

Reentry Services Project  
Quarterly Report: January 2007

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As of January 1, 2007 the Reentry Services Project has 84 closed and coded case files. There are an additional 23 cases currently active or recently closed but not yet coded and 9 reopened cases. The details of this report include information on the 84 closed and coded cases.

The average age of the 84 clients upon release back to the community was 16.3 years. Seventy-four percent of the clients were male. Forty-nine percent of the clients were White, 27 percent Native American or Alaskan native, 23 percent Hispanic, and 1 percent were African American.

On average, these clients had 4.3 prior official contacts including an average of 5 charges prior to their most recent out of home placement. Thirty-eight percent of clients had a prior felony charge, and 55 percent had a prior persons charge (e.g. assault). On average the clients spent 18 months on probation prior to returning to the community after their most recent placement. Ninety-nine percent of the clients were on indefinite probation. Sixty-five percent of the clients were on maximum or intensive supervision upon release back to the community.

On average the clients experienced 3.4 out-of-home placements (1.4 prior long-term – 30 days or more) and had spent on average 196 days in out-of-home placement (171 days in restrictive out-of-home placement) upon entering the Reentry Services Project.

Twenty percent of the clients' most recent charge was a felony offense, 72 percent a misdemeanor, and 8 percent a status offense. Thirty percent of the clients' most recent charge was a persons offense, 38percent property, 1 percent illegal drugs, 20 percent public order (e.g. disorderly conduct), and 11 percent traffic or alcohol or tobacco related (e.g. minor consuming, possession of tobacco). The clients' most recent placement averaged 136 days (113 days restrictive), and was most commonly a residential treatment (e.g. Thistledeew, Valley Lake Boys Home), detention (detention or sheltercare) or treatment center (e.g. substance abuse treatment).

Sixty-seven percent of these clients had a history of violence, 86 percent had a history of school problems, 74 percent had a history of mental health problems, and 77 percent had a history of substance abuse. In addition, 95 percent of these clients had a history of multiple risk factors (two or more of violence, substance abuse, school, or mental health problems), and 33 percent had all four.

**Program Implementation Activities**

**Objective 1: Complete YLS/CMI**

(1a) The YLS/CMI is to be used three times with each participant.

**Progress:**

Note: an additional YLS/CMI assessment was added to the program in April, 2004 – an assessment upon return to the community, and for a period of time YLS/CMI assessments were

conducted at four points: 1) within 30 days of placement, 2) upon return to the community, 3) 60/90 days after return to the community, and 4) 6 months after return to the community.

The 60/90 day YLS/CMI assessment was eliminated in January of 2006 to reduce the amount of paperwork associated with the program. This brings the total number of YLS assessments to 3 per client. Timing of the YLS/CMI assessments should be 1) within 30 days of placement, 2) upon return to the community, 3) 6 months after return to the community. The sections below have been adjusted to reflect this YLS/CMI schedule (i.e. 60/90 day assessments removed).

The average number of YLS/CMI assessments for the 84 clients is 2.35 (range 1 to 3). 10 clients (12%) received only one assessment, 35 clients (42%) received two assessments, and 39 clients (46%) received three YLS assessments.

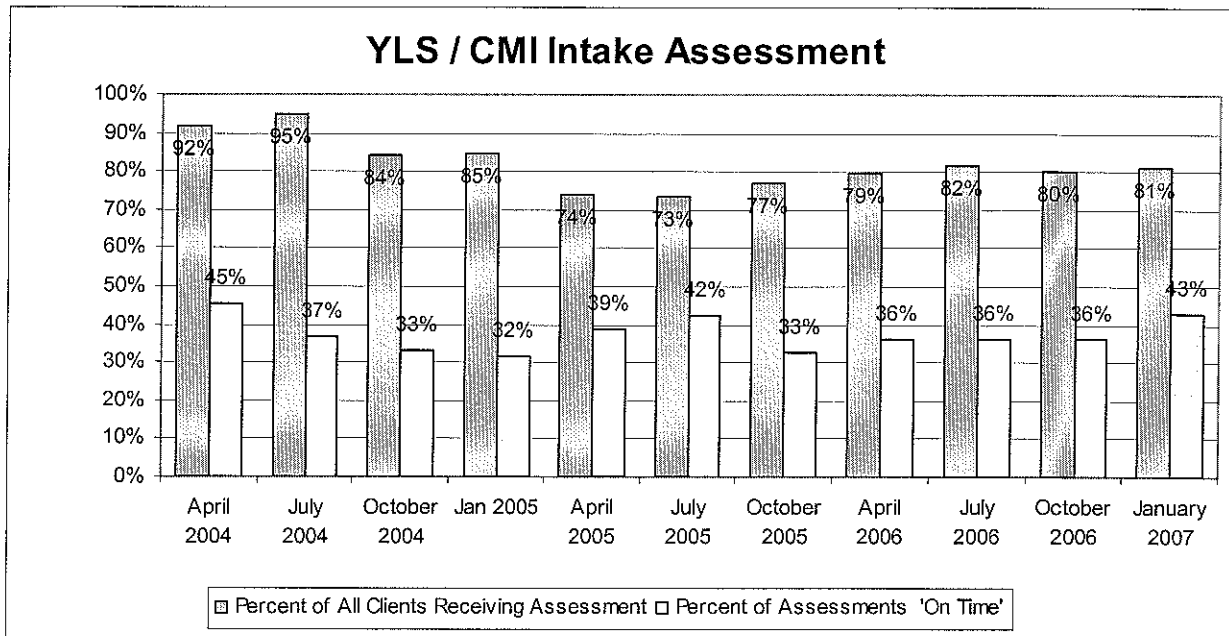
The evaluators attempt to place each of the YLS/CMI assessments into the most appropriate timing category (intake, return, 6 months). Of these 84 clients, 68 (81%) received their "intake" assessment (upon entry in the out of home placement facility). Sixty-four of the 84 clients (76%) received the "return" assessment (upon return to the community). Finally, 65 of the 84 clients (77%) received the "6 month" assessment (6 months after return to the community).

Forty-six percent (39) of clients received all three assessments that are currently part of program plans (placement, return to the community, and six months after return).

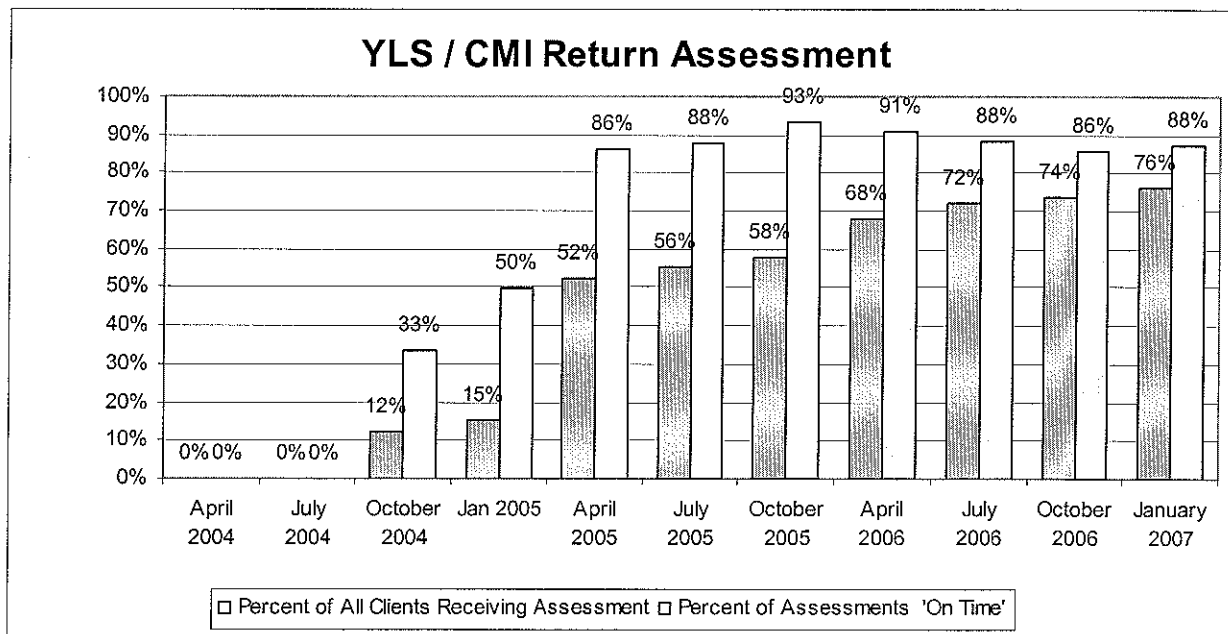
(1b) The first YLS/CMI is administered within 30 days of being placed out of the home.

