

**Iowa Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative (PRI) Rural Service Delivery Model
Iowa Department of Correctional Services**

Contract for Services September 2007 to June 2009

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Iowa Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative (PRI) Rural Service Delivery Model

The Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) entered into a contract for services from September 12, 2007 to June 30, 2009 for the purposes of assisting in the evaluation component for the two-year Iowa Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative (PRI) Rural Service Delivery Model. This contract was extended to November 2009.

The Rural PRI grant period ran from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2009 and was extended to November 30, 2009. The purpose of the program was to improve community safety by providing pre-release services and successful transition planning and aftercare services to offenders released from state institutions to the Second Judicial District Department of Correctional Services. Participants included all offenders released to the Second Judicial District during the grant period.

Participants were involved in a three phase program which included:

1. Institution Phase – The re-entry and assessment staff administered the LSI-R and other pertinent assessments during intake and completed a reentry case plan. While in the institution participants were referred to appropriate services including the Life Skills program, when appropriate.
2. Community Transition – Participants who were within 180 days of release were assessed and community programs identified that would best help the participant transition into the community. A determination was made to either refer the offender to Spectrum Wraparound Services or to Corrections' Reach-in Program.
3. Aftercare Phase – Participants received aftercare services as provided by either Spectrum Wraparound Services or the Reach In program for three to 12 months. Satisfactory completion of the program was determined by consultation with Community Based Corrections and Spectrum staff and the parole officer.

The criteria for Spectrum Wraparound Services included the following:

- 18 years of age or older
- No violent aggravated misdemeanors or felonies; violent serious misdemeanors may be included
- Offenders with juvenile violent record may be included
- No sex offenses (includes juvenile records and serious misdemeanor offenses)
- No murder offenses (NCIC records were checked to determine eligibility)

Spectrum worked closely with each offender's parole officer and the client to develop a team of service providers to create a program intended to enable successful reentry based on the needs of the offender. Areas addressed were housing, substance abuse, mental health issues, social services needs, education, employment, and faith-based mentoring. It was the responsibility of the wraparound worker to hold the service providers accountable for providing identified services.

Offenders who did not meet the criteria for the Spectrum Wraparound Services were provided reentry services through the Department of Corrections.

For comparison purposes, a random sample of offenders was selected. These offenders were released to the Second Judicial District during the period from March 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007 when reentry services were not available to offenders being released to rural communities.

This report will identify and analyze demographic data, interventions, release and supervision information, employment, risk scores, violations, drug use, and recidivism of participants. Data collection for this report ended on June 30, 2009.

Data were taken from The Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), which is an automated information system that supports seamless offender tracking between prison and community supervision. ICON contains all relevant information pertaining to offender risk and needs; referrals; offender interventions (treatment) including pre-release services; transition plan; successful completions of individual interventions; and the final supervision outcome (work release, probation, parole) including reason for revocation. Data were also provided by the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, which contains key information from the Iowa Court Information System and the Division of Criminal Investigation records.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender

All three groups were dominated by males with as low as 82% and as high as 93% in the groups. There were a fewer percentage of females in the Reach-In program than were in the Spectrum Wraparound or the Comparison groups. The highest rate of females was in the Spectrum Wraparound group where 17.6 percent were females. See Table 1 below.

Table 1. Sex by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	177	93.7%	42	82.4%	186	87.7%
Female	12	6.3%	9	17.6%	26	12.3%
Total	189	100.0%	51	100.0%	212	100.0%

Race

The three groups were similar racially. As seen in Table 2 below, a majority of participants in all groups were white, followed by blacks and others. An examination of race by sex shows that most minority participants were males. Only one black female was found in each of the three groups.

Table 2. Race by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
White	159	84.1%	47	92.2%	187	88.2%
Black	24	12.7%	4	7.8%	21	9.9%
Other	6	3.2%	0	0.0%	4	1.9%
Total	189	100.0%	51	100.0%	212	100.0%

Education

As shown below, a majority of participants attained either a GED, a High School Diploma, or had a Bachelor or Associate Degree. A few participants in the Reach In group and the Comparison Group had received some technical training.

Table 3. Highest Education Achieved by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Bachelor/Associate Degree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	4.2%
GED or High School	162	85.7%	45	88.2%	165	77.8%
Tech Training	5	2.6%	0	0.0%	5	2.4%
less than 12th grade	22	11.6%	6	11.8%	33	15.6%
Total	189	100.0%	51	100.0%	212	100.0%

Marital Status

Single participants made up the largest percentage in each group, with 55% in the Reach In group, 62.7% in the Spectrum Wraparound group, and 48.1% in the Comparison Group. Slightly more in each group were married than divorced. See Table 4 below.

