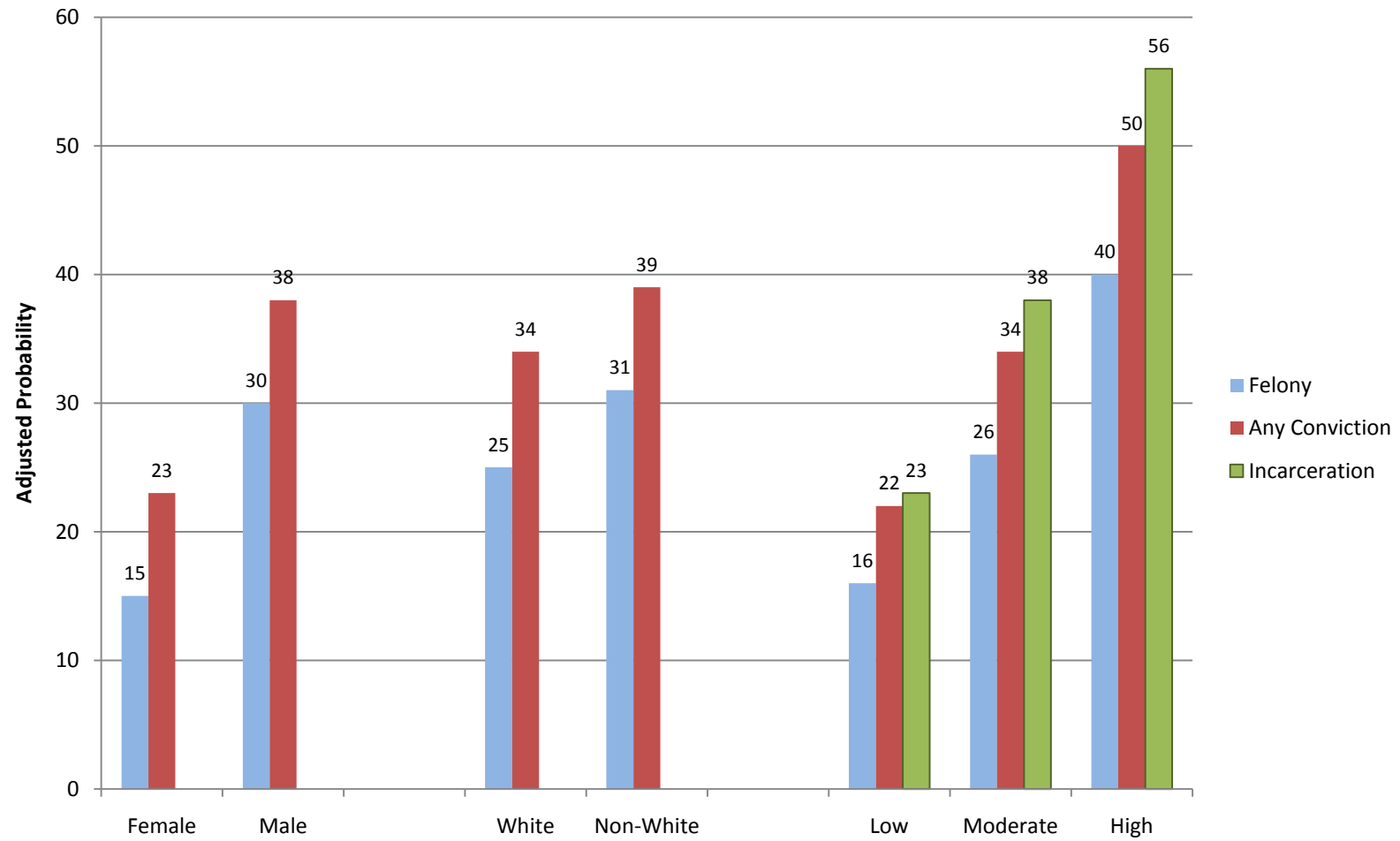


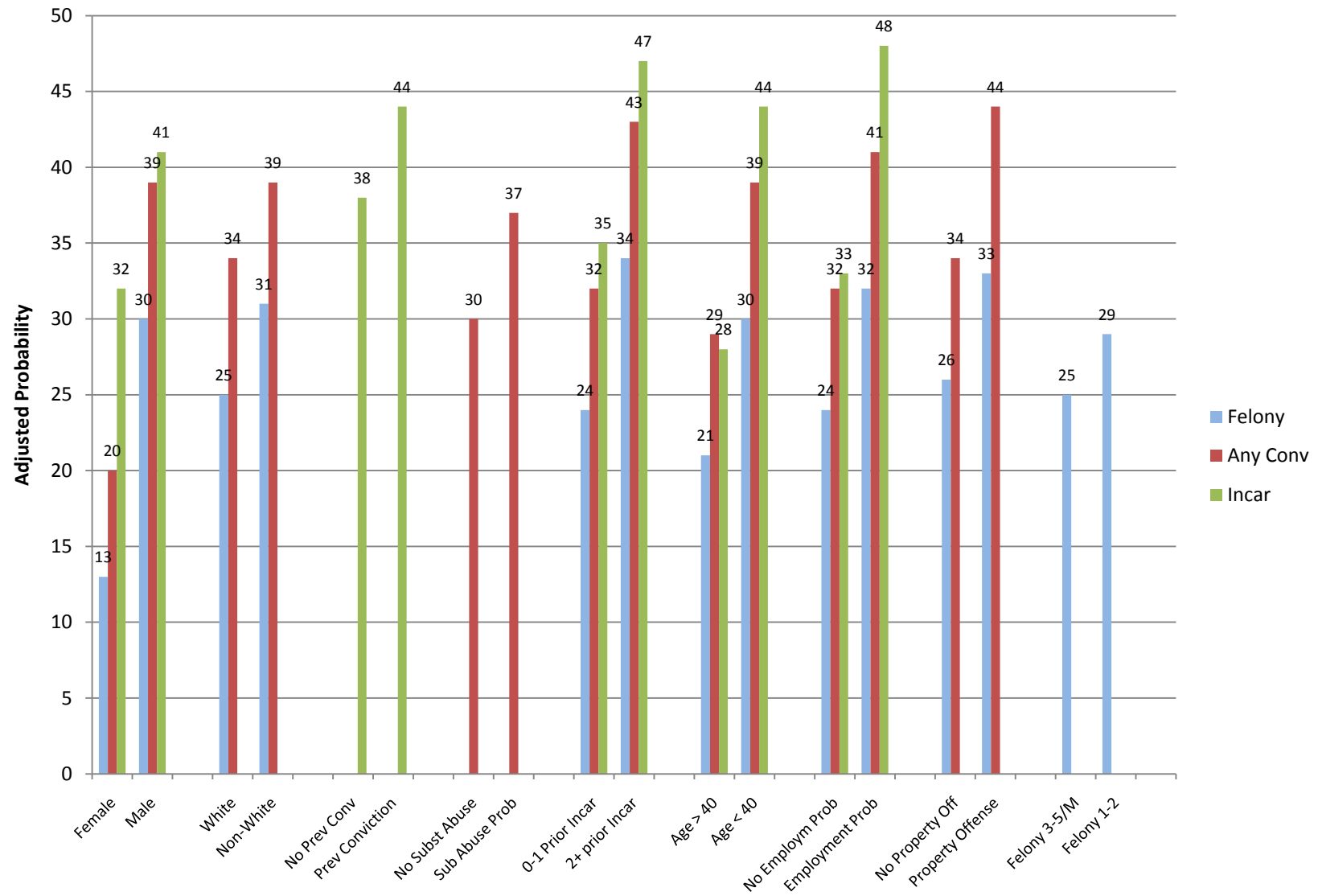
Figure 7: Significant Predictors of Recidivism for HWHs



and any conviction; however, only risk categories were significant in predicting a new incarceration. With regard to a new felony conviction, Figure 7 demonstrates that females have a 15 percent likelihood of a felony conviction, whereas males have a 30 percent likelihood of the same. Also, Non-Whites are more likely to have a felony conviction by 6 percentage points, and the difference between the probabilities of a felony conviction for a low versus high risk offender is 24 percentage points. With respect to any conviction (misdemeanor or felony), males are again more likely to recidivate (by 15 percentage points), and Non-White offenders have a higher likelihood of any conviction by 5 percentage points. Likewise, the probability of any new conviction increases incrementally with each risk category (22% probability for low, 34% for moderate and 50% for high). Finally, with regard to recidivism measured via new incarceration, there was a difference of 33 percentage points between a low risk offender's likelihood of incarceration and a high risk offender's probability.

The multivariate model examining the individual risk factors used in the composite risk score in addition to gender, race and sex offender status was also used to predict the three measures of recidivism for HWH cases. With regard to felony conviction, Figure 8 shows that there were 7 significant predictors of recidivism: being male, Non-White, less than 40 years old, having more than one prior incarceration, instant offense was a property offense and was a Felony 3 or lower, as well as employment problem. Of these, one predictor affected the probability of a new felony conviction by more than 10 percentage points (females had a 13% likelihood of having a new felony conviction, versus males who had a 30% probability). Results were similar when any new conviction was used as the outcome variable. Here, 6 of the 7 predictors were still significant (offense level was no longer significant), while substance abuse problem emerged as a significant predictor of any new conviction. Of these, two predictors had

Figure 8: Significant Predictors of Recidivism for HWHs—Individual Risk Factors



at least a 10 percentage point difference: Males (19 percentage point increase); and 2 or more prior incarcerations (11 percentage point increase).

Lastly, this model was used to estimate the adjusted probability of a new incarceration using the same variables. Five variables were significant in predicting a new incarceration: male, having a previous conviction, 2 or more prior incarcerations, age less than 40, and employment problem (see Figure 8). Of these, three predictors affected the probability of incarceration by more than 10 percentage points: 2 or more prior incarcerations increased the probability of a new incarceration by 12 percentage points; being less than 40 made an offender 16 percentage points more likely to be incarcerated; and HWH offenders with an employment problem had a 48 percent probability of incarceration versus a 33 percent likelihood for those without an employment problem.

OUTCOME RESULTS

CBCF Recidivism Results

In order to explore the effectiveness of Ohio's CBCF programs at reducing criminal behavior among participants, outcome data were examined in multiple ways. As with earlier analyses, three measures of recidivism were used: new felony conviction, any new conviction (misdemeanor or felony) and new incarceration. Likewise, how CBCFs compared to an ISP sample and a separate parole sample was explored. Outcome will be reported for all CBCF participants and their matched comparison groups, as well as for successful program completers only. Finally, like the original study, outcome data will be presented by risk category. Since cases could be matched one for one on key demographic and risk variables, no adjusted probabilities were needed. Instead, cross-tabulations were used to report differences in failure rates between the treatment and comparison groups.

The next 12 tables are organized as follows. Data are reported by program for all offenders, and then broken down by low, moderate, and high risk offenders. Each section presents the sample size (N), failure rate of the comparison group (C), failure rate of the treatment group (TX), and difference in the failure rate between the treatment and comparison group (Diff)⁴³. In the difference column, negative numbers favor the comparison group, while positive numbers favor the treatment group. Instances where the treatment group had a lower recidivism rate than the matched comparison group are bolded and highlighted in gray. The last row of the table presents the average findings for all facilities. Note that sample sizes (N) represent both the CBCF and matched comparison cases, and for the low and high risk categories, sample sizes can become small, rendering the data less stable.

CBCF/ISP Outcomes for All Participants

The following 6 tables explore the mean rate of recidivism for each of the 20 CBCF programs and their matched ISP comparison cases. All program participants are examined in the first three tables (Tables 11-13), and successful completers only in Tables 14 through 16. Table 11 presents the mean rate of *new felony convictions* for *all CBCF participants* and their matched ISP cases. For all facilities, the ISP comparison group had a lower overall failure rate than the CBCFs (27.2% versus 29.8%). When broken down by risk, ISP outperforms CBCFs for both low and moderate risk offenders, but CBCFs produced a 4.5 percent reduction in recidivism for high risk cases. For low risk cases, only four programs were able to reduce the rate of new felony convictions (one of which had a very low sample size), but for high risk cases, 8 programs were effective at reducing felony convictions, and another 4 had the same failure rate as their matched comparison group.

⁴³ Failure rate can simply be defined as the percentage of offenders that recidivated.

Table 11: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/ISP Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by New Felony Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	78	2.6	5.1	-2.5	30	0.0	6.7	-6.7	48	4.2	4.2	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
EOCC Male	200	25.0	22.0	3.0	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	160	20.0	23.8	-3.8	26	61.5	23.1	38.4
Franklin	818	31.1	34.2	-3.1	70	11.4	20.0	-8.6	610	29.2	29.8	-0.6	138	49.3	60.9	-11.6
Licking-Muskingum	210	25.7	41.9	-16.2	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	156	25.6	44.9	-19.3	32	43.8	56.3	-12.5
Lorain-Medina	274	25.5	19.0	6.5	28	0.0	7.1	-7.1	210	21.9	21.9	0.0	36	66.7	11.1	55.6
Lucas	394	32.0	29.9	2.1	22	9.1	9.1	0.0	310	27.1	32.3	-5.2	62	64.5	25.8	38.7
Mahoning	320	26.3	28.8	-2.5	36	5.6	11.1	-5.5	260	26.2	29.2	-3.0	24	58.3	50.0	8.3
MonDay	616	21.1	32.1	-11	76	7.9	28.9	-21.0	482	19.1	29.9	-10.8	58	55.2	55.2	0.0
NEOCAP	466	24.5	15.9	8.6	70	11.4	11.4	0.0	362	24.9	16.0	8.9	34	47.1	23.5	23.6
Northwest CCC	210	22.9	28.6	-5.7	6	33.3	0.0	33.3	158	22.8	26.6	-3.8	46	21.7	39.1	-17.4
Oriana Cliff Skeen	242	12.4	13.2	-0.8	48	0.0	4.2	-4.2	172	16.3	14.0	2.3	22	9.1	27.3	-18.2
Oriana Crossweah	214	24.3	27.1	-2.8	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	162	23.5	27.2	-3.7	48	29.2	29.2	0.0
Oriana Summit	452	33.6	38.1	-4.5	34	0.0	17.6	-17.6	348	35.1	39.1	-4.0	70	42.9	42.9	0.0
River City	644	35.7	35.7	0.0	66	18.2	9.1	9.1	498	35.7	37.8	-2.1	80	50.0	45.0	5.0
SEPTA	224	29.5	33.9	-4.4	22	27.3	18.2	9.1	176	26.1	35.2	-9.1	26	53.8	38.5	15.3
STAR	204	32.4	40.2	-7.8	8	0.0	25.0	-25	148	27.0	33.8	-6.8	48	54.2	62.5	-8.3
STARK	448	26.3	25.9	0.4	72	8.3	13.9	-5.6	308	26.0	24.0	2.0	68	47.1	47.1	0.0
Talbert House CCC	416	28.4	26.9	1.5	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	332	24.1	26.5	-2.4	82	46.3	29.3	17.0
West Central	356	27.0	38.2	-11.2	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	282	24.8	36.9	-12.1	64	40.6	46.9	-6.3
WORTH	342	22.8	29.2	-6.4	22	9.1	9.1	0.0	292	21.2	28.1	-6.9	28	50.0	57.1	-7.1
ALL FACILITIES	7128	27.2	29.8	-2.6	662	8.5	13.3	-4.8.0	5474	25.8	29.4	-3.6	992	47.4	42.9	4.5

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 12 presents the mean rate of *any new conviction* for all *CBCF participants* and their matched ISP cases. For all facilities, the ISP comparison group again had a lower overall failure rate than the CBCFs (32.6% versus 36.4%). Here, 6 CBCFs were effective at reducing the rate of any new convictions. When broken down by risk, ISP outperforms CBCFs for both low and moderate risk offenders but CBCFs produce a slight overall treatment effect for high risk offenders (1.4%). Again, 8 programs were effective at reducing felony convictions for high risk offenders, versus just four programs for low and moderate risk offenders.

Results for all CBCF participants are even less promising when using new incarceration as the outcome variable. Table 13 shows that just three programs were effective at reducing the rate of new incarcerations over the matched ISP comparison cases, with an average increase in failure rate of 8.9 percent. Just three programs showed a treatment effect for low risk offenders, and only two for moderate risk offenders. Programs did show increased effectiveness for high risk offenders, with 8 of the programs demonstrating a positive treatment effect.

CBCF/ISP Outcomes for Successful Completers Only

The next three tables present CBCF/ISP findings by each recidivism measure for successful completers only⁴⁴. Table 14 examines the mean rate of *new felony convictions* for *successful completers* and their matched ISP cases. Unlike data examined on all participants, here the CBCF treatment group had a lower overall failure rate than the ISP sample (25.3% versus 26.4%). When broken down by risk, ISP only outperforms CBCFs for low risk offenders. For moderate risk offenders, treatment effects for CBCF and ISP offenders were fairly comparable (overall CBCF treatment effect of 0.1%). However, the majority of CBCF programs were effective at reducing the rate of new felony convictions (11 programs) for high risk CBCF

⁴⁴ Data on successful completers more closely reflects findings from the original 2002 study as only outcome data on successful completers was reported.

Table 12: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/ISP Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by Any New Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	78	5.1	7.7	-2.6	30	6.7	6.7	0.0	48	4.2	8.3	-4.1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
EOCC Male	200	29.0	27.0	2.0	14	14.3	14.3	0.0	160	25.0	28.8	-3.8	26	61.5	23.1	38.4
Franklin	818	37.4	42.3	-4.9	70	17.1	31.4	-14.3	610	35.4	37.4	-2.0	138	56.5	69.6	-13.1
Licking-Muskingum	210	30.5	42.9	-12.4	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	156	30.8	46.2	-15.4	32	43.8	56.3	-12.5
Lorain-Medina	274	33.6	25.5	8.1	28	0.0	14.3	-14.3	210	32.4	25.7	6.7	36	66.7	33.3	33.4
Lucas	394	35.0	32.5	2.5	22	9.1	18.2	-9.1	310	31.0	34.8	-3.8	62	64.5	25.8	38.7
Mahoning	320	31.9	36.9	-5.0	36	20.0	17.1	-2.9	260	32.3	37.7	-5.4	24	58.3	50.0	8.3
MonDay	616	25.3	38.3	-13.0	76	7.9	31.6	-23.7	482	24.5	37.3	-12.8	58	55.2	55.2	0.0
NEOCAP	466	29.6	24.0	5.6	70	20.0	17.1	2.9	362	29.8	25.4	4.4	34	47.1	23.5	23.6
Northwest CCC	210	26.7	35.2	-8.5	6	33.3	33.3	0.0	158	26.6	32.9	-6.3	46	26.1	43.5	-17.4
Oriana Cliff Skeen	242	20.7	19.0	1.7	48	8.3	8.3	0.0	172	24.4	20.9	3.5	22	18.2	27.3	-9.1
Oriana Crossweah	214	31.8	35.5	-3.7	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	162	30.9	32.1	-1.2	48	33.3	50.0	-16.7
Oriana Summit	452	37.6	46.9	-9.3	34	0.0	17.6	-17.6	348	40.2	48.3	-8.1	70	42.9	54.3	-11.4
River City	644	41.6	46.0	-4.4	66	18.2	15.2	3.0	498	42.2	47.8	-5.6	80	57.5	60.0	-2.5
SEPTA	224	33.0	36.6	-3.6	22	27.3	27.3	0.0	176	28.4	37.5	-9.1	26	69.2	38.5	30.7
STAR	204	35.3	46.1	-10.8	8	0.0	25.0	-25.0	148	31.1	39.2	-8.1	48	54.2	70.8	-16.6
STARK	448	32.6	32.6	0.0	72	11.1	19.4	-8.3	308	32.5	31.8	0.7	68	55.9	50.0	5.9
Talbert House CCC	416	36.5	34.6	1.9	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	332	33.7	34.3	-0.6	82	48.8	36.6	12.2
West Central	356	31.5	41.0	-9.5	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	282	28.4	39.0	-10.6	64	50.0	53.1	-3.1
WORTH	342	29.2	34.5	-5.3	22	9.1	9.1	0.0	292	28.8	33.6	-4.8	28	50.0	64.3	-14.3
ALL FACILITIES	7128	32.6	36.4	-3.8	662	13.1	15.8	-2.7	5474	31.7	36	-4.3	992	51.4	50	1.4

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 13: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/ISP Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by New Incarceration

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	78	23.1	20.5	2.6	30	13.3	13.3	0.0	48	29.2	25.0	4.2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
EOCC Male	200	30.0	23.0	7.0	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	160	25.0	23.8	1.2	26	69.2	30.8	38.4
Franklin	818	38.4	40.6	-2.2	70	20.0	28.6	-8.6	610	35.1	38.4	-3.3	138	62.3	56.5	5.8
Licking-Muskingum	210	33.3	56.2	-22.9	22	0.0	9.1	-9.1	156	28.2	60.3	-32.1	32	81.3	68.8	12.5
Lorain-Medina	274	36.5	35.8	0.7	28	14.3	21.4	-7.1	210	33.3	39.0	-5.7	36	72.2	27.8	44.4
Lucas	394	38.1	44.7	-6.6	22	18.2	36.4	-18.2	310	32.3	42.6	-10.3	62	74.2	58.1	16.1
Mahoning	320	28.8	39.4	-10.6	36	11.1	16.7	-5.6	260	28.5	40.8	-12.3	24	58.3	58.3	0.0
MonDay	616	29.9	47.7	-17.8	76	13.2	52.6	-39.4	482	29.0	45.6	-16.6	58	58.6	58.6	0.0
NEOCAP	466	35.6	43.3	-7.7	70	22.9	31.4	-8.5	362	35.9	43.6	-7.7	34	58.8	64.7	-5.9
Northwest CCC	210	37.1	54.3	-17.2	6	33.3	66.7	-33.4	158	29.1	49.4	-20.3	46	65.2	69.6	-4.4
Oriana Cliff Skeen	242	30.6	47.9	-17.3	48	29.2	25.0	4.2	172	30.2	53.5	-23.3	22	36.4	54.5	-18.1
Oriana Crossweah	214	32.7	42.1	-9.4	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	162	28.4	37.0	-8.6	48	45.8	62.5	-16.7
Oriana Summit	452	39.8	51.3	-11.5	34	11.8	17.6	-5.8	348	39.7	50.6	-10.9	70	54.3	71.4	-17.1
River City	644	39.8	39.8	0.0	66	21.2	24.2	-3.0	498	37.8	39.0	-1.2	80	67.5	57.5	10.0
SEPTA	224	33.0	46.4	-13.4	22	18.2	18.2	0.0	176	30.7	48.9	-18.2	26	61.5	53.8	7.7
STAR	204	38.2	45.1	-6.9	8	0.0	25.0	-25.0	148	36.5	40.5	-4.0	48	50.0	62.5	-12.5
STARK	448	34.8	42.4	-7.6	72	19.4	22.2	-2.8	308	32.5	40.3	-7.8	68	61.8	73.5	-11.7
Talbert House CCC	416	33.7	40.9	-7.2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	332	30.1	39.8	-9.7	82	48.8	46.3	2.5
West Central	356	36.0	55.6	-19.6	10	0.0	40.0	-40.0	282	31.9	52.5	-20.6	64	59.4	71.9	-12.5
WORTH	342	30.4	46.2	-15.8	22	0.0	18.2	-18.2	292	29.5	45.9	-16.4	28	64.3	71.4	-7.1
ALL FACILITIES	7128	35	43.9	-8.9	662	16.9	26.6	-9.7	5474	32.5	43.1	-10.6	992	60.5	59.7	0.8

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 14: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/ISP Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by New Felony Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	76	2.6	5.3	-2.7	30	0	6.7	-6.7	46	4.3	4.3	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
EOCC Male	174	25.3	17.2	8.1	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	142	21.1	19.7	1.4	18	66.7	11.1	55.6
Franklin	620	31.0	28.4	2.6	58	10.3	13.8	-3.5	482	30.3	26.6	3.7	80	50.0	50.0	0.0
Licking-Muskingum	154	19.5	31.2	-11.7	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	120	23.3	38.3	-15.0	12	16.7	16.7	0.0
Lorain-Medina	226	25.7	17.7	8.0	24	0.0	8.3	-8.3	174	23.0	20.7	2.3	28	64.3	7.1	57.2
Lucas	310	31.0	26.5	4.5	22	9.1	9.1	0.0	244	26.2	30.3	-4.1	44	68.2	13.6	54.6
Mahoning	276	26.8	26.8	0.0	36	5.6	11.1	-5.5	222	27.0	27.9	-0.9	18	66.7	44.4	22.3
MonDay	516	21.3	28.3	-7.0	64	6.3	28.1	-21.8	412	19.9	26.2	-6.3	40	60.0	50.0	10.0
NEOCAP	406	23.2	14.8	8.4	70	11.4	11.4	0.0	320	24.4	15.6	8.8	16	50.0	12.5	37.5
Northwest CCC	154	19.5	22.1	-2.6	6	33.3	0.0	33.3	126	17.5	22.2	-4.7	22	27.3	27.3	0.0
Oriana Cliff Skeen	160	16.3	6.3	10.0	40	0.0	5.0	-5.0	108	22.2	3.7	18.5	12	16.7	33.3	-16.6
Oriana Crossweah	170	23.5	28.2	-4.7	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	138	23.2	29.0	-5.8	28	28.6	28.6	0.0
Oriana Summit	298	36.2	31.5	4.7	28	0.0	14.3	-14.3	230	40.0	33.9	6.1	40	40.0	30.0	10.0
River City	526	35.4	29.3	6.1	62	19.4	6.5	12.9	410	34.6	30.2	4.4	54	59.3	48.1	11.2
SEPTA	164	30.5	29.3	1.2	20	30.0	10.0	20.0	132	28.8	33.3	-4.5	12	50.0	16.7	33.3
STAR	152	31.6	28.9	2.7	8	0.0	25.0	-25.0	122	29.5	29.5	0.0	22	54.5	27.3	27.2
STARK	392	23.5	22.4	1.1	72	8.3	13.9	-5.6	272	25.7	22.1	3.6	48	33.3	37.5	-4.2
Talbert House CCC	374	27.8	25.7	2.1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	306	24.8	25.5	-0.7	66	42.4	27.3	15.1
West Central	282	27.0	36.9	-9.9	10	0.0	20.0	-20	234	26.5	34.2	-7.7	38	36.8	57.9	-21.1
WORTH	262	16.8	22.9	-6.1	16	12.5	12.5	0.0	232	16.4	23.3	-6.9	14	28.6	28.6	0.0
ALL FACILITIES	5692	26.4	25.3	1.1	608	8.6	11.8	-3.2	4472	26	25.9	0.1	612	47.4	34	13.4

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

cases above matched ISP cases. Many of these programs showed highly favorable treatment effects, ranging from 10 percent to 57 percent, with an overall reduction in recidivism of 13.4 percent. This finding clearly supports the risk principle, which suggests that higher risk offenders benefit most from intensive interventions.

Table 15 presents the mean rate of *any new convictions for successful program completers* and their matched ISP cases. The overall failure rate for all facilities was fairly comparable between the CBCF treatment group and ISP comparison cases (.03% overall treatment effect with nine programs showing positive results). The risk principle is also apparent in this table, with just 5 programs showing positive results for low risk offenders, 8 programs showing a treatment effect for the moderate risk and 10 programs outperforming the comparison group for high risk offenders, with an average reduction of 9.8 percent over matched comparison cases.

