

Intensive Reentry Program Evaluation: FY2017 Releases

Prepared by the Research - Evaluation Unit

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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Presentation Outline

- Overview of the Intensive Reentry Program
- Characteristics of FY2017 DOC facility releases and Intensive Reentry Program completers
- Overview of Intensive Reentry Program outcomes among FY2017 releases
- Recidivism Rates
 - Overall Rates
 - Program completers versus comparison group
- Summary

Intensive Reentry Program (IRP)

- Purpose
 - Prepare inmates for release by removing potential barriers and working with the inmate to emphasize potential assets[†]
 - Split into two phases:
 - Phase 1: must be enrolled at least one year prior to release
 - Phase 2: enrollment occurs when the inmate is within six months of release
- IRP Phase 1 programming may include
 - Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) and Thinking for a Change (T4C)
- IRP Phase 2
 - Phase 2 program sites are staffed with at least one cognitive counselor
 - Similar to the Cognitive Therapeutic Community (CTC) program – each member of the community provides support to other community members in the completion of programming needs
 - Focuses mainly on cognitive restructuring and meeting reentry needs of all participants
- High Security Intensive Reentry Programs
 - Offered to inmates who do not meet lower security level requirements
 - Must complete Resources for Successful Living, Ready to Work, Process Groups, and T4C courses

Notes:

[†]See Operating Procedure 841.1

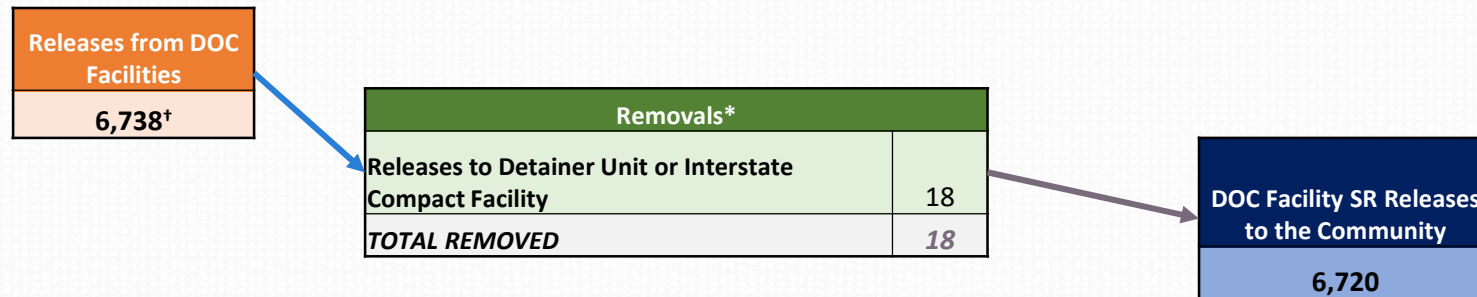
IRP Eligibility Criteria

- Inmates are screened for the Intensive Reentry Planning based on:
 - Time remaining in sentence
 - Phase I 12-6 months prior to release
 - Phase II 6-0 months prior to release
 - Score “Medium” or “High” on the COMPAS/WRNA General Risk of Recidivism Scale at 24-36 months prior to release*
- Inmates scheduled for deportation or who have an ICE detainer are not eligible
- Can be placed in an IRP at the discretion of the VA Parole Board

Note:

*Eligibility criteria went into effect on 7/1/21 and thus would not affect FY2017 releases. See OP 820-2.

FY2017 State Responsible (SR) Releases from DOC Facilities



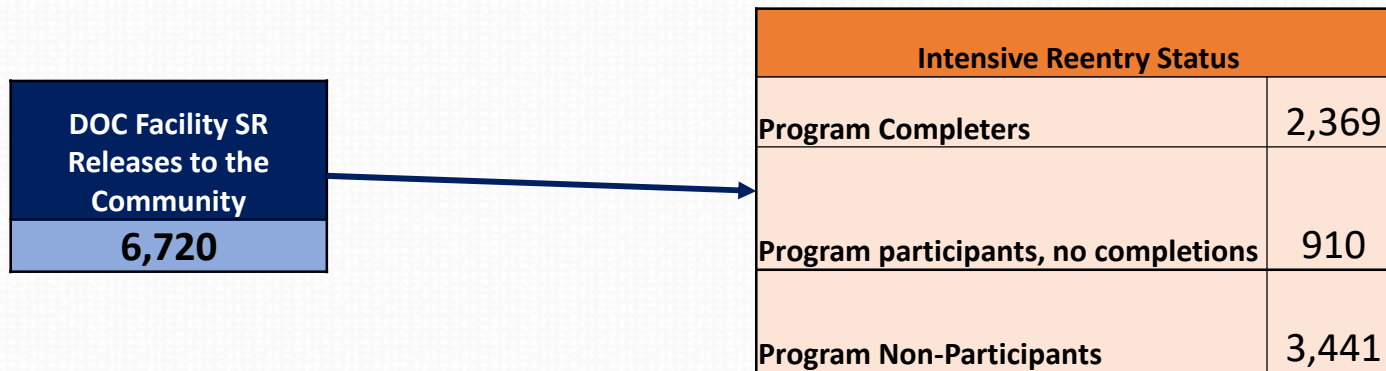
- FY2017 SR Releases from DOC facilities included **6,738** inmates
- After reviewing the overall release group, we removed **18** inmates*
- The resulting group used for analysis has **6,720** inmates
 - These inmates were eligible to participate in the Intensive Reentry Program if eligible and screened into the program

Notes:

[†]Deaths in Custody (n=101) were already removed from the original release file. Upon further analysis, 7 escapes from jail (5 escapes were returned within two days and 2 escapes were returned within two months) and 29 additional inmates were removed due to having spent less than a day in a DOC facility.