**Progress:**

Eighty-one percent (68) of these clients received an intake YLS/CMI assessment; 29 of these 68 received the assessment within 30 days of entry into the out-of-home placement facility ("on time"). The remaining 39 received this assessment, but not within the 30 day window (the range was 203 days prior to placement start to 446 days after placement start).

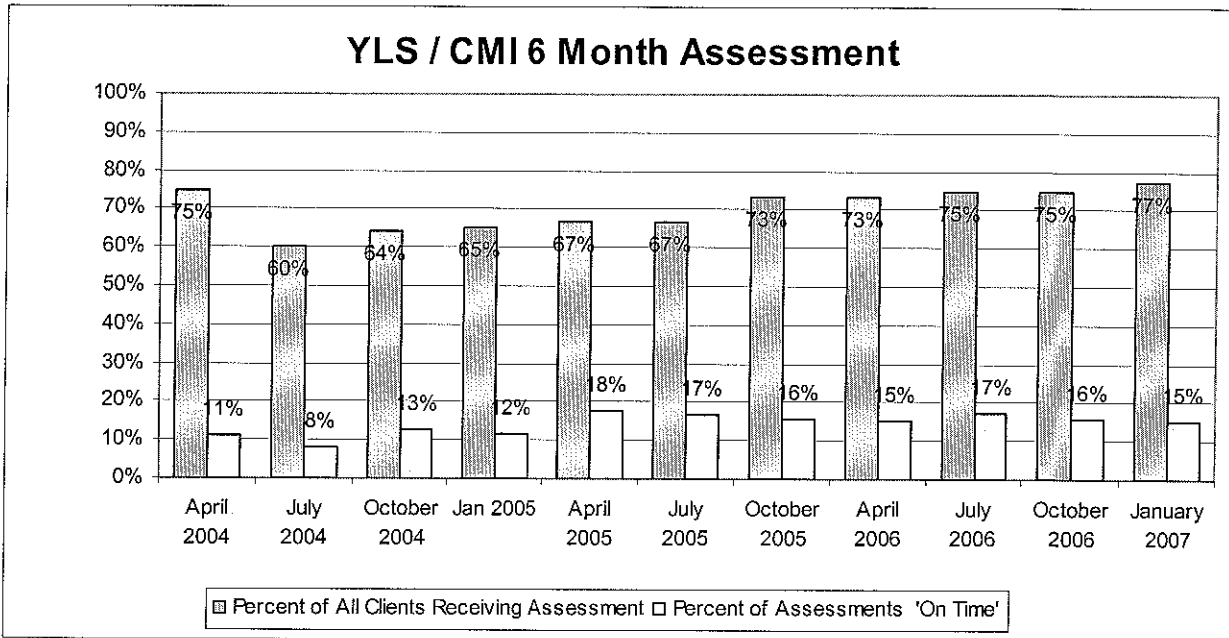


The “return” assessment was added in April of 2004. Sixty-four of these 84 clients (76%) received this assessment; 56 of the 64 received this assessment within 30 days of return to the community (“on time”). The remaining 8 clients received this assessment, but not within the 30 day window (the range was 67 days prior to 49 days after return to the community).



(1c) The last YLS/CMI is administered six months after release from out-of-home placement.

**Progress:** Seventy-seven percent (65 of 84) of these clients received the 6 month YLS/CMI assessment. Of those receiving the assessment, ten received it “on time” (+/- 7 days of 6 months after return to the community) – range: 66 to 357 days after return to the community.



*Summary:*

*The changes in YLS/CMI administration since the beginning of the program have contributed to inconsistencies in assessments over time. Administration/completion of the YLS/CMI assessments continues to improve over time. While the “on time” completion rate for the six-month assessment is low, this assessment is generally administered at program completion. Since many RSP case files are kept open longer than the six months, the “on time” percentage for this assessment will vary.*

(1e) The YLS/CMI scores are used to identify goals for completion on the case plan.

**Progress:** The average intake YLS/CMI risk/need score for the 68 clients receiving this assessment is reported below. In addition, the percent of clients for which a strength was identified in each domain during the intake YLS/CMI is also reported:

Domain	Average Score	Risk Level (associated with Average Score)	Percent of clients with strength identified
Prior / Current Offenses	1.87	Moderate	
Family / Parenting	3.22	Moderate	7%
Education / Employment	<b>3.49</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	15%
Peer Relations	2.94	Moderate	9%
Substance Abuse	<b>2.69</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	18%
Leisure / Recreation	<b>1.91</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	12%
Personality / Behavior	3.06	Moderate	6%
Attitudes / Orientation	2.13	Moderate	9%
Overall	21.31	Moderate	