Table 4. Marital Status by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
Common-law	3	1.6%	0	0.0%	4	1.9%
Divorced	38	20.1%	9	17.6%	49	23.1%
Married	43	22.8%	10	19.6%	57	26.9%
Single	104	55.0%	32	62.7%	102	48.1%
Widowed	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	189	100.0%	51	100.0%	212	100.0%

Age

Age used for this report was defined as the age of the participant at the time of release from prison. For the Reach In and Spectrum Wraparound groups, a number of participants' ages were calculated using the end date of June 30, 2009, since these clients remained in prison and had not yet been released. The ages were remarkably similar across the three groups, with rather even distributions between ages 19-29, 30-39 and 40-49. See Table 5 below.

Table 5. Age of participants by Group

Age Group	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
19-29	67	35.4%	19	37.3%	84	39.6%
30-39	61	32.3%	17	33.3%	61	28.8%
40-49	51	27.0%	12	23.5%	55	25.9%
50+	10	5.3%	3	5.9%	12	5.7%
Total	189	100.0%	51	100.0%	212	100.0%

LSI-R Scores

The LSI-R was used as one of the assessment tools in this project. The LSI-R is a quantitative risk/need assessment instrument used to identify an offender's risk of committing criminal behavior and need for clinical services. Results are helpful in the formulation of case plans and selection of programs appropriate to each individual offender.

The table below shows the LSI-R risk levels for the Reach In group, Spectrum group and the Comparison Group. The scores used in this table were those assessments done closest to the prison entry date. Similar results were found for all three groups, with the majority of offenders falling in the medium to medium-high risk groups. The Spectrum Wraparound group had the highest percentage of offenders in the medium-high category at 56.9% and the Reach In group had the highest percentage of offenders in the high risk category at 21.7%.

Table 6. LSI-R Risk Level by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
low (0-13)	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
med-low (14-23)	14	7.4%	2	3.9%	18	8.6%
medium (24-33)	76	40.2%	14	27.5%	71	34.0%
med-high (34-40)	57	30.2%	29	56.9%	80	38.3%
high (41+)	41	21.7%	6	11.8%	37	17.7%
Total	189	100.0%	51	100.0%	209	100.0%
Median	34		35		35	

LSI-R scores were not available for three offenders in the comparison group.

PRISON AND RELEASE DATA

Crime Classification

Given that all participants spent some time in prison, it is not surprising that most offenders entered the study due to felony convictions. Classifications were determined through ICON Ad Hoc reporting for the most serious offense. Results were similar for all three groups, with most crimes in the D Felony category. Two serious misdemeanors were found to be the most serious offense in the Reach In group. A breakdown of crime classification is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Crime Classification by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Felony Enhanced	14	7.4%	1	2.0%	7	3.3%
B Felony	15	7.9%	3	5.9%	16	7.5%
C Felony	52	27.5%	15	29.4%	47	22.2%
D Felony	90	47.6%	27	52.9%	122	57.5%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	16	8.5%	5	9.8%	20	9.4%
Serious Misd.	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	189	100.0%	51	100.0%	212	100.0%

Prison Stay

An attempt was made to pull from ICON Ad Hoc the prison terms for each group; however the length of sentence in Ad Hoc was only available for active offenders and some of the participants in this study had been released from prison. Consequently, the information was not available to us. What was available was the most recent length of stay for each offender which is reported below.

Fifty of the Reach In group and 10 of the Spectrum group were still in prison as of 6/30/09. The lengths of stay for those released from prison are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Length of Prison Stays by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
one to 6 months	5	3.6%	4	9.8%	31	14.6%
7 months to 1 year	39	28.1%	13	31.7%	70	33.0%
1.1 yrs to 2 yrs	45	32.4%	16	39.0%	74	34.9%
2.1 yrs to 4 yrs	39	28.1%	5	12.2%	27	12.7%
over 4 yrs.	11	7.9%	3	7.3%	10	4.7%
Total	139	100.0%	41	100.0%	212	100.0%

Prison Releases

A larger percentage of participants were placed on work release than paroled in both the Reach In group and the Spectrum Wraparound group. The opposite was true for the Comparison Group, with the majority (55.2%) released on parole. Eleven people were released due to end of sentence in the Reach In group. Reach In and Spectrum groups have 20% or more offenders still in prison. See Table 9 below.