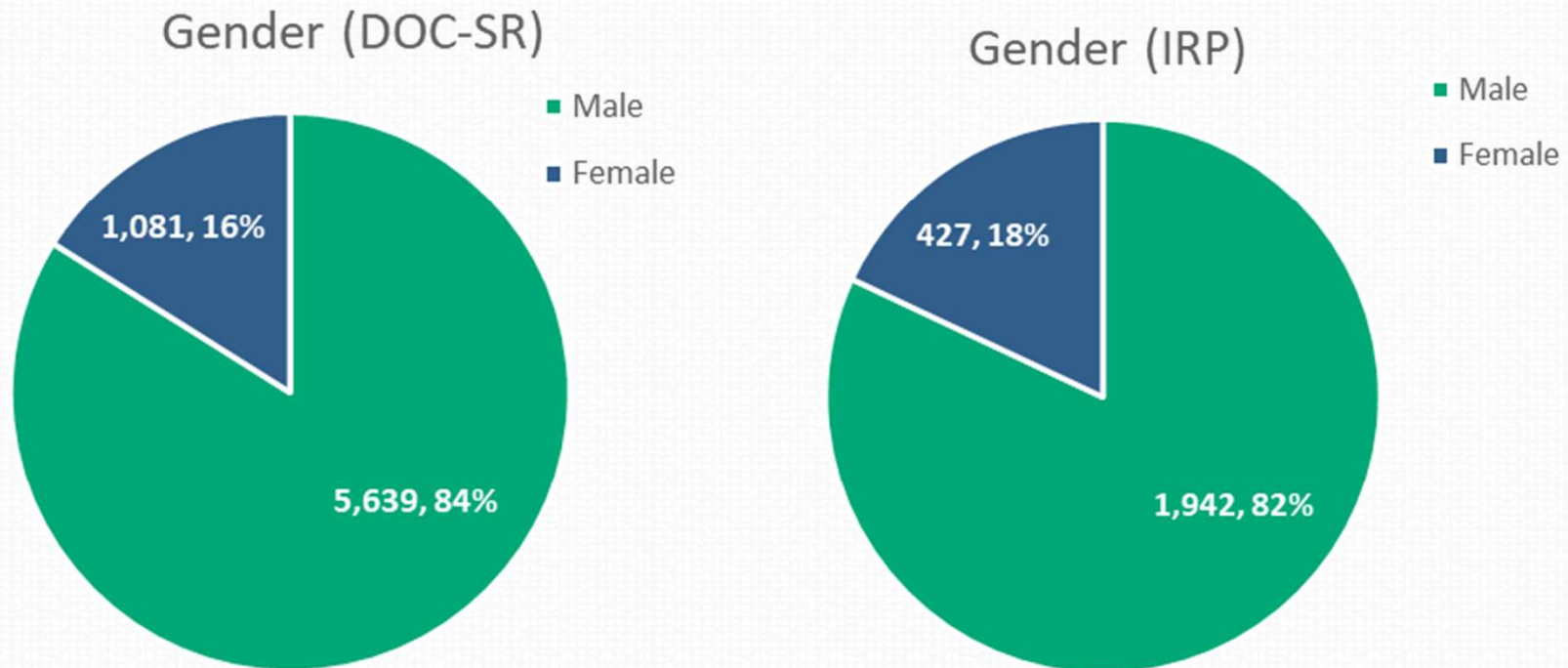
*11 inmates were released to the Detainer Unit and 7 to Interstate Compact Facilities. These inmates were excluded because we do not have the ability to track their recidivism information.

FY2017 State Responsible Releases from DOC Facilities: Intensive Reentry Participation Status



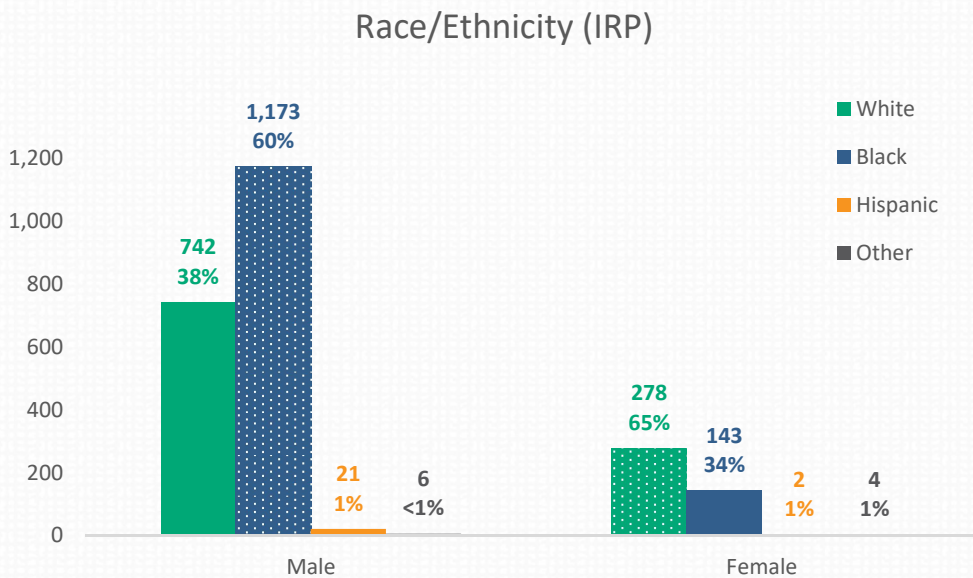
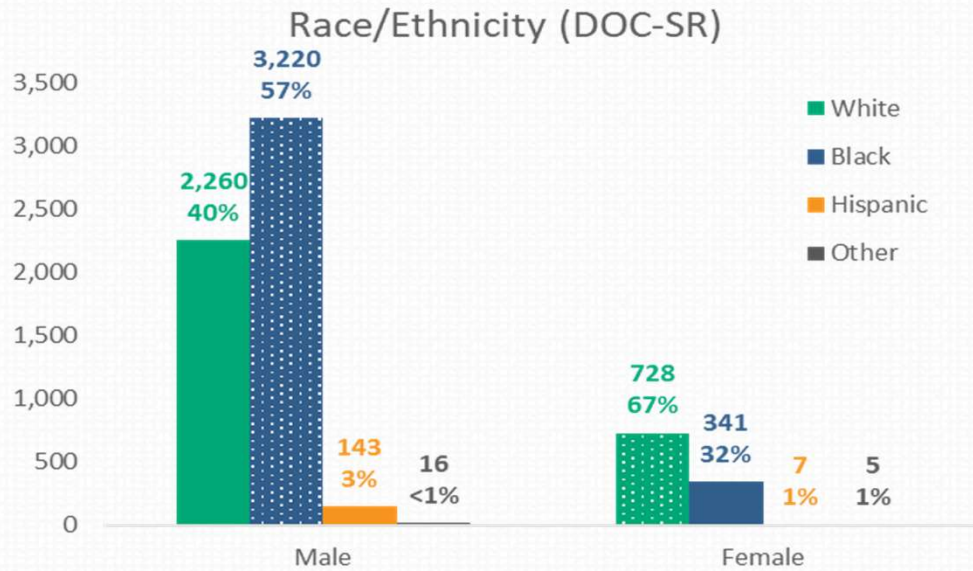
- **6,720** FY2017 DOC releases were eligible to participate in the IRP
 - 3,441 inmates did not participate or complete Phase 1 or 2
 - 910 inmates participated, but did not complete either phase
- The resulting group used for analysis has 2,369 inmates
 - ~ 35% (2,369) participated in and completed at least one IRP Phase

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=6,720) vs IRP Completers (N=2,369)



- The majority of the release group is male (84%) versus female (16%)
- The majority of the IRP completers are male (82%) versus female (18%)

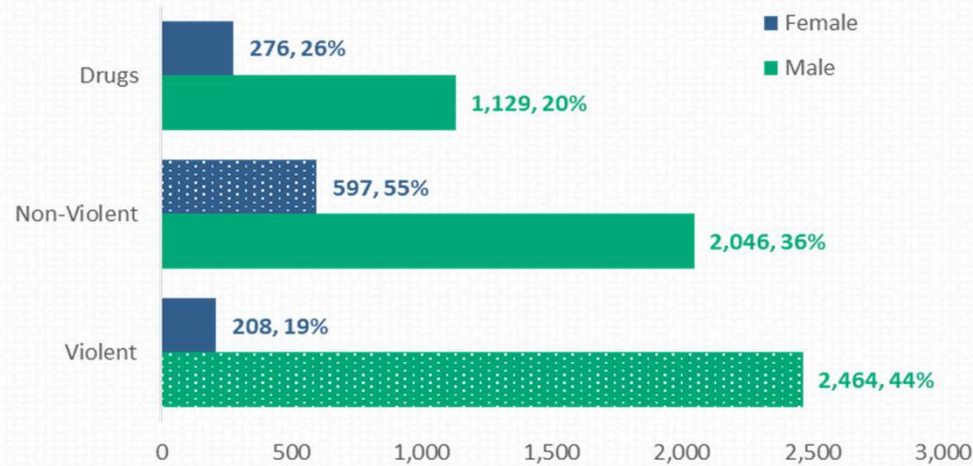
Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=6,720) vs IRP Completers (N=2,369)