The final CBCF/ISP comparisons can be found in Table 16. This table examines rates of *new incarceration for successful CBCF completers*. CBCFs failed to produce an overall treatment effect. However, when risk is taken into account, ISP outperformed the CBCFs for both low and moderate risk offenders; yet 4 programs did show positive effects for low risk, and 7 programs for the moderate risk population. For high risk offenders, over half the programs showed positive treatment affects, with an overall reduction in new incarcerations of 12 percent over the ISP sample. Together, the 6 CBCF/ISP tables appear to support the risk principle, particularly when successful completers only were examined. Furthermore, as expected, treatment effects increased drastically when only successful completers were examined.

Table 15: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/ISP Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by Any New Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	76	5.3	5.3	0.0	30	6.7	6.7	0.0	46	4.3	4.3	0.0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
EOCC Male	174	28.7	21.8	6.9	14	14.3	14.3	0.0	142	25.4	23.9	1.5	18	66.7	11.1	55.6
Franklin	620	36.8	37.1	-0.3	58	17.2	20.7	-3.5	482	36.5	35.3	1.2	80	52.5	60.0	-7.5
Licking-Muskingum	154	23.4	32.5	-9.1	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	120	26.7	40.0	-13.3	12	16.7	16.7	0.0
Lorain-Medina	226	32.7	23.0	9.7	24	0.0	16.7	-16.7	174	32.2	23.0	9.2	28	64.3	28.6	35.7
Lucas	310	34.8	29.0	5.8	22	9.1	18.2	-9.1	244	31.1	32.8	-1.7	44	68.2	13.6	54.6
Mahoning	276	33.3	34.1	-0.8	36	11.1	22.2	-11.1	222	34.2	35.1	-0.9	18	66.7	44.4	22.3
MonDay	516	26.0	34.5	-8.5	64	6.3	31.1	-24.8	412	25.7	33.5	-7.8	40	60.0	50.0	10.0
NEOCAP	406	29.1	22.2	6.9	70	20.0	17.1	2.9	320	30.0	23.8	6.2	16	50.0	12.5	37.5
Northwest CCC	154	23.4	31.2	-7.8	6	33.3	33.3	0.0	126	20.6	30.2	-9.6	22	36.4	36.4	0.0
Oriana Cliff Skeen	160	22.5	8.8	13.7	40	5.0	5.0	0.0	108	27.8	7.4	20.4	12	33.3	33.3	0.0
Oriana Crossweah	170	31.8	34.1	-2.3	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	138	30.4	31.9	-1.5	28	35.7	50.0	-14.3
Oriana Summit	298	39.6	42.3	-2.7	28	0.0	14.3	-14.3	230	44.3	44.3	0.0	40	40.0	50.0	-10.0
River City	526	41.4	39.2	2.2	62	19.4	12.9	6.5	410	41.5	41.0	0.5	54	66.7	55.6	11.1
SEPTA	164	34.1	30.5	3.6	20	30.0	20.0	10.0	132	31.8	33.3	-1.5	12	66.7	16.7	50.0
STAR	152	35.5	35.5	0.0	8	0.0	25.0	-25.0	122	34.4	34.4	0.0	22	54.5	45.5	9.0
STARK	392	30.1	29.1	1.0	72	11.1	19.4	-8.3	272	33.1	29.4	3.7	48	41.7	41.7	0.0
Talbert House CCC	374	35.3	33.2	2.1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	306	34.0	33.3	0.7	66	42.4	33.3	9.1
West Central	282	32.6	39.0	-6.4	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	234	30.8	35.9	-5.1	38	52.6	63.2	-10.6
WORTH	262	24.4	28.2	-3.8	16	12.5	12.5	0.0	232	25.0	29.3	-4.3	14	28.6	28.6	0.0
ALL FACILITIES	5692	32	31.7	0.3	608	12.2	17.1	-4.9	4472	32.1	32.3	-0.2	612	51.3	41.5	9.8

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolted positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 16: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/ISP Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by New Incarceration

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	76	23.7	18.4	5.3	30	13.3	13.3	0.0	46	30.4	21.7	8.7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
EOCC Male	174	28.7	17.2	11.5	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	142	25.4	19.7	5.7	18	66.7	11.1	55.6
Franklin	620	37.1	31.9	5.2	58	20.7	24.1	-3.4	482	34.4	31.5	2.9	80	65.0	40.0	25.0
Licking-Muskingum	154	28.6	45.5	-16.9	22	0.0	9.1	-9.1	120	28.3	53.3	-25.0	12	83.3	33.3	50.0
Lorain-Medina	226	36.3	28.3	8.0	24	16.7	16.7	0.0	174	33.3	31.0	2.3	28	71.4	21.4	50.0
Lucas	310	36.1	39.4	-3.3	22	18.2	36.4	-18.2	244	31.1	37.7	-6.6	44	72.7	50.0	22.7
Mahoning	276	28.3	34.1	-5.8	36	11.1	16.7	-5.6	222	27.9	35.1	-7.2	18	66.7	55.6	11.1
MonDay	516	28.7	41.1	-12.4	64	12.5	43.8	-31.3	412	28.2	40.3	-12.1	40	60.0	45.0	15
NEOCAP	406	35.0	37.9	-2.9	70	22.9	31.4	-8.5	320	36.9	38.8	-1.9	16	50.0	50.0	0.0
Northwest CCC	154	29.9	44.2	-14.3	6	33.3	66.7	-33.4	126	23.8	41.3	-17.5	22	63.6	54.5	9.1
Oriana Cliff Skeen	160	27.5	30.0	-2.5	40	25.0	15.0	10.0	108	25.9	35.2	-9.3	12	50.0	33.3	16.7
Oriana Crossweah	170	30.6	36.5	-5.9	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	138	27.5	33.3	-5.8	28	42.9	57.1	-14.2
Oriana Summit	298	40.9	36.2	4.7	28	7.1	14.3	-7.2	230	44.3	35.7	8.6	40	45.0	55.0	-10.0
River City	526	38.8	31.9	6.9	62	22.6	25.8	-3.2	410	37.1	31.2	5.9	54	70.4	44.4	26.0
SEPTA	164	31.7	34.1	-2.4	20	20.0	10.0	10.0	132	30.3	37.9	-7.6	12	66.7	33.3	33.4
STAR	152	39.5	38.2	1.3	8	0.0	25.0	-25.0	122	41.0	37.7	3.3	22	45.5	45.5	0.0
STARK	392	34.2	36.2	-2.0	72	19.4	22.2	-2.8	272	33.8	35.3	-1.5	48	58.3	62.5	-4.2
Talbert House CCC	374	33.7	39.0	-5.3	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	306	32.0	37.9	-5.9	66	42.4	45.5	-3.1
West Central	282	33.3	49.6	-16.3	10	0.0	40.0	-40.0	234	29.9	47.0	-17.1	38	63.2	68.4	-5.2
WORTH	262	26.0	41.2	-15.2	16	0.0	25.0	-25.0	232	26.7	41.4	-14.7	14	42.9	57.1	-14.2
ALL FACILITIES	5692	33.5	36.2	-2.7	608	16.8	24	-7.2	4472	32.2	36.4	-4.2	612	59.2	47.1	12.1

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

CBCF/Parolee Outcomes for All Participants⁴⁵

Tables 17 through 22 present the results of the CBCF treatment and matched parolee comparison cases. This sample is slightly larger than the CBCF/ISP sample, due to a larger pool of prospective parolee matches (7,528 cases versus 7,128 respectively). Findings for all participants will be presented first for each of the three recidivism measures, followed by findings for successful completers only.

Table 17 depicts the mean rate of *new felony convictions* for *all CBCF participants* and their matched parolee cases. For all facilities, the parole comparison group again had a lower overall failure rate than the CBCFs (25.4% versus 30.6%). When broken down by risk, parolees continued to outperform CBCFs regardless of risk level. However, more CBCFs demonstrate a positive treatment effect with high risk cases (9 programs) despite the overall rate of new felony convictions for high risk still favoring the parolees (-2.4%). Table 18 presents findings for the CBCF/parole sample with *all participants* when *any new conviction* is used as the recidivism measure. These results are a bit more favorable than the CBCF treatment effects for new felony conviction. Overall, parolees still outperform CBCF participants slightly with an average failure rate of 34.8 percent versus 36.8 percent; however, 9 programs show positive results relative to the matched comparison cases. Additionally, when examined by risk, the risk principle is again apparent as positive treatment effects are demonstrated for low risk offenders in 4 programs, for moderate risk offenders in 6 programs, and for high risk offenders in 11 programs. Furthermore, the risk principle can be seen via the average difference between the comparison and treatment groups when low risk offenders (-8.6%), moderate risk (-4.0%) and high risk (1.5%) samples are compared.

⁴⁵ Comparison sample is referred to as “parolees” but includes all ex-inmates released to community supervision (e.g. Post-Release Control).

Table 17: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/Parole Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by New Felony Conviction

PROGRAM	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	108	3.7	3.7	0.0	34	0.0	5.9	-5.9	70	2.9	2.9	0.0	4	50.0	0.0	50.0
EOCC Male	198	23.2	25.3	-2.1	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	140	20.0	24.3	-4.3	44	36.4	36.4	0.0
Franklin	916	28.2	38.2	-10.0	70	0.0	20	-20.0	622	25.7	33.1	-7.4	224	43.8	58.0	-14.2
Licking-Muskingum	214	21.5	43.9	-22.4	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	130	20.0	46.2	-26.2	62	29.0	54.8	-25.8
Lorain-Medina	296	31.8	23.6	8.2	26	7.7	7.7	0.0	196	27.6	24.5	3.1	74	51.4	27.0	24.4
Lucas	464	27.6	31.5	-3.9	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	314	19.7	30.6	-10.9	136	47.1	36.8	10.3
Mahoning	370	34.1	28.1	6.0	36	11.1	11.1	0.0	286	35.7	29.4	6.3	48	41.7	33.3	8.4
MonDay	594	28.3	39.4	-11.1	66	9.1	33.3	-24.2	418	27.8	34.4	-6.6	110	41.8	61.8	-20.0
NEOCAP	458	15.3	15.3	0.0	70	2.9	11.4	-8.5	322	13.0	14.9	-1.9	66	39.4	21.2	18.2
Northwest CCC	206	24.3	29.1	-4.8	6	33.3	0.0	33.3	140	18.6	25.7	-7.1	60	36.7	40.0	-3.3
Oriana Cliff Skeen	128	12.5	14.1	-1.6	36	0.0	5.6	-5.6	76	13.2	15.8	-2.6	16	37.5	25.0	12.5
Oriana Crossweah	210	24.8	31.4	-6.6	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	126	19.0	31.7	-12.7	80	35.0	32.5	2.5
Oriana Summit	564	31.6	39.4	-7.8	34	11.8	17.6	-5.8	382	30.9	39.3	-8.4	148	37.8	44.6	-6.8
River City	702	28.8	37.3	-8.5	66	6.1	9.1	-3.0	502	27.1	37.5	-10.4	134	46.3	50.7	-4.4
SEPTA	172	30.2	43.0	-12.8	22	18.2	18.2	0.0	100	30.0	42.0	-12.0	50	36.0	56.0	-20.0
STAR	192	29.2	41.7	-12.5	8	25.0	25	0.0	118	15.3	35.6	-20.3	66	54.5	54.5	0.0
STARK	488	32.0	29.9	2.1	58	3.4	17.2	-13.8	306	32.7	26.8	5.9	124	43.5	43.5	0.0
Talbert House CCC	534	30.7	31.5	-0.8	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	356	23.6	27.0	-3.4	176	45.5	40.9	4.6
West Central	348	27.0	38.5	-11.5	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	220	19.1	38.2	-19.1	118	44.1	40.7	3.4
WORTH	366	23.0	27.3	-4.3	28	0.0	7.1	-7.1	266	21.1	21.8	-0.7	72	38.9	55.6	-16.7
ALL FACILITIES	7528	25.4	30.6	-5.2	626	6.1	13.7	-7.6	5090	24.3	30.5	-6.2	1812	42.5	44.9	-2.4

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 18: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/Parole Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by Any New Conviction

PROGRAM	All LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	108	11.1	9.3	1.8	34	0.0	5.9	-5.9	70	14.3	11.4	2.9	4	50.0	0.0	50.0
EOCC Male	198	36.4	30.3	6.1	14	14.3	14.3	0.0	140	30.0	28.6	1.4	44	63.6	40.9	22.7
Franklin	916	35.7	47.9	-12.2	70	0.0	31.4	-31.4	622	31.2	40.2	-9.0	224	55.4	67.9	-12.5
Licking-Muskingum	214	28.0	44.9	-16.9	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	130	26.2	47.7	-21.5	62	38.7	54.8	-16.1
Lorain-Medina	296	39.2	29.7	9.5	26	7.7	15.4	-7.7	196	35.7	27.6	8.1	74	59.5	40.5	19.0
Lucas	464	38.4	34.5	3.9	14	14.3	14.3	0.0	314	29.9	33.1	-3.2	136	60.3	39.7	20.6
Mahoning	370	41.6	36.2	5.4	36	11.1	22.2	-11.1	286	44.1	37.1	7.0	48	50.0	41.7	8.3
MonDay	594	37.4	45.1	-7.7	66	15.2	36.4	-21.2	418	37.3	41.1	-3.8	110	50.9	65.5	-14.6
NEOCAP	458	22.3	23.1	-0.8	70	5.7	17.1	-11.4	322	21.7	23.0	-1.3	66	42.4	30.3	12.1
Northwest CCC	206	30.1	35.9	-5.8	6	33.3	33.3	0.0	140	22.9	32.9	-10.0	60	46.7	43.3	3.4
Oriana Cliff Skeen	128	23.4	18.8	4.6	36	22.2	5.6	16.6	76	21.1	23.7	-2.6	16	37.5	25.0	12.5
Oriana Crossweah	210	34.3	41.0	-6.7	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	126	27.0	38.1	-11.1	80	47.5	47.5	0.0
Oriana Summit	564	38.3	48.2	-9.9	34	17.6	17.6	0.0	382	37.7	48.2	-10.5	148	44.6	55.4	-10.8
River City	702	37.3	47.3	-10.0	66	9.1	15.2	-6.1	502	36.7	47.0	-10.3	134	53.7	64.2	-10.5
SEPTA	172	41.9	45.3	-3.4	22	27.3	27.3	0.0	100	42.0	44.0	-2.0	50	48.0	56.0	-8.0
STAR	192	37.5	47.9	-10.4	8	50.0	25.0	25.0	118	23.7	42.4	-18.7	66	60.6	60.6	0.0
STARK	488	45.9	36.9	9.0	58	10.3	24.1	-13.8	306	46.4	34.0	12.4	124	61.3	50.0	11.3
Talbert House CCC	534	40.8	39.3	1.5	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	356	32.0	34.8	-2.8	176	59.1	48.9	10.2
West Central	348	38.5	42.0	-3.5	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	220	30.0	40.0	-10.0	118	57.6	47.5	10.1
WORTH	366	37.2	32.8	4.4	28	14.3	7.1	7.2	266	33.1	27.8	5.3	72	61.1	61.1	0.0
ALL FACILITIES	7528	34.8	36.8	-2.1	626	10.9	19.5	-8.6	5090	33.1	37.1	-4.0	1812	54.0	52.5	1.5

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 19 compares the rates of *new incarceration* for *all CBCF participants*. Like with the CBCF/ISP group, there are few positive treatment results for CBCF programs. Overall, only one program showed improvement over matched parolees, and the average failure rate was substantially higher for CBCF cases (45.4%) than comparison cases (29.0%). Interestingly, more programs appeared effective with low risk offenders than either the moderate or high risk population; however, the overall mean difference in recidivism rates between the treatment and comparison groups by risk was slightly lower for the moderate versus low risk offenders (-15.2 versus -16.3 respectively), but was the highest for the high risk group (-19.3%).

CBCF/Parolee Outcomes for Successful Completers Only

Just as with the CBCF/ISP sample, CBCF/parole results presented in the next three tables for successful completers only are much more favorable for the CBCFs. Table 20 examines the mean rate of *new felony convictions* for *successful completers only* and their matched parolee cases. Although the difference in the overall rates of recidivism favor the comparison group slightly (-0.5%), nearly half of the programs demonstrated a positive treatment effect. When broken down by risk, both the number of programs producing positive effects and the average treatment effect for all facilities becomes continuously higher as the risk categories increase. For offenders classified as high risk, three quarters of the programs demonstrated a treatment effect, with an average reduction of 8 percent across programs. Favorable results continue when *any new conviction* is used as the outcome measure for *successful completers only*. Table 21 finds a slight positive overall treatment effect, irrespective of risk (.08%). While only 4 programs were effective in treating low risk offenders, 8 programs showed positive effects with a moderate risk population and 15 of the 20 programs had a treatment effect for high risk offenders. Likewise, for the high risk population, recidivism was reduced by an average of 12 percentage points.

Table 19: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/Parole Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by New Incarceration

PROGRAM	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	108	3.7	27.8	-24.1	34	0.0	11.8	-11.8	70	5.7	34.3	-28.6	4	0	50	-50.0
EOCC Male	198	38.4	26.3	12.1	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	140	38.6	22.9	15.7	44	50.0	45.5	4.5
Franklin	916	26.4	42.4	-16.0	70	11.4	28.6	-17.2	622	21.2	37.9	-16.7	224	45.5	58.9	-13.4
Licking-Muskingum	214	24.3	61.7	-37.4	22	18.2	9.1	9.1	130	27.7	63.1	-35.4	62	19.4	77.4	-58.0
Lorain-Medina	296	37.2	39.2	-2.0	26	15.4	23.1	-7.7	196	32.7	38.8	-6.1	74	56.8	45.9	10.9
Lucas	464	29.3	44.0	-14.7	14	0.0	28.6	-28.6	314	23.6	38.2	-14.6	136	45.6	58.8	-13.2
Mahoning	370	36.2	36.8	-0.6	36	27.8	16.7	11.1	286	36.4	38.5	-2.1	48	41.7	41.7	0.0
MonDay	594	26.9	49.5	-22.6	66	6.1	54.5	-48.4	418	29.7	43.5	-13.8	110	29.1	69.1	-40.0
NEOCAP	458	21.0	44.1	-23.1	70	0.0	31.4	-31.4	322	21.7	44.7	-23	66	39.4	54.5	-15.1
Northwest CCC	206	35.9	57.3	-21.4	6	66.7	66.7	0.0	140	27.1	51.4	-24.3	60	53.3	70.0	-16.7
Oriana Cliff Skeen	128	17.2	42.2	-25.0	36	0.0	22.2	-22.2	76	23.7	50.0	-26.3	16	25.0	50.0	-25.0
Oriana Crossweah	210	29.5	45.7	-16.2	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	126	25.4	38.1	-12.7	80	35.0	60.0	-25.0
Oriana Summit	564	29.4	55.3	-25.9	34	23.5	17.6	5.9	382	26.7	50.8	-24.1	148	37.8	75.7	-37.9
River City	702	26.8	40.2	-13.4	66	3.0	24.2	-21.2	502	26.3	38.2	-11.9	134	40.3	55.2	-14.9
SEPTA	172	29.1	55.8	-26.7	22	27.3	18.2	9.1	100	30.0	58.0	-28.0	50	28.0	68.0	-40
STAR	192	42.7	46.9	-4.2	8	25.0	25.0	0.0	118	32.2	42.4	-10.2	66	63.6	57.6	6.0
STARK	488	33.6	50.0	-16.4	58	3.4	20.7	-17.3	306	35.9	46.4	-10.5	124	41.9	72.6	-30.7
Talbert House CCC	534	35.2	40.8	-5.6	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	356	30.3	38.2	-7.9	176	45.5	46.6	-1.1
West Central	348	32.8	57.5	-24.7	10	0.0	40.0	-40.0	220	30.0	52.7	-22.7	118	40.7	67.8	-27.1
WORTH	366	23.5	44.8	-21.3	28	7.1	14.3	-7.2	266	21.1	41.4	-20.3	72	38.9	69.4	-30.5
ALL FACILITIES	7528	29.0	45.4	-16.5	626	9.3	25.6	-16.3	5090	27.3	42.5	-15.2	1812	41.7	61.0	-19.3

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 20: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/Parole Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by New Felony Conviction

PROGRAM	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	104	3.8	3.8	0.0	34	0.0	5.9	-5.9	66	3.0	3.0	0.0	4	50.0	0.0	50.0
EOCC Male	172	24.4	20.9	3.5	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	128	21.9	20.3	1.6	30	40.0	33.3	6.7
Franklin	674	28.2	31.5	-3.3	58	0.0	13.8	-13.8	490	26.5	29.8	-3.3	126	47.6	46.0	1.6
Licking-Muskingum	138	21.7	29.0	-7.3	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	94	21.3	38.3	-17	22	36.4	18.2	18.2
Lorain-Medina	240	31.7	20.0	11.7	24	8.3	8.3	0.0	164	28.0	22.0	6.0	52	53.8	19.2	34.6
Lucas	358	29.1	27.4	1.7	14	14.3	0.0	14.3	248	20.2	28.2	-8.0	96	54.2	29.2	25.0
Mahoning	324	32.7	25.9	6.8	36	11.1	11.1	0.0	248	33.9	28.2	5.7	40	45.0	25.0	20.0
MonDay	486	26.7	35.4	-8.7	56	7.1	32.1	-25.0	354	25.4	29.9	-4.5	76	47.4	63.2	-15.8
NEOCAP	390	12.8	13.8	-1.0	70	2.9	11.4	-8.5	284	13.4	14.8	-1.4	36	27.8	11.1	16.7
Northwest CCC	148	20.3	21.6	-1.3	6	33.3	0.0	33.3	110	18.2	20.0	-1.8	32	25.0	31.3	-6.3
Oriana Cliff Skeen	84	14.3	7.1	7.2	32	0.0	6.3	-6.3	44	13.6	4.5	9.1	8	75.0	25.0	50.0
Oriana Crossweah	166	20.5	32.5	-12	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	108	16.7	35.2	-18.5	54	29.6	29.6	0.0
Oriana Summit	356	31.5	34.8	-3.3	28	7.1	14.3	-7.2	256	32.8	35.9	-3.1	72	36.1	38.9	-2.8
River City	560	26.4	29.6	-3.2	62	6.5	6.5	0.0	412	24.3	29.6	-5.3	86	51.2	46.5	4.7
SEPTA	110	34.5	29.1	5.4	20	20.0	10.0	10.0	74	32.4	37.8	-5.4	16	62.5	12.5	50.0
STAR	140	28.6	31.4	-2.8	8	25.0	25.0	0.0	94	19.1	31.9	-12.8	38	52.6	31.6	21.0
STARK	412	32.5	27.2	5.3	58	3.4	17.2	-13.8	268	34.3	24.6	9.7	86	46.5	41.9	4.6
Talbert House CCC	482	30.3	29.5	0.8	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	326	23.9	25.2	-1.3	154	44.2	39.0	5.2
West Central	262	25.2	35.9	-10.7	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	182	17.6	34.1	-16.5	70	48.6	42.9	5.7
WORTH	266	22.6	21.1	1.5	20	0.0	10.0	-10.0	210	21.9	18.1	3.8	36	38.9	44.4	-5.5
ALL FACILITIES	5872	24.9	25.4	-0.5	578	5.9	12.1	-6.2	4160	24.2	26.8	-2.6	1134	45.1	37.4	7.7

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 21: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/Parole Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by Any New Conviction

PROGRAM	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
EOCC Female	104	11.5	7.7	3.8	34	0.0	5.9	-5.9	66	15.2	9.1	6.1	4	50.0	0.0	50.0
EOCC Male	172	38.4	25.6	12.8	14	14.3	14.3	0.0	128	32.8	25.0	7.8	30	73.3	33.3	40.0
Franklin	674	33.2	40.4	-7.2	58	0.0	20.7	-20.7	490	30.6	38.4	-7.8	126	58.7	57.1	1.6
Licking-Muskingum	138	23.2	30.4	-7.2	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	94	23.4	40.4	-17.0	22	36.4	18.2	18.2
Lorain-Medina	240	39.2	25.8	13.4	24	8.3	16.7	-8.4	164	36.6	24.4	12.2	52	61.5	34.6	26.9
Lucas	358	38.5	30.2	8.3	14	14.3	14.3	0.0	248	29.8	30.6	-0.8	96	64.6	31.3	33.3
Mahoning	324	40.1	33.3	6.8	36	11.1	22.2	-11.1	248	42.7	34.7	8.0	40	50.0	35.0	15.0
MonDay	486	35.0	41.2	-6.2	56	10.7	35.7	-25.0	354	33.9	36.7	-2.8	76	57.9	65.8	-7.9
NEOCAP	390	20.5	21.5	-1	70	5.7	17.1	-11.4	284	22.5	22.5	0.0	36	33.3	22.2	11.1
Northwest CCC	148	27.0	31.1	-4.1	6	33.3	33.3	0.0	110	23.6	29.1	-5.5	32	37.5	37.5	0.0
Oriana Cliff Skeen	84	26.2	7.1	19.1	32	25.0	6.3	18.7	44	18.2	4.5	13.7	8	75.0	25.0	50.0
Oriana Crossweah	166	28.9	39.8	-10.9	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	108	22.2	38.9	-16.7	54	44.4	44.4	0.0
Oriana Summit	356	39.3	45.5	-6.2	28	14.3	14.3	0.0	256	40.6	46.1	-5.5	72	44.4	55.6	-11.2
River City	560	34.6	39.3	-4.7	62	9.7	12.9	-3.2	412	34.0	39.8	-5.8	86	55.8	55.8	0.0
SEPTA	110	43.6	30.9	12.7	20	30.0	20.0	10.0	74	43.2	37.8	5.4	16	62.5	12.5	50.0
STAR	140	35.7	38.6	-2.9	8	50.0	25.0	25.0	94	27.7	38.3	-10.6	38	52.6	42.1	10.5
STARK	412	45.6	34.5	11.1	58	10.3	24.1	-13.8	268	46.3	32.1	14.2	86	67.4	48.8	18.6
Talbert House CCC	482	40.2	37.3	2.9	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	326	31.3	33.1	-1.8	154	59.7	46.8	12.9
West Central	262	36.6	38.9	-2.3	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	182	28.6	36.3	-7.7	70	62.9	48.6	14.3
WORTH	266	36.1	26.3	9.8	20	0.0	10.0	-10.0	210	33.3	24.8	8.5	36	72.2	44.4	27.8
ALL FACILITIES	5872	35.1	34.3	0.8	578	10	17.6	-7.6	4160	32.6	33.5	-0.9	1134	57.1	45.3	11.8

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

The final CBCF/parole comparisons can be found in Table 22. This table examines rates of *new incarceration for successful CBCF completers*. CBCFs failed to produce an overall treatment effect across programs, irrespective of risk. Only 3 programs were effective at reducing new incarcerations overall. While this number more than doubled for the high risk population, the average failure rate still favored the comparison group (43.6% versus 48.1%).

HWH Recidivism Results

Tables 23 through 28 present the results of the HWH treatment and matched comparison cases. Recall that for the HWH outcome analyses, 8 of the smaller programs were collapsed into a “small programs” category, leaving 37 separate “program” analyses. The bottom row labeled “all programs” presents the average findings across all facilities. As with the CBCFs, findings for all participants will be presented first for each of the three recidivism measures, followed by findings for successful completers only.