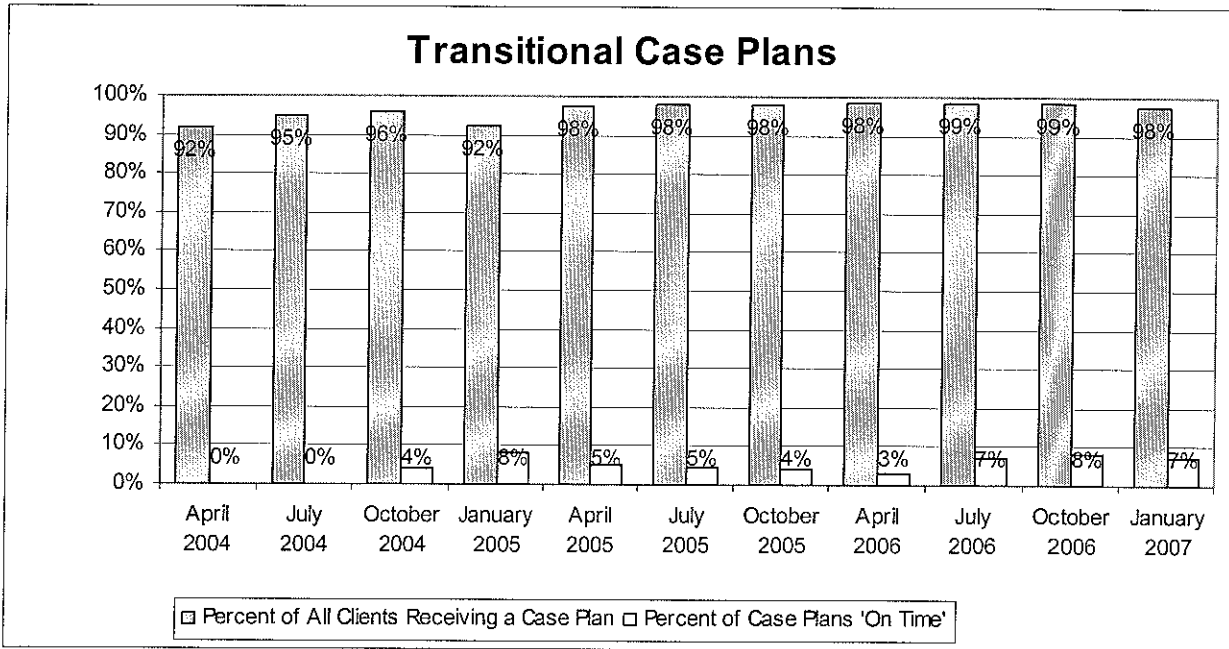
*Summary:*

*While none of the averaged scores rank "high" according to the intake YLS/CMI, the domains that are closest to scoring in the "high" range are Leisure/Recreation, Substance Abuse, and Education/Employment,. Accordingly, goals and tasks assigned in transitional case plans and referrals and services should focus on these domains.*

**Objective 3:** Develop transitional case plans and identify services, make referrals, and monitor transitional case plans.

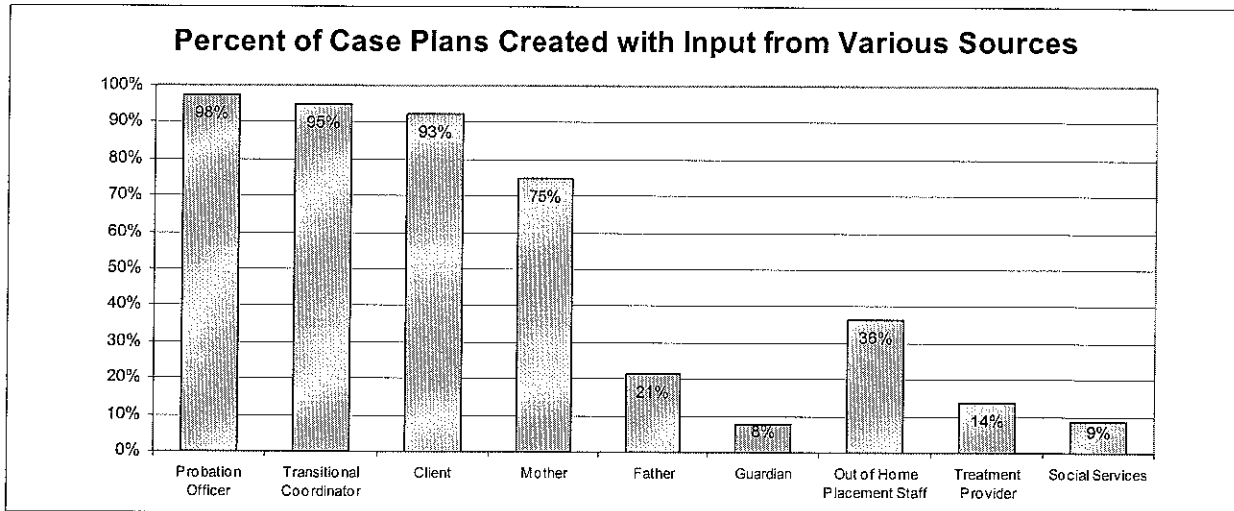
(3a) Ideally, these plans will be completed 30 days prior to the youth returning to the community. If the placement is a short term placement, this time frame will be modified.

**Progress:** Transitional case plans were created for 98 percent (82 of 84) of these clients. Only 8 percent of the transitional case plans were created 30 days prior to returning to the community; range: 136 days prior to return to 221 days after return to the community. In addition, case plan creation dates were not available for 11 percent of cases. While transitional coordinators are being assigned to clients an average of 25 days prior to their return to community, only 30 of these 84 clients (36%) had a Transitional Coordinator assigned 30 or more days prior to return to the community; Transitional Coordinator assignment ranges from 213 days prior to return to 19 days post-return to the community).



(3b) Transitional case plans are a collaborative effort of the Transitional Coordinators, Corrections Officers, case managers, parent / guardians, and the youth involved.

**Progress:** Case plan participation information is available for only 73 of the 75 transitional case plans created. The chart below details the percent of the 73 transitional case plans which included input from various sources:



(3c) Transitional case plans are monitored regularly and are updated as goals and tasks are completed by the youth. Goal compliance is evaluated 60 days and six months after a youth returns to the community.

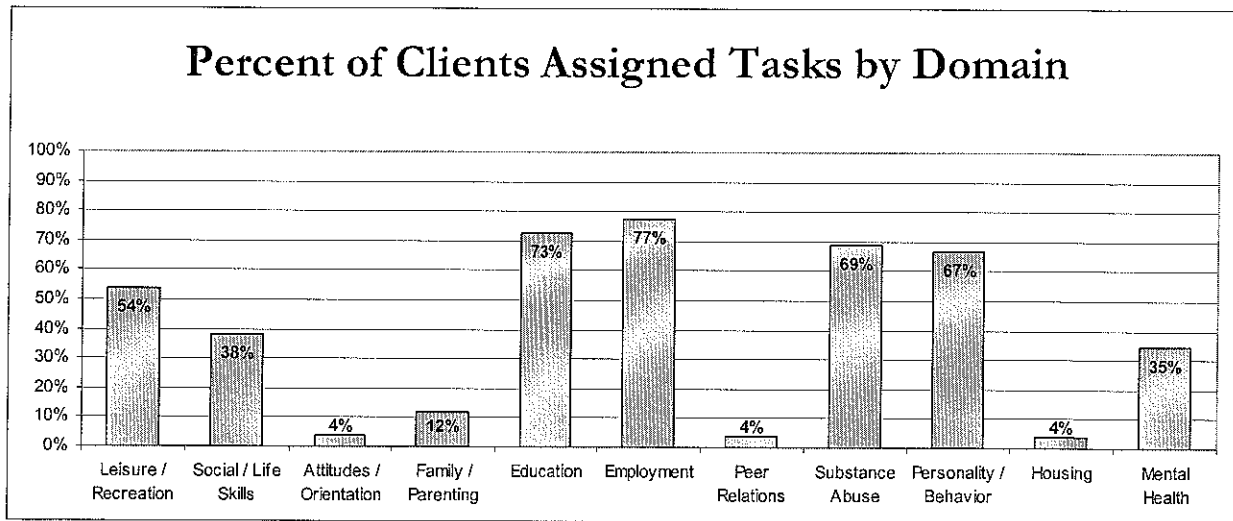
**Progress:** Goal and task compliance at program end are reviewed in Outcomes

(3d) Goal areas are developed in the three case plan categories: Competency Development, Restorative Accountability, and Community Safety. These goals are further broken down into smaller tasks to aid in a step-by-step process that will increase successful completion of case plans.