Table 9. Prison Releases by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Paroled	39	20.6%	16	31.4%	117	55.2%
Work Release	89	47.1%	25	49.0%	95	44.8%
End of Sentence	11	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Still in Prison	50	26.5%	10	19.6%	0	0.0%
Total	189	100.0%	51	100.0%	212	100.0%

Board of Parole (BOP) Decisions

As part of the transition program offenders were identified for participation within 180 days of release and eligibility for wraparound services and other reentry services were determined prior to release from prison. Therefore, of interest in this project was the amount of time elapsing between the board of parole’s release decision and the actual release of the offender, as well as their start of community intervention and employment. The following tables show these time frames.

The time between the BOP decision and actual release of offenders was lowest for the Spectrum group with a median of 27.6 days and highest for the Reach In group with a median of 56.1 days. BOP decisions were not found in ICON for seven of the Reach In group, as they completed their sentences before a decision could be made; and no BOP decisions were found in ICON for 32 of the Comparison Group (which appears to be a data entry problem). Table 10 shows the time frame between the BOP decisions and actual release dates.

Table 10. Board of Parole Decisions and Release from Prison

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0-20 days	44	33.3%	15	36.6%	61	33.9%
21-40 days	27	20.5%	11	26.8%	40	22.2%
41-80 days	18	13.6%	7	17.1%	36	20.0%
81-120 days	21	15.9%	7	17.1%	29	16.1%
over 120 days	22	16.7%	1	2.4%	14	7.8%
Total	132	100.0%	41	100.0%	180	100.0%
Median	56.1		27.6		34.4	

Data identifying the start date of community interventions were taken from the ICON start date for the Reach In and Spectrum groups and the date of the first intervention in ICON for the Comparison Group. Speaking to data accuracy, it was noted that several of the Reach In and Spectrum participants were recorded as beginning their community interventions while still in prison. Seven of the Reach In group are not included in the table, as they ended their sentences prior to BOP decisions. Additionally, no data were available for 75 of the Comparison Group, either because the BOP decision was not recorded or there were no interventions stated in the record. Nonetheless, it is clear from the results in Table 11 below that the start of community intervention took much longer for the Comparison Group than for the Reach In or Spectrum groups. The preparation done while the offenders were still in prison appears to be a factor.

Table 11. Board of Parole Decisions and Start of Community Intervention

	Day Program- Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Still in Prison	62	47.0%	8	19.5%	0	0.0%
0-20 days	34	25.8%	8	19.5%	10	7.3%
21-40 days	17	12.9%	7	17.1%	19	13.9%
41-80 days	10	7.6%	6	14.6%	32	23.4%
81-120 days	4	3.0%	6	14.6%	22	16.1%
over 120 days	5	3.8%	6	14.6%	54	39.4%
Total	132	100.0%	41	100.0%	137	100.0%

Employment records in ICON were limited; no records were found for 22 of the Reach In group, two of the Spectrum group, and 53 of the Comparison Group. These omissions could be counted as unemployed; however, for this report we are treating them as missing data. Table 12 below shows the time frame between BOP decisions and start of employment. Not much difference was found between the groups. Larger percentages (23.1%) of unemployed were found for the Spectrum group as compared to 7.7% for Reach In and 5.7% for the Comparison groups. While the Spectrum group had a larger percentage unemployed, those who did obtain employment tended to do so more quickly than the other two groups.

Table 12. Board of Parole Decisions and Start of Employment

Timeframe	Day Program- Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unemployed	9	7.7%	9	23.1%	9	5.7%
0-20 days	4	3.4%	1	2.6%	6	3.8%
21-40 days	13	11.1%	5	12.8%	19	11.9%
41-80 days	31	26.5%	11	28.2%	50	31.4%
81-120 days	29	24.8%	10	25.6%	37	23.3%
over 120 days	31	26.5%	3	7.7%	38	23.9%
Total	117	100.0%	39	100.0%	159	100.0%

INTERVENTION AND OUTCOME DATA

The following data include participants in the Reach In group who were out of prison and were on work release or parole supervision. Eleven end-of-sentence offenders were not included, since they would not have received post-release supervision. The groups are as follows: Reach In 128, Spectrum Wraparound 41, and Comparison Group 212.