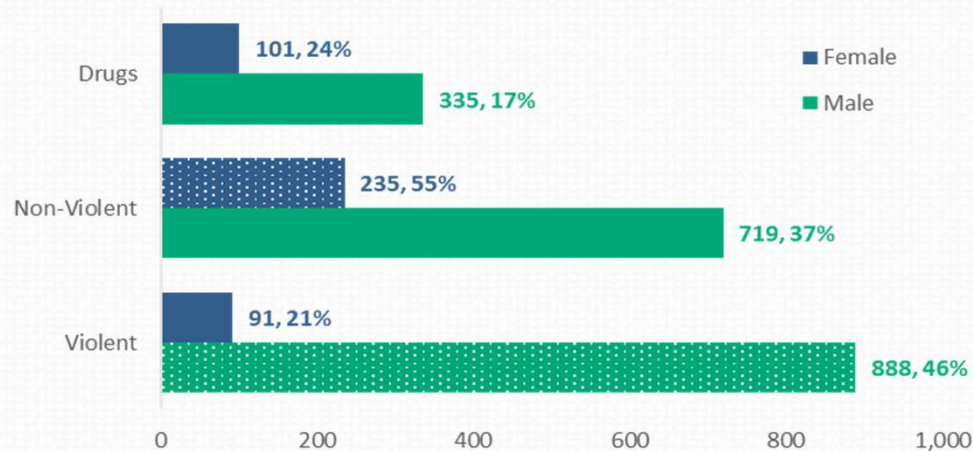
- The majority of male releases and IRP completers were black (57% and 60%, respectively)
- The majority of female releases and IRP completers were white (67% and 65%, respectively)

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=6,720) vs IRP Completers (N=2,369)

Crime Type (DOC-SR)

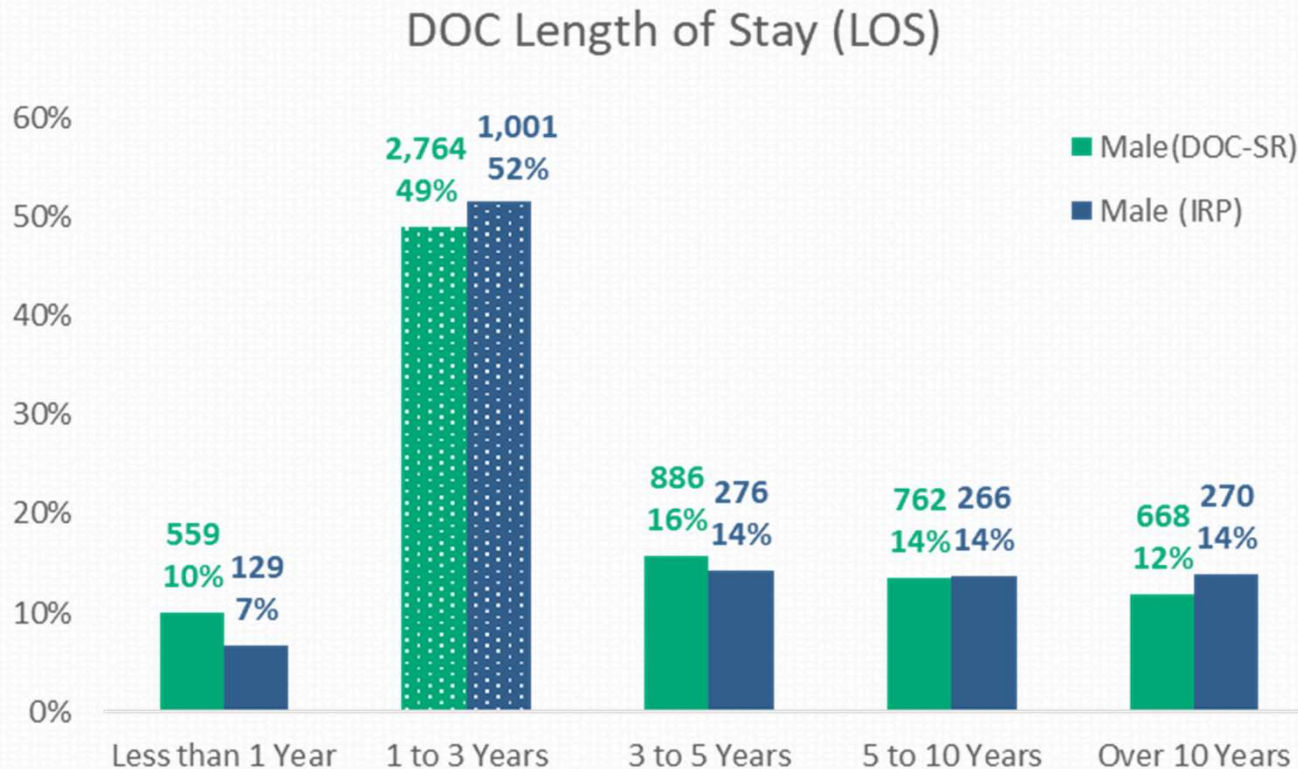


Crime Type (IRP)



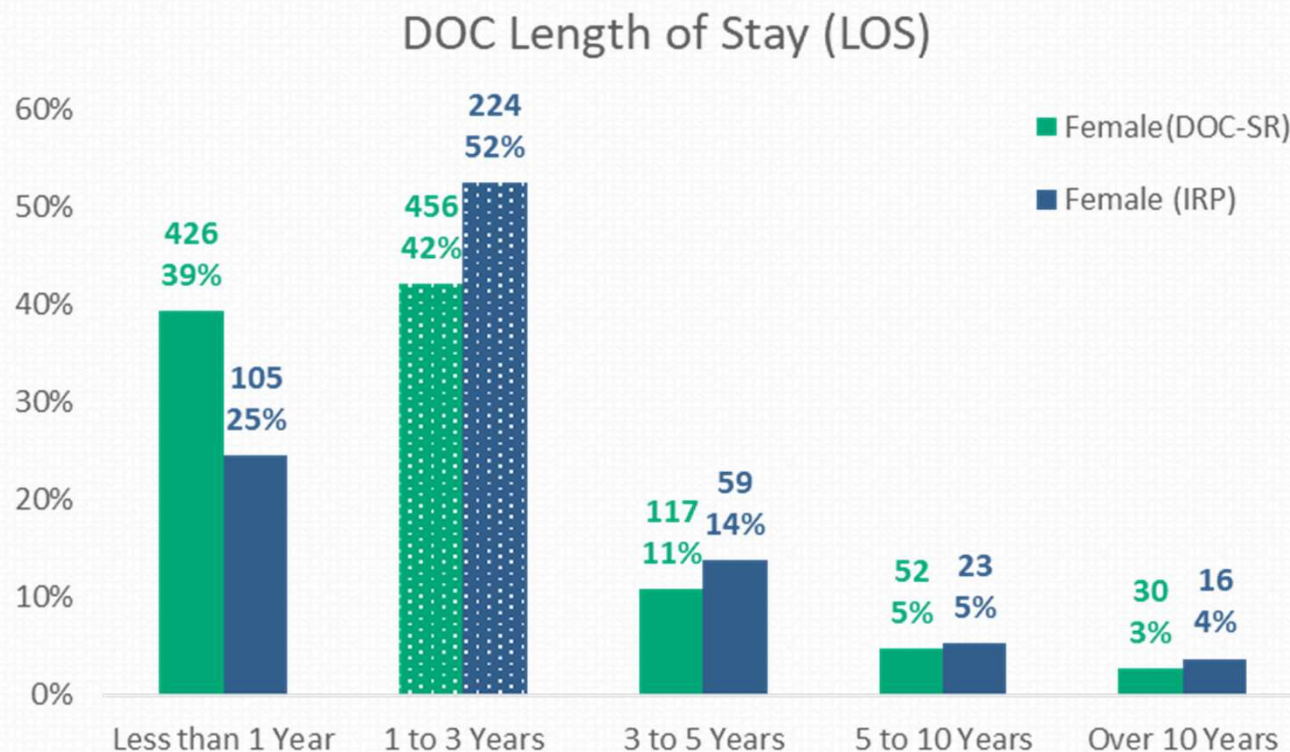
- The largest percentage of male inmates in the release group (44%) committed violent offenses, whereas 55% of the female inmates in the release group committed non-violent offenses
- The largest percentage of male IRP completers (46%) committed violent offenses, whereas 55% of the female IRP completers committed non-violent offenses