HWH Outcomes for All Participants

Table 23 depicts the mean rate of *new felony convictions* for *all HWH participants* and their matched comparison cases. For all facilities, the HWH treatment group had a slightly lower overall failure rate than the comparison cases (29.1% versus 27.6%). When broken down by risk, the comparison group outperformed HWHs with low risk offenders, but HWHs again showed a slight treatment effect with moderate risk offenders (0.8% difference) and a higher treatment effect (4.8% difference) with the high risk groups. Even when all offenders exposed to programming are analyzed, well over half of the programs produced a positive treatment effect, reducing the rate of new felony convictions.

Table 24 shows the findings for the HWH/parole sample with *all participants* when *any new conviction* is used as the recidivism measure. These results are a bit less favorable than the

Table 22: Mean Recidivism Rates for the CBCF/Parole Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by New Incarceration

PROGRAM	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	DIFF
EOCC Female	104	3.8	25.0	-21.2	34	0.0	11.8	-11.8	66	6.1	30.3	-24.2	4	0.0	50.0	-50.0
EOCC Male	172	40.7	20.9	19.8	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	128	42.2	20.3	21.9	30	53.3	33.3	20.0
Franklin	674	25.5	32.6	-7.1	58	10.3	24.1	-13.8	490	21.6	31.0	-9.4	126	47.6	42.9	4.7
Licking-Muskingum	138	24.6	46.4	-21.8	22	18.2	9.1	9.1	94	27.7	55.3	-27.6	22	18.2	45.5	-27.3
Lorain-Medina	240	38.3	30.8	7.5	24	16.7	16.7	0.0	164	34.1	30.5	3.6	52	61.5	38.5	23.0
Lucas	358	27.4	38.5	-11.1	14	0.0	28.6	-28.6	248	21.8	34.7	-12.9	96	45.8	50.0	-4.2
Mahoning	324	34.0	31.5	2.5	36	27.8	16.7	11.1	248	33.9	33.1	0.8	40	40.0	35.0	5.0
MonDay	486	25.5	41.6	-16.1	56	3.6	46.4	-42.8	354	27.7	36.7	-9.0	76	31.6	60.5	-28.9
NEOCAP	390	20.0	38.5	-18.5	70	0.0	31.4	-31.4	284	23.2	40.1	-16.9	36	33.3	38.9	-5.6
Northwest CCC	148	33.8	47.3	-13.5	6	66.7	66.7	0.0	110	27.3	41.8	-14.5	32	50.0	62.5	-12.5
Oriana Cliff Skeen	84	11.9	23.8	-11.9	32	0.0	12.5	-12.5	44	13.6	31.8	-18.2	8	50.0	25.0	25.0
Oriana Crossweah	166	27.7	41.0	-13.3	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	108	24.1	35.2	-11.1	54	33.3	55.6	-22.3
Oriana Summit	356	28.7	39.3	-10.6	28	14.3	14.3	0.0	256	27.3	36.7	-9.4	72	38.9	58.3	-19.4
River City	560	25.0	30.7	-5.7	62	3.2	25.8	-22.6	412	23.8	30.1	-6.3	86	46.5	37.2	9.3
SEPTA	110	30.9	36.4	-5.5	20	30.0	10.0	20.0	74	29.7	45.9	-16.2	16	37.5	25.0	12.5
STAR	140	40.0	40.0	0.0	8	25.0	25.0	0.0	94	31.9	40.4	-8.5	38	63.2	42.1	21.1
STARK	412	33.5	43.2	-9.7	58	3.4	20.7	-17.3	268	38.1	41.8	-3.7	86	39.5	62.8	-23.3
Talbert House CCC	482	34.9	38.6	-3.7	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	326	30.7	36.2	-5.5	154	44.2	44.2	0.0
West Central	262	32.8	49.6	-16.8	10	0.0	40.0	-40.0	182	29.7	47.3	-17.6	70	45.7	57.1	-11.4
WORTH	266	24.1	38.3	-14.2	20	0.0	20.0	-20.0	210	22.9	37.1	-14.2	36	44.4	55.6	-11.2
ALL FACILITIES	5872	28.2	36.7	-8.6	578	8.3	23.2	-14.9	4160	27.3	35.9	-8.6	1134	43.6	48.1	-4.5

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 23: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by New Felony Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
AH Alum Creek	484	33.9	27.7	6.2	38	0.0	26.3	-26.3	310	33.5	25.2	8.3	136	44.1	33.8	10.3
AH Dunning	134	16.4	14.9	1.5	38	5.3	0.0	5.3	66	12.1	15.2	-3.1	30	40.0	33.3	6.7
AH Price	174	40.2	32.2	8.0	16	12.5	0.0	12.5	100	38.0	38.0	0.0	58	51.7	31.0	20.7
AH Veterans	138	29.0	30.4	-1.4	12	16.7	0.0	16.7	98	30.6	32.7	-2.1	28	28.6	35.7	-7.1
Alternatives	848	35.0	34.2	0.8	106	13.2	22.6	-9.4	570	37.7	31.9	5.8	172	39.5	48.8	-9.3
ARCA	158	11.4	24.1	-12.7	32	6.3	0.0	6.3	98	10.2	28.6	-18.4	28	21.4	35.7	-14.3
Booth H/Salv A	138	44.9	40.6	4.3	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	106	47.2	43.4	3.8	24	50.0	41.7	8.3
CATS female RTP	122	13.1	9.8	3.3	24	8.3	0.0	8.3	82	9.8	9.8	0.0	16	37.5	25.0	12.5
CATS male RTP	248	37.9	36.3	1.6	10	20.0	40.0	-20.0	154	32.5	29.9	2.6	84	50.0	47.6	2.4
CATS male TC	144	37.5	23.6	13.9	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	102	35.3	23.5	11.8	38	42.1	26.3	15.8
CCA RTC I	146	12.3	11.0	1.3	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	10.0	16.0	-6.0	24	33.3	0.0	33.3
CCA RTC II	290	31.0	15.9	15.1	44	4.5	4.5	0.0	198	32.3	12.1	20.2	48	50.0	41.7	8.3
Cinti VOA D/A	346	37.0	42.8	-5.8	12	16.7	16.7	0.0	230	28.7	33.9	-5.2	104	57.7	65.4	-7.7
Cinti VOA SOT	152	25.0	32.9	-7.9	36	11.1	27.8	-16.7	108	27.8	35.2	-7.4	8	50.0	25.0	25.0
Comm Trans Ctr	322	24.2	28.6	-4.4	26	15.4	15.4	0.0	212	16.0	26.4	-10.4	84	47.6	38.1	9.5
CompDrug	532	27.8	24.4	3.4	42	4.8	23.8	-19.0	326	25.2	20.9	4.3	164	39.0	31.7	7.3
Crossroads	270	24.4	37.8	-13.4	16	12.5	12.5	0.0	202	20.8	33.7	-12.9	52	42.3	61.5	-19.2
CTCC Canton	384	31.8	35.9	-4.1	50	4.0	16.0	-12.0	238	31.9	36.1	-4.2	96	45.8	45.8	0.0
Dayton VOA	436	27.1	32.1	-5.0	38	15.8	21.1	-5.3	300	24.0	28.0	-4.0	98	40.8	49.0	-8.2
Diversified	280	38.6	34.3	4.3	6	33.3	33.3	0.0	150	36.0	28.0	8.0	124	41.9	41.9	0.0
Fresh Start	362	38.7	21.5	17.2	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	258	37.2	17.1	20.1	90	48.9	37.8	11.1
Harbor Light--Corr	796	33.9	31.7	2.2	80	10.0	25.0	-15.0	544	32.0	30.1	1.9	172	51.2	39.5	11.7
Harbor Light--D/A	148	35.1	21.6	13.5	4	0.0	50.0	-50.0	122	34.4	19.7	14.7	22	45.5	27.3	18.2
Mansfield VOA	204	25.5	17.6	7.9	32	18.8	6.3	12.5	144	22.2	19.4	2.8	28	50.0	21.4	28.6
Oriana CCTC	548	33.2	39.1	-5.9	44	4.5	22.7	-18.2	330	30.9	33.9	-3.0	174	44.8	52.9	-8.1
Oriana RCC	206	17.5	15.5	2.0	56	10.7	7.1	3.6	118	18.6	15.3	3.3	32	25.0	31.3	-6.3
Oriana RIP	544	32.0	35.3	-3.3	42	0.0	28.6	-28.6	360	28.3	31.7	-3.4	142	50.7	46.5	4.2
Oriana TMRC	594	28.3	28.6	-0.3	64	9.4	15.6	-6.2	416	28.4	28.4	0.0	114	38.6	36.8	1.8
Pathfinder	340	21.0	19.2	1.8	46	0.0	4.3	-4.3	234	17.9	18.8	-0.9	54	51.9	33.3	18.6
Small Programs	534	25.5	21.7	3.8	58	17.2	6.9	10.3	332	19.9	20.5	-0.6	144	41.7	30.6	11.1

Table 23 Con't: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by New Felony Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
SOS	260	29.2	40.0	-10.8	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	180	18.9	34.4	-15.5	70	60.0	57.1	2.9
TH Beekman	270	32.6	43.7	-11.1	16	25.0	0.0	25.0	170	30.6	40.0	-9.4	84	38.1	59.5	-21.4
TH Cornerstone	152	35.5	27.6	7.9	20	20.0	10.0	10.0	98	30.6	30.6	0.0	34	58.8	29.4	29.4
TH Pathways	172	17.2	3.4	12.8	62	6.5	0.0	6.5	100	18.0	6.0	12.0	10	60.0	0.0	60.0
TH Springrove	468	27.8	29.1	-1.3	34	0.0	11.8	-11.8	362	27.6	27.1	0.5	72	41.7	47.2	-5.5
TH Turtle Creek	332	28.9	33.7	-4.8	34	0.0	17.6	-17.6	236	24.6	35.6	-11.0	62	61.3	35.5	25.8
Toledo VOA	510	37.3	23.1	14.2	22	27.3	9.1	18.2	286	28.7	18.9	9.8	202	50.5	30.7	19.8
ALL PROGRAMS	12180	29.1	27.6	1.5	1218	9.0	13.8	-4.8	8040	28.0	27.2	0.8	2922	45.7	40.9	4.8

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 24: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by Any New Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
AH Alum Creek	484	41.3	39.3	2.0	38	5.3	26.3	-21.0	310	40.6	33.5	7.1	136	52.9	55.9	-3
AH Dunning	134	23.9	29.9	-6.0	38	15.8	5.3	10.5	66	15.2	33.3	-18.1	30	53.3	53.3	0.0
AH Price	174	47.1	41.4	5.7	16	25.0	25.0	0.0	100	44.0	44.0	0.0	58	58.6	41.4	17.2
AH Veterans	138	31.9	34.8	-2.9	12	16.7	0.0	16.7	98	34.7	36.7	-2.0	28	28.6	42.9	-14.3
Alternatives	848	40.6	38.0	2.6	106	15.1	24.5	-9.4	570	42.5	35.8	6.7	172	50.0	53.5	-3.5
ARCA	158	17.7	27.8	-10.1	32	6.3	0.0	6.3	98	16.3	34.7	-18.4	28	35.7	35.7	0.0
Booth H/Salv A	138	53.6	46.4	7.2	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	106	56.6	47.2	9.4	24	58.3	58.3	0.0
CATS female RTP	122	21.3	11.5	9.8	24	8.3	0.0	8.3	82	19.5	12.2	7.3	16	50.0	25.0	25.0
CATS male RTP	248	44.4	38.7	5.7	10	20.0	40.0	-20.0	154	36.4	32.5	3.9	84	61.9	50.0	11.9
CATS male TC	144	45.8	29.2	16.6	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	102	43.1	27.5	15.6	38	52.6	36.8	15.8
CCA RTC I	146	24.7	16.4	8.3	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	100	22.0	20.0	2.0	24	50.0	16.7	33.3
CCA RTC II	290	40.0	26.9	13.1	44	9.1	18.2	-9.1	198	44.4	23.2	21.2	48	50.0	50.0	0.0
Cinti VOA D/A	346	46.2	54.9	-8.7	12	16.7	50.0	-33.3	230	38.3	47.8	-9.5	104	67.3	71.2	-3.9
Cinti VOA SOT	152	26.3	36.8	-10.5	36	11.1	33.3	-22.2	108	29.6	38.9	-9.3	8	50.0	25.0	25.0
Comm Trans Ctr	322	30.4	39.8	-9.4	26	15.4	30.8	-15.4	212	21.7	38.7	-17.0	84	57.1	45.2	11.9
CompDrug	532	36.8	36.1	0.7	42	4.8	28.6	-23.8	326	35.6	31.3	4.3	164	47.6	47.6	0.0
Crossroads	270	28.9	42.2	-13.3	16	37.5	37.5	0.0	202	22.8	36.6	-13.8	52	50.0	65.4	-15.4
CTCC Canton	384	42.2	49.0	-6.8	50	12.0	24.0	-12.0	238	42.9	48.7	-5.8	96	56.3	62.5	-6.2
Dayton VOA	436	34.4	40.8	-6.4	38	15.8	26.3	-10.5	300	30.7	37.3	-6.6	98	53.1	57.1	-4.0
Diversified	280	45.7	42.9	2.8	6	33.3	33.3	0.0	150	41.3	34.7	6.6	124	51.6	53.2	-1.6
Fresh Start	362	44.2	26.0	18.2	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	258	41.1	22.5	18.6	90	60.0	40.0	20.0
Harbor Light--Corr	796	39.9	33.9	6.0	80	12.5	25.0	-12.5	544	37.9	32.4	5.5	172	59.3	43.0	16.3
Harbor Light--D/A	148	44.6	31.1	13.5	4	0.0	50.0	-50.0	122	45.9	31.1	14.8	22	45.5	27.3	18.2
Mansfield VOA	204	32.4	17.6	14.8	32	18.8	6.3	12.5	144	30.6	19.4	11.2	28	57.1	21.4	35.7
Oriana CCTC	548	40.5	44.2	-3.9	44	9.1	27.3	-18.2	330	37.0	38.2	-1.2	174	55.2	59.8	-4.6
Oriana RCC	206	24.3	21.4	2.9	56	21.4	14.3	7.1	118	25.4	16.9	8.5	32	25.0	50.0	-25.0
Oriana RIP	544	37.9	44.9	-7.0	42	4.8	28.6	-23.8	360	35.6	41.1	-5.5	142	53.5	59.2	-5.7
Oriana TMRC	594	39.1	38.0	1.1	64	12.5	15.6	-3.1	416	38.5	38.9	-0.4	114	56.1	47.4	8.7
Pathfinder	334	24.1	24.1	0.0	46	0.0	4.3	-4.3	234	21.4	24.8	-3.4	54	55.6	37.0	18.6
Small Programs	534	33.7	32.2	1.5	58	20.7	13.8	6.9	332	28.3	29.5	-1.2	144	51.4	45.8	5.6

Table 24 Con't: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by Any New Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
SOS	260	33.8	53.1	-19.3	10	0.0	40.0	-40.0	180	24.4	47.8	-23.4	70	62.9	68.6	-5.7
TH Beekman	270	41.5	56.3	-14.8	16	25.0	12.5	12.5	170	35.3	54.1	-18.8	84	57.1	69.0	-11.9
TH Cornerstone	152	42.1	35.5	6.6	20	40.0	20.0	20.0	98	34.7	34.7	0.0	34	64.7	47.1	17.6
TH Pathways	172	21.8	16.1	5.7	62	9.7	6.5	3.2	100	24.0	20.0	4.0	10	60.0	40.0	20.0
TH Springrove	468	33.3	41.9	-8.6	34	0.0	17.6	-17.6	362	32.6	39.8	-7.2	72	52.8	63.9	-11.1
TH Turtle Creek	332	39.2	47.6	-8.4	34	0.0	35.3	-35.3	236	37.3	46.6	-9.3	62	67.7	58.1	9.6
Toledo VOA	510	44.7	30.6	14.1	22	36.4	9.1	27.3	286	34.3	27.3	7.0	202	60.4	37.6	22.8
ALL PROGRAMS	12180	36.2	35.6	0.6	1218	12.8	19	-6.2	8040	34.9	35	-0.1	2922	54.9	50.9	4.0

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

HWH treatment effects for new felony conviction. Here, there is essentially a null effect when the overall failure rate of the control group is compared to HWH participants (36.2% versus 35.6%). However, the majority of the programs (21 out of 37) still showed positive results relative to the matched comparison cases. Additionally, when examined by risk, the risk group does produce an overall treatment effect.

Table 25 compares the rates of *new incarceration* for *all HWH participants*. Like with the CBCF groups, there are few positive treatment results for HWH programs. Overall, only three programs showed improvement over matched comparison cases, and the average failure rate was substantially higher for HWH cases (38.8%) than comparison cases (30.0%). Interestingly, like with CBCFs, more programs appeared effective with low risk offenders (6) than either the moderate (4) or high risk (4) group for decreasing rates of new incarceration⁴⁶.

HWH Outcomes for Successful Completers Only

As expected, HWH results presented in the next three tables for successful completers only are much more favorable for the HWHs. Table 26 examines the mean rate of *new felony convictions* for *successful completers only* and their matched parolee cases. The difference in the overall rate of recidivism favors the treatment group (22.1% versus 27.9%). Likewise, just 9 programs showed a negative treatment effect, irrespective of risk. When broken down by risk, both the number of programs producing positive effects and the average treatment effect for all facilities becomes increasingly higher with each risk category. For offenders classified as high risk, 25 of the programs demonstrated a substantial treatment effect, with an average reduction in new felony convictions of 14.1 percent across programs. Favorable results continue when *any new conviction* is used as the outcome measure. Table 27 again depicts a positive overall

⁴⁶ This could also be a function of the small low risk sample sizes for many of the programs, creating drastic changes in the percentages for slight changes in the number of offenders failing.

Table 25: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by New Incarceration

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
AH Alum Creek	484	28.1	36.4	-8.3	38	0.0	31.6	-31.6	310	24.5	33.5	-9.0	136	44.1	44.1	0.0
AH Dunning	134	22.4	28.4	-6.0	38	5.3	5.3	0.0	66	27.3	39.4	-12.1	30	33.3	33.3	0.0
AH Price	174	32.2	44.8	-12.6	16	12.5	12.5	0.0	100	30.0	48.0	-18.0	58	41.4	48.3	-6.9
AH Veterans	138	30.4	40.6	-10.2	12	16.7	0.0	16.7	98	32.7	38.8	-6.1	28	28.6	64.3	-35.7
Alternatives	848	33.0	40.6	-7.6	106	18.9	26.4	-7.5	570	31.6	36.1	-4.5	172	46.5	64.0	-17.5
ARCA	158	22.8	24.1	-1.3	32	6.3	0.0	6.3	98	18.4	22.4	-4.0	28	57.1	57.1	0.0
Booth H/Salv A	138	40.6	40.6	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	106	43.4	41.5	1.9	24	41.7	50.0	-8.3
CATS female RTP	122	24.6	19.7	4.9	24	8.3	8.3	0.0	82	24.4	17.1	7.3	16	50.0	50.0	0.0
CATS male RTP	248	31.5	47.6	-16.1	10	0.0	20.0	-20.0	154	31.2	41.6	-10.4	84	35.7	61.9	-26.2
CATS male TC	144	31.9	34.7	-2.8	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	102	29.4	33.3	-3.9	38	36.8	42.1	-5.3
CCA RTC I	146	26.0	42.5	-16.5	22	9.1	9.1	0.0	100	24.0	48.0	-24.0	24	50.0	50.0	0.0
CCA RTC II	290	29.0	37.9	-8.9	44	0.0	36.4	-36.4	198	33.3	35.4	-2.1	48	37.5	50.0	-12.5
Cinti VOA D/A	346	37.0	43.9	-6.9	12	16.7	16.7	0.0	230	30.4	38.3	-7.9	104	53.8	59.6	-5.8
Cinti VOA SOT	152	27.6	38.2	-10.6	36	5.6	27.8	-22.2	108	35.2	38.9	-3.7	8	25.0	75.0	-50.0
Comm Trans Ctr	322	31.1	35.4	-4.3	26	15.4	15.4	0.0	212	22.6	34.0	-11.4	84	57.1	45.2	11.9
CompDrug	532	30.5	39.5	-9.0	42	14.3	19.0	-4.7	326	26.4	35.0	-8.6	164	42.7	53.7	-11.0
Crossroads	270	28.1	46.7	-18.6	16	12.5	12.5	0.0	202	25.7	45.5	-19.8	52	42.3	61.5	-19.2
CTCC Canton	384	32.3	50.0	-17.7	50	12.0	24.0	-12.0	238	32.8	52.1	-19.3	96	41.7	58.3	-16.6
Dayton VOA	436	33.5	39.4	-5.9	38	10.5	10.5	0.0	300	32.7	37.3	-4.6	98	44.9	57.1	-12.2
Diversified	280	30.7	42.1	-11.4	6	33.3	33.3	0.0	150	21.3	33.3	-12.0	124	41.9	53.2	-11.3
Fresh Start	362	37.0	37.0	0.0	14	0.0	14.3	-14.3	258	34.1	34.1	0.0	90	51.1	48.9	2.2
Harbor Light--Corr	796	26.9	48.0	-21.1	80	10.0	22.5	-12.5	544	26.5	44.9	-18.4	172	36.0	69.8	-33.8
Harbor Light--D/A	148	37.8	28.4	9.4	4	0.0	50.0	-50.0	122	36.1	23.0	13.1	22	54.5	54.5	0.0
Mansfield VOA	204	19.6	41.2	-21.6	32	12.5	25.0	-12.5	144	19.4	38.9	-19.5	28	28.6	71.4	-42.8
Oriana CCTC	548	32.8	47.1	-14.5	44	4.5	31.8	-27.3	330	34.5	43.0	-8.5	174	36.8	58.6	-21.8
Oriana RCC	206	21.4	28.2	-6.8	56	10.7	17.9	-7.2	118	27.1	30.5	-3.4	32	18.8	37.5	-18.7
Oriana RIP	544	32.7	48.5	-15.8	42	14.3	19.0	-4.7	360	28.3	43.3	-15.0	142	49.3	70.4	-21.1
Oriana TMRC	594	26.3	46.8	-20.5	64	12.5	34.4	-21.9	416	24.0	43.8	-19.8	114	42.1	64.9	-22.8
Pathfinder	334	21.0	41.9	-20.9	46	4.3	26.1	-21.8	234	20.5	44.4	-23.9	54	37.0	44.4	-7.4
Small Programs	534	34.1	41.9	-7.8	58	17.2	20.7	-3.5	332	33.7	42.2	-8.5	144	41.7	50.0	-8.3

Table 25 Con't: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--All Participants--Measured by New Incarceration

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
SOS	260	29.2	36.9	-7.7	10	0.0	40.0	-40.0	180	20	28.9	-8.9	70	57.1	57.1	0.0
TH Beekman	270	32.6	51.9	-19.3	16	25.0	25.0	0.0	170	32.9	44.7	-11.8	84	33.3	71.4	-38.1
TH Cornerstone	152	35.5	23.7	11.8	20	40.0	10.0	30.0	98	30.6	22.4	8.2	34	47.1	35.3	11.8
TH Pathways	172	21.8	23.0	-1.2	62	12.9	9.7	3.2	100	24.0	24.0	0.0	10	60.0	80.0	-20.0
TH Springrove	468	29.1	34.6	-5.5	34	0.0	11.8	-11.8	362	29.3	30.9	-1.6	72	41.7	63.9	-22.2
TH Turtle Creek	332	32.5	38.6	-6.1	34	5.9	23.5	-17.6	236	29.7	38.1	-8.4	62	58.1	48.4	9.7
Toledo VOA	510	34.1	44.3	-10.2	22	18.2	9.1	9.1	286	30.1	44.1	-14.0	202	41.6	48.5	-6.9
ALL PROGRAMS	12180	30.0	38.8	-8.8	1218	11	20	-9	8040	28.7	38.3	-9.6	2922	43.1	55.9	-12.8

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 26: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by New Felony Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
AH Alum Creek	228	34.2	18.4	15.8	26	0.0	15.4	-15.4	162	33.3	21.0	12.3	40	60.0	10.0	50.0
AH Dunning	80	17.5	17.5	0.0	30	6.7	0.0	6.7	28	7.1	21.4	-14.3	22	45.5	36.4	9.1
AH Price	100	42.0	32.0	10.0	12	16.7	0.0	16.7	54	37.0	40.7	-3.7	34	58.8	29.4	29.4
AH Veterans	90	28.9	28.9	0.0	12	16.7	0.0	16.7	66	30.3	27.3	3.0	12	33.3	66.7	-33.4
Alternatives	492	31.0	23.6	7.4	72	8.3	22.2	-13.9	354	33.5	22.0	11.5	66	42.4	33.3	9.1
ARCA	90	15.6	17.8	-2.2	24	8.3	0.0	8.3	52	15.4	23.1	-7.7	14	28.6	28.6	0.0
Booth H/Salv A	68	38.2	26.5	11.7	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	52	42.3	26.9	15.4	8	50.0	50.0	0.0
CATS female RTP	106	15.1	9.4	5.7	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	70	11.4	11.4	0.0	14	42.9	14.3	28.6
CATS male RTP	144	33.3	27.8	5.5	10	20.0	40.0	-20.0	100	34.0	24.0	10.0	34	35.3	35.3	0.0
CATS male TC	120	35.0	23.3	11.7	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	90	31.1	22.2	8.9	26	46.2	30.8	15.4
CCA RTC I	108	14.8	5.6	9.2	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	72	11.1	8.3	2.8	14	57.1	0.0	57.1
CCA RTC II	226	31.9	15.0	16.9	44	4.5	4.5	0.0	142	35.2	11.3	23.9	40	50.0	40.0	10.0
Cinti VOA D/A	78	25.6	20.5	5.1	10	20.0	20.0	0.0	58	20.7	17.2	3.5	10	60.0	40.0	20.0
Cinti VOA SOT	58	20.7	24.1	-3.4	24	16.7	33.3	-16.6	34	23.5	17.6	5.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Comm Trans Ctr	226	24.8	27.4	-2.6	22	9.1	9.1	0.0	152	19.7	25.0	-5.3	52	46.2	42.3	3.9
CompDrug	232	26.7	24.1	2.6	28	0.0	28.6	-28.6	156	25.6	19.2	6.4	48	45.8	37.5	8.3
Crossroads	162	21.0	30.9	-9.9	16	12.5	12.5	0.0	126	19.0	31.7	-12.7	20	40.0	40.0	0.0
CTCC Canton	196	21.4	29.6	-8.2	40	5.0	15.0	-10.0	120	20.0	26.7	-6.7	36	44.4	55.6	-11.2
Dayton VOA	120	21.7	13.3	8.4	22	18.2	0.0	18.2	86	20.9	16.3	4.6	12	33.3	16.7	16.6
Diversified	136	35.3	29.4	5.9	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	76	34.2	21.1	13.1	56	39.3	42.9	-3.6
Fresh Start	228	36.8	19.3	17.5	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	164	35.4	15.9	19.5	52	50.0	34.6	15.4
Harbor Light--Corr	378	33.3	19.0	14.3	56	7.1	21.4	-14.3	274	35.8	16.1	19.7	48	50.0	33.3	16.7
Harbor Light--D/A	128	32.8	20.3	12.5	4	0.0	50.0	-50.0	108	33.3	18.5	14.8	16	37.5	25.0	12.5
Mansfield VOA	70	22.9	14.3	8.6	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	44	22.7	18.2	4.5	4	100.0	50.0	50.0
Oriana CCTC	298	31.5	32.9	-1.4	38	5.3	26.3	-21.0	196	33.7	30.6	3.1	64	40.6	43.8	-3.2
Oriana RCC	146	19.2	15.1	4.1	46	13.0	4.3	8.7	80	17.5	20.0	-2.5	20	40.0	20.0	20.0
Oriana RIP	264	32.6	27.3	5.3	32	0.0	25.0	-25.0	186	33.3	25.8	7.5	46	52.2	34.8	17.4
Oriana TMRC	326	24.5	19.6	4.9	50	8.0	16.0	-8.0	236	26.3	20.3	6.0	40	35.0	20.0	15.0
Pathfinder	170	21.2	17.6	3.6	28	0.0	7.1	-7.1	120	20.0	20.0	0.0	22	54.5	18.2	36.3
Small Programs	248	21.8	18.5	3.3	44	22.7	4.5	18.2	154	15.6	19.5	-3.9	50	40.0	28.0	12.0