Intervention Program Outcome

Because the programs under consideration here are relatively new, it is too soon to report on the success of the programs. Many of those entering the programs were still in prison at the conclusion of data collection, while most of those who had left prison were still participating in the intervention programs. We can, nevertheless, report a retention rate as a measure of program performance (with retention rate being defined as either having completed the program successfully or having remained in the program as of June 30, 2009. Using this approach 76% of the Reach In and 78% of the Spectrum participants were retained as a positive result. Below are two tables which show the intervention closure type and success rate for participants as of June 30, 2009. No data were available for the Comparison Group members, as they did not have a specialized program.

Table 13. Intervention Program Type by Group

Closure Type	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound	
	n	%	n	%
Absconded/Escaped	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Case Mgr Discretion	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Completed Requirements	15	11.7%	1	2.4%
Death	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Jail Placement	1	0.8%	1	2.4%
Revoked	17	13.3%	2	4.9%
Sentence Discharged	12	9.4%	4	9.8%
Still in Program	82	64.1%	31	75.6%
Total	128	100.0%	41	100.0%

Table 14. Intervention Success Rate by Group

	Day Program-Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound	
	n	%	n	%
Successful	15	11.7%	1	2.4%
Unsuccessful	18	14.1%	4	9.8%
Administrative	13	10.2%	5	12.2%
Still in Program	82	64.1%	31	75.6%
Total	128	100.0%	41	100.0%

Substance Use Monitoring

One of the issues addressed in this program was substance abuse. Substance use monitoring was part of the ongoing community-based Reach In and Spectrum Wraparound components. The data presented below were found in ICON. It was noted that a number of offenders were identified as having had substance abuse tests, but there was no information in ICON regarding the toxins for which they were tested. Based on the available information, the table below indicates the substances tested and results of these tests.

The Reach In group had the lowest positive drug test percentage rate at 1.4%, while Spectrum Wraparound showed the highest at 4.5%. Some of this disparity may be the result of more frequent monitoring of the Spectrum Wraparound participants, who had an average of 23 tests per participant, compared to 12 for Reach In clients and 15 for the Comparison Group.

Table 15. Substance Use by Substance Monitored and by Group
Day Program - Reach In

	Positive	Negative	Total	%Positive
Alcohol	0	9	9	0.0%
Barbituates	0	9	9	0.0%
Cocaine	1	500	501	0.2%
Hallucinogen other than PCP	0	1	1	0.0%
Heroin	0	65	65	0.0%
Methamphetamine	15	520	535	2.8%
PCP/Phencyclidine	0	1	1	0.0%
Other Opiates	1	306	307	0.3%
Other Sedatives	0	11	11	0.0%
Other Stimulants	2	108	110	1.8%
THC	11	522	533	2.1%
Totals	30	2052	2082	1.4%

Spectrum Wraparound

	Positive	Negative	Total	%Positive
Alcohol	1	5	6	16.7%
Barbituates	0	3	3	0.0%
Cocaine	0	228	228	0.0%
Hallucinogen other than PCP	0	0	0	0.0%
Heroin	0	30	30	0.0%
Methamphetamine	20	217	237	8.4%
PCP/Phencyclidine	0	1	1	0.0%
Other Opiates	1	170	171	0.6%
Other Sedatives	1	2	3	33.3%
Other Stimulants	9	50	59	15.3%
THC	12	219	231	5.2%
Totals	44	925	969	4.5%

Comparison Group

	Positive	Negative	Total	%Positive
Alcohol	0	15	15	0.0%
Barbituates	0	29	29	0.0%
Cocaine	18	874	892	2.0%
Hallucinogen other than PCP	0	0	0	0.0%
Heroin	0	7	7	0.0%
Methamphetamine	41	864	905	4.5%
PCP/Phencyclidine	0	14	14	0.0%
Other Opiates	3	135	138	2.2%
Other Sedatives	0	29	29	0.0%
Other Stimulants	23	398	421	5.5%
THC	31	868	899	3.4%
Totals	116	3233	3349	3.5%

Violations

The number of rule violation incidents reported can be seen as an indication of how well the participants were doing in any given program. An examination of rule violations in ICON showed that the Spectrum Wraparound group had more violation incidents per person than either of the other two groups. This suggests several possibilities: the individuals in Spectrum may have been more inclined to violate the rules, they may have been supervised more closely than other groups, or the data were more complete for this group of individuals.