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=5,639) vs IRP Completers: Males (N=1,942)



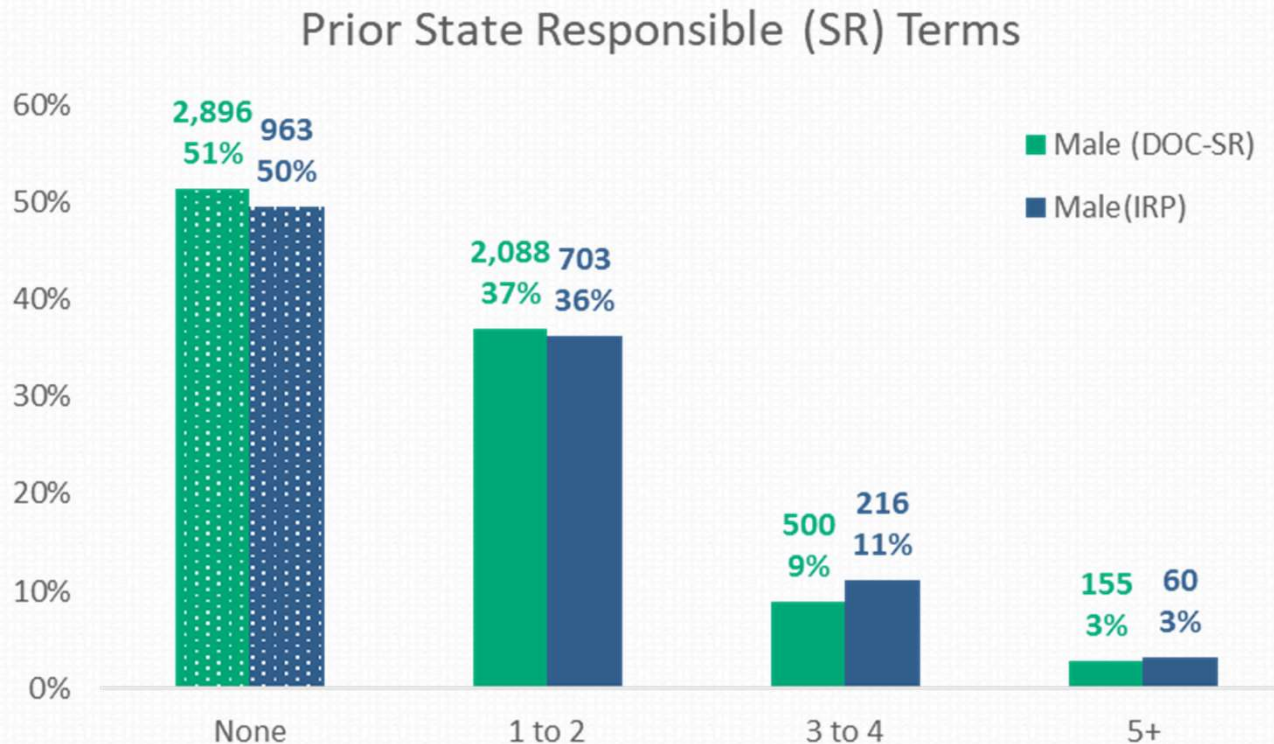
- DOC Length of Stay (LOS) is the total amount of time spent in DOC facilities
- The largest percentage of males in the release group (49%) and male IRP completers (52%) were incarcerated in DOC facilities for 1 to 3 years before release

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=1,081) vs IRP Completers: Females (N=427)



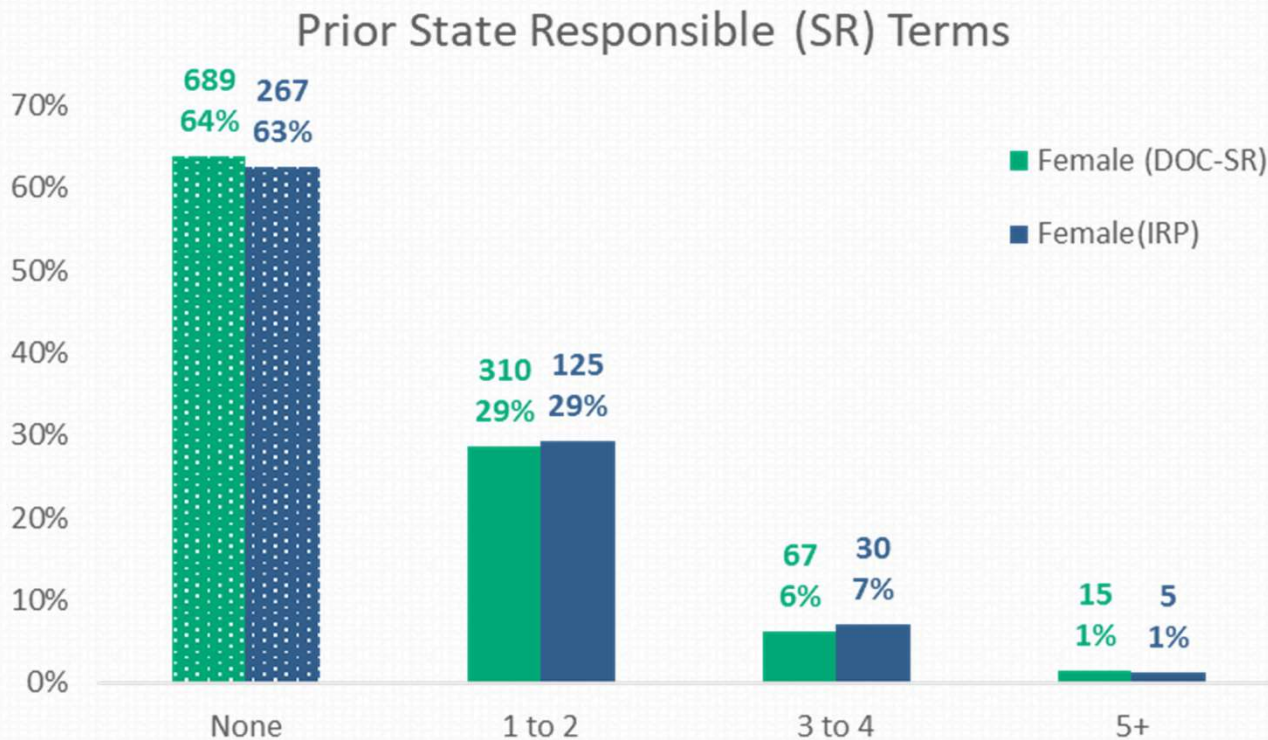
- The largest percentage of females in the release group (42%) and female IRP completers (52%) were incarcerated in DOC facilities for 1 to 3 years before release
- A larger portion of the females in the release group spent less than 1 year in a DOC facility compared female IRP completers (39% and 25%, respectively)