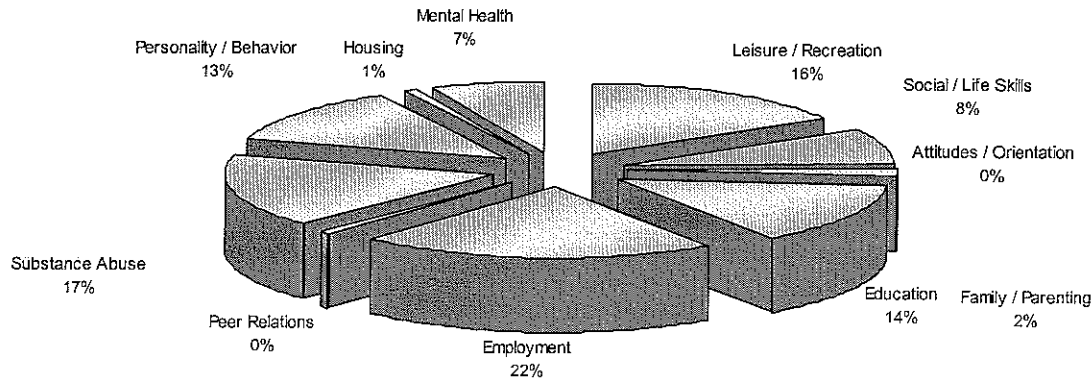
**Progress:** The table below indicates the average number of goals and tasks assigned to clients in each of the categories.

Area	Average Number of Goals Assigned (range)	Average Number of Tasks Assigned (range)
Competency Development	3.43 (0-11)	20.02 (0-79)
Restorative Accountability	.78 (0-3)	2.16 (0-10)
Community Safety	1.61 (0-7)	5.13 (0-40)
All	5.82 / client	27.31 / client

The charts below indicate the percent of all clients who were assigned at least one task by domain, and the breakdown of all tasks assigned by domain.



## Transitional Case Plan Tasks



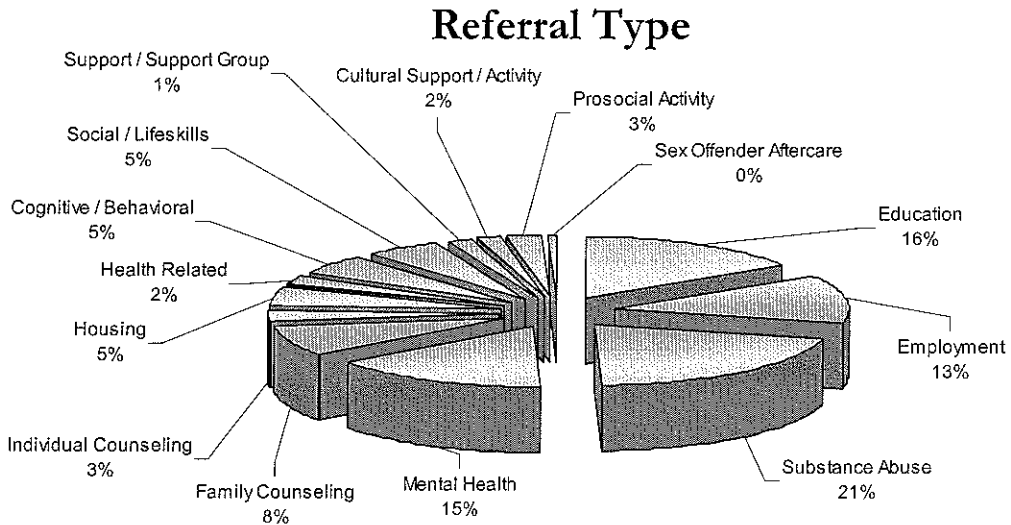
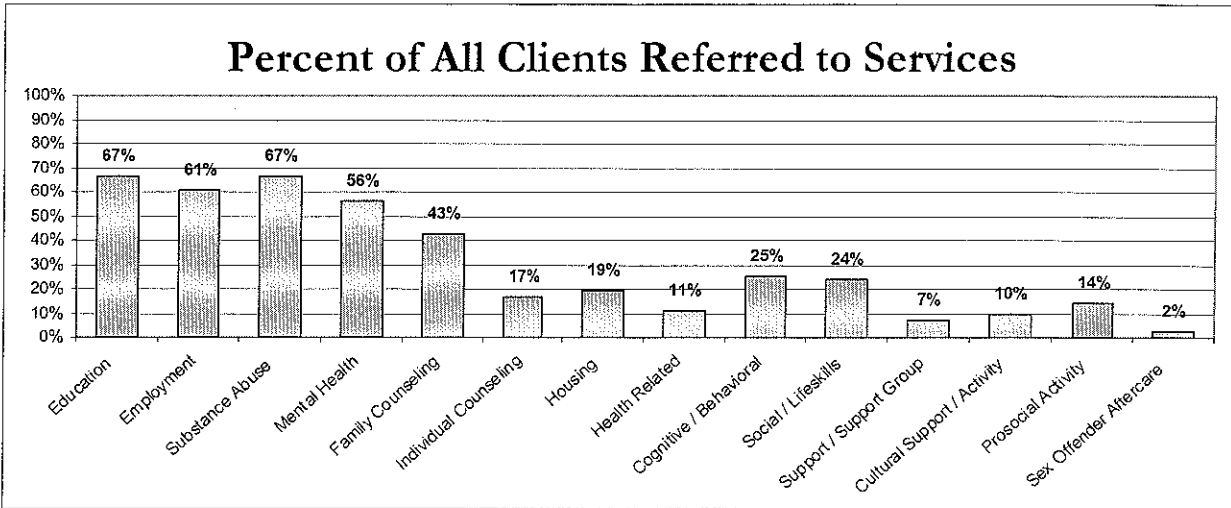
### Summary:

*Recall that the domains of the YLS/CMI with the highest risk / needs scores were Leisure/Recreation, Substance Abuse, and Education/Employment. The majority of clients received at least one task in each of these areas. The most common task assignments were in the domains of Employment, Education, Leisure/Recreation, Substance Abuse, and Personality/Behavior.*

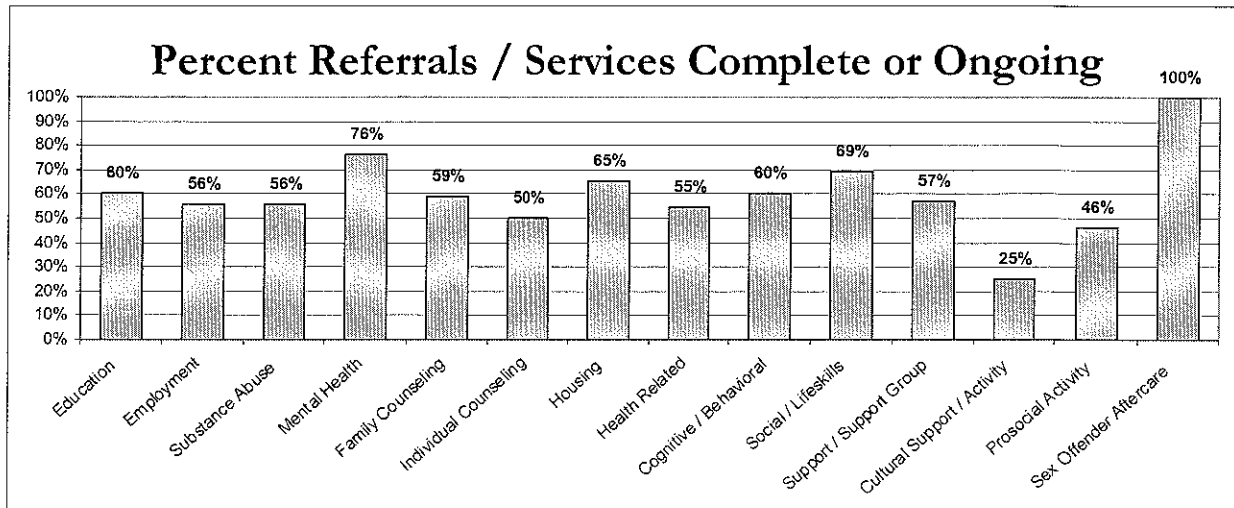
*It appears that tasks assigned in transitional case plans reflect appropriate focus on the areas of highest risk/need based on the intake YLS/CMI.*

(3e) Services (i.e., chemical dependency treatment, mental health treatment, individual education plans, etc.) identified for the youth through the YLS/CMI are incorporated into the transitional case plan. Referrals are made on an individual basis and may be related to identified areas on the YLS/CMI or new concerns that arise.