Table 16. Rule Violation Incidents by Group

	Day Program- Reach In (128)	Spectrum Wraparound (41)	Comparison Group (212)
Number of Incidents	338	191	673
Incidents per person	2.6	4.7	3.2

Employment

The table below reflects the employment status of the Day Program-Reach In and Spectrum Wraparound groups as of 6/30/09 and the Comparison Group as of 2/28/08 as reflected in ICON. The Spectrum Wraparound and Reach In groups had a larger number of participants employed than did the Comparison Group, with 58.5% employed either full-time or part-time for Spectrum and 58.6% for Reach In compared to 49% for the Comparison Group. It appears from ICON data that efforts made in the reentry programs are resulting in higher employment rates for participants.

Table 17. Employment Status by Group

	Day Program- Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Full-time	68	53.1%	21	51.2%	91	42.9%
Part-time	7	5.5%	3	7.3%	13	6.1%
Seasonal	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
Disabled	1	0.8%	2	4.9%	3	1.4%
Student	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Unemployed	30	23.4%	10	24.4%	46	21.7%
Unknown	19	14.8%	5	12.2%	55	25.9%
Total	128	100.0%	41	100.0%	212	100.0%

Another look at employment was obtained by gathering employment data from Iowa Workforce Development. The data received included reported earnings by quarter and the type of industry in which the individual was employed. The tables below reflect earnings of participants since being released from prison (7/1/07 – 6/30/09 for Reach In and Spectrum groups and 3/1/06 – 2/28/08 for the Comparison Group) and the industry in which they were employed.

Although ICON data indicated more individuals were employed in the Reach In and Spectrum groups than in the Comparison Group, higher reported earnings were found for individuals in the Comparison Group than for either Reach In or Spectrum programs. These differences may be a function of length of time out of prison. Individuals in the Comparison Group were out of prison longer than the other two groups (an average of 486 days for the Comparison Group, 323 days for Reach In, and 172 days for Spectrum). See Table 18 for reported earnings and median incomes.

Table 18. Reported Earnings Since Prison Release by Group

	Day Program- Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
\$0 - 4,999	39	30.5%	19	46.3%	50	23.6%
\$5,000 - 9,999	17	13.3%	7	17.1%	39	18.4%
\$10,000 - 19,999	32	25.0%	4	9.8%	61	28.8%
\$20,000 - 49,999	14	10.9%	1	2.4%	31	14.6%
\$50,000 plus	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
no earnings reported	24	18.8%	10	24.4%	28	13.2%
Total	128	100.0%	41	100.0%	212	100.0%

Median Income	\$8,667.79		\$3,529.39		\$10,456.21
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Wage information provided by Iowa Workforce Development included the type of industry in which the individual earned the reported income. Data show that much of the population included in this report worked at several different industries within the same year. In order to capture some idea of what industries were most prominent, a record was made of the industry in which the participant reported most of his/her annual income.

Records indicate the highest percentage of earnings were in Manufacturing; Administration, Support, Waste Management, Remediation; and Accommodation and Food Services, followed by Construction and Wholesale Trade. There were no notable differences between the three groups except for Construction, where the Comparison Group had a higher percentage of individuals employed than did the other two groups. This may be a reflection of economic conditions rather than program decisions, as data were taken from different time frames.

Table 19. Industries by Group

	Day Program- Reach In		Spectrum Wraparound		Comparison Group	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing/Hunting	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%
Construction	12	9.4%	1	2.4%	34	16.0%
Manufacturing	26	20.3%	10	24.4%	51	24.1%
Wholesale Trade	7	5.5%	1	2.4%	10	4.7%
Retail Trade	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	6	2.8%
Transportation/Warehousing	1	0.8%	1	2.4%	9	4.2%
Real Estate/Rental/Leasing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
Professional/Scientific/Tech Service	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Admin/Support/Waste Mgmt	29	22.7%	9	22.0%	36	17.0%
Education Services	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Care/Social Assistance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Accommodation/Food Services	15	11.7%	8	19.5%	29	13.7%
Other Services	9	7.0%	1	2.4%	2	0.9%
No earnings	24	18.8%	10	24.4%	28	13.2%
Total	128	100.0%	41	100.0%	212	100.0%

LSI-R Comparison

A review of LSI-R scores prior to and after Rural PRI programming suggests a reduction in risk level as revealed by the LSI-R scoring paradigm. The table below shows risk levels for those participants who had been released from prison and had both an LSI-R assessment closest to the time they entered prison (time one) and the latest score while participating in community programming (time two). Only those offenders who had risk assessments in both time periods are included. Generally speaking, risk levels were lower in time two than in time one, with the

greatest difference appearing in the Spectrum Wraparound group, which had a median score of 35 at time one and 28 at time two.