Table 26 Con't: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by New Felony Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
SOS	140	24.3	31.4	-7.1	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	108	16.7	31.5	-14.8	26	61.5	38.5	23.0
TH Beekman	136	27.9	30.9	-3.0	12	33.3	0.0	33.3	98	28.6	30.6	-2.0	26	23.1	46.2	-23.1
TH Cornerstone	112	33.9	21.4	12.5	20	20.0	10.0	10.0	76	31.6	26.3	5.3	16	62.5	12.5	50.0
TH Pathways	112	14.3	1.8	12.5	48	4.2	0.0	4.2	64	21.9	3.1	18.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TH Springrove	260	23.8	24.6	-0.8	26	0.0	7.7	-7.7	212	25.5	24.5	1.0	22	36.4	45.5	-9.1
TH Turtle Creek	238	25.2	25.2	0.0	34	0.0	17.6	-17.6	168	23.8	27.4	-3.6	36	55.6	22.2	33.4
Toledo VOA	266	38.3	15.0	23.3	22	27.3	9.1	18.2	152	30.3	14.5	15.8	92	54.3	17.4	36.9
ALL PROGRAMS	6580	27.9	22.1	5.8	952	8.6	11.8	-3.2	4490	27.5	21.7	5.8	1138	46.4	32.3	14.1

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Table 27: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by Any New Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
AH Alum Creek	228	37.7	26.3	11.4	26	0.0	15.4	-15.4	162	37.0	25.9	11.1	40	65.0	35.0	30.0
AH Dunning	80	27.5	32.5	-5.0	30	20.0	6.7	13.3	28	7.1	35.7	-28.6	22	63.6	63.6	0.0
AH Price	100	52.0	42.0	10.0	12	33.3	33.3	0.0	54	48.1	48.1	0.0	34	64.7	35.3	29.4
AH Veterans	90	31.1	33.3	-2.2	12	16.7	0.0	16.7	66	33.3	33.3	0.0	12	33.3	66.7	-33.4
Alternatives	492	36.2	26.8	9.4	72	8.3	22.2	-13.9	354	38.4	26.0	12.4	66	54.5	36.4	18.1
ARCA	90	20.0	20.0	0.0	24	8.3	0.0	8.3	52	19.2	26.9	-7.7	14	42.9	28.6	14.3
Booth H/Salv A	68	44.1	29.4	14.7	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	52	50.0	30.8	19.2	8	50.0	50.0	0.0
CATS female RTP	106	22.6	11.3	11.3	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	70	20.0	14.3	5.7	14	57.1	14.3	42.8
CATS male RTP	144	37.5	29.2	8.3	10	20.0	40	-20.0	100	38.0	26.0	12.0	34	41.2	35.3	5.9
CATS male TC	120	45.0	28.3	16.7	4	50.0	0.0	50.0	90	40.0	26.7	13.3	26	61.5	38.5	23.0
CCA RTC I	108	24.1	7.4	16.7	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	72	19.4	11.1	8.3	14	71.4	0.0	71.4
CCA RTC II	226	38.9	23.9	15.0	44	9.1	18.2	-9.1	142	45.1	19.7	25.4	40	50.0	45.0	5.0
Cinti VOA D/A	78	41.0	35.9	5.1	10	20.0	60.0	-40.0	58	41.4	24.1	17.3	10	60.0	80.0	-20.0
Cinti VOA SOT	58	24.1	31.0	-6.9	24	16.7	41.7	-25.0	34	29.4	23.5	5.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Comm Trans Ctr	226	31.0	38.1	-7.1	22	9.1	27.3	-18.2	152	25.0	35.5	-10.5	52	57.7	50.0	7.7
CompDrug	232	37.9	31.9	6.0	28	0.0	35.7	-35.7	156	41.0	26.9	14.1	48	50.0	45.8	4.2
Crossroads	162	28.4	35.8	-7.4	16	37.5	37.5	0.0	126	22.2	34.9	-12.7	20	60.0	40.0	20.0
CTCC Canton	196	32.7	39.8	-7.1	40	15.0	20.0	-5.0	120	31.7	36.7	-5.0	36	55.6	72.2	-16.6
Dayton VOA	120	33.3	20.0	13.3	22	18.2	9.1	9.1	86	30.2	23.3	6.9	12	83.3	16.7	66.6
Diversified	136	41.2	36.8	4.4	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	76	36.8	28.9	7.9	56	50.0	50.0	0.0
Fresh Start	228	40.4	21.9	18.5	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	164	37.8	19.5	18.3	52	57.7	34.6	23.1
Harbor Light--Corr	378	39.2	20.6	18.6	56	10.7	21.4	-10.7	274	42.3	17.5	24.8	48	54.2	37.5	16.7
Harbor Light--D/A	128	42.2	31.3	10.9	4	0.0	50.0	-50.0	108	44.4	31.5	12.9	16	37.5	25.0	12.5
Mansfield VOA	70	31.4	14.3	17.1	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	44	36.4	18.2	18.2	4	100.0	50.0	50.0
Oriana CCTC	298	40.3	38.9	1.4	38	10.5	26.3	-15.8	196	38.8	36.7	2.1	64	62.5	53.1	9.4
Oriana RCC	146	27.4	21.9	5.5	46	21.7	13.0	8.7	80	27.5	20.0	7.5	20	40.0	50.0	-10.0
Oriana RIP	264	37.9	35.6	2.3	32	0.0	25.0	-25	186	39.8	36.6	3.2	46	56.5	39.1	17.4
Oriana TMRC	326	37.4	30.1	7.3	50	12.0	16.0	-4.0	236	39.8	33.1	6.7	40	55.0	30.0	25.0
Pathfinder	170	24.4	22.1	2.3	28	0.0	7.1	-7.1	120	25.0	25.0	0.0	22	54.5	27.3	27.2
Small Programs	248	27.4	25.0	2.4	44	22.7	9.1	13.6	154	23.4	24.7	-1.3	50	44.0	40.0	4.0

Table 27 Con't: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by Any New Conviction

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
SOS	140	31.4	50.0	-18.6	6	0.0	33.3	-33.3	108	25.9	48.1	-22.2	26	61.5	61.5	0.0
TH Beekman	136	36.8	39.7	-2.9	12	33.3	16.7	16.6	98	30.6	38.8	-8.2	26	61.5	53.8	7.7
TH Cornerstone	112	42.9	28.6	14.3	20	40.0	20.0	20.0	76	36.8	28.9	7.9	16	75.0	37.5	37.5
TH Pathways	112	16.1	10.7	5.4	48	8.3	8.3	0.0	64	21.9	12.5	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TH Springrove	260	30.0	32.3	-2.3	26	0.0	7.7	-7.7	212	32.1	32.1	0.0	22	45.5	63.6	-18.1
TH Turtle Creek	238	35.3	42.0	-6.7	34	0.0	35.3	-35.3	168	36.9	40.5	-3.6	36	61.1	55.6	5.5
Toledo VOA	266	45.9	23.3	22.6	22	36.4	9.1	27.3	152	34.2	23.7	10.5	92	67.4	26.1	41.3
ALL PROGRAMS	6580	35.3	29.5	5.8	952	12.4	17.4	-5.0	4490	34.7	28.6	6.1	1138	56.6	42.0	14.6

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

treatment effect for HWHs, regardless of risk breakdown (5.8% difference). Furthermore, nearly three quarters of programs produced positive treatment effects for both moderate and high risk offenders.

Finally, Table 28 examines rates of *new incarceration for successful HWH completers*. Unlike when all HWH participants were examined, successful completers generally fared better than matched comparison cases with respect to new incarcerations. An overall treatment effect of 5.5 percent was produced, with just 8 programs increasing the likelihood of a new incarceration. The risk principle is again apparent with the comparison group outperforming the treatment group with a low risk population (-2.1% difference), but the treatment group again producing lower average recidivism rates for both moderate (5.8%) and high (10.4%) risk offenders.

Halfway House Outcome by Referral Type

The following analyses explore recidivism rates by HWH referral type. Like with the other outcome analyses, three measures of recidivism were examined (new felony conviction, any conviction and new incarceration). Likewise, data were examined by risk category. Cross-tabulations were used to examine the difference between the treatment cases and matched comparison cases relative to the referral type.⁴⁷ Five referral categories were examined: 1) Condition of Probation; 2) Violation of Probation; 3) Condition of Parole/PRC; 4) Violation of Parole/PRC; 5) Transitional Control; and 6) Other. Figure 9 shows that the majority of referrals to HWH come from Transitional Control (35%) followed by Condition of Parole/PRC (23.4%). Another 12 percent of referrals are specific to parole/PRC violations. Approximately 17 percent of referrals are classified as Condition of Probation, with another 10 percent related to a

⁴⁷ The same matched comparison cases were used for these analyses as with all other analyses (see footnote 6 for more detailed explanation).

probation violation. The Other category (2.6%) consists of judicial releases, boot camp, treatment in lieu of conviction and readmissions.

Table 29 presents the mean recidivism rates for all HWH participants by referral type and risk; Table 30 presents the same data, but on successful completers only. Average recidivism scores for the treatment and matched comparison group are presented, along with differences in rates of recidivism. Like the other outcome tables, findings favoring the treatment group are positive numbers that are bolded and highlighted in the difference column. Mean recidivism scores for all HWH facilities by recidivism measure and risk are also included in the tables for comparison purposes. The sample size (N) is comprised of both the treatment and comparison cases.

Findings from Table 29 suggest that for all participants, effects increase with increase in risk. High risk Transitional Control offenders showed substantial effects relative to comparison cases when placed in a HWH. High risk offenders placed due to a violation of probation also showed significant decreases in reoffending across recidivism measures. Offender referred due to a condition of Parole/PRC generally showed slight effects for moderate and high risk offenders. However, offenders referred for violation of parole/PRC showed negative effects across recidivism measures. Some effects were seen for moderate and high risk offenders referred for a probation violation.

Table 28: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by New Incarceration

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
AH Alum Creek	228	19.3	18.4	0.9	26	0.0	15.4	-15.4	162	18.5	19.8	-1.3	40	35	15	20
AH Dunning	80	20.0	15.0	5.0	30	6.7	0.0	6.7	28	21.4	21.4	0	22	36.4	27.3	9.1
AH Price	100	34.0	32.0	2.0	12	16.7	0.0	16.7	54	25.9	37	-11.1	34	52.9	35.3	17.6
AH Veterans	90	28.9	31.1	-2.2	12	16.7	0.0	16.7	66	30.3	30.3	0	12	33.3	66.7	-33.4
Alternatives	492	30.1	17.9	12.2	72	13.9	11.1	2.8	354	27.7	15.3	12.4	66	60.6	39.4	21.2
ARCA	90	20.0	17.8	2.2	24	8.3	0.0	8.3	52	15.4	19.2	-3.8	14	57.1	42.9	14.2
Booth H/Salv A	68	32.4	29.4	3.0	8	0.0	0.0	0	52	38.5	30.8	7.7	8	25	50	-25
CATS female RTP	106	22.6	17.0	5.6	22	9.1	9.1	0	70	22.9	14.3	8.6	14	42.9	42.9	0
CATS male RTP	144	31.9	33.3	-1.4	10	0.0	20.0	-20	100	36	32	4	34	29.4	41.2	-11.8
CATS male TC	120	28.3	33.3	-5.0	4	50.0	0.0	50	90	26.7	33.3	-6.6	26	30.8	38.5	-7.7
CCA RTC I	108	29.6	27.8	1.8	22	9.1	9.1	0	72	27.8	33.3	-5.5	14	71.4	28.6	42.8
CCA RTC II	226	24.8	24.8	0.0	44	0.0	36.4	-36.4	142	29.6	15.5	14.1	40	35	45	-10
Cinti VOA D/A	78	28.2	20.5	7.7	10	20.0	0.0	20	58	27.6	20.7	6.9	10	40	40	0
Cinti VOA SOT	58	31.0	24.1	6.9	24	8.3	25	-16.7	34	47.1	23.5	23.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Comm Trans Ctr	226	29.2	27.4	1.8	22	9.1	9.1	0	152	23.7	25	-1.3	52	53.8	42.3	11.5
CompDrug	232	31.9	20.7	11.2	28	14.3	14.3	0	156	28.2	19.2	9	48	54.2	29.2	25
Crossroads	162	25.9	37.0	-11.1	16	12.5	12.5	0	126	23.8	38.1	-14.3	20	50	50	0
CTCC Canton	196	25.5	24.5	1.0	40	15.0	10.0	5	120	25	25	0	36	38.9	38.9	0
Dayton VOA	120	31.7	15.0	16.7	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	86	32.6	16.3	16.3	12	66.7	33.3	33.4
Diversified	136	33.8	38.2	-4.4	4	0.0	0.0	0	76	23.7	26.3	-2.6	56	50	57.1	-7.1
Fresh Start	228	31.6	29.8	1.8	12	0.0	16.7	-16.7	164	29.3	29.3	0	52	46.2	34.6	11.6
Harbor Light--Corr	378	29.1	20.1	9.0	56	10.7	3.6	7.1	274	31.4	19	12.4	48	37.5	45.8	-8.3
Harbor Light--D/A	128	37.5	25.0	12.5	4	0.0	50.0	-50	108	35.2	22.2	13	16	62.5	37.5	25
Mansfield VOA	70	17.1	14.3	2.8	22	9.1	0.0	9.1	44	18.2	18.2	0	4	50	50	0
Oriana CCTC	298	36.0	23.3	12.7	38	5.3	21.1	-15.8	196	38.8	20.4	18.4	64	46.9	34.4	12.5
Oriana RCC	146	20.5	21.9	-1.4	46	13.0	17.4	-4.4	80	22.5	25	-2.5	20	30	20	10
Oriana RIP	264	32.6	30.3	2.3	32	12.5	12.5	0	186	31.2	29	2.2	46	52.2	47.8	4.4
Oriana TMRC	326	25.8	21.5	4.3	50	16.0	28.0	-12	236	24.6	18.6	6	40	45	30	15
Pathfinder	170	24.4	16.3	8.2	28	0.0	7.1	-7.1	120	23.3	20	3.3	22	63.6	9.1	54.5
Small Programs	248	36.3	29.0	7.3	44	18.2	18.2	0	154	36.4	31.2	5.2	50	52	32	20

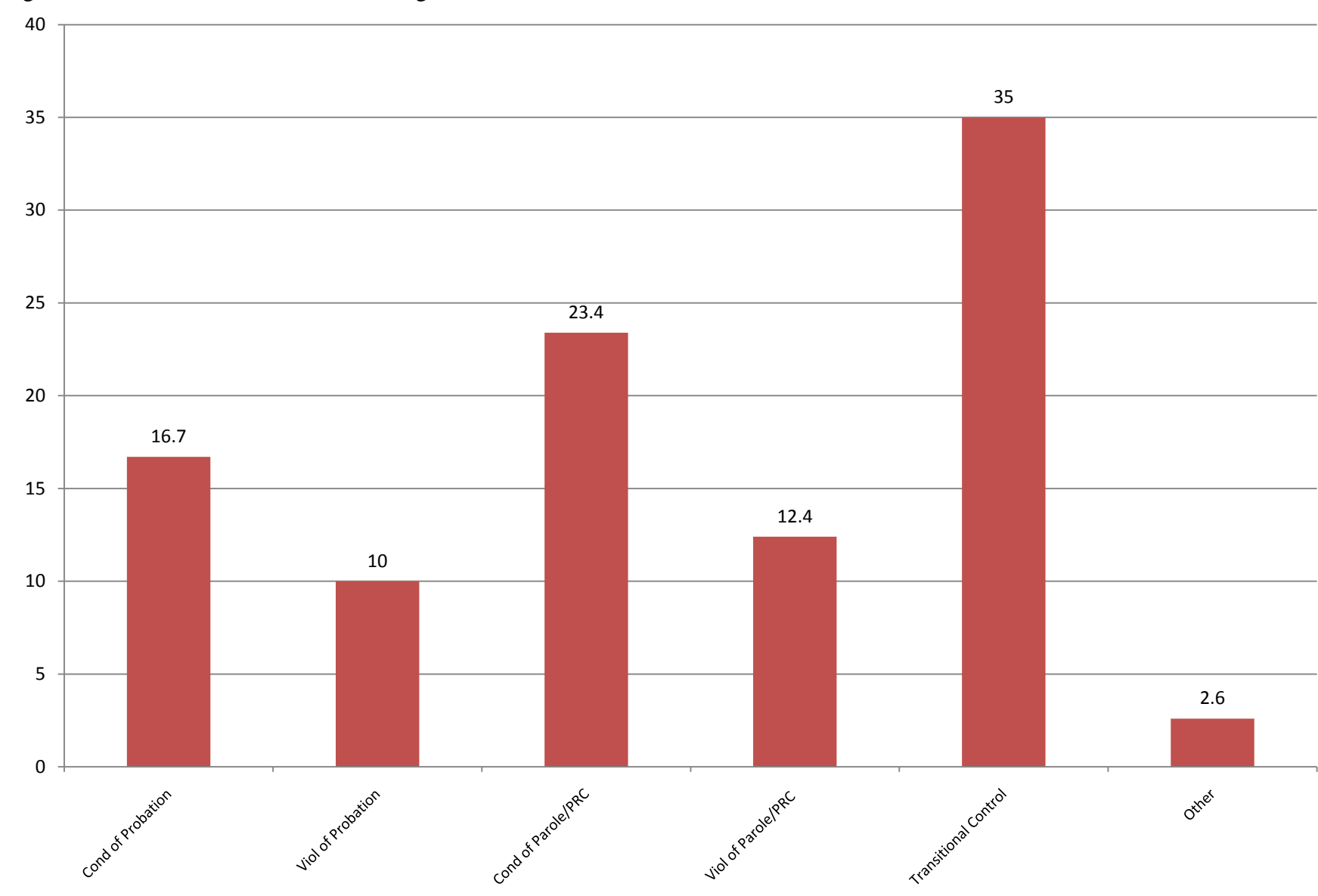
Table 28 Con't: Mean Recidivism Rates for the HWH Sample by Risk--Successful Completers--Measured by New Incarceration

PROGRAMS	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
SOS	140	22.9	25.7	-2.8	6	0.0	33.3	-33.3	108	16.7	20.4	-3.7	26	53.8	46.2	7.6
TH Beekman	136	29.4	32.4	-3.0	12	33.3	16.7	16.6	98	26.5	28.6	-2.1	26	38.5	53.8	-15.3
TH Cornerstone	112	32.1	19.6	12.5	20	40.0	10.0	30.0	76	28.9	21.1	7.8	16	37.5	25.0	12.5
TH Pathways	112	12.5	10.7	1.8	48	8.3	8.3	0.0	64	15.6	12.5	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TH Springrove	260	30.8	19.2	11.6	26	0.0	15.4	-15.4	212	32.1	16.0	16.1	22	54.5	54.5	0.0
TH Turtle Creek	238	30.3	23.5	6.8	34	5.9	23.5	-17.6	168	31.0	22.6	8.4	36	50.0	22.2	27.8
Toledo VOA	266	33.1	16.5	16.6	22	18.2	9.1	9.1	152	30.3	17.1	13.2	92	41.3	17.4	23.9
ALL PROGRAMS	6580	28.9	23.4	5.5	952	10.7	12.8	-2.1	4490	28.2	22.4	5.8	1138	46.6	36.2	10.4

*N represents the overall sample size for each program (including treatment and comparison cases) and sample size by risk level. Based upon the matching process, the overall sample size is equally divided between the treatment and comparison groups.

**Bolded positive differences indicate programs that showed a reduction in recidivism.

Figure 9: Reason for Referral to HWH Programs



Like with the other outcome findings, offender performance improved greatly when only successful treatment completers were examined (Table 30). Likewise, the risk principle is again evident in that treatment effects are much higher for moderate and high risk offenders. For all levels of risk, only offenders referred for a parole/PRC violation showed a negative treatment effect, regardless of recidivism measure. For both categories of conviction data, offenders referred as a condition of parole/PRC or as Transitional Control clients showed larger treatment effects than other categories. Generally, referrals based upon a condition of probation or violation of probation also showed modest treatment effects, particularly for high risk offenders. For offenders referred for a violation of parole/PRC, only the high risk population showed a treatment effect. While the magnitude of the treatment effect varied with referral type, most types of referrals benefited from HWH intervention, so long as offenders referred were moderate to high risk.

Table 29: Mean Recidivism Rates for All HWH Participants by Referral Type and Risk

Recidivism Measure/Referral Type	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
New Felony Conviction																
Condition of Probation	2040	28.4	28.5	-0.1	210	13.3	12.4	0.9	1456	26.4	26.5	-0.1	374	44.4	45.5	-1.1
Violation of Probation	1214	30.3	28.7	1.6	102	3.9	11.8	-7.9	936	27.1	26.9	0.2	176	62.5	47.7	14.8
Condition of Parole/PRC	2844	31.4	30.1	1.3	262	9.2	11.5	-2.3	1798	29.0	26.5	2.5	784	44.6	44.6	0.0
Violation of Parole/PRC	1504	31.7	34.4	-2.7	114	8.8	21.1	-12.3	898	30.1	32.7	-2.6	492	39.8	40.7	-0.9
Transitional Control	4264	30.5	27.6	2.9	480	7.9	14.2	-6.3	2720	28.1	26.7	1.4	1064	46.6	36.3	10.3
Other	314	24.2	21.7	2.5	50	12.0	16.0	-4.0	232	23.3	23.3	0.0	32	50.0	18.3	31.7
<i>All HWH Facilities</i>	12180	30.3	29.1	1.2	1218	9.0	13.8	-4.8	8040	28.0	27.2	0.8	2922	45.7	40.9	4.8
Any New Conviction																
Condition of Probation	2040	34.0	36.0	-2.0	210	18.1	17.1	1.0	1456	32.1	34.5	-2.4	374	50.3	52.4	-2.1
Violation of Probation	1214	36.2	36.9	-0.7	102	9.8	19.6	-9.8	936	34.0	34.6	-0.6	176	63.6	59.1	4.5
Condition of Parole/PRC	2844	38.9	38.0	0.9	262	10.7	15.3	-4.6	1798	35.5	33.8	1.7	784	56.4	55.1	1.3
Violation of Parole/PRC	1504	38.2	45.3	-7.1	114	8.8	28.1	-19.3	898	36.5	42.3	-5.8	492	48.0	54.9	-6.9
Transitional Control	4264	39.0	35.1	3.9	480	12.1	19.6	-7.5	2720	36.5	34.1	2.4	1064	57.3	44.5	12.8
Other	314	28.0	30.6	-2.6	50	24.0	20.0	4.0	232	25.9	31.0	-5.1	32	50.0	43.8	6.2
<i>All HWH Facilities</i>	12180	37.5	37.2	0.3	1218	12.8	19.0	-6.2	8040	34.9	35.0	-0.1	2922	54.9	50.9	4.0
New Incarceration																
Condition of Probation	2040	34.5	39.7	-5.2	210	18.1	17.1	1.0	1456	33.1	37.4	-4.3	374	56.1	61.5	-5.4
Violation of Probation	1214	33.4	38.2	-4.8	102	5.9	15.7	-9.8	936	31.0	38.2	-7.2	176	62.5	51.1	11.4
Condition of Parole/PRC	2844	28.2	38.0	-9.8	262	6.9	15.3	-8.4	1798	27.5	33.7	-6.2	784	37.0	55.1	-18.1
Violation of Parole/PRC	1504	32.4	49.3	-16.9	114	7.0	38.6	-31.6	898	29.8	45.4	-15.6	492	43.1	58.9	-15.8
Transitional Control	4264	28.9	42.3	-13.4	480	10.8	21.7	-10.9	2720	27.7	40.8	-13.1	1064	39.8	55.3	-15.5
Other	314	23.6	27.4	-3.8	50	24.0	16.0	8.0	232	20.7	27.6	-6.9	32	43.8	43.8	0.0
<i>All HWH Facilities</i>	12180	30.4	40.7	-10.3	1218	11.0	20.0	-9.0	8040	28.7	38.3	-9.6	2922	43.1	55.9	-12.8

Table 30: Mean Recidivism Rates for HWH Successful Completers by Referral Type and Risk

Recidivism Measure/Referral Type	ALL LEVELS				LOW				MODERATE				HIGH			
	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff	N	C	TX	Diff
New Felony Conviction																
Condition of Probation	1238	27.0	23.4	3.6	162	12.3	9.9	2.4	896	26.4	23.4	3.0	180	43.3	35.6	7.7
Violation of Probation	736	28.0	24.7	3.3	80	5.0	10.0	-5.0	582	27.1	23.7	3.4	74	59.5	48.6	10.9
Condition of Parole/PRC	1290	28.9	20.1	8.8	198	9.1	9.1	0.0	842	28.3	19.2	9.1	250	47.2	32.0	15.2
Violation of Parole/PRC	680	29.6	28.7	0.9	76	5.3	15.8	-10.5	434	28.1	29.5	-1.4	170	43.5	32.9	10.6
Transitional Control	2408	27.9	19.9	8.0	396	7.6	13.1	-5.5	1560	27.9	19.0	8.9	452	45.6	28.8	16.8
Other	228	24.6	21.1	3.5	40	15.0	15.0	0.0	176	23.9	22.7	1.2	12	66.7	16.7	50.0
<i>All HWH Facilities</i>	6580	28.0	22.1	5.9	952	8.6	11.8	-3.2	4490	27.5	21.7	5.8	1138	46.4	32.3	14.1
Any New Conviction																
Condition of Probation	1238	33.3	29.9	3.4	162	18.5	16.0	2.5	896	31.9	30.6	1.3	180	53.3	38.9	14.4
Violation of Probation	736	35.3	33.4	1.9	80	10.0	20.0	-10.0	582	35.4	31.6	3.8	74	62.2	62.2	0.0
Condition of Parole/PRC	1290	35.8	26.2	9.6	198	9.1	13.1	-4.0	842	35.9	24.7	11.2	250	56.8	41.6	15.2
Violation of Parole/PRC	680	35.2	37.8	-2.6	76	5.3	26.3	-21.0	434	33.6	37.3	-3.7	170	51.8	44.7	7.1
Transitional Control	2408	36.8	27.1	9.7	396	12.1	17.7	-5.6	1560	36.8	26.0	10.8	452	58.4	38.9	19.5
Other	228	28.1	27.2	0.9	40	25.0	20.0	5.0	176	26.1	27.3	-1.2	12	66.7	50.0	16.7
<i>All HWH Facilities</i>	6580	35.3	29.3	6.0	952	12.4	17.4	-5.0	4490	34.7	28.6	6.1	1138	56.6	42	14.6
New Incarceration																
Condition of Probation	1238	31.7	29.4	2.3	162	16.0	16.0	0.0	896	29.7	29.0	0.7	180	55.6	43.3	12.3
Violation of Probation	736	30.4	29.1	1.3	80	7.5	12.5	-5.0	582	29.6	29.2	0.4	74	62.2	45.9	16.3
Condition of Parole/PRC	1290	26.3	22.9	3.4	198	6.1	8.1	-2.0	842	28.3	22.3	6.0	250	36.0	36.8	-0.8
Violation of Parole/PRC	680	31.7	34.9	-3.2	76	5.3	26.3	-21.0	434	27.2	30.4	-3.2	170	55.3	50.6	4.7
Transitional Control	2408	28.1	16.3	11.8	396	11.1	12.1	-1.0	1560	28.1	14.5	13.6	452	42.9	26.1	16.8
Other	228	22.8	20.2	2.6	40	25.0	15.0	10.0	176	20.5	20.5	0.0	12	50.0	33.3	16.7
<i>All HWH Facilities</i>	6580	28.9	23.4	5.5	952	10.7	12.8	-2.1	4490	28.2	22.4	5.8	1138	46.6	36.2	10.4

CBCF and HWH Results Combined

Figures 10 through 25 depict the outcome results for both CBCF and HWH samples combined. Figures 10 through 17 examine the treatment effects for the CBCF/ISP sample and the full HWH group, whose comparison sample contains both ISP offenders and parolees. Figures 17 through 24 show the results for the CBCF/Parole group and full HWH sample. For the sake of brevity, results are shown for successful completers only, and are limited to two of the outcome measures: new felony conviction and new incarceration. Like with the original 2002 study, results are disaggregated by risk category. Positive treatment effects are represented by the blue bars above the mid-zero line, and negative treatment effects are indicated by red bars that fall below the mid-zero line. Also, programs with a successful completion rate that falls above 65 percent are represented by the shaded/darkened bars (whether positive or negative). This allows readers to distinguish between programs that had positive effects for a majority of offenders served.