**Progress:** Ninety-eight percent (82 of 84) of these clients received at least one service or service referral. A total of 476 referrals were made for these clients (average 5.7 per client). A breakout of the number of clients referred to each type of service and the total number of referrals of each type is presented below:



Sixty-one percent of the 476 referrals (average 3.4 per client) were considered “complete” or “ongoing” at the end of the clients’ participation in the program. The breakdown of completion rate by referral type is provided in the following chart:



*Summary:*

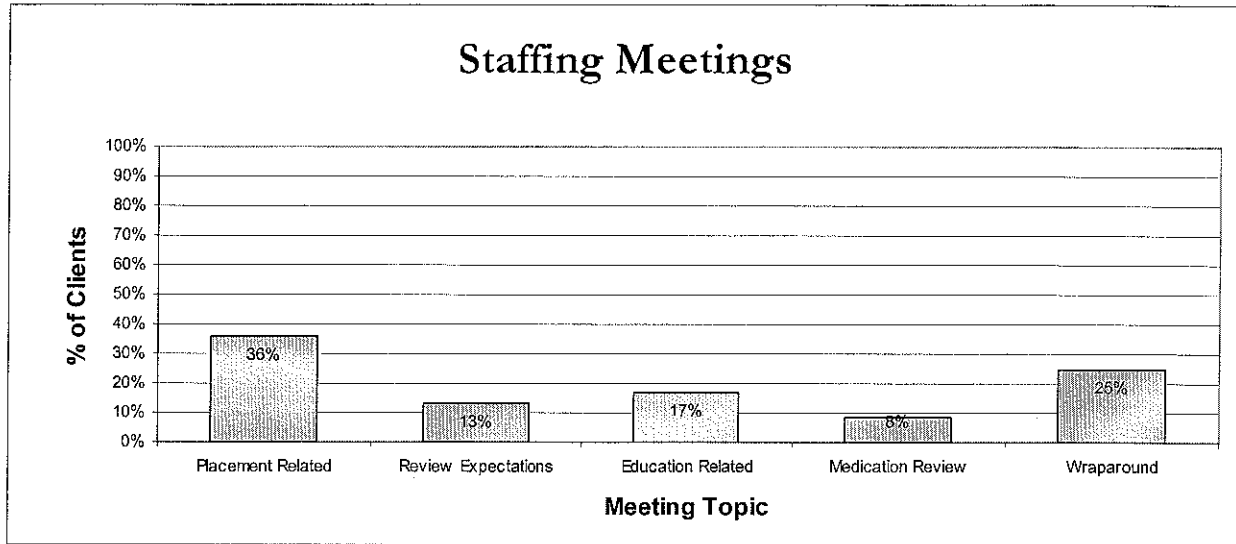
*Recall that the domains of the YLS/CMI with the highest risk / needs scores were Leisure/Recreation, Substance Abuse, and Education/Employment. The primary domains for task assignment were Employment, Education, Leisure/Recreation, Substance Abuse, and Personality/Behavior*

*More than half of these clients received a referral for education, employment, substance abuse, and mental health services. Substance abuse, mental health, education, and employment were the most common areas for service referral. In addition, the more than half of referrals in each of these areas were considered 'complete' or 'ongoing' at the time of program completion. The referrals for services appear to match risks/needs and transitional case plan tasks.*

**Objective 4:** Coordinate Wraparound meetings.

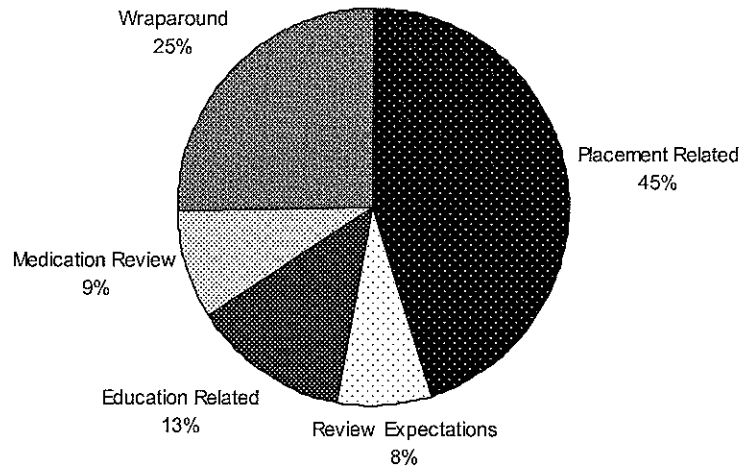
(4a) The wraparound process will be used to coordinate agencies involved with the youth and/or family.

**Progress:** Probation Officers and Transitional Coordinators participated in at least one “staffing” meeting for 49 of these 84 clients (58%). The percent of all clients receiving staffing meetings in each of the topic categories is indicated below.



Transitional Coordinators and Probation Officers participated in a total of 167 staffing meetings for these clients. Staffing meeting participants included clients, parents, treatment providers, mental health Officers, and social services. The major topic of these 167 meetings is presented in the following chart:

### Topic of Staffing Meetings



**Objective 6:** “Track related data (i.e., recidivism rates, employment rates, housing, school attendance, etc.) and collect survey data from offenders, parents, service providers, etc.”

(6a) Track data from a combination of surveys and worksheets developed by the program evaluators. The Transitional Coordinators will complete status tracker forms on youth at three points (initial, 60 days, and six months) during the program. The youth and parent will fill out surveys at the beginning and end of the program. Program partners will also be surveyed. The YLS/CMI scores are being recorded for comparison. The individual scores will provide information on improvements in education / employment, family / parenting, substance abuse, personality / behavior, attitude / orientation, etc. The MAYSI scores will also be recorded for any mental health assessment completed. Track data on case plan compliance, risk / need and strengths scores from the YLS/CMI, and recidivism related data (new charges, additional out of home placements, technical violations).

**Progress:** Transitional Coordinators, clients, and parents are completing the surveys and worksheets described above. These worksheets described above were not available for some of these clients, and have not been used consistently with others. Parent, client, and Transitional Coordinator surveys were revised in July 2004 to improve response rates (reduced number of questions, improved formatting) YLS / CMI and MAYSI scores are being recorded for each assessment. YLS / CMI risk / needs and strengths scores comparisons are available in the **Outcomes** section. In addition, the 60/90 day Transitional Coordinator survey was eliminated in January of 2006 to streamline the paperwork process for Transitional Coordinators.

As of this reporting period, both Transitional Coordinator social factor surveys (initial and six months) were completed for 48 (57%) clients. Both client surveys were completed for 29 (35%) of clients, and both parent surveys were completed for 18 (21%) of clients. All 6 surveys (2 Transitional Coordinator, 2 client, 2 parent) were completed for 13 clients (16%). Additionally, much data is missing within completed surveys (questions not answered, etc.).

Survey completion continues to improve, as reflected in the above completion rates. Data analysis related to changes in social factors over time will be limited due to missing and/or incomplete surveys. Continued attention to completion of these surveys will increase the usefulness of this data.