Table 20. LSI-R Risk Level at Time One and Time Two by Group

	Day Program- Reach In Time 1		Day Program- Reach In Time 2		Spectrum Wraparound Time 1		Spectrum Wraparound Time 2	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
low (0-13)	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
med-low (14-23)	8	6.3%	35	27.8%	1	2.6%	11	28.9%
medium (24-33)	51	40.5%	56	44.4%	10	26.3%	21	55.3%
med-high (34-40)	39	31.0%	25	19.7%	24	63.2%	6	15.8%
high (41+)	28	22.2%	9	7.1%	3	7.9%	0	0.0%
Total	126	100.0%	126	100.0%	38	100.0%	38	100.0%
Median Score	34		29		35		28	
	Comparison Group Time 1		Comparison Group Time 2					
	n	%	n	%				
low (0-13)	2	1.0%	7	3.6%				
med-low (14-23)	16	8.3%	42	21.9%				
medium (24-33)	65	33.9%	75	39.1%				
med-high (34-40)	73	38.0%	50	26.0%				
high (41+)	36	18.8%	18	9.4%				
Total	192	100.0%	192	100.0%				
Median Score	35		31					

RECIDIVISM

Recidivism data were obtained through the Justice Data Warehouse, which includes updated records from Iowa courts and the criminal records of the Division of Criminal Investigation. Returns to prison and new arrests were obtained for the Reach In and Spectrum groups for the period from 7/1/2007 through 6/30/2009 and for the Comparison Group for the period from 3/1/2006 through 2/28/2008. For data from the Iowa courts, the offense date was used as the arrest date. Findings are presented below.

When viewing the findings it is important to keep in mind that the number of participants in the Spectrum Wraparound group was small, with only 41 participants; there were also variations in the average length of time since release from prison (Reach In = 323 days; Spectrum = 172 days; Comparison = 486 days).

Returns to Prison

The Spectrum Wraparound group had a much lower rate of returns to prison than did either the Reach In or Comparison groups with a return rate of 7.3%. The Comparison Group had the highest rate of returns to prison at 29.2%. Some of this difference could be explained by the average time since release from prison, as stated above.

Table 21. Returns to Prison by Group

	Day Program-Reach In (n=128)		Spectrum Wraparound (n=41)		Comparison Group (n=212)	
	N	%	N	%	n	%
Return to Prison	27	21.1%	3	7.3%	62	29.2%

Gender did not appear to be a factor in returns to prison for the Reach In group, as males and females were fairly similar. A higher rate of females than males were returned to prison in the Spectrum group, and a higher rate of males than females were returned to prison in the Comparison Group. See Table 22 below.

Table 22. Returns to Prison by Gender and Group

	Day Program-Reach In			Spectrum Wraparound			Comparison Group		
	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%
Males	119	25	21.0%	32	2	6.3%	186	56	30.1%
Females	9	2	22.2%	9	1	11.1%	26	6	23.1%
Total	128	27	21.1%	41	3	7.3%	212	62	29.2%

When running data for returns to prison by race, a category called non-white was created which included a few Native Americans and Asians as well as Blacks. Non-whites were more likely than whites to be returned to prison for the Reach In group and the Comparison Group. There were only four non-whites in the Spectrum group and none of these were returned to prison.

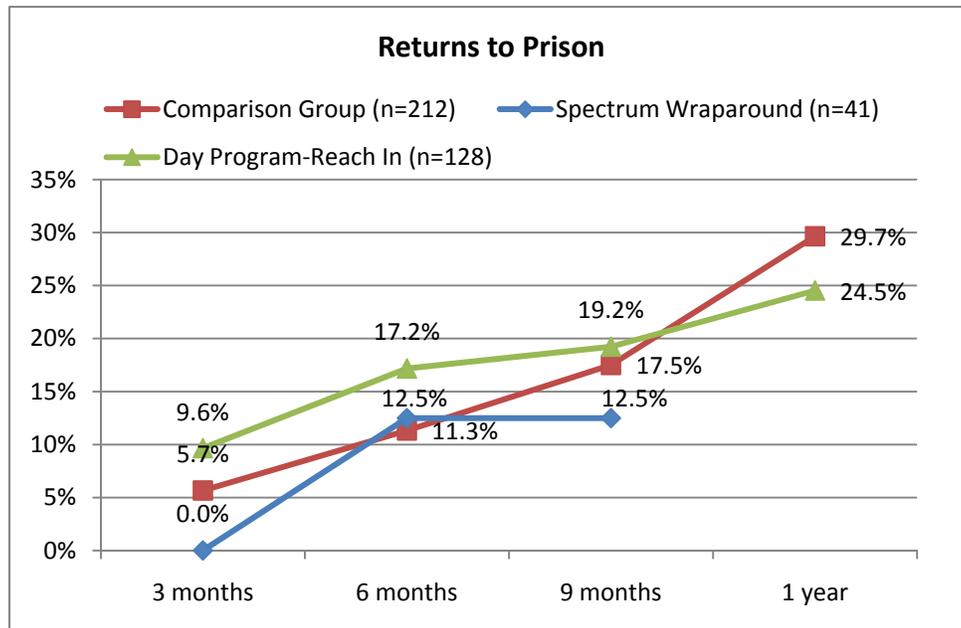
Table 23. Returns to Prison by Race and Group