CBCF/ISP & HWH Sample

Figures 10 through 13 present the new felony conviction data for the CBCF/ISP and HWH sample. Figure 10 examines these cases across all risk levels. The majority of programs demonstrate positive treatment effects, with effects ranging from a 12 percent difference in recidivism rates favoring the comparison group, to a 23 percent difference, favoring the treatment program. Figures 11 through 13 disaggregate these overall results by risk. With regard to low risk offenders (Figure 11), far more programs demonstrate a negative treatment effect, with effects ranging from a 50 percentage point improvement to a 50 percentage point

increase in the program's recidivism rate⁴⁸. Figure 12 displays the effects for moderate risk offenders, where both positive and negative treatment effects appear more modest (ranging from -15 to 23%)⁴⁹. When the high risk cases are examined (Figure 13), it is apparent that the majority of programs are effective at reducing recidivism (just 9 programs increased recidivism for high risk offenders). These figures also offer support for the risk principle.

Figures 14 through 17 examine treatment effects for the same groups, but with new incarceration used as the outcome measure. Across all risk levels (Figure 14), most programs were able to produce positive treatment effects, although many were modest effects. Figures 15 through 16 also show support for the risk principle. Specifically, most programs had negative results for low risk offenders (Figure 15); however, this improves for moderate risk cases (Figure 16) where there is a fairly even split between negative or null treatment effects and positive effects. In figure 16, which depicts the high risk cases, most programs again produce positive treatment effects, some of which are quite sizable (nearly half of the programs with positive effects showed between a 20 and 55 percentage point improvement over the comparison group).

⁴⁸ Caution should be taken in interpreting extreme differences in failure rates for both the low and high risk samples, as many programs had small sample sizes in these categories, rendering the results less stable.

⁴⁹ This can be attributed, in part, to the larger sample size of this risk category, which results in more stable findings.

Figure 10: Treatment Effects Measured by New Felony Conviction for CBCF/ISP and HWH Samples—All Risk Levels

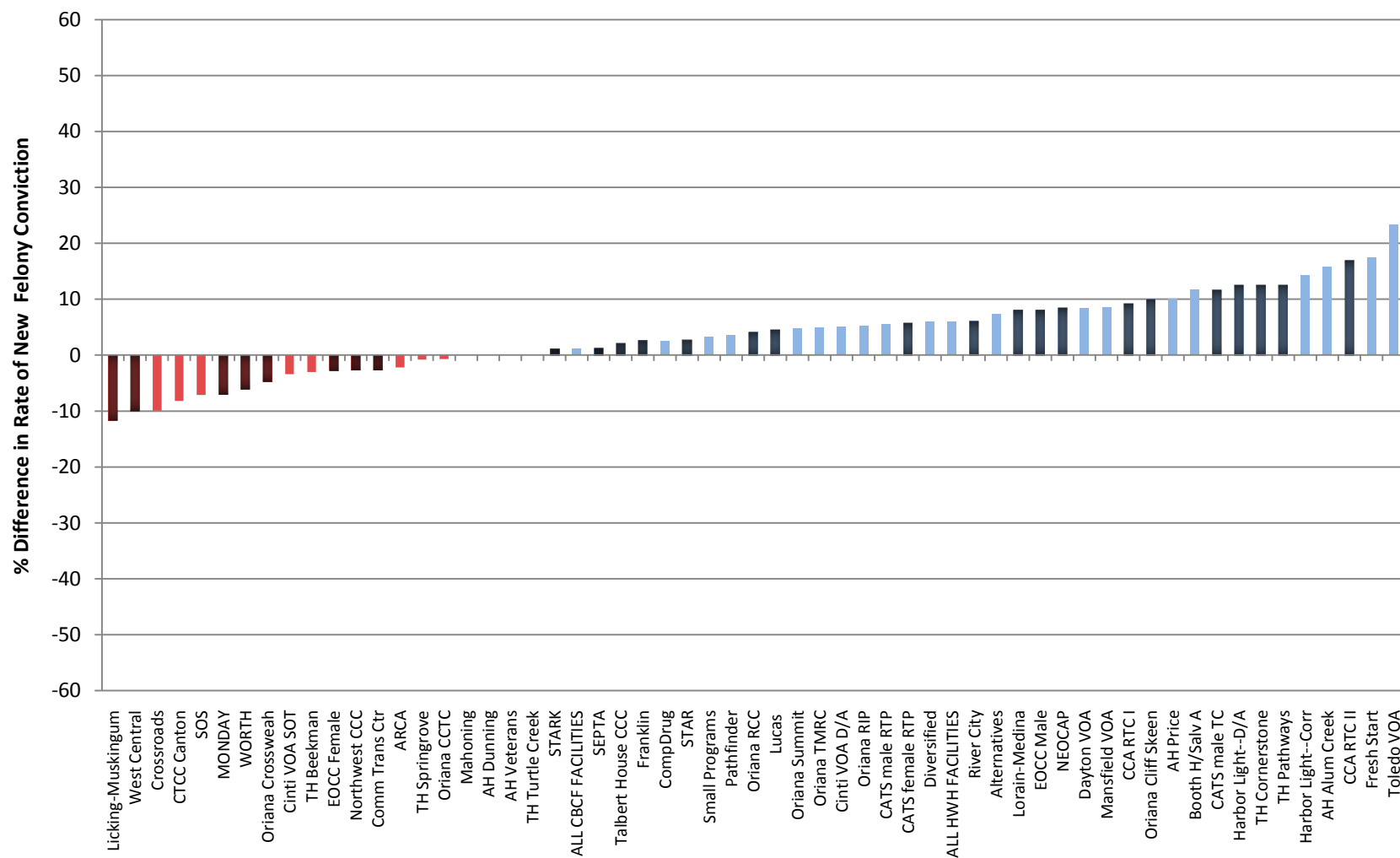
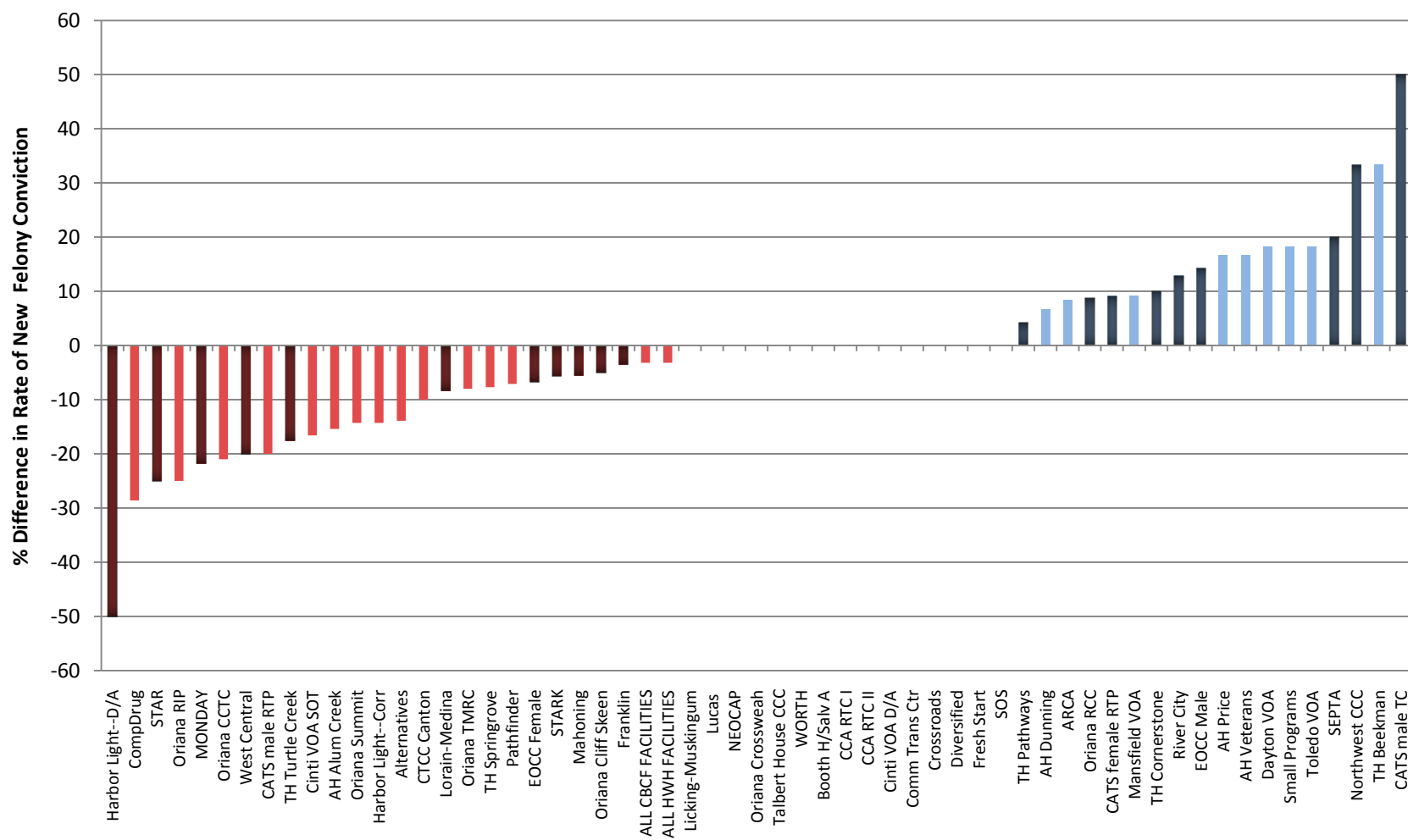


Figure 11: Treatment Effects Measured by New Felony Conviction for CBCF/ISP and HWH Samples—Low Risk



CBCF/Parole and HWH Sample

Figures 17 through 20 demonstrate the results of new felony convictions for the CBCF/Parole group and HWH sample. Similar results are seen as those described above. Figure 18 examines cases across all risk levels; the majority of programs continue to demonstrate positive treatment effects, with effects ranging from a 12 percentage point increase in recidivism to a 23 percentage point reduction in recidivism. For low risk offenders (Figure 19), most programs have either a null effect or increase the likelihood of recidivism. Figure 20 suggests improvement with a moderate risk population, with differences ranging from a 24 percentage point improvement to a 19 percentage point increase in recidivism. Finally, for high risk offenders (Figure 21), positive effects are again seen for the majority of programs, many of which are substantial (approaching a 60% difference between the treatment and comparison group failure rates).

Finally, the differences in rates of new incarceration between the CBCF/Parole group and HWH sample are depicted in Figures 22 through 25. Figure 22 shows the results across all risk levels. Here again, a nearly equal split is found between positive and negative effects by programs, with results ranging from a 20 percentage point improvement to a 22 percentage point increase in recidivism. Of note, few of the programs with positive results had a successful completion rate over 65 percent. Data from the next three tables continue to support the risk principle. Few programs demonstrate positive effects for low risk cases (Figure 23). More programs (although not the majority) have a treatment effect with moderate risk cases.

Figure 12: Treatment Effects Measured by New Felony Conviction for CBCF/ISP and HWH Samples—Moderate Risk

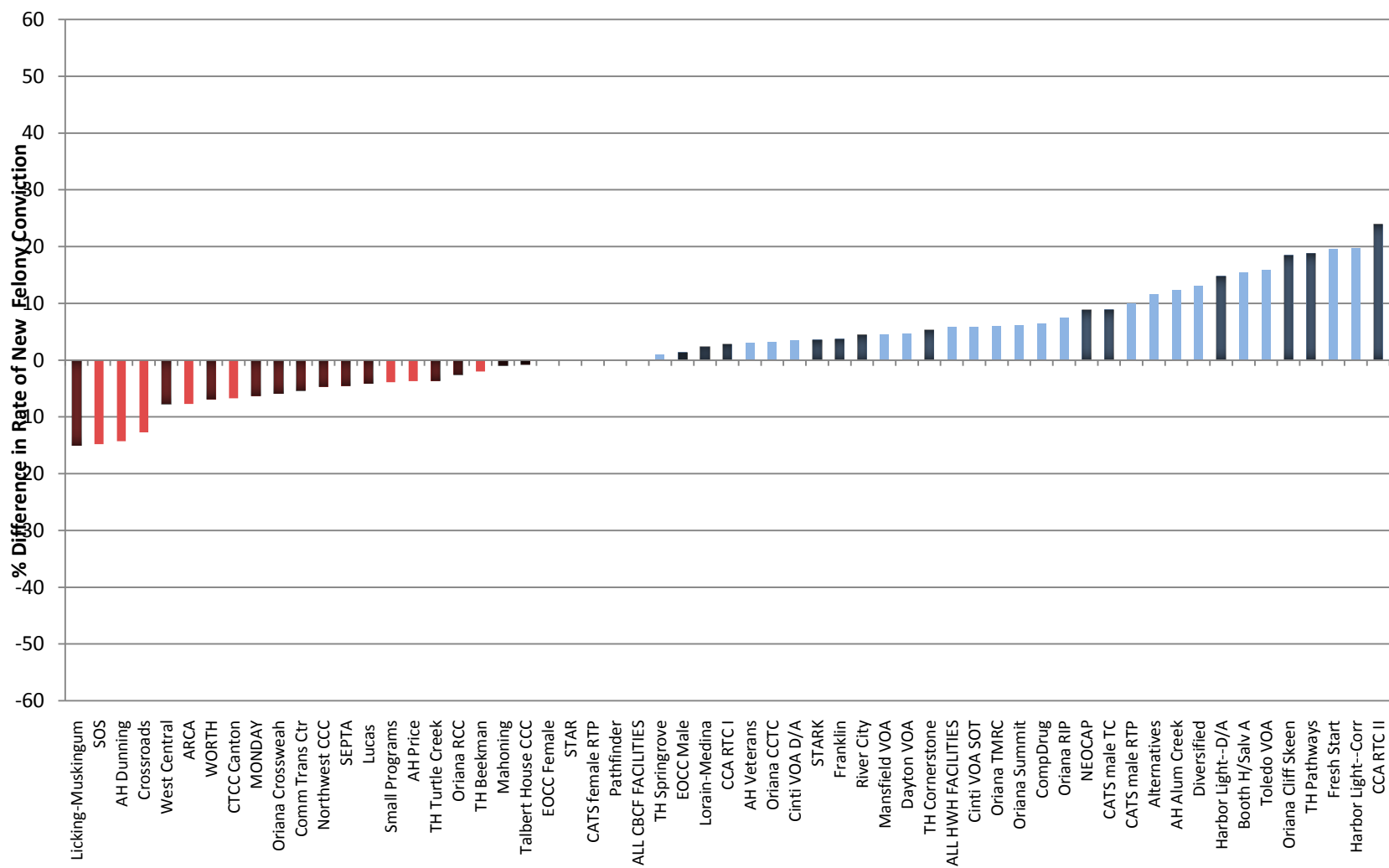


Figure 13: Treatment Effects Measured by New Felony Conviction for CBCF/ISP and HWH Samples—High Risk

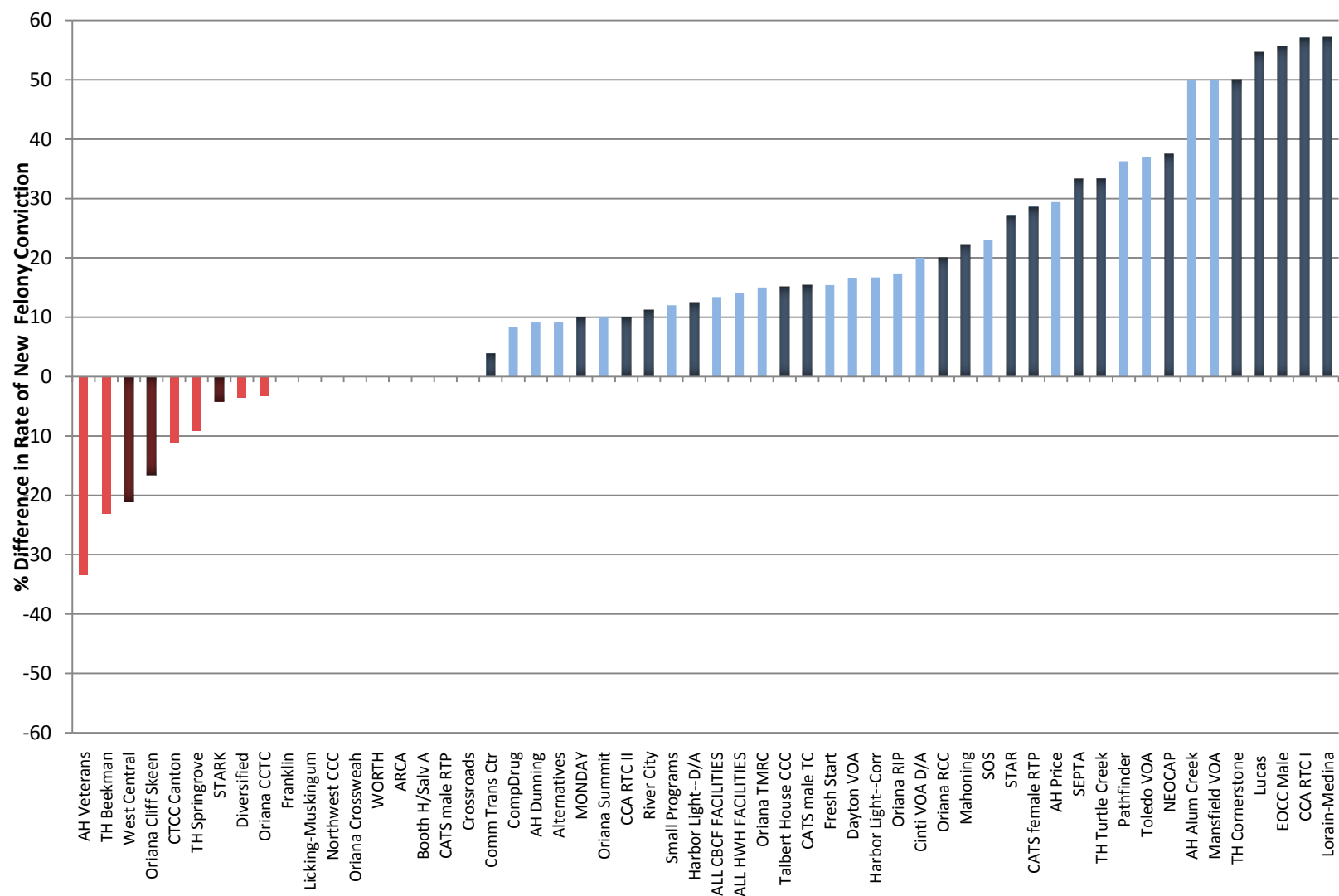


Figure 14: Treatment Effects Measured by New Incarceration for CBCF/ISP and HWH Samples—All Risk Levels

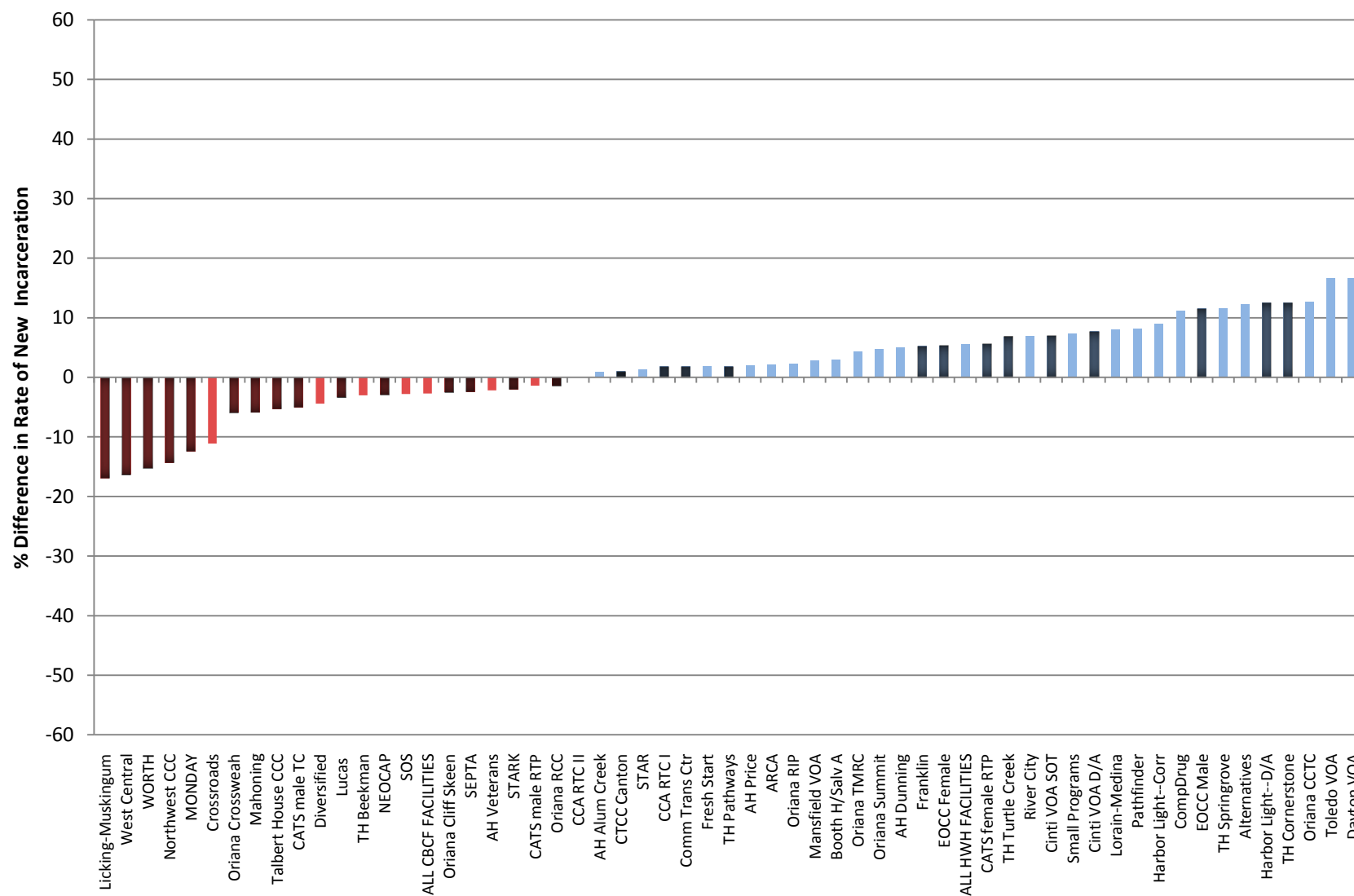


Figure 15: Treatment Effects Measured by New Incarceration for CBCF/ISP and HWH Samples—Low Risk

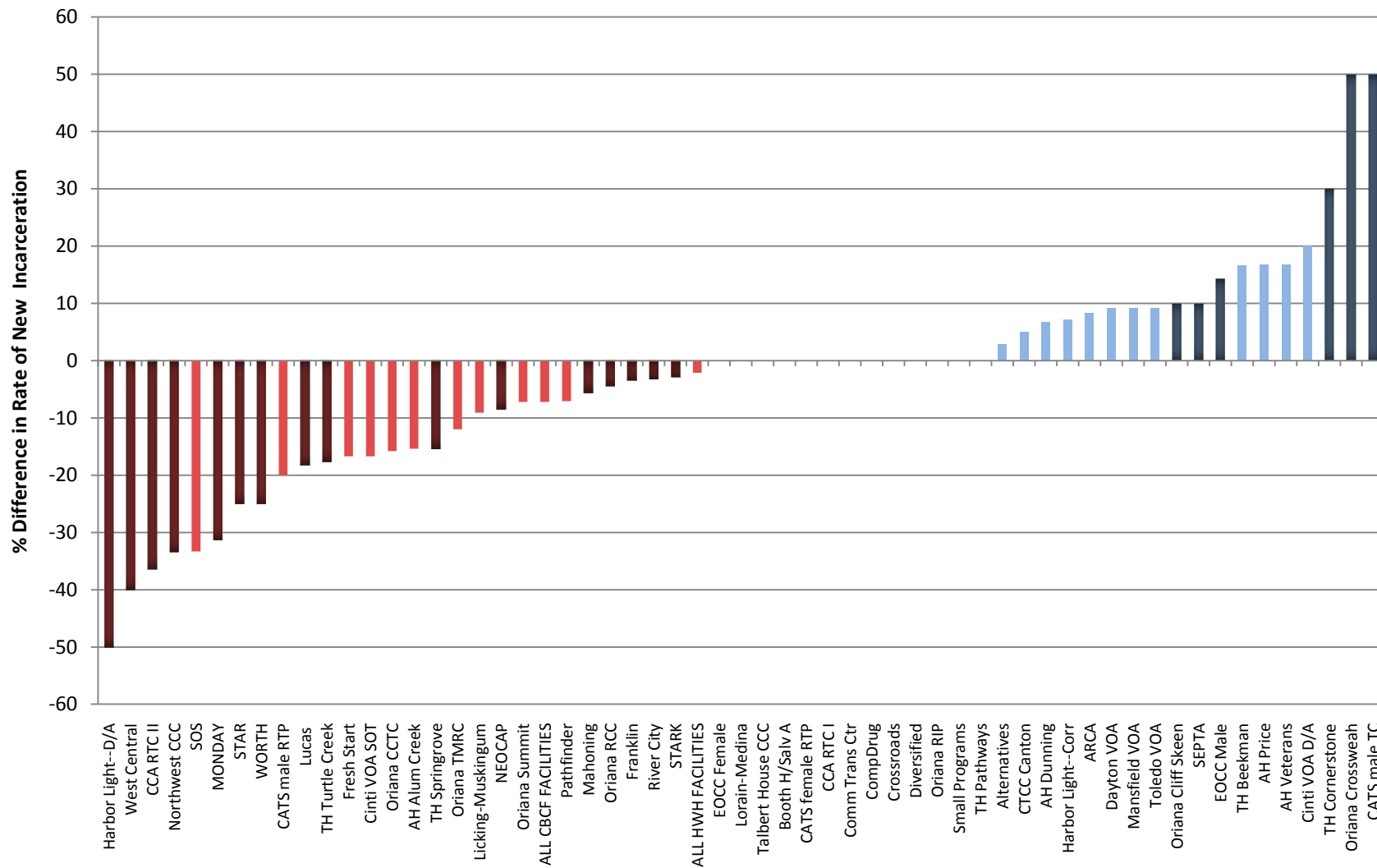


Figure 16: Treatment Effects Measured by New Incarceration for CBCF/ISP and HWH Samples—Moderate Risk