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=5,639) vs IRP Completers: Males (N=1,942)



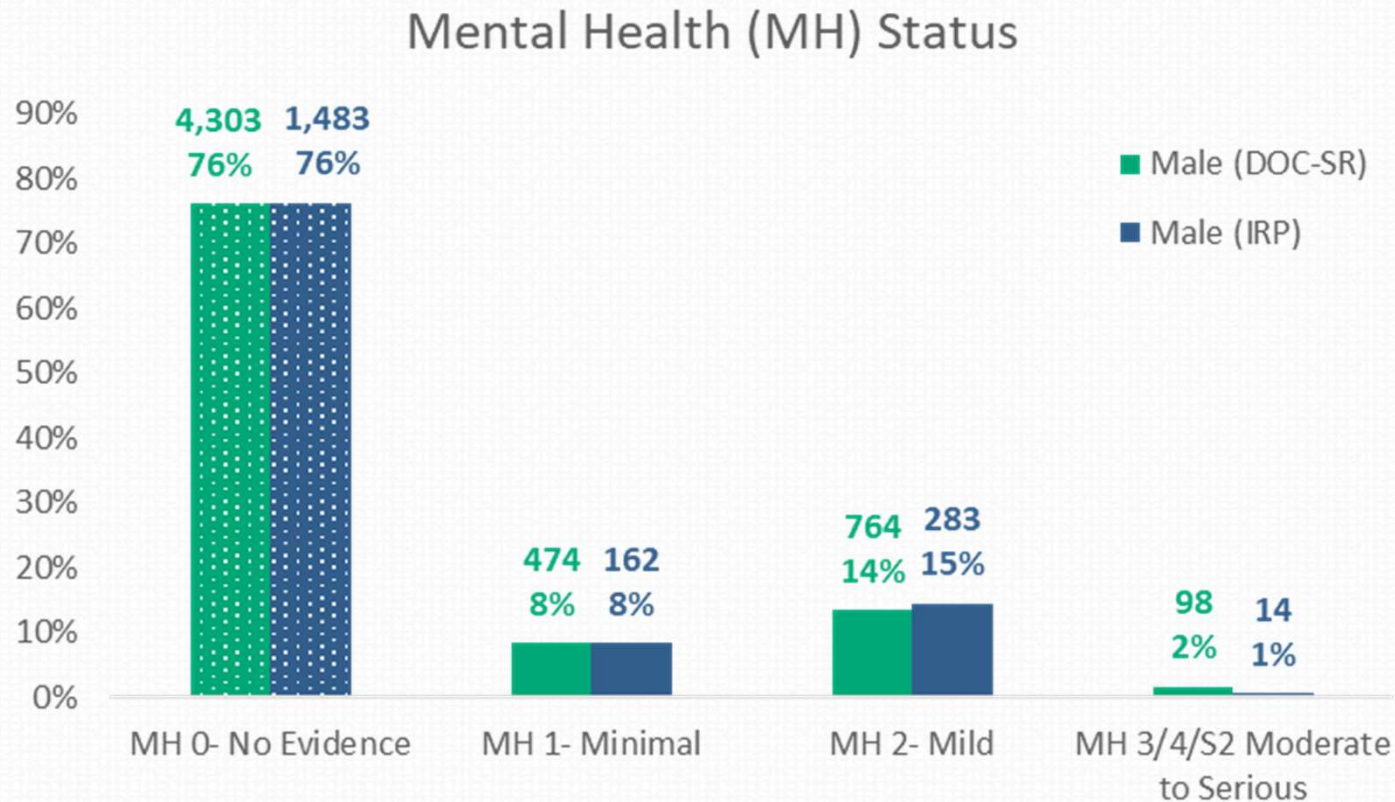
- One-half of males in the release group (51%) and male IRP completers (50%) had no prior SR terms
- Just over one-third of both groups had 1 to 2 prior SR terms

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=1,081) vs IRP Completers: Females (N=427)



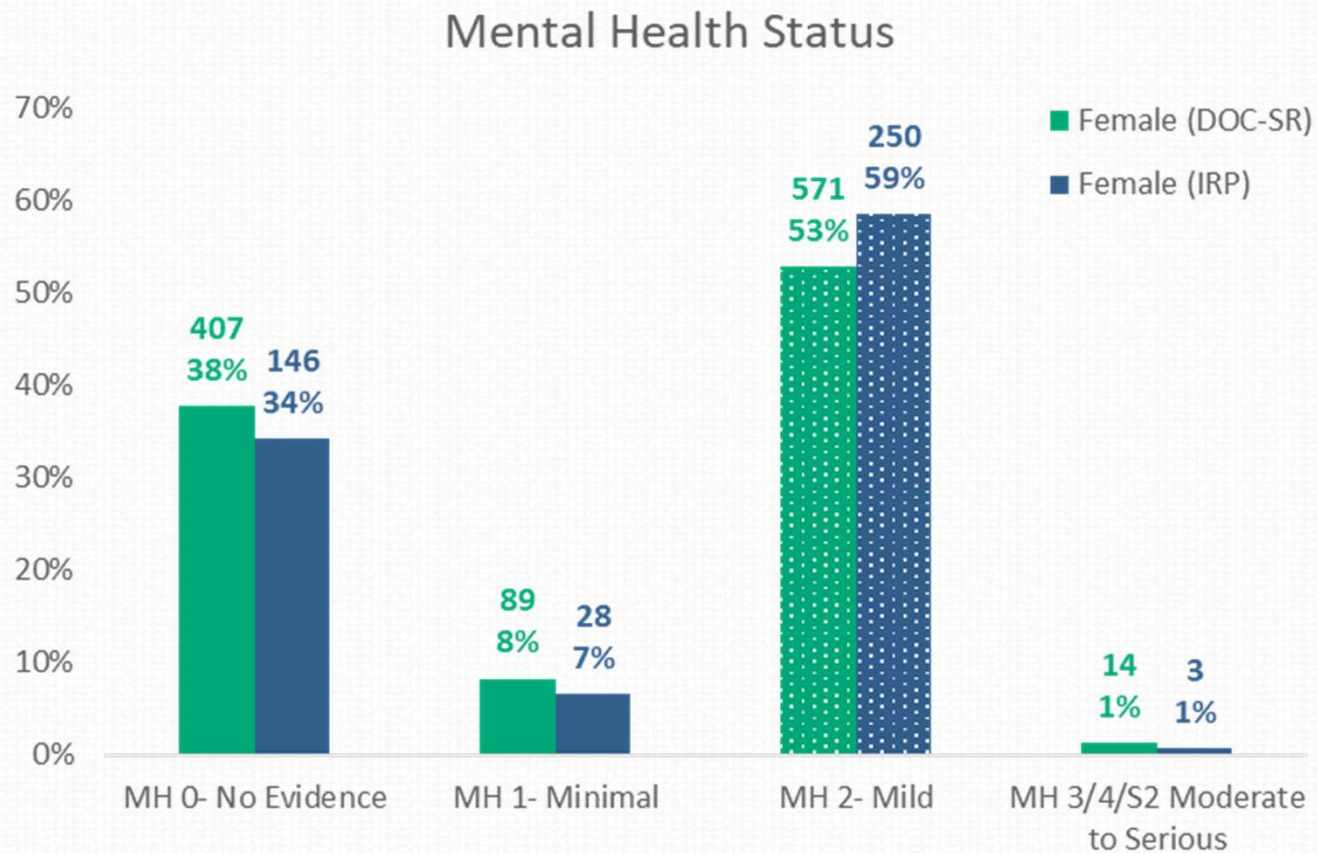
- Over half of females in the release group (64%) and female IRP completers (63%) had no prior SR terms
- 29% of females in the release group and in the IRP group had 1 to 2 prior SR terms