	Day Program-Reach In			Spectrum Wraparound			Comparison Group		
	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%
White	110	20	18.2%	37	3	8.1%	187	52	27.8%
Non-white	18	7	38.9%	4	0	0.0%	25	10	40.0%
Total	128	27	21.1%	41	3	7.3%	212	62	29.2%

The following table and graph charts recidivism over a one-year period, breaking down the data into three month intervals. Participants were more likely to be returned to prison the longer they stayed out of prison. The Reach In group had a higher return rate than either Spectrum or the Comparison Group for the three, six, and nine month intervals. The Comparison Group had the highest rate (29.7%) at the one year interval. The Spectrum group had no returns to prison at the three month interval, returns remained flat at 12.5% for the six and nine month intervals, and there were no participants at the one year interval. Although the Spectrum group is small, this finding suggests positive results from Spectrum programming.

Table 24. Returns to Prison by Time Since Released from Prison and Group

	Day Program-Reach In (n=128)			Spectrum Wraparound (n=41)			Comparison Group (n=212)		
	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%
3 months	114	11	9.6%	31	0	0.0%	212	12	5.7%
6 months	99	17	17.2%	16	2	12.5%	212	24	11.3%
9 months	78	15	19.2%	8	1	12.5%	200	35	17.5%
1 year	53	13	24.5%	0	0		145	43	29.7%



More than half (55.5%) of the returns to prison for the Reach In group were due to technical violations. Technical Violations accounted for 50% of returns to prison for the Comparison Group and 33.3% of the Spectrum group. Spectrum only had three individuals returned to prison so due to the small number of participants; their results are encouraging but should be viewed with caution.

New Arrests

Data for new arrests included arrests resulting in convictions and arrests pending disposition. The Spectrum Wraparound group had lower new arrests than the Reach In or Comparison groups, at 9.8%. The rate of new arrests for the Comparison Group was the highest at 43.9%, which was nearly four times that of the Spectrum group and twice the Reach In Group.

Table 25. New Arrests by Group

	Day Program-Reach In (n=128)		Spectrum Wraparound (n=41)		Comparison Group (n=212)	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
New Arrests	29	22.7%	4	9.8%	93	43.9%

Males were more likely to be arrested for new crimes than were females in the Reach In and Comparison groups. Re-arrests were higher for females than males for the Spectrum group. Again, small numbers may account for this result, as Spectrum clients had a total of only four arrests; one of nine females was arrested making the total 11.1% for females, 9.4% for males.

Table 26. New Arrests by Sex and Group

	Day Program-Reach In			Spectrum Wraparound			Comparison Group		
	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%
Males	119	28	23.5%	32	3	9.4%	186	84	45.2%
Females	9	1	11.1%	9	1	11.1%	26	9	34.6%
Total	128	29	22.7%	41	4	9.8%	212	93	43.9%

A higher rate of arrests was found for whites compared to non-whites for the Reach In and Spectrum groups. The Comparison Group showed arrests substantially higher for non-whites than whites. See Table 27.