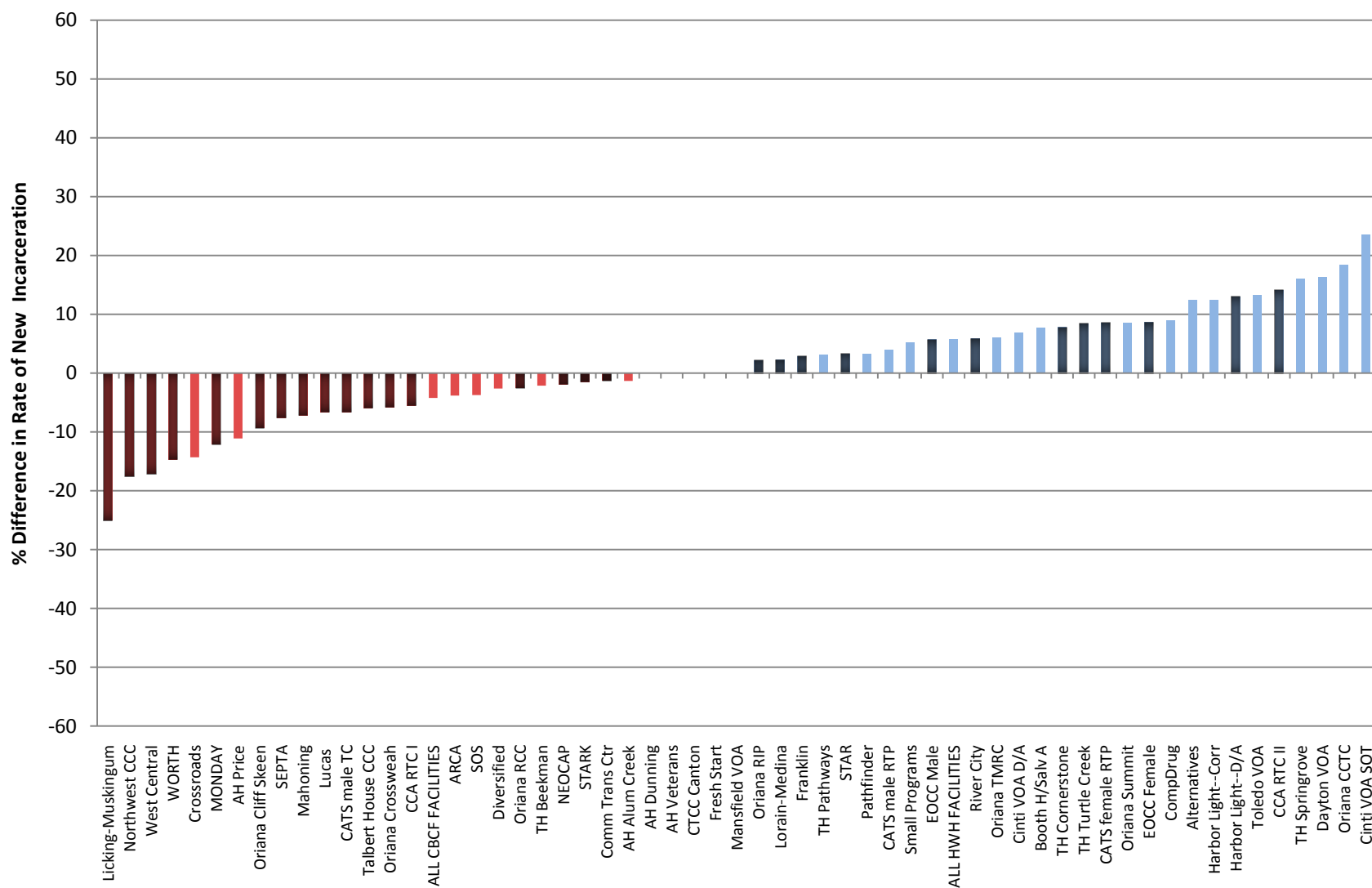


Figure 17: Treatment Effects Measured by New Incarceration for CBCF/ISP and HWH Samples—High Risk

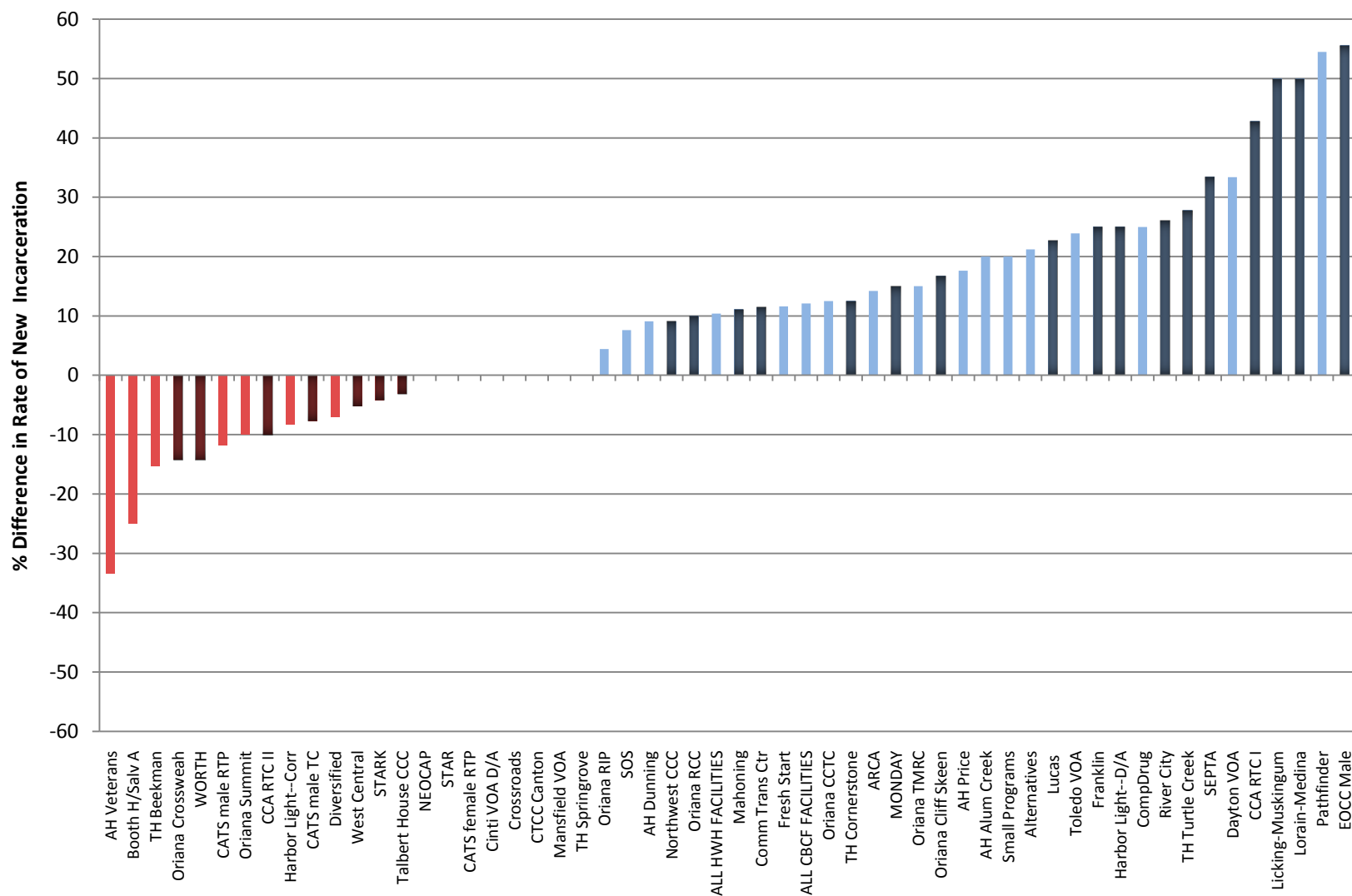


Figure 18: Treatment Effects Measured by New Felony for CBCF/Parole and HWH Samples—All Risk Levels

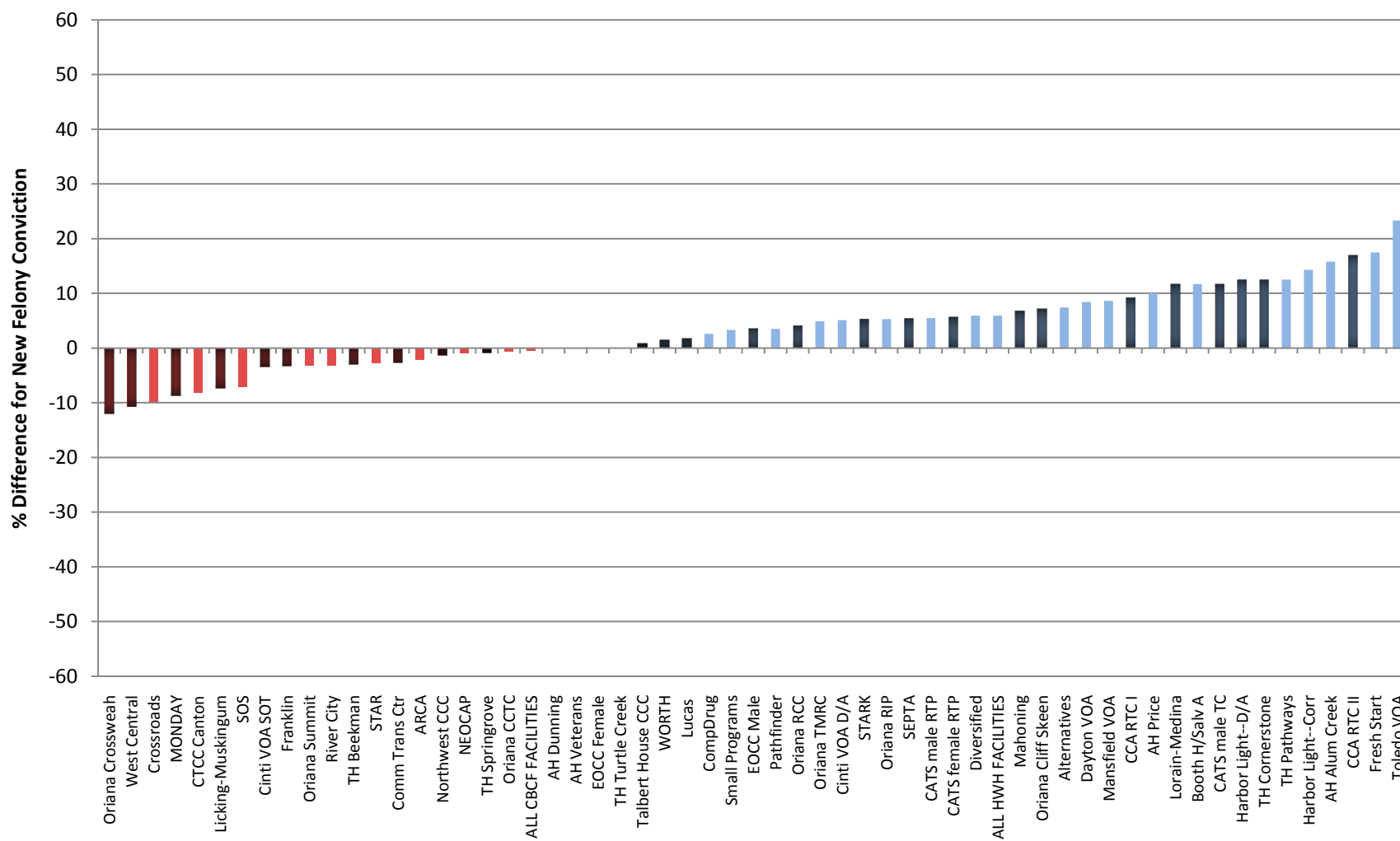


Figure 19: Treatment Effects Measured by New Felony for CBCF/Parole and HWH Samples—Low Risk

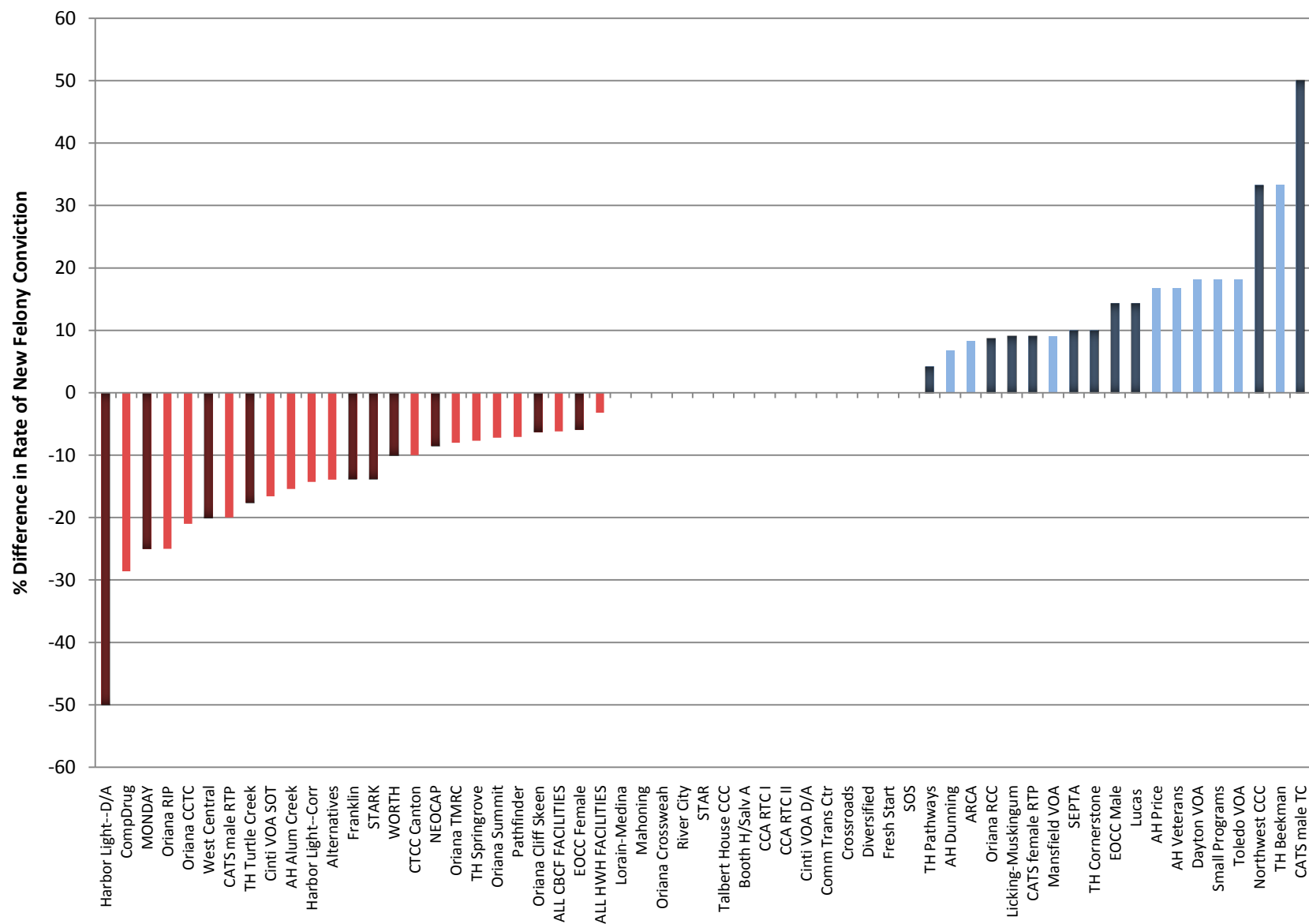


Figure 20: Treatment Effects Measured by New Felony for CBCF/Parole and HWH Samples—Moderate Risk

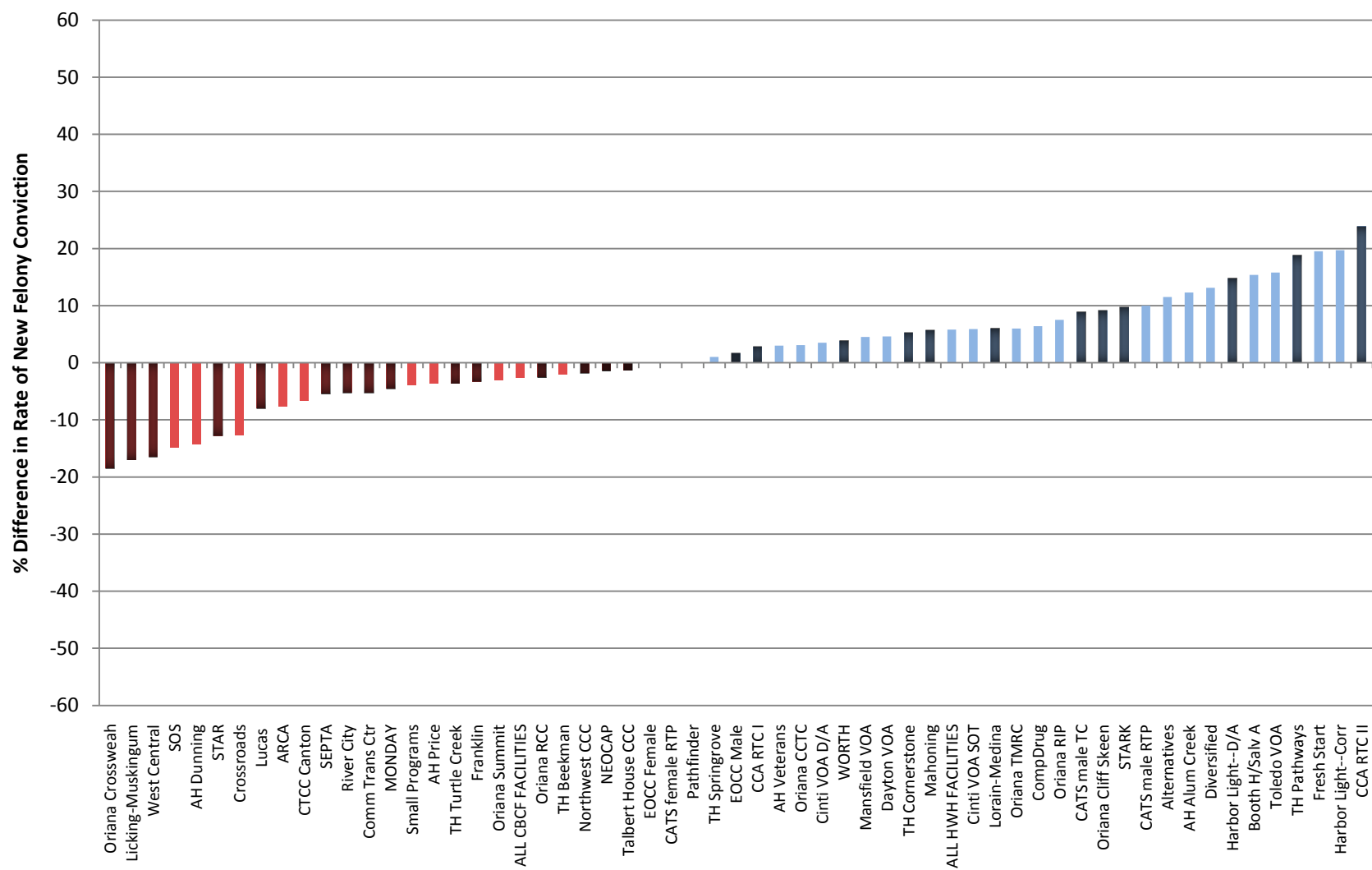


Figure 21: Treatment Effects Measured by New Felony for CBCF/Parole and HWH Samples—High Risk

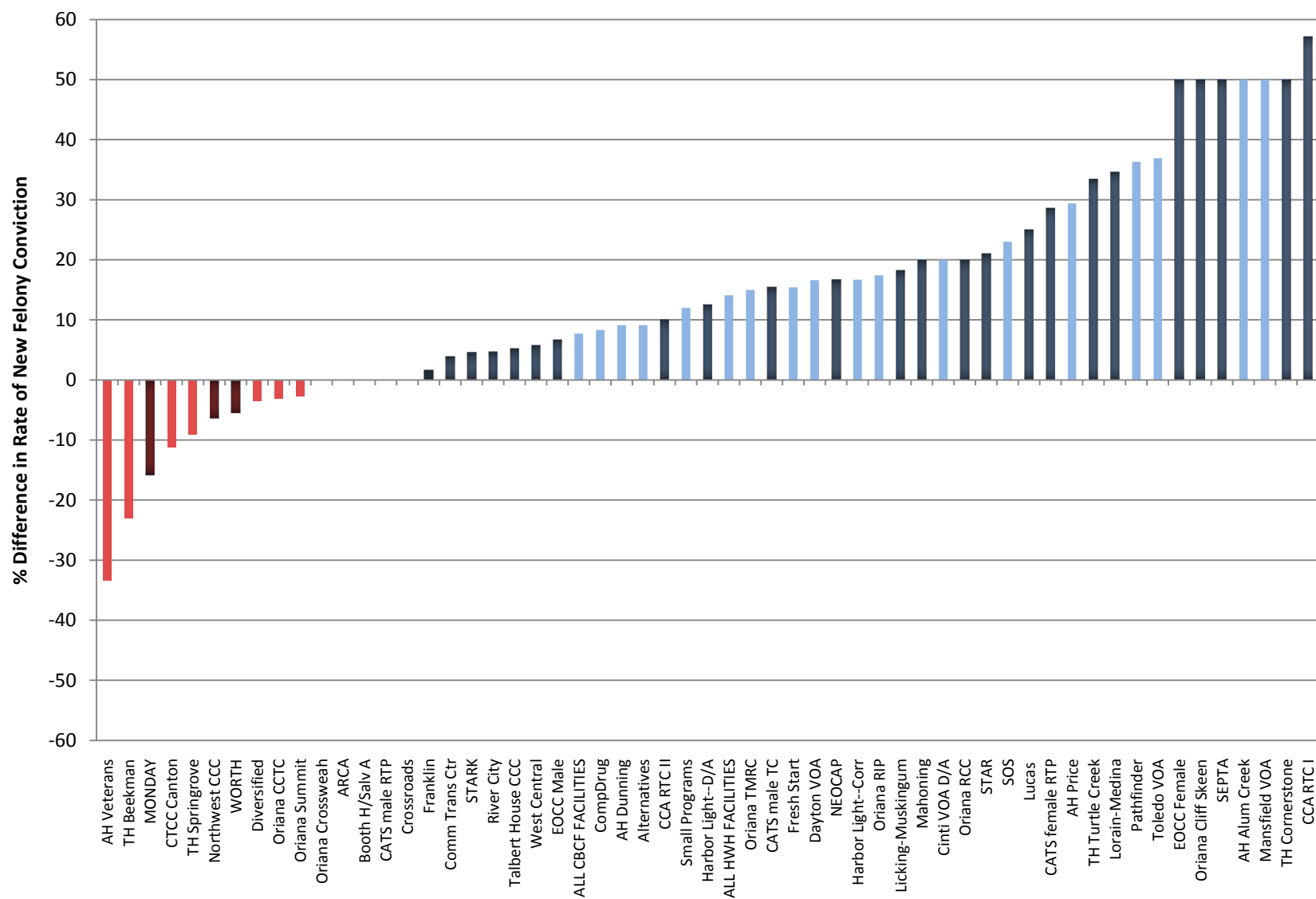


Figure 22: Treatment Effects Measured by New Incarceration for CBCF/Parolee and HWH Samples—All Risk Levels

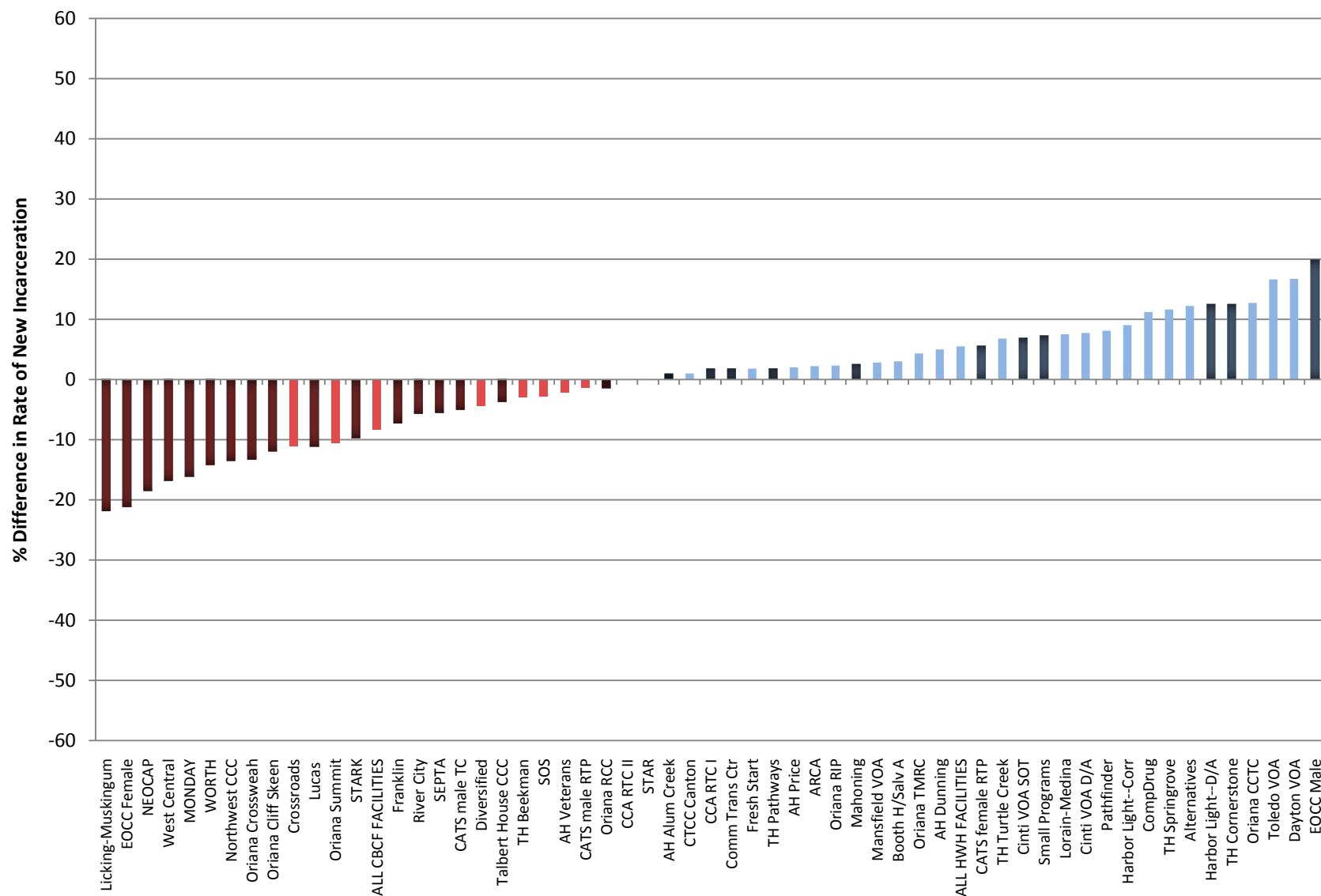


Figure 23: Treatment Effects measured by New Incarceration for CBCF/Parolee and HWH Samples—Low Risk