### **Other Program Activity Data**

These clients spent an average of 7 months in the Reentry Services Program. During this time Transitional Coordinators averaged 34 contacts with clients, 13 parent contacts, and 11 agency partner contacts. Probation Officers averaged 10 contacts with clients, 7 parent contacts, and 14 agency partner contacts.

Seventy-six percent (64 of 84) of these clients were subjected to at least one drug test during program participation; 42 percent were tested 3 or more times. Of those clients tested, 47 percent (30) had no positive tests, 28 percent (18) had one positive test, and 25 percent (16) had 2 or more positive tests.

On average, the Transitional Coordinators spent 48 hours with each of these clients during program participation, and an addition hour after the clients had completed the program.

Early in 2004 the Transitional Coordinators began tracking individual social factors and service information for each client. This information reveals that while participating in the program...

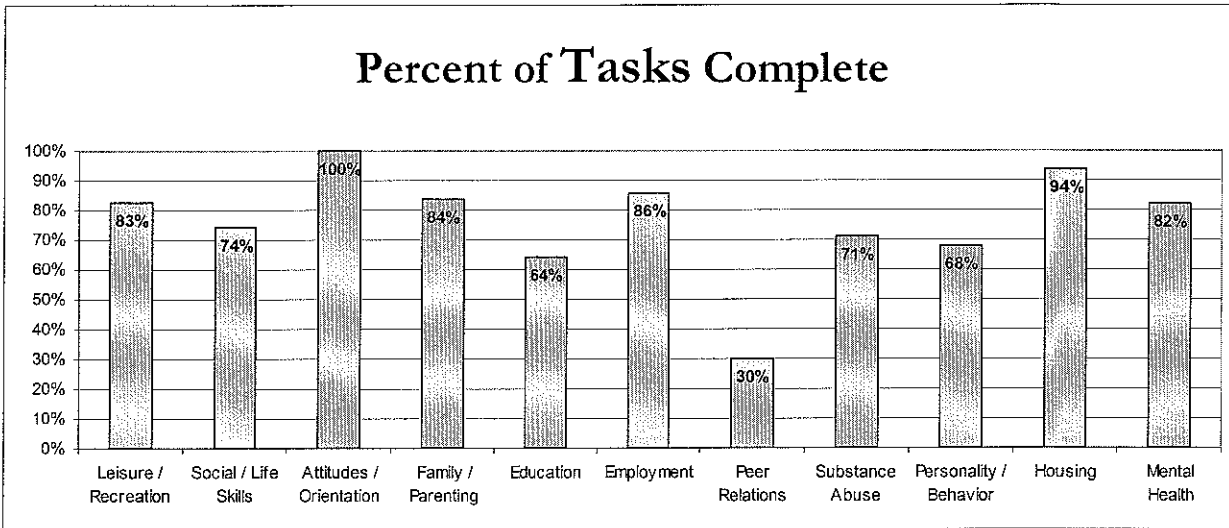
- Fifty-three percent of clients who did not have their GED attended school regularly. Nine percent of clients took their GED tests while participating in the program.
- Seventeen clients (20%) were homeless at some time during program participation while only 3 (4%) were homeless upon program completion and 82 percent had stable residences while participating in the program.
- Transitional coordinators felt that employment was appropriate for 71 of these 84 clients (85%); of those clients, 87 percent searched for a job, 65 percent were employed at some time during program participation, and 41 percent were employed upon program completion.
- In all, 60 percent of all clients were “clean” upon program completion. Among clients with a history of substance abuse, transitional coordinators felt that 84 percent needed treatment services, and 41 percent regularly attended treatment. In addition, transitional coordinators felt that 91 percent needed AA/NA, and 45 percent regularly participated in AA/NA while in the program.
- Of those with a history of mental health problems, transitional coordinators felt that 72 percent needed mental health services while participating in the program. Sixty percent of clients with a history of mental health problems received mental health services while participating in the Reentry Services program and 38 percent of clients complied with mental health recommendations.
- Fifty-two percent of client’s families participated in at least one outing or activity and 13 percent regularly participated in outings and activities.
- Thirty-nine percent of client’s families were involved in services.
- Forty percent of the 43 minority clients received at least one culturally specific service and 12 percent regularly participated in culturally specific services.
- Fifty-nine percent of the 22 female clients received at least one gender specific service, and 50 percent regularly participated in gender specific services during program participation.

### **Outcome Data**

**Outcomes:** A 75% compliance rate of treatment and transitional case plans to help assure a positive impact on all 5 reentry components.

**Progress:** Seventy-six percent of these clients’ case plan tasks were considered complete (1,773 of 2,329 tasks assigned). The majority of tasks assigned are in the areas of employment, education,

leisure/recreation, substance abuse, and personality/behavior. Task completion rates in these domains were 86 percent, 64 percent, 83 percent, 71 percent, and 68 percent respectively.



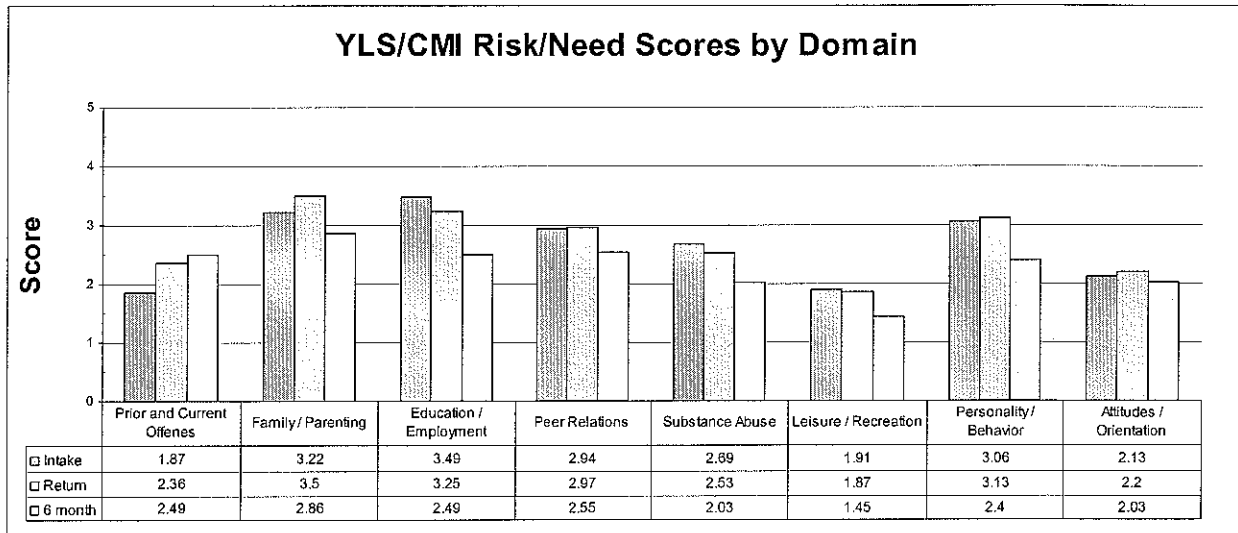
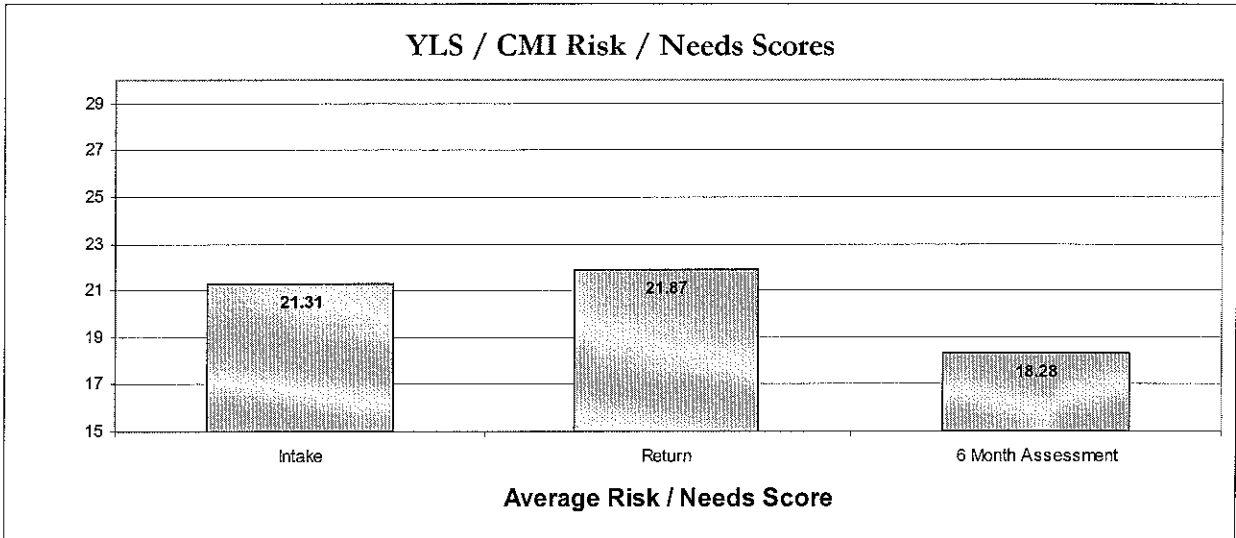
**Outcomes:** A 20% reduction of the risk / need levels on the YLS/CMI to help assure a positive impact on all 5 reentry components.