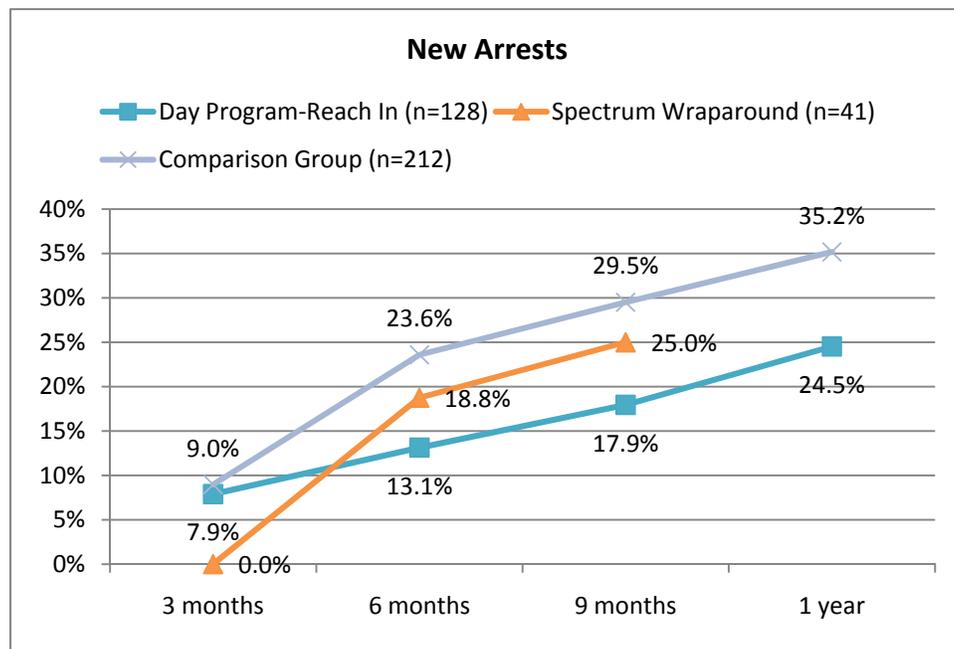
Table 27. New Arrests by Race and Group

	Day Program-Reach In			Spectrum Wraparound			Comparison Group		
	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%
White	110	26	23.6%	37	4	10.8%	187	75	40.1%
Non-white	18	3	16.7%	4	0	0.0%	25	18	72.0%
Total	128	29	22.7%	41	4	9.8%	212	93	43.9%

The following table and graph charts recidivism over a one-year period, breaking down the data into three month intervals. There was a steady increase in new arrests over time for all three groups. A higher rate of arrests was found for the Comparison Group than Reach In or Spectrum. Data for 6 month and 9 month intervals showed the Spectrum group with higher new arrests than the Reach In group. There were no participants at the one year interval for the Spectrum group.

Table 28. New Arrests by Time Since Released from Prison and Group

	Day Program-Reach In (n=128)			Spectrum Wraparound (n=41)			Comparison Group (n=212)		
	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%	Participants	n	%
3 months	114	9	7.9%	31	0	0.0%	212	19	9.0%
6 months	99	13	13.1%	16	3	18.8%	212	50	23.6%
9 months	78	14	17.9%	8	2	25.0%	200	59	29.5%
1 year	53	13	24.5%	0	0		145	51	35.2%



COMMENTS

Several observations can be made when analyzing these data:

- The preparation work done while individuals are still in prison appears to be effective. Individuals in the program groups began their community interventions much earlier than did the Comparison Group.
- The timing of release by the Board of Parole was the same for all three groups. Spectrum and Reach In program participants were not released earlier than the Comparison Group.
- Retention rates were high for both the Spectrum and Reach In programs; these programs appear to be doing a good job of keeping clients in the programs.
- Rate of substance use was highest in the Spectrum group. This group also had the greatest number of testing done.
- Spectrum had the highest rate of rule violations.
- A higher rate of employment was found for the Spectrum and Reach In groups than the Comparison Group, suggesting these programs were focusing on this element of community intervention.
- LSI-R risk levels decreased while under community supervision, especially for the Spectrum group.
- The Spectrum group had the lowest rate of returns to prison and new arrests. When looking at arrests over time, Spectrum had a higher arrest rate than did the Reach In group.
- No gender differences were found for returns to prison for the Reach In group; females were more likely to be returned to prison than males for the Spectrum group and males were more likely to be returned to prison than females for the Comparison Group. Males generally were more likely to be arrested than females.
- Non-whites were more likely to be returned to prison than whites; however, whites in the Spectrum and Reach In groups were more likely to be arrested than non-whites.

CONCLUSIONS

The data would suggest that reentry programming is effective in reducing recidivism, gaining employment and lowering risk levels. Although the results for Spectrum Wraparound were somewhat mixed and the numbers too low to get solid results, it appears to be a program with promise.

An updated evaluation of both the Spectrum Wraparound and Reach In programs in the next two years would provide valuable information for future programming.