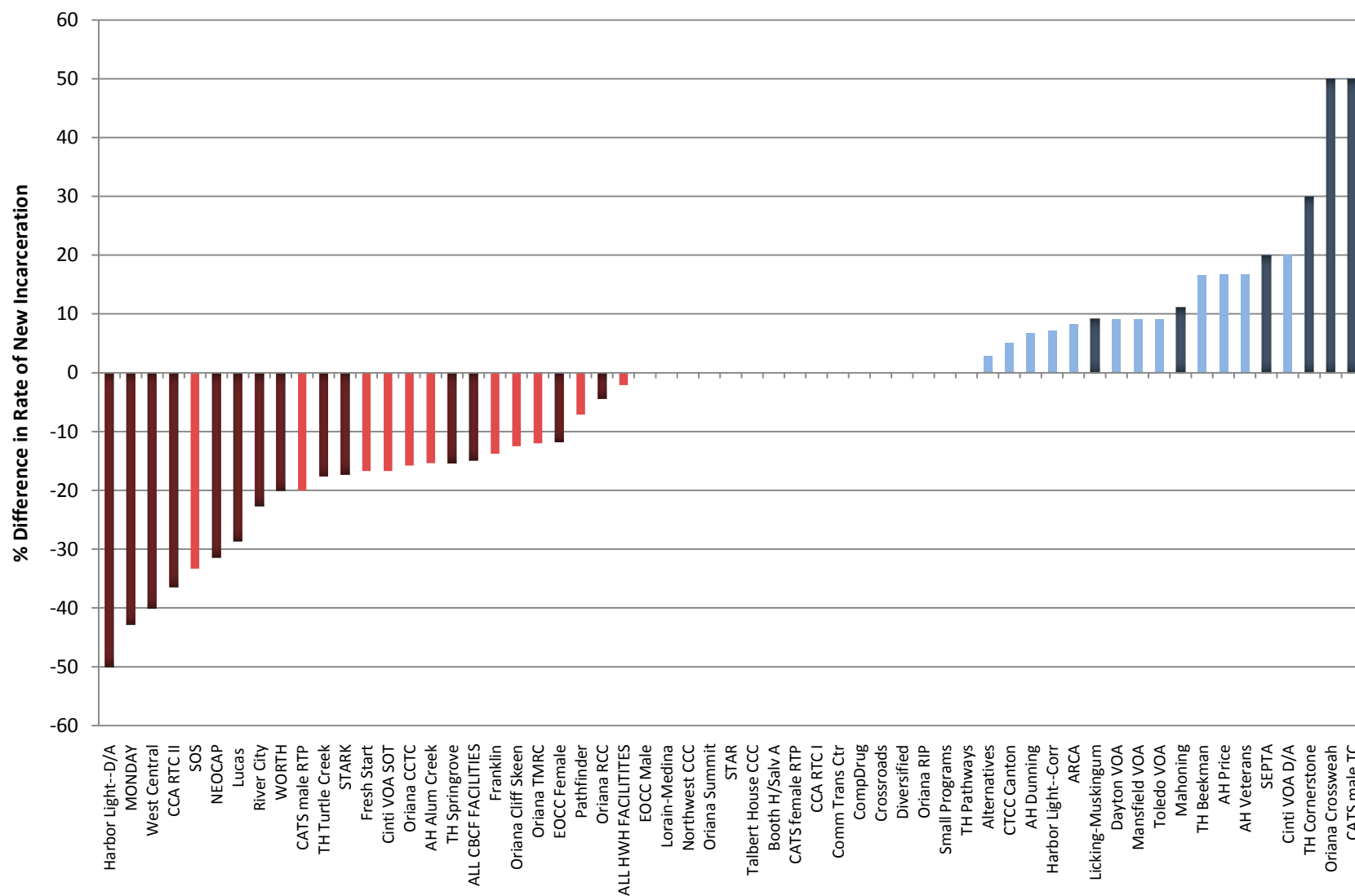


Figure 24: Treatment Effects measured by New Incarceration for CBCF/Parolee and HWH Samples—Moderate Risk

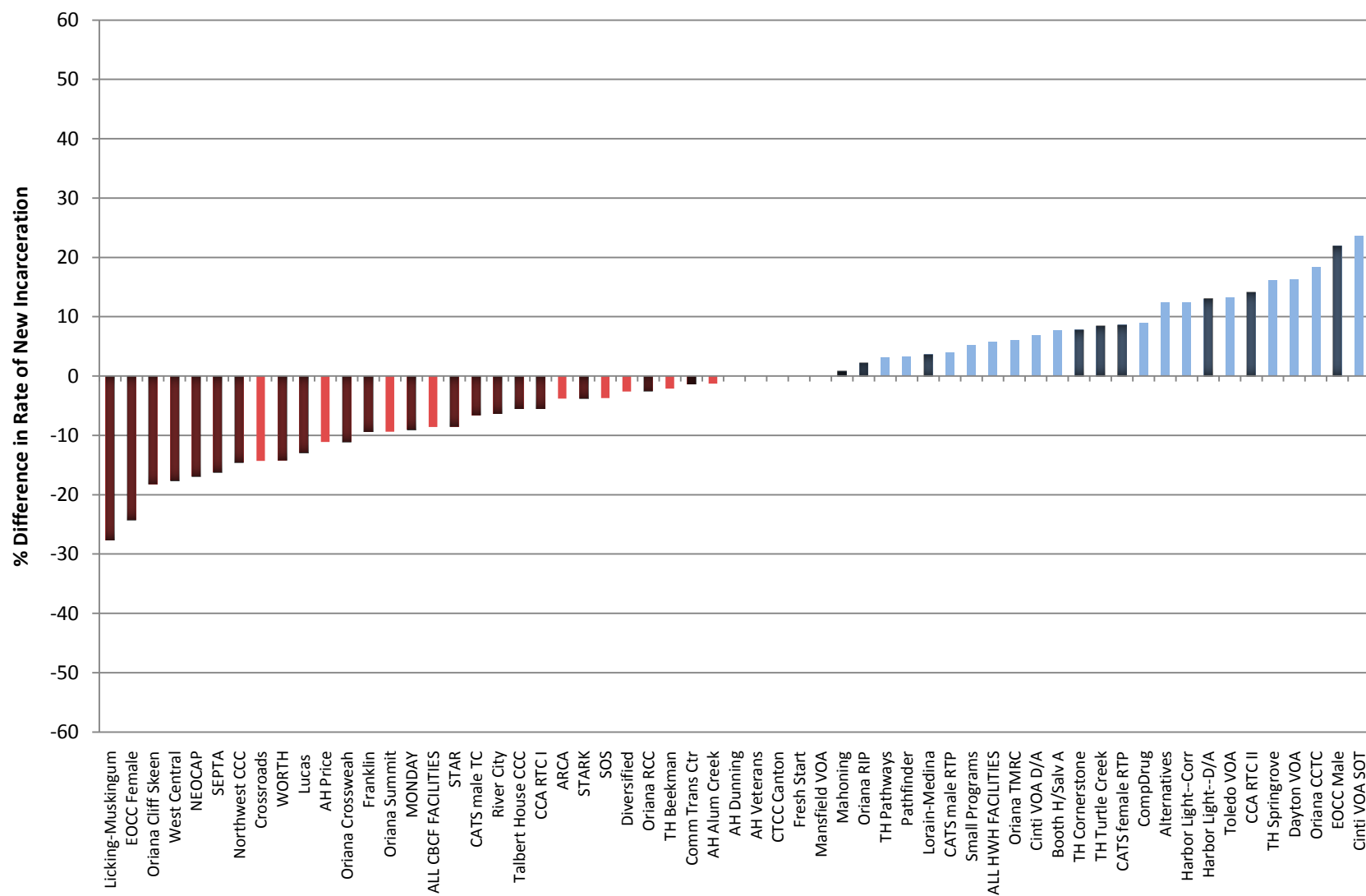
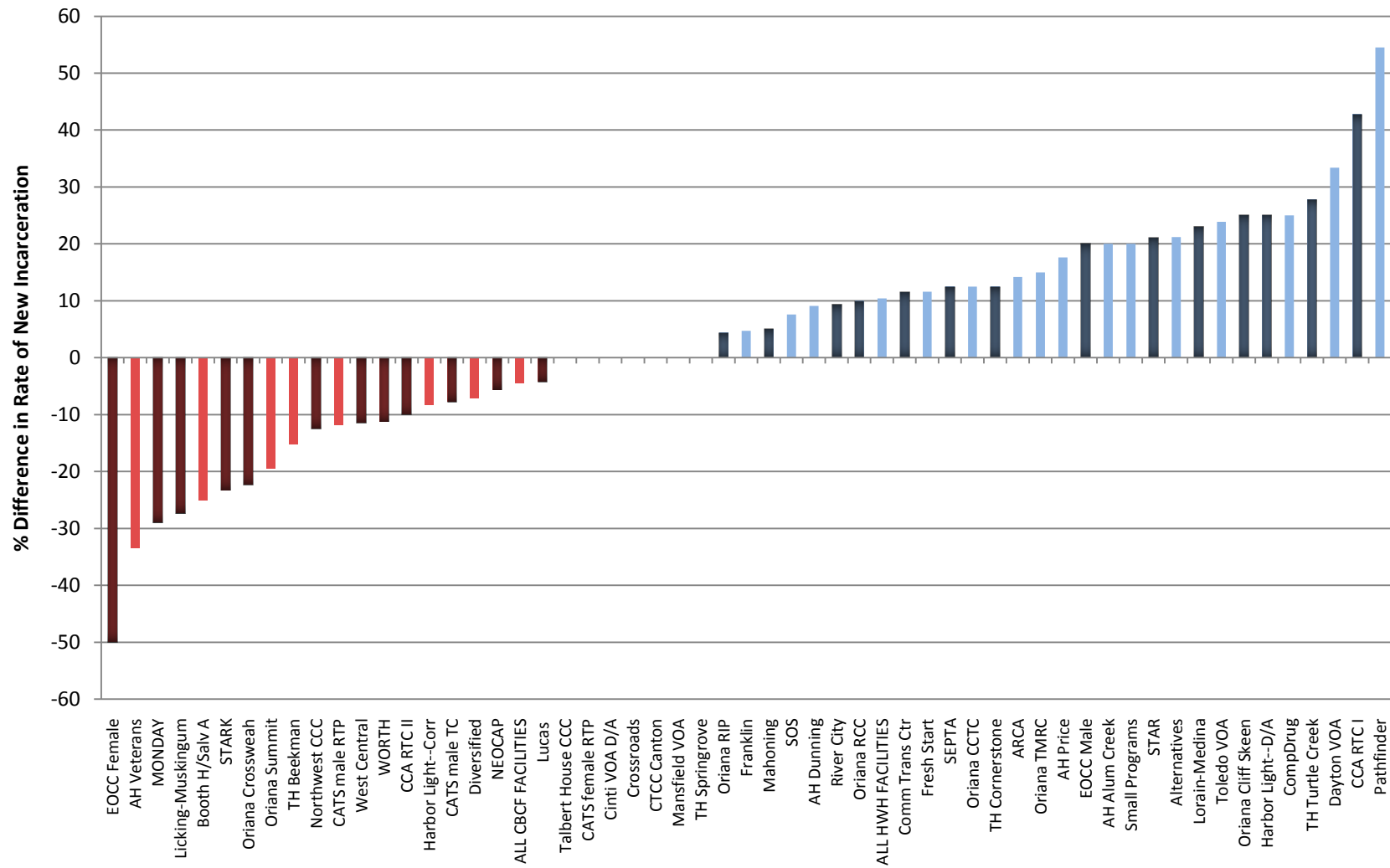


Figure 25: Treatment Effects measured by New Incarceration for CBCF/Parolee and HWH Samples—High Risk



Finally the bulk of programs (30) decrease rates of new incarceration among high risk offenders. Notice that several of the programs with positive effects in Figure 24 also had appropriate completion rates. Overall however, programs had less sizable results in terms of decreasing likelihood of a new incarceration versus likelihood of a new felony conviction.

Summary Outcome Results

Given the amount of recidivism data presented, summary tables were created that depict treatment effects for successful completers across risk levels and measures of recidivism. As such, the differences in the mean recidivism rates for each of the program's treatment and comparison group are presented. Again, negative numbers favor the comparison group while the bolded positive numbers favor the treatment group. Furthermore, programs that performed the "best" by way of recidivism reduction are identified as well as programs that performed the "worst". Specific criteria for the "best" and "worst" program performances vary by sample. Generally however, programs effective in reducing recidivism across all measures of recidivism were considered, with the caveat that these programs have an appropriate successful completion rate. Programs with a completion rate that fell below 65 percent were excluded from eligibility as a "best performer"⁵⁰. Rationale for this is that programs with a small percentage of successful graduates are more likely to reach high effect sizes since only the "best" participants are included in the outcome data.

To the contrary, programs that successfully graduate over 85 percent of participants are likely diminishing their treatment effects as these programs do little to discern between offenders who appear to have benefited from treatment and those who did not. However, because those with successful completion rates above 85 percent are less apt to have elevated treatment effects,

⁵⁰ Data from the original 2002 HWH study support that the completion rate for programs should range between 65 and 85 percent (Lowenkamp, 2004).

they were still eligible for programs identified as the “best performers”. Programs identified as the “worst performers” simply lacked treatment effects, despite how recidivism was measured.

Summary Outcome Results for the CBCF/ISP and CBCF/parole Groups

Table 31 presents summary results for the CBCF/ISP group. For this sample, programs with 1) at least two positive treatment effects across each of the three measures of recidivism (new felony, any conviction or new incarceration) and 2) a successful completion rate above 65 percent were identified as the “best performers”. To the contrary, programs with the worst performance for this sample were identified as those with two or fewer total positive effects (identified by the positive, bolded numbers) across all measures of recidivism and all risk levels.

The following CBCF programs were identified as the best performers using matched ISP comparison cases: EOCC Male, with no negative treatment effects; Lorain-Medina who only had negative effects with their low risk sample; Oriana Cliff Skeen, with two positive effects across risk categories in each recidivism measure; and River City, with all but one positive treatment effect across categories and risk measures.⁵¹

While some programs did not make the “best performer” list, they did show promising results depending on how recidivism was measured. For example, NEOCAP was able to effectively reduce new convictions across risk levels, but did not have positive treatment effects related to new incarcerations over comparison cases.

⁵¹ While Septa met the criteria for a “best performing” program, it were not identified as such as significant portion of the participants (moderate risk) had higher rates of recidivism rate than the comparison group.

Table 31: Summary Table for CBCF/ISP Successful Completers--Mean Recidivism Differences Across All Recidivism Measures

PROGRAM	FELONY				ANY CONVICTION				INCARCERATION				Successful Completion Rate
	All	Low	Mod	High	All	Low	Mod	High	All	Low	Mod	High	
EOCC Female	-2.7	-6.7	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	5.3	0.0	8.7	N/A	96.5%
EOCC Male	8.1	14.3	1.4	55.6	6.9	0.0	1.5	55.6	11.5	14.3	5.7	55.6	88.3%
Franklin	2.6	-3.5	3.7	0.0	-0.3	-3.5	1.2	-7.5	5.2	-3.4	2.9	25.0	73.7%
Licking-Muskingum	-11.7	0.0	-15.0	0.0	-9.1	9.1	-13.3	0.0	-16.9	-9.1	-25.0	50.0	71.4%
Lorain-Medina	8.0	-8.3	2.3	57.2	9.7	-16.7	9.2	35.7	8.0	0.0	2.3	50.0	79.5%
Lucas	4.5	0.0	-4.1	54.6	5.8	-9.1	-1.7	54.6	-3.3	-18.2	-6.6	22.7	76.6%
Mahoning	0.0	-5.5	-0.9	22.3	-0.8	-11.1	-0.9	22.3	-5.8	-5.6	-7.2	11.1	86.5%
MonDay	-7.0	-21.8	-6.3	10.0	-8.5	-24.8	-7.8	10.0	-12.4	-31.3	-12.1	15.0	83.6%
NEOCAP	8.4	0.0	8.8	37.5	6.9	2.9	6.2	37.5	-2.9	-8.5	-1.9	0.0	86.0%
Northwest CCC	-2.6	33.3	-4.7	0.0	-7.8	0.0	-9.6	0.0	-14.3	-33.4	-17.5	9.1	74.8%
Oriana Cliff Skeen	10.0	-5.0	18.5	-16.6	13.7	0.0	20.4	0.0	-2.5	10.0	-9.3	16.7	67.2%
Oriana Crossweah	-4.7	0.0	-5.8	0.0	-2.3	50	-1.5	-14.3	-5.9	50.0	-5.8	-14.2	79.5%
Oriana Summit	4.7	-14.3	6.1	10.0	-2.7	-14.3	0.0	-10.0	4.7	-7.2	8.6	-10.0	61.7%
River City	6.1	12.9	4.4	11.2	2.2	6.5	0.5	11.1	6.9	-3.2	5.9	26.0	81.3%
SEPTA	1.2	20.0	-4.5	33.3	3.6	10.0	-1.5	50.0	-2.4	10.0	-7.6	33.4	68.5%
STAR	2.7	-25.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	-25	0.0	9.0	1.3	-25.0	3.3	0.0	76.8%
STARK	1.1	-5.6	3.6	-4.2	1.0	-8.3	3.7	0.0	-2.0	-2.8	-1.5	-4.2	85.8%
Talbert House CCC	2.1	0.0	-0.7	15.1	2.1	0.0	0.7	9.1	-5.3	0.0	-5.9	-3.1	89.9%
West Central	-9.9	-20.0	-7.7	-21.1	-6.4	-20.0	-5.1	-10.6	-16.3	-40.0	-17.1	-5.2	77.9%
WORTH	-6.1	0.0	-6.9	0.0	-3.8	0.0	-4.3	0.0	-15.2	-25.0	-14.7	-14.2	74.4%
ALL FACILITIES	1.1	-3.2	0.1	13.4	0.3	-4.9	-0.2	9.8	-2.7	-7.2	-4.2	12.1	78.8%

Positive bolded differences indicate a reduced rate of recidivism over the comparison sample

Programs representing the best performers across all measures of recidivism are determined by having at least 2 positive mean differences per outcome measure AND a successful termination rate above 65%

Programs representing the worst performers across all measures of recidivism are determined by **2 or fewer** total positive mean differences across all outcome measures

Table 31 also identifies programs performing most poorly across risk levels and measures of recidivism. Programs performing least effectively by way of reduction of recidivism include: Licking Muskingum, Northwest CCC and Oriana Crossweah (who had just two positive treatment effects among a small proportion of their population across recidivism measures), as well as West Central and WORTH, who produced no positive treatment effects with this sample, despite risk category or how recidivism was measured. EOCC female also had just two positive treatment effects for new incarceration; however, they also produced just two negative treatment effects, so were not classified among the “worst performers”.

Table 32 presents the summary results for the CBCF/parole sample. Criteria for this sample for best performing programs are also two or more positive treatment effects across each measure of recidivism and a successful completion rate above 65 percent. However, since CBCFs generally performed better against the ISP sample versus the parole sample, the criteria for worst performers was changed so that “worst performers” were identified as programs with one or fewer total positive mean differences across all measures of recidivism (versus two or fewer for the CBCF/ISP sample).

Two of the 4 programs identified as “best performers” in the CBCF/ISP group remain top performers with parole used as the comparison sample. EOCC Male again has no negative treatment effects, irrespective of risk group or how recidivism is measured. Likewise, Lorain-Medina continues to produce sizable treatment effects over the comparison sample. The additional program identified as a “best performer” was Mahoning, who unlike many CBCFs did particularly well with reducing the rate of new incarcerations.

Table 32: Summary Table for CBCF/Parole Successful Completers--Mean Recidivism Differences Across All Recidivism Measures

PROGRAM	FELONY				ANY CONVICTION				INCARCERATION				Successful Completion Rate
	All	Low	Mod	High	All	Low	Mod	High	All	Low	Mod	High	
EOCC Female	0.0	-5.9	0.0	50.0	3.8	-5.9	6.1	50.0	-21.2	-11.8	-24.2	-50.0	96.5%
EOCC Male	3.5	14.3	1.6	6.7	12.8	0.0	7.8	40.0	19.8	0.0	21.9	20.0	88.3%
Franklin	-3.3	-13.8	-3.3	1.6	-7.2	-20.7	-7.8	1.6	-7.1	-13.8	-9.4	4.7	73.7%
Licking-Muskingum	-7.3	9.1	-17.0	18.2	-7.2	9.1	-17.0	18.2	-21.8	9.1	-27.6	-27.3	71.4%
Lorain-Medina	11.7	0.0	6.0	34.6	13.4	-8.4	12.2	26.9	7.5	0.0	3.6	23.0	79.5%
Lucas	1.7	14.3	-8.0	25.0	8.3	0.0	-0.8	33.3	-11.1	-28.6	-12.9	-4.2	76.6%
Mahoning	6.8	0.0	5.7	20.0	6.8	-11.1	8.0	15.0	2.5	11.1	0.8	5.0	86.5%
MonDay	-8.7	-25.0	-4.5	-15.8	-6.2	-25.0	-2.8	-7.9	-16.1	-42.8	-9.0	-28.9	83.6%
NEOCAP	-1.0	-8.5	-1.4	16.7	-1.0	-11.4	0.0	11.1	-18.5	-31.4	-16.9	-5.6	86.0%
Northwest CCC	-1.3	33.3	-1.8	-6.3	-4.1	0.0	-5.5	0.0	-13.5	0.0	-14.5	-12.5	74.8%
Oriana Cliff Skeen	7.2	-6.3	9.1	50.0	19.1	18.7	13.7	50.0	-11.9	-12.5	-18.2	25.0	67.2%
Oriana Crossweah	-12	0.0	-18.5	0.0	-10.9	0.0	-16.7	0.0	-13.3	50.0	-11.1	-22.3	79.5%
Oriana Summit	-3.3	-7.2	-3.1	-2.8	-6.2	0.0	-5.5	-11.2	-10.6	0.0	-9.4	-19.4	61.7%
River City	-3.2	0.0	-5.3	4.7	-4.7	-3.2	-5.8	0.0	-5.7	-22.6	-6.3	9.3	81.3%
SEPTA	5.4	10.0	-5.4	50.0	12.7	10.0	5.4	50.0	-5.5	20.0	-16.2	12.5	68.5%
STAR	-2.8	0.0	-12.8	21.0	-2.9	25.0	-10.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	-8.5	21.1	76.8%
STARK	5.3	-13.8	9.7	4.6	11.1	-13.8	14.2	18.6	-9.7	-17.3	-3.7	-23.3	85.8%
Talbert House CCC	0.8	0.0	-1.3	5.2	2.9	0.0	-1.8	12.9	-3.7	0.0	-5.5	0.0	89.9%
West Central	-10.7	-20.0	-16.5	5.7	-2.3	-20.0	-7.7	14.3	-16.8	-40.0	-17.6	-11.4	77.9%
WORTH	1.5	-10.0	3.8	-5.5	9.8	-10.0	8.5	27.8	-14.2	-20.0	-14.2	-11.2	74.4%
ALL FACILITIES	-0.5	-6.2	-2.6	7.7	0.8	-7.6	-0.9	11.8	-8.5	-14.9	-8.6	-4.5	78.8%

Positive bolded differences indicate a reduced rate of recidivism over the comparison sample

Programs representing the best performers across all measures of recidivism are determined by having at least 2 positive mean differences per outcome measure

AND a successful termination rate above 65%

Programs representing the worst performers across all measures of recidivism are determined by having **1 or fewer** total positive mean differences across all outcome measures

Despite not meeting the criteria, Cliff Skeen continued to perform well with regard to reducing the rate of new convictions, but less well with new incarcerations. STARK was also able to reduce the rate of new convictions with all but low risk offenders and SEPTA was effective at reducing the rates of any conviction⁵². Likewise, WORTH had no positive treatment effects when compared to ISP, yet they did well reducing the rate of new convictions with a bulk of their population (moderate risk offenders) when compared to parolees.

With regard to CBCF programs that performed the worst against matched parolees, Northwest CCC and Oriana Crossweah continue to be poor performers, with each having just one positive treatment effect with a small low risk population. Additions to the list are Oriana Summit and MonDay, who produced no positive treatment effects. Some programs, although not meeting the criteria for “worst performers” showed marked decline in effect when parole was used as the comparison sample. River City was on the list of best performers when compared to ISP; however, they produced just two positive treatment effects with a relatively small sample of high risk offenders. Franklin County CCC and NEOCAP also failed to produce a treatment effect, except with a relatively small group of high risk offenders.

Summary Outcome Results for HWHs

Table 33 presents summary results for the HWH programs. Again, best program performers were identified as those with 1) at least two positive treatment effects across each of the three measures of recidivism (new felony, any conviction or new incarceration) and 2) a successful completion rate above 65 percent. To the contrary, HWH programs with the worst performance were identified as those with three or fewer total positive effects (identified by the

⁵² While Septa again met the criteria for a “best performing program” based on having at least 2 positive treatment effects across outcome measures, the program was still unable to consistently decrease recidivism among moderate risk offenders, which encompasses approximately three quarters of their sample.

positive, bolded numbers) across all measures of recidivism and all risk levels. The following HWH programs were identified as the best performers: CATS Female RTP, with no negative treatment effects; CCA RTC I, with negative treatment effects in just one category; Harbor Light Drug/Alcohol Program, with negative treatment effects for only a very small population of low risk offenders; Talbert House Cornerstone, with all positive treatment effects, and Talbert House Pathways, with no negative treatment effects.