**Progress:**

As in previous reports, both YLS/CMI risk/need and strength scores may reflect a difference in YLS/CMI screener ratings of the juveniles, rather than improvement in the actual strengths of clients. For instance, risk/needs scores in the return assessment (completed primarily by transitional coordinators) are generally higher than in the intake assessment (completed primarily by probation officers or out of home placement staff). Additionally, very few clients have strengths identified in their initial YLS/CMI while most clients have one or more strength identified in their second and third YLS/CMI (completed by Transitional Coordinators). Reentry Service Project staff have added an additional assessment (upon initial return to the community) to assist making in future comparisons more credible. This assessment was added in April of 2004.

To adequately assess changes in risk/needs, and strengths scores data are presented that reflect a) differences in the intake and return assessments; b) differences (changes) between the intake assessment to six month post return, and c) differences (changes) between the return assessment to the six month post return assessment.

Sixty-eight of these 84 clients received the intake assessment, 64 received the return assessment, and 65 received the six month assessment. Overall risk / needs scores declined 14 percent from the intake assessment to six month assessment (from 21.31 to 18.28) and 16 percent from the return assessment to the six month assessment (from 21.87 to 18.28). Risk/need scores by domain, and changes by domain are included in the following charts:



Change in YLS/CMI Risk/Needs by Domain			
Domain	% change from Intake to Return	% change from Intake to 6 Months	% change from Return to 6 Months
Prior / Current Offenses	26%	33%	6%
Family / Parenting	9%	-11%	-18%
<b>Education / Employment</b>	-7%	-29%	-23%
Peer Relations	1%	-13%	-14%
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	-6%	-25%	-20%
<b>Leisure / Recreation</b>	-2%	-24%	-22%
Personality / Behavior	2%	-22%	-23%
Attitudes / Orientation	3%	-5%	-8%
<b>Overall</b>	3%	-14%	-16%

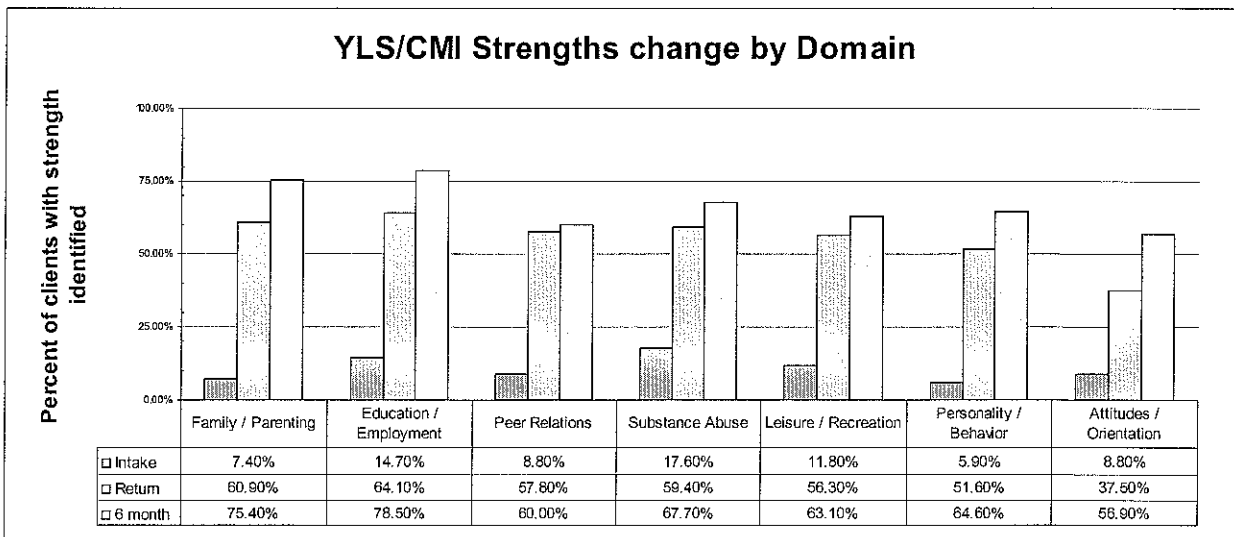
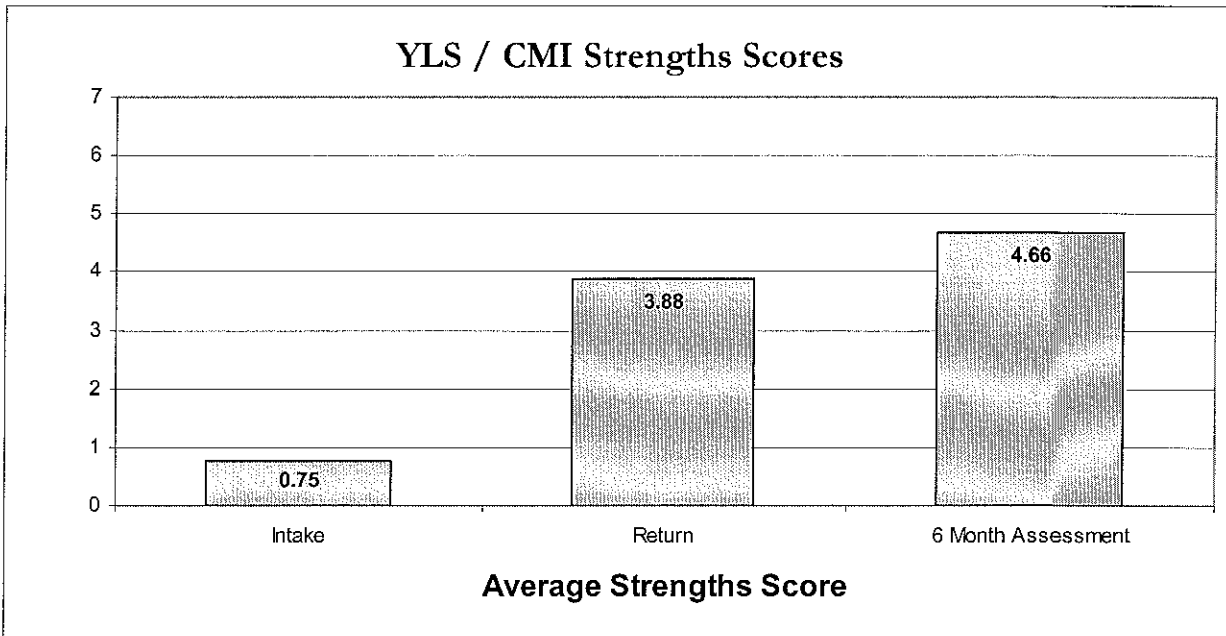
*Summary:*

*The most substantial reductions in risk/needs scores are in the domains of Personality/Behavior, Education/Employment, Leisure/Recreation, and Substance Abuse. Recall that Leisure/Recreation, Substance Abuse, and Education/Employment were the key domains for focus according to intake risk/needs scores. The primary areas of task assignment were in the domains Employment, Education, Leisure/Recreation, Substance Abuse, and Personality/Behavior. The most common referrals were those related to Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Education, and Employment.*

*The reductions in the domains highest in risk, the focus of tasks in those areas, and the match of referrals to those domains appears to demonstrate that the activities of the Reentry Services Project are targeted at the identified risks / needs and that these activities are producing the desired impacts.*

**Outcomes:** A 20% increase in strengths identified on the initial YLS/CMI to help assure a positive impact on all 5 reentry components

**Progress:** Sixty-eight of these 84 clients received the intake assessment, 64 received the return assessment, and 65 received the six month assessment. Overall strengths scores increased 522 percent from the intake assessment (.75) to 6 month assessment (4.66), and 20 percent from the return (3.88) to six month (4.66) assessment. The percent of clients with a strength identified in each of the domain at each assessment is provided in the following charts:



*Summary:*

*Strength scores clearly increase more from the intake assessment to the six month assessment than from the return assessment to the six month assessment. Since the rater is generally consistent in the return and six month assessments (both generally completed by the Transitional Coordinator), comparisons between these two assessments are more appropriate.*

**Outcomes:** Recidivism, technical violations, and additional out-of-home placements.

**Progress:** Fifty-five percent (46) of these clients had no probation violations while participating in the Reentry Services Project. Of the 38 clients with probation violations, 20 had more than one violation.

Sixty-one percent (51) of these clients had no new charges during program participation. Of the 33 clients with new charges during program participation, 12 had more than one new charge. The highest level of new charges was most commonly misdemeanor (23 of 33 clients with new charges), followed by felony (6), and status level (4). Seven clients had a new persons-related charge during program participation; the most serious behavior type for the remaining clients with new charges was property (14); public order (5); alcohol and tobacco (3), and traffic (3), and status (1).

Forty-six percent (39) of the clients experienced no new out-of-home placements while participating in the program. A total of 70 new out-of-home placements were experienced by the 45 clients with additional out-of-home placements during the program. Half of these placements were short-term (35 of 70 were less than 30 day placements). Clients spent a total of 260 days in short term out-of-home placements that began while the client was participating in the program (average 7 days per placement), and a total of 4,385 (average 125 days per placement) in long-term placements (30 days or more) that began while the client was participating in the program. The majority of this time was spent in restrictive out-of-home placement (93% of short-term placement time and 74% of long-term out of home placement time)

Of the 70 new out-of-home placements that occurred while clients were participating in the program, 59 percent were the result of probation violations, 26 percent were the result of new charges, and the remainder were for protection of the client or unknown reasons.

### **Other Evaluation-Related Questions**

**Participant Feedback:** Results of initial agency partner surveys and client / parent evaluations.

#### **Progress:**

Program implementation and satisfaction surveys were distributed to Probation Officers and agency partners in the summer of 2004. Seventy-five percent of Probation Officers (3) but only 22% of agency partners (2) responded to these surveys. While the response rate for agency partners was low, agency partners reported high satisfaction with timing of referrals from RSP staff, the quality of referrals made, the quality of client information received in the referral process, and the type and quality of communications with RSP staff. Probation Officers reported high satisfaction with intake procedures, frequency of contact with RSP staff, referral procedures and outcomes, and the division of responsibility between the Transitional Coordinators and Probation Officers.

A second round of program implementation/satisfaction surveys with Probation Officers (4) and agency partners (15) was completed in August of 2005. The response rate was 100 percent for Probation Officers, and 40 percent for agency partners. Again the agency partners reported high levels of satisfaction with the program and program staff. Probation Officers again reported high satisfaction with program procedures and overall services. Detailed analysis of the responses to these surveys was provided in the 2003-2005 Final Report (“Reentry Services Project Process and Outcome Evaluation – Final 2 Year Report”).

The most recent round of program implementation/satisfaction surveys with Probation Officers and agency partners was completed in October of 2006. Response rates and satisfaction levels generally mirror the earlier two rounds of surveys. The details of this round of satisfaction surveys (and a comparison of results to earlier versions of surveys) will be reported in the final technical report (Summer of 2007).

Transitional Coordinator, client and parent surveys include questions related to social factors and participant satisfaction. Transitional Coordinators complete 2 surveys (at intake and 6 months after return to the community). Clients and parents complete 2 surveys (intake and program completion). The surveys include questions related to Transitional Coordinator and parent satisfaction with client progress in key areas including housing stability, substance use, parenting / family, peer associations, etc. These surveys were created in and implemented in November 2003, and revised in July of 2004 and January of 2006. As mentioned earlier, the completion rate on these surveys has been low. Client and parent program end surveys solicit respondents’ feedback regarding the Reentry Services Project.

While response rates were low, the majority of clients and parents reported that the amount of time spent with their Transitional Coordinator was “about right”, and generally responded positively to open-ended questions regarding their satisfaction with the Reentry Services Project. A detailed analysis of these surveys in the first two years of program operation was provided in the 2003-2005 Final Report (“Reentry Services Project Process and Outcome Evaluation – Final 2 Year Report”). This detailed analysis will be repeated for the larger group of clients in the final technical report (Summer of 2007).

*Summary: Survey completion rates are low. In an effort to improve completion rates, the client and parent surveys were shortened in July of 2004, and this appears to have helped somewhat, but the Reentry Services Project staff will need to be diligent in ensuring that their surveys are completed, and encouraging clients and parents to return surveys.*

**Evaluation:** Progress on implementation of the evaluation plan.

**Progress:** The program evaluation is “on track”. A detailed examination of the program design, intended and actual service delivery was completed in December of 2005 (“Reentry Services Project Process and Outcome Evaluation – Final 2 Year Report”). In addition, this report included a short-term outcome comparison of the first 52 clients served by the Reentry Services Project and 52 comparison clients.

Coding of Reentry Services and comparison group clients has continued. A detailed round of coding will occur in the Spring of 2007, at which time the files for all clients (and comparison clients) served since the beginning of the program will be reviewed. This update will allow for an outcome comparison over a longer period of time, including new official contacts and out of home placements.

**Evaluation:** Methods used to collect information on project outcomes and feedback.

**Progress:** Data continues to be collected on recidivism