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=5,639) vs IRP Completers: Males (N=1,942)



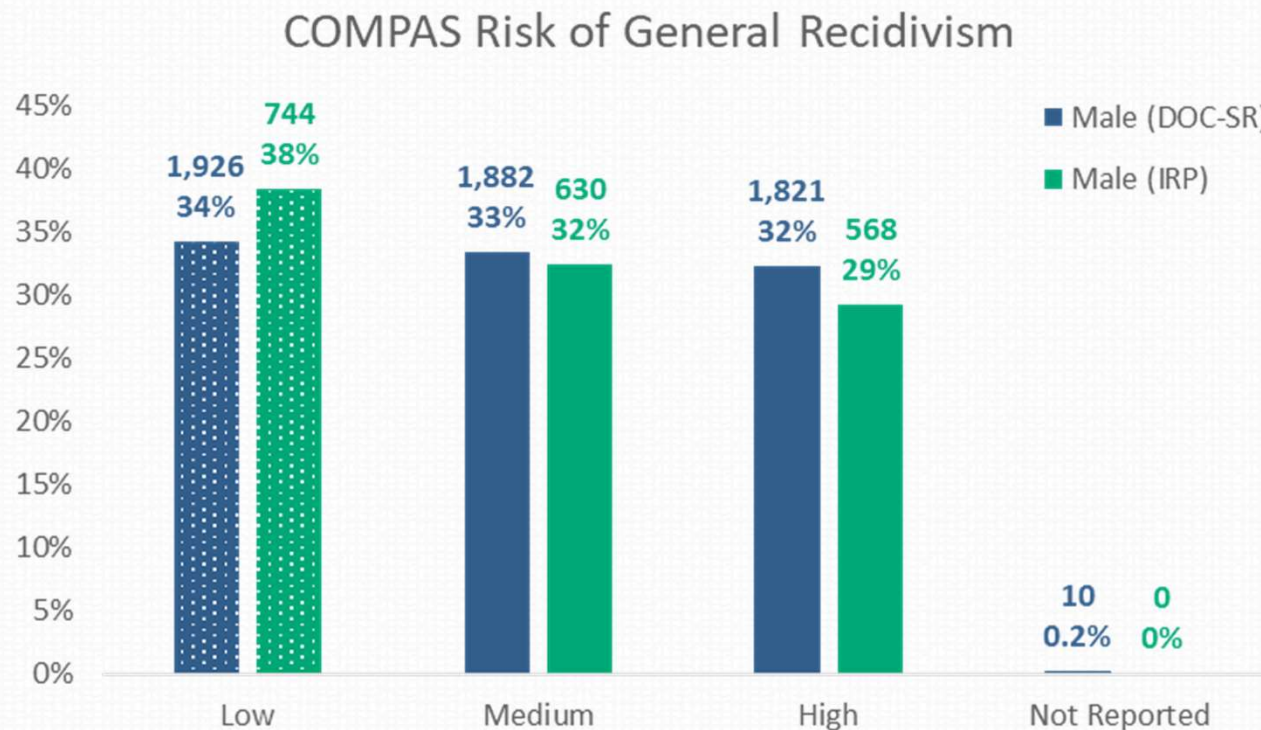
- A majority of males (76%) in both groups had no evidence of impairment (MH 0)

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=1,081) vs IRP Completers: Females (N=427)



- Over half of females in the release group and female IRP completers had mild levels of impairment (MH 2) (53% and 59%, respectively)

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=5,639) vs IRP Completers: Males (N=1,942)

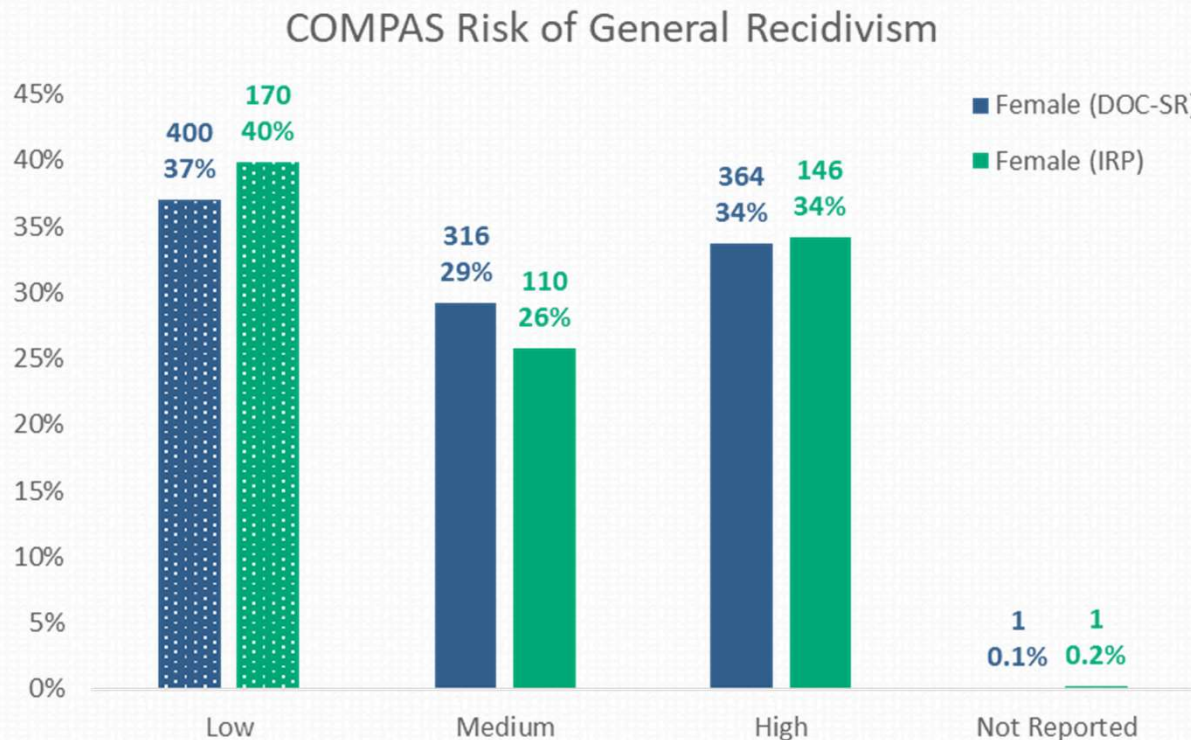


- Approximately one-third of males in both groups had a “Medium” COMPAS risk of general recidivism

Note:

*The last COMPAS assessment prior to release from this release term.

Characteristics of Inmates Released from DOC Facilities (N=1,081) vs IRP Completers: Females (N=427)



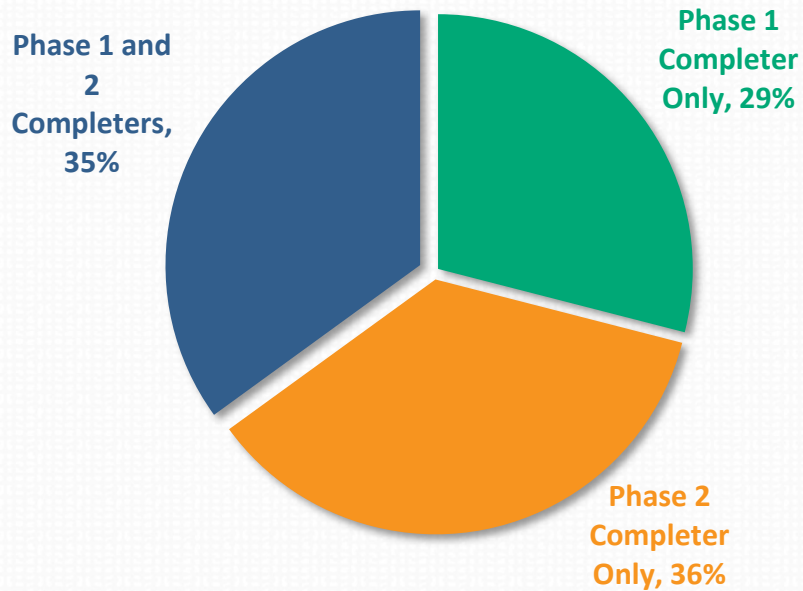
- Approximately one-third (34%) of females in both groups had a “High” COMPAS risk of general recidivism

Note:

*The last COMPAS assessment prior to release from this release term.

Intensive Reentry Phase Completion for Current Term

Intensive Reentry Completions



	Phase 1 Only	Phase 2 Only	Phase 1 and 2	Total
Male	653 (34%)	522 (27%)	767 (40%)	1,942
Female	41 (10%)	322 (75%)	64 (15%)	427
Total	694 (29%)	844 (36%)	831 (35%)	2,369

- Of the IRP completers, 82% (1,942) were male and 18% (427) were female
- 35% (831) of completers completed both Phase 1 and Phase 2
 - A higher percentage of males completed both phases (40%) compared to females (15%)

Overall Recidivism Rates Three Years After Release*

FY2017 SR Releases		N	Recidivism Rate
All SR Releases		12,376	22.3% [†]
	DOC Facility Releases	6,774	20.4%
	<i>No IRP Completion</i>	4,405	21.5%
	<i>IRP Completion**</i>	2,369	18.4%[‡]
	<i>Female</i>	427	11.5%
	<i>Male</i>	1,942	19.9%

- IRP completers had a recidivism rate of 18.4%, which was significantly lower than DOC releases who did not complete IRP
- Female IRP completers had a lower recidivism rate than males (11.5% and 19.9%, respectively)

Notes:

*All new state responsible (SR) terms of re-incarceration occurring within three years of an individual's release are counted, including technical violations and sentences for offenses that occurred prior to release.

**Rates in this table represent the recidivism rates of inmates who completed any intensive reentry program phase. Breakdown by specific program phase completion is on the next slide.

[†]Full FY2017 Recidivism Summary: <https://vadoc.virginia.gov/media/1748/vadoc-recidivism-summary-report-2022-03.pdf>

[‡] $p < .01$ was the threshold used to determine the statistical significance of the chi-square (χ^2) test

Overall Recidivism Rates Three Years After Release: Breakdown by Highest Phase Completion

Intensive Reentry Completion	N	Recidivism Rate
Phase 1 Completion Only		
Male	653	23.6%
Female	41	9.8%
Overall	694	22.8%
Phase 2 Completion Only		
Male	522	19.7%
Female	322	11.5%
Overall	844	16.6%
Phase 1 and 2 Completion		
Male	767	16.8%
Female	64	12.5%
Overall	831	16.5%
Total	2,369	18.4%

- Only the highest completion status is displayed in the table
- The recidivism rate for Phase 1 and Phase 2 completers (16.5%) was lower than for those who only completed Phase 1 (22.8%)
- The recidivism rate for Phase 1 and 2 Completers was almost identical to the Phase 2 only rate (16.5% and 16.6%, respectively)

Comparison Group

- Purpose
 - Identify inmates who have similar characteristics to those who participated in the program
 - Allows for the difference in recidivism rates to be attributed to the program instead of other factors known to impact recidivism:
 - Gender
 - Release Age (+/- 5 years)
 - Crime Type
 - Prior SR Incarcerations (+/- 1)
 - Mental Health
 - Gang Affiliation
- Criteria for the comparison group
 - Did not participate in the IRP program during the FY2017 release term

Overall Recidivism Rates Three Years After Release: Breakdown by Highest Phase Completion Comparison

Intensive Reentry Completion	N	Study Rate	Comparison Rate
Phase 1 Completion Only			
Male	644	23.4%	20.0%
Female	35	11.4%	14.3%
Overall	679	22.8%	19.7%
Phase 2 Completion Only			
Male	498	20.1%	19.7%
Female	292	11.6%	16.4%
Overall	790	17.0%	18.5%
Phase 1 and 2 Completion			
Male	745	16.9%**	23.0%
Female	59	13.6%	16.9%
Overall	804	16.7%**	22.5%
Total	2,273	18.6%	20.3%

- Phase 1 only completers recidivism rate was higher than the overall SR rate, however it was not significantly different than the comparison group
- Completion of Phase 1 and 2 showed a significantly lower recidivism rate overall and among male completers
- Similar recidivism rates for Phase 2 only completers and Phase 1 and 2 completers led to further analysis

Notes:

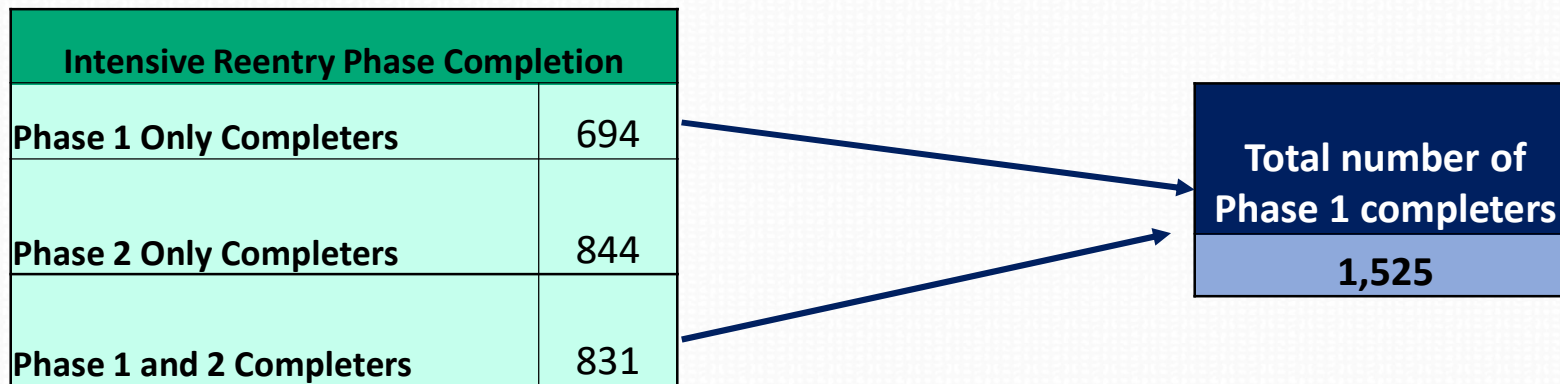
- 96 IRP completers were removed due to difficulty in identifying an appropriate match.

* Matched on: gender, crime type, previous SR incarcerations (+/- 1), mental health, gang affiliation, and release age (± 5 yrs.)

† To be included in the comparison group, an inmate must not have had any exposure to IRP. If they participated, but did not complete either Phase of the program, they were excluded from the comparison group.

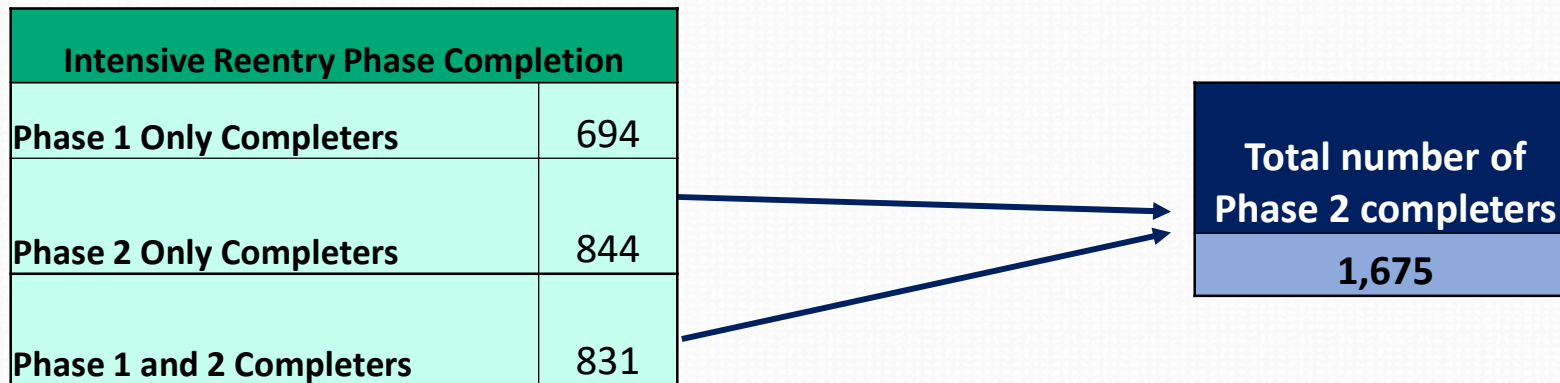
** McNemar test of significance (p < 0.05)

Total Phase 1 Completers



- **1,525** inmates participated in and completed Phase 1
 - 694 inmates completed Phase 1 only
 - 831 inmates completed Phase 1 and 2

Total Phase 2 Completers



- **1,675** inmates participated in and completed Phase 2
 - 844 inmates completed Phase 2 only
 - 831 inmates completed Phase 1 and 2

Overall Recidivism Rates Three Years After Release: Phase 1 and Phase 2 Completions

Phase Completion	N	Recidivism Rate
Phase 1 Completion		
Male	1,420	19.9%
Female	105	11.4%
Overall	1,525	19.3%
Phase 2 Completion		
Male	1,289	18.0%
Female	386	11.7%
Overall	1,675	16.5%
Phase 1 and 2 Completion		
Male	767	16.8%
Female	64	12.5%
Overall	831	16.5%

- The recidivism rate for Phase 2 completers (16.5%) was lower than for those who completed Phase 1 (19.3%)
- The recidivism rate for Phase 1 and Phase 2 completers (16.5%) was lower than for those who completed Phase 1 (19.3%)
- The recidivism rate for Phase 1 and 2 Completers was identical to the Phase 2 rate (16.5%)

Note:

This slide is different than slide 20 because here inmates are counted in each phase he/she completed (i.e. an inmate who completed Phase 1 and Phase 2 would be counted in 'Phase 1 Completion', 'Phase 2 Completion', and 'Phase 1 and 2 Completion').

Overall Recidivism Rates Three Years After Release: Matched* Cases and Comparison Group

Intensive Reentry Completion	N	Study Rate	Comparison Rate
Phase 1 Completion			
Male	1,389	19.9%	21.6%
Female	94	12.8%	16.0%
Overall	1,483	19.5%	21.2%
Phase 2 Completion			
Male	1,243	18.2%**	21.6%
Female	351	12.0%	16.5%
Overall	1,594	16.8%**	20.5%
Phase 1 and 2 Completion			
Male	745	16.9%**	23.0%
Female	59	13.6%	16.9%
Overall	804	16.7%**	22.5%
Total*	2,273	18.6%	20.3%

- Completion of Phase 2 showed a significantly lower recidivism rate among males in the study group vs males in the comparison group
- Completion of Phase 1 and 2 also produced a significant difference among male and overall recidivism rates
- Phase 2 seemed to be the driving factor for the lower recidivism rates among phase 1 and 2 completers

Notes:

- 96 IRP completers were removed due to difficulty in identifying an appropriate match.

* Matched on: gender, crime type, previous SR incarcerations (+/- 1), mental health, gang affiliation, and release age (± 5 yrs.)

† To be included in the comparison group, an inmate must not have had any exposure to IRP. If they participated, but did not completed either Phase of the program, they were excluded from the comparison group.

** McNemar test of significance (p < 0.05)

Overall Recidivism Rates Three Years After Release: Matched* Cases and Comparison Group

Intensive Reentry Completion	N	Study Rate	Comparison Rate
Phase 1 Completion			
Male	1,387	19.9%	21.8%
Female	93	11.8%	20.4%
Overall	1,480	19.4%	21.7%
Phase 2 Completion			
Male	1,247	18.1%	20.4%
Female	355	11.5%	15.8%
Overall	1,602	16.7%**	19.4%
Phase 1 and 2 Completion			
Male	743	17.0%**	21.3%
Female	58	12.1%	20.7%
Overall	801	16.6%**	21.2%
Total*	2,281	18.5%	20.3%

- Opioid and/or Cocaine use was added as an additional match variable in the above comparison
- Completion of Phase 2 produced a significant difference in overall recidivism rates between the study group and the comparison group
- Completion of Phase 1 and 2 produced a significant difference among male and overall recidivism rates
- Completion of Phase 2 seemed to be the driving factor for the lower recidivism rates among Phase 1 and 2 completers

Notes:

- 88 Intensive Reentry completers were removed due to difficulty in identifying an appropriate match.

* Matched on: gender, crime type, previous SR incarcerations (+/- 1), mental health, gang affiliation, opioid and/or cocaine use, and release age (± 5 yrs.)

† To be included in the comparison group, an inmate must not have had any exposure to Intensive Reentry Programs. If they participated, but did not completed either phase of the program, they were excluded from the comparison group.

** McNemar test of significance (p < 0.05)

Summary

- Intensive Reentry Program completers had lower recidivism rates than their respective SR release cohort
- Completion of Phase 2 seemed to be the driving factor for the differences in recidivism rates in both comparisons
- Males who completed Phase 2 of the IRP had a significantly lower recidivism rate than their comparison group
- Recidivism rates were lower for women who completed either phase of the IRP than their comparison group, though the differences did not reach statistical significance
 - This could be due to the low number of female completers (total = 427)

Contacts

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