Several other programs showed appreciable treatment effects across risk categories and outcome measures (i.e., Alternatives, Cincinnati VOA Drug/Alcohol Program, CompDrug, Dayton VOA, Fresh Start, Harbor Light Corrections, Mansfield VOA, Oriana RIP, Oriana TMRC, and Toledo VOA), but had completion rates below 65 percent. In fact, just 10 of the 44 HWH programs were identified as having a successful completion rate at 65 percent or higher⁵³. Hence, while some programs appear highly effective at reducing recidivism, they had a low successful completion rate which likely elevates their treatment effects. For example, Dayton VOA had no negative treatment effects for successful completers; yet, their successful completion rate was just 27 percent. When all Dayton VOA participants are examined, they had no positive treatment effects, clearly indicating elevated treatment effects based on the few successful completers examined. Other programs had an acceptable completion rate, but did not make the list of “best performers” due to inconsistent findings across recidivism measures (i.e., CATS male TC, which was effective at reducing rates of new convictions, but less effective with new incarcerations).

⁵³ This rate was derived from both matched and unmatched HWH offenders that participated in the program within a year timeframe of the 2006 site visit. The data source was CCIS.

Table 33: Summary Table for HWH/Comparison Group Successful Completers--Mean Recidivism Differences Across All Recidivism Measures

PROGRAMS	FELONY				ANY CONVICTION				INCARCERATION				Successful Completion Rate
	ALL	LOW	MOD	HIGH	ALL	LOW	MOD	HIGH	ALL	LOW	MOD	HIGH	
Alternatives	7.4	-13.9	11.5	9.1	9.4	-13.9	12.4	18.1	12.2	2.8	12.4	21.2	58.0%
Alvis House Alum Creek	15.8	-15.4	12.3	50.0	11.4	-15.4	11.1	30.0	0.9	-15.4	-1.3	20.0	45.5%
Alvis House Dunning	0.0	6.7	-14.3	9.1	-5.0	13.3	-28.6	0.0	5.0	6.7	0.0	9.1	57.8%
Alvis House Price	10.0	16.7	-3.7	29.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	2.0	16.7	-11.1	17.6	55.1%
Alvis House Veterans	0.0	16.7	3.0	-33.4	-2.2	16.7	0.0	-33.4	-2.2	16.7	0.0	-33.4	62.8%
ARCA	-2.2	8.3	-7.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	-7.7	14.3	2.2	8.3	-3.8	14.2	56.6%
Booth House/Salvation Army	11.7	0.0	15.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	19.2	0.0	3	0.0	7.7	-25.0	46.2%
CATS Female RTP	5.7	9.1	0.0	28.6	11.3	9.1	5.7	42.8	5.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	88.7%
CATS Male RTP	5.5	-20.0	10.0	0.0	8.3	-20.0	12.0	5.9	-1.4	-20.0	4.0	-11.8	53.6%
CATS Male Therapeutic Community	11.7	50.0	8.9	15.4	16.7	50.0	13.3	23.0	-5.0	50.0	-6.6	-7.7	79.5%
CCA RTC I	9.2	0.0	2.8	57.1	16.7	9.1	8.3	71.4	1.8	0.0	-5.5	42.8	69.2%
CCA RTC II	16.9	0.0	23.9	10.0	15.0	-9.1	25.4	5.0	0.0	-36.4	14.1	-10.0	76.6%
Cincinnati VOA Drug/Alcohol	5.1	0.0	3.5	20.0	5.1	-40.0	17.3	-20.0	7.7	20.0	6.9	0.0	21.9%
Cincinnati VOA Sex Offender Tx	-3.4	-16.6	5.9	N/A	-6.9	-25.0	5.9	N/A	6.9	-16.7	23.6	N/A	37.0%
Community Transition Center	-2.6	0.0	-5.3	3.9	-7.1	-18.2	-10.5	7.7	1.8	0.0	-1.3	11.5	69.9%
CompDrug	2.6	-28.6	6.4	8.3	6.0	-35.7	14.1	4.2	11.2	0.0	9.0	25.0	42.3%
Crossroads	-9.9	0.0	-12.7	0.0	-7.4	0.0	-12.7	20	-11.1	0.0	-14.3	0.0	60.4%
CTCC Canton	-8.2	-10.0	-6.7	-11.2	-7.1	-5.0	-5.0	-16.6	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	49.5%
Dayton VOA	8.4	18.2	4.6	16.6	13.3	9.1	6.9	66.6	16.7	9.1	16.3	33.4	26.7%
Diversified	5.9	0.0	13.1	-3.6	4.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	-4.4	0.0	-2.6	-7.1	48.0%
Fresh Start	17.5	0.0	19.5	15.4	18.5	0.0	18.3	23.1	1.8	-16.7	0.0	11.6	61.9%
Harbor Light--Corrections	14.3	-14.3	19.7	16.7	18.6	-10.7	24.8	16.7	9.0	7.1	12.4	-8.3	47.7%
Harbor Light--Drug/Alcohol	12.5	-50.0	14.8	12.5	10.9	-50.0	12.9	12.5	12.5	-50	13.0	25.0	89.4%
Mansfield VOA	8.6	9.1	4.5	50.0	17.1	9.1	18.2	50.0	2.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	33.9%
Oriana CCTC	-1.4	-21.0	3.1	-3.2	1.4	-15.8	2.1	9.4	12.7	-15.8	18.4	12.5	52.0%
Oriana RCC	4.1	8.7	-2.5	20.0	5.5	8.7	7.5	-10.0	-1.4	-4.4	-2.5	10.0	68.9%
Oriana RIP	5.3	-25.0	7.5	17.4	2.3	-25.0	3.2	17.4	2.3	0.0	2.2	4.4	47.9%
Oriana TMRC	4.9	-8.0	6.0	15.0	7.3	-4.0	6.7	25.0	4.3	-12.0	6.0	15.0	55.8%
Pathfinder	3.6	-7.1	0	36.3	2.3	-7.1	0.0	27.2	8.2	-7.1	3.3	54.5	47.3%

Table 33 Con't: Summary Table for HWH/Comparison Group Successful Completers--Mean Recidivism Differences Across All Recidivism Measures

PROGRAMS	FELONY				ANY CONVICTION				INCARCERATION				Successful Completion Rate
	ALL	LOW	MOD	HIGH	ALL	LOW	MOD	HIGH	ALL	LOW	MOD	HIGH	
Small Programs	3.3	18.2	-3.9	12.0	2.4	13.6	-1.3	4.0	7.3	0.0	5.2	20.0	50.7%
SOS	-7.1	0.0	-14.8	23.0	-18.6	-33.3	-22.2	0.0	-2.8	-33.3	-3.7	7.6	55.5%
Talbert House Beekman	-3.0	33.3	-2.0	-23.1	-2.9	16.6	-8.2	7.7	-3.0	16.6	-2.1	-15.3	48.1%
Talbert House Pathways	12.5	4.2	18.8	N/A	5.4	0.0	9.4	N/A	1.8	0.0	3.1	N/A	73.5%
Talbert House Springrove	-0.8	-7.7	1.0	-9.1	-2.3	-7.7	0.0	-18.1	11.6	-15.4	16.1	0.0	71.2%
Talbert House Turtle Creek	0.0	-17.6	-3.6	33.4	-6.7	-35.3	-3.6	5.5	6.8	-17.6	8.4	27.8	54.5%
Talbert House Cornerstone	12.5	10.0	5.3	50.0	14.3	20.0	7.9	37.5	12.5	30.0	7.8	12.5	70.2%
Toledo VOA	23.3	18.2	15.8	36.9	22.6	27.3	10.5	41.3	16.6	9.1	13.2	23.9	52.2%
ALL PROGRAMS	5.8	-3.2	5.8	14.1	5.8	-5.0	6.1	14.6	5.5	-2.1	5.8	10.4	55.5%

Positive bolded differences indicate a reduced rate of recidivism over the comparison sample

Programs representing the best performers across all measures of recidivism are determined by having at least 2 positive mean differences per outcome measure

AND a successful termination rate above 65%

Programs representing the worst performers across all measures of recidivism are determined by having **3 or fewer** total positive mean differences across all outcome measures

Table 33 also identifies programs performing most poorly across risk levels and measures of recidivism. Programs performing least effectively by way of reduction of recidivism include: Crossroads, CTCC Canton, SOS, Talbert House Beekman, and Talbert House Springrove. All had three or fewer total positive mean differences across all outcome measures. While Talbert House Springrove met the criteria for a “worst” performing program, they did demonstrate marked positive treatment effects for moderate risk offenders with respect to new incarcerations.

SECTION V: SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The following section will provide a summary and discussion of the study results. Included in the summary will be how overall findings compare to the original 2002 study, conclusions based upon the findings, as well as study limitations. This study set out to answer the following research questions:

- *What type of offenders benefit most from programming?*
- *Which programs are most effective at reducing recidivism?*
- *What models or program characteristics are most important in reducing recidivism?*

This report focuses on program outcome results related to the effectiveness of Ohio’s CBCF and HWH facilities at reducing recidivism. Also included is descriptive information about HWH and CBCF facilities in general, as well as individual profiles of each program included in the study (See Appendix). Hence, responses to the first two research questions will be summarized below. The third research question related to effective program characteristics will be addressed in a supplemental report.

Three separate samples were used to explore the first two research questions: CBCF/ISP, CBCF/Parole, and HWH/Comparison. Since virtually all CBCF participants are probationers,

two separate comparison groups were created for these programs. The CBCF/ISP group allows probationers to be matched to probationers for a more equitable comparison; the CBCF/Parole group allows for a more reasonable comparison between the 2002 and current study so that program improvement can be recognized. HWHs on the other hand contain both parolees and probationers. As such, parolees within the HWH sample were matched to parolees while probationers within the same sample were matched to ISP offenders, resulting in just one study group for HWHs. Treatment cases were matched one for one with comparison cases on the following variables: gender, race, sex offender status, county category and risk category⁵⁴.

The total sample size for the study, derived from adding each of the three samples, was 26,836 offenders (7,128 CBCF/ISP; 7,528 CBCF/Parole, and 12,180 HWH/Comparison cases). Since the three groups described above were analyzed separately, duplicate CBCF and comparison cases did exist among these three samples. The sample size, excluding duplicate cases was 20,005 independent offenders (4,191 CBCF; 6,090 HWH, 3,696 ISP, and 6,028 parole/PRC cases). The following section will provide a brief summary of the findings for the CBCF and HWH programs, highlighting differences from the original 2002 study results.

Summary of CBCF Descriptive Data

Twenty CBCFs operating throughout the state of Ohio were included in the study. The 2002 study included 15 CBCFS. All the same CBCFs from 2002 were included in the present study; however, Eastern Ohio Correctional Center was disaggregated by sex, so that data are reported separately on their male and female program. Additional CBCFs included in this study are Northwest CCC, Oriana Crossweah, STAR, and West Central CBCF. Of note, “Summit

⁵⁴ See the methods section for a more comprehensive description of the matching process.

CBCF Females” in the 2002 study is now referred to as “Oriana Cliff Skeen”, and “Butler” is now listed as “Talbert House CCC”.

CBCFs had an average capacity of 99 participants (range 25 to 216). This was lower than the 2002 study, finding the average CBCF capacity to be 114 offenders. The average successful termination rate in the current study was 79 percent, which is virtually the same as the 2002 successful termination rate. Likewise, length of stay for CBCFs ranged from 3 to 5 months for all participants, and for successful completers only, the average stay was 139 days (range 3.5 to 6 months). Similarly, the 2002 study found an average length of stay for successful completers of 143 days. CBCFs in the current study were treating a small percentage of low risk offenders (an average of just 7% across programs).⁵⁵ Eighteen of the 20 programs served males, while 10 served females, which is again similar to the 2002 findings.

Descriptive data on offenders, as well as outcome results for CBCFs were analyzed by each sample (CBCF/ISP and CBCF/Parole). However, because the majority of CBCF participants in the study were included in both groups, participant demographics vary only slightly by sample. The typical offender served in a CBCF program is a 31 year old White male who is not currently married. In terms of criminal history, although about 40 percent have had a previous conviction most CBCF participants have not been previously incarcerated. The current offense for most is a Felony 5 or Misdemeanor level offense, and typically a drug or property offense. The large majority (95%) have a substance abuse problem; about 2/3 have an employment problem and 1/3 were identified as having an emotional problem. With regard to risk (using the risk assessment and cutoffs developed for the study), less than 10 percent were low risk, about 70 percent moderate risk, and 20 percent high risk. Risk levels were slightly higher for the CBCF/parole group versus the CBCF/ISP group.

⁵⁵ Based upon the risk tool developed for the study.

In terms of CBCF terminations, offenders that are older and White are more likely to be successful completers from CBCF programs. Likewise, offenders that are higher risk, with previous convictions as well as emotional and employment problems have a higher probability of unsuccessful termination. These results are similar to the 2002 findings. With regard to reoffending, high risk, younger, Non-White, male offenders have a higher likelihood of recidivism upon discharge from a CBCF. Likewise, property offenders with a prior record, as well as substance abuse and employment problems have a higher probability of reoffending.

Summary of HWH Descriptive Data

Forty-four HWH programs were identified for the current study (versus 37 from the 2002 study). Traynor House was included in the 2002 study, but is no longer in operation. The 2002 study provided separate analyses for Pathfinder Men and Pathfinder Women's program; these were collapsed into one Pathfinder program in the current study. Goodwill Residential Services for Women is now operated by ARCA in the current study, Cincinnati McMahon Hall is now referred to as Dayton VOA, and VOA of Northeast and North Central Ohio is referred to as Mansfield VOA. Three of the 2002 study programs were subdivided in the current study: Community Assessment and Treatment Services was disaggregated by the Therapeutic Community (CATS male TC) and the primary residential treatment program (CATS male RTP); Harbor Light was subdivided by their "corrections" and "drug/alcohol" program; and Courage House (female program) was evaluated in addition to Spencer House (male program). Finally, the following new programs were included in the current study: Alvis House Breslin, Alvis House Ohiolink, Nova House, and Oriana SHARP. Like with the 2002 study, 8 programs were identified as "small programs" and collapsed into one category for outcome analyses. This

differs significantly from the 2002 study where 19 programs had to be collapsed due to small sample sizes.

HWHs had an average capacity of 64 participants (range 12 to 218), which was higher than the 2002 study, finding the average HWH capacity to be 56 offenders. The average successful termination rate in the current study was 56 percent, which is lower than the 2002 study's average rate of 65 percent. Likewise, length of stay for HWHs averaged 87 days. For successful completers only, the average stay was 115 days, which was about 20 days longer on average than the 2002 study reported. HWHs in the current study were treating a small percentage of low risk offenders (an average of just 10% across programs). Thirty-seven of the 44 programs served males, while 16 served females; proportionally, more HWHs are serving males and fewer are serving females than in the 2002 study.

The typical offender served in a HWH program is a 35 year old single male who might be either White or minority. In terms of criminal history, HWH participants averaged close to two prior incarcerations, and 42 percent had prior convictions. Most committed a Felony level 3 drug, person or property instant offense. The large majority of HWH participants had a current substance abuse problem; about half had employment needs, and 1/3 emotional problems. Risk categories were divided as follows: 10 percent low, 66 percent moderate and 24 percent high risk.

In terms of HWH terminations, multivariate analysis of the predictors of unsuccessful completion showed that offenders that are male and high risk are more likely to be terminated from HWH programs. Likewise, particularly potent predictors of unsuccessful HWH termination are being younger and having a current employment problem. These results are similar to the 2002 findings. With regard to reoffending, high risk, Non-White males have a

higher likelihood of new convictions upon discharge from a HWH. Only risk category predicted new incarceration (demographics did not). Also important predictors of recidivism for HWH participants were a higher number of previous incarcerations, younger age and employment problems.

Study Outcome Data

Like the 2002 study, multiple measures of recidivism were examined. The current study used new felony conviction, any conviction (misdemeanor or felony conviction) and new incarceration as its measures of recidivism. In contrast, the 2002 study used arrest and re-incarceration data. The 2002 study also provided data on the reason for re-incarceration (new crime or technical violation). Feedback from the field suggested that ODRC's data may have classified probationers who were revoked to prison as committing a new crime and not as a technical violation. In light of this feedback it was determined that the reason for re-incarceration was not reliable and therefore would not be used as an outcome measure.

Outcome analyses were computed for all participants, as well as successful completers only. This differs from the original study where outcome analyses focused only on successful program completers. Like the original study, outcome findings were also analyzed for each risk category so that treatment effects by risk could be identified. In the current study, risk was broken into three categories (low, moderate and high) as opposed to 4 categories (low, low-moderate, moderate and high) in the 2002 study.

Summary of CBCF Outcome Findings

Overall (and as expected), CBCF programs had much higher effect sizes when analyses included only the successful completers. For the CBCF/ISP sample, minimal to modest positive effects were only found with high risk offenders, regardless of how outcome was measured.

However, for successful completers, the majority of programs showed some treatment effect for the new conviction measures, although the average effect size was minimal. Effect sizes decreased substantially when new incarceration was used as the outcome measure. However, for the high risk population, regardless of how recidivism was measured, programs as a whole had a substantial impact on recidivism (difference in rates between the comparison and treatment group that ranged from 9.8 to 13.4%).

For the CBCF/Parole sample, a similar pattern emerges. When all participants are considered, matched comparison groups far and away outperform the CBCF programs, particularly with regard to new incarceration. However, when successful completers only are considered, more programs experience treatment effects, particularly with high risk offenders. As a whole, CBCF programs performed slightly poorer when parole was used as the comparison group versus ISP. One explanation for this may be that ODRC has made a concerted effort to reduce the number of revocations to prison for PRC and parole offenders by creating policy and standards that hearing officers must follow, while judges/magistrates do not have the same common language to effectuate revocations.

In order to consolidate the many measures of recidivism across risk groups and programs, summary tables were developed. These tables consider only the results of successful completers. Criteria are established to differentiate the “best performing” programs from the “worst performing” programs. Mean recidivism differences were considered in the criteria, as well as the program’s successful completion rate. The current study more closely scrutinized the impact of the successful completion rate on outcome. Findings from the 2002 study suggested that programs with a successful completion rate ranging between 65 and 85 percent were more effective at reducing recidivism. Since data from this report clearly indicate that successful

completers outperform unsuccessful completers, programs with low successful completion rates are apt to have elevated outcomes. As such, only programs with rates above 65 percent were considered for selection as “best performing” programs. Best performing and worst performing programs for each of the CBCF groups were identified as follows:

Best performing CBCFs in the current study:

CBCF/ISP

- EOCC Male
- Lorain-Medina
- Oriana Cliff Skeen
- River City

CBCF/Parole

- EOCC Male
- Lorain-Medina
- Mahoning

Worst performing CBCFs in the current study:

CBCF/ISP

- Northwest CCC
- Oriana Crossweah
- Licking-Muskingum
- West Central
- WORTH Center

CBCF/Parole

- Northwest CCC
- Oriana Crossweah
- MonDay
- Oriana Summit

Specific criteria for how programs were classified as either best performers or worst performers can be found in the summary results section of the report. As mentioned previously, some programs performed well in one sample, but not the other. For example, WORTH was listed as a worst performing program in the ISP sample, but produced substantial decreases in new convictions in the CBCF/parole sample. To the contrary, River City was a top performer in the ISP sample, but only had positive effects with high risk offenders when parole was used as the comparison group.

Relative to the 2002 study, some programs improved, some produced worse outcomes, and others performed similarly.

CBCFs showing improvement from 2002:

- River City
- Lorain-Medina

CBCFs that continued to produce favorable results from 2002:

- EOCC
- SEPTA
- Mahoning

CBCFs producing less favorable results than in 2002:

- Summit County (particularly with the CBCF/parole comparison group)
- Franklin county (particularly with the CBCF/parole comparison group)

CBCFs that continued to produce unfavorable results from 2002:

- MonDay
- Licking-Muskingum

The remaining programs seemed to have similar results, wherein there were some favorable, and some unfavorable outcomes depending on the sample, risk group and recidivism measure.

Summary of HWH Outcome Findings

Like with the CBCF programs, HWH programs had much higher effect sizes when analyses included only the successful completers. However, HWHs did generally produce higher effect sizes than CBCFs for all participants. Small effects were produced for moderate and high risk offenders with the full treatment sample, particularly when outcome was measured via new felony conviction. However, like the CBCFs, HWH programs performed poorly with regard to new incarcerations when all participants were examined. To the contrary, for successful completers, overall treatment effects were found with each recidivism measure, including modest to substantial positive effects for moderate (5.8 to 6.1% differences) and high (10.4 to 14.6% difference) risk offenders. No treatment effects were found with low risk offenders, despite the population used (all participants or successful completers only) and despite the recidivism measure.

Like for the CBCFs, summary tables were constructed for HWH programs to discern between “best performing” and “worst performing” programs using similar criteria. Unlike the CBCFs, most HWH programs, despite favorable outcomes for many, were not eligible as a “best performer” due to a successful completion rate that fell below 65 percent. Hence, the programs identified as best performers were able to maintain a positive treatment effect while successfully graduating an appropriate number of participants. Best and worst performing HWHs were identified as follows:

Best performing HWHs in the current study:

- CATS Female RTP
- CCA RTC I
- Harbor Light Drug/Alcohol
- Talbert House Pathways
- Talbert House Cornerstone

Worst performing HWHs in the current study:

- Crossroads
- CTCC Canton
- Southwest Ohio Serenity Hall (SOS)
- Talbert House Beekman
- Talbert House Springgrove

Relative to the 2002 study, some programs improved, some produced worse outcomes, and others performed similarly. For example, Fresh Start went from being the worst HWH performer in the 2002 study, to having just one negative effect in the current study, and a successful completion rate (62%) just outside the acceptable window. Comparisons with the 2002 findings include:

HWHs showing improvement from 2002:

- Fresh Start
- Talbert House Cornerstone
- Alternatives

- Oriana RIP
- Community Assessment and Treatment Services (CATS)

HWHs that continued to produce favorable results from 2002:

- Community Corrections Association
- Harbor Light Salvation Army
- Oriana TMRC
- Toledo VOA

HWHs that continued to produce favorable results from 2002, but had successful completion rates below 50% in the current study:

- Dayton VOA
- Cincinnati VOA Drug/Alcohol program
- CompDrug

HWHs producing less favorable results than in 2002:

- Talbert House Springrove
- Talbert House Beekman
- CCTC Canton

HWHs that continued to produce unfavorable results from 2002:

- Community Transition Center (although results did show some improvement from 2002)

Like with the CBCFs, the remaining HWH programs seemed to have similar results, wherein there were some favorable, and some unfavorable outcomes depending on the sample, risk group and recidivism measure.

Conclusions and Discussion

Overall, there are several consistent findings with the original 2002 study. Ten years of data has shown remarkable consistency with regard to the risk principle. While some anomalies existed, programs as a whole performed better when targeting moderate to high risk offenders. Furthermore, the effects of structured, intensive programming (i.e., halfway houses and CBCFs) proved again to be harmful to low risk offenders. This finding was consistent across recidivism measures, samples, programs, and now studies.

Also like the previous study, superior program performers and poor program performers could be identified, despite the use of different outcome measures. In the previous study, the most reliable outcome measure was believed to be re-incarceration. However, in the current study, the conviction data was used to most consistently identify the better performing programs. Unfortunately, disaggregating reason for incarceration was unreliable and therefore not used. As such, in the current study it is not possible to discern between return to ODRC for a new crime versus a technical violation. This is particularly important for the CBCFs as being sentenced to these facilities is oftentimes considered a final effort before commitment to ODRC. As such, an unsuccessful placement at a CBCF is likely to lead to an ODRC commitment⁵⁶. Nonetheless, the conviction data is reliable, and when combined with other measures, it creates an accurate picture of the effects programs have on recidivism.

Similar to the first study, a risk scale with cutoffs had to be created for the current study, as there was no uniform measure of risk used across the state in both CBCF and HWH facilities. Both the risk scale developed in the original study as well as the risk scale developed for Ohio's Community Corrections Act programs informed creation of the current risk scale. However, risk measures were limited to the data consistently available across all datasets supplied by ODRC. Consequently, there are differences in both the risk factors that make up the risk scale, as well as in risk cutoffs. In the original study, four risk categories were used, whereas the current study used only three categories. The high proportion of cases in the moderate risk category suggests that if four categories had been used, some cases would fall into a low-moderate range whereas others would remain moderate. Having just three categories may have therefore diminished the

⁵⁶ Data examining the relationship between unsuccessful completion of a CBCF and incarceration found that over three quarters of offenders who failed to successfully complete a CBCF were incarcerated within the follow-up timeframe.

expected results for moderate risk cases. Luckily, this issue will be rectified in future studies with implementation of the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS).

Despite the very large sample size of over 20,000 offenders, the sample was disaggregated by programs, and then further split by termination status and risk category, leading to small sample sizes for some programs and in some risk categories. Care was taken to provide sample sizes with outcome data so that programs and/or risk categories with small sample sizes could be interpreted with caution. Nonetheless, the larger overall sample size allowed for fewer programs to be collapsed into a “smaller program” category, so that more facilities benefit from findings specific to their program.

Although there is an emerging literature examining intent to treat, ultimately it is of interest to determine how effective the programs are when offenders received a full “dosage” of treatment. With this in mind, the 2002 study reported findings for successful completers only. While the current study presented results for all participants as well as successful completers, identification of superior programs was made based upon treatment effects for successful completers. Furthermore, particular attention was paid in the current study to the impact of each program’s successful completion rate. When a program completes fewer than half of its participants, it is difficult to determine the effectiveness of programs because so few receive the entire treatment package (Lowenkamp, 2004). Furthermore, outcomes for programs with very low completion rates are likely elevated as only the “cream of the crop” are examined. Consequently, the current study was careful to identify those programs that have a successful completion rate that falls into an appropriate range. CBCFs had an average successful completion rate of 78.8 percent, which was significantly higher than the average rate for HWHs

($\bar{x} = 55.5\%$). Yet this can be explained, in part by the physical plant of a HWH (staff secure) versus CBCF (locked facility).

While detailed program-level data will be provided in a supplemental report, non-program factors are still believed to affect outcome. For CBCFs, the quality of post release supervision, the quality of treatment and other services in the community, as well as the philosophy of the counties being served are also likely to affect the program's outcome. Hence, high quality residential programs could have poor outcomes that are; at least in part, attributable to interventions occurring post program release. Similarly, poor quality residential programs could have high quality post-release supervision and aftercare, and consequently outperform better quality programs. Data on post release supervision and programming for the residential sites were not collected as part of the current study.

Recommendations from this study are that programs continue to strive to meet the risk principle. Data from the study suggest that programs as a whole are targeting a low proportion of low risk offenders. With continued strong support for the risk principle in the current study, programs that do target low risk offenders should change policy so as to discontinue this practice. Likewise, for programs that performed poorly in both the 2002 and 2010 study, or for programs that have regressed, changes in the delivery of services should be made so that offenders are provided the best intervention possible. The program profiles included in the appendix should guide programs as to strengths and recommendations for improvement, based upon the principles of effective intervention.

Programs that strive to offer evidence based treatment but still failed to perform well in the current study should look toward ways of supplementing effective residential programming with comprehensive and effective aftercare treatment. Furthermore, evidence suggests that using

an effective treatment model or evidence-based interventions will fail to produce positive treatment effects if not delivered with high fidelity (Barnoski, 2004). Hence, programs offering evidence based programming should determine how effectively such programming is being delivered. The supplemental report which will highlight effective program characteristics will help inform programs as to what programmatic factors are important in producing positive program effects, and how to ensure that treatment is delivered effectively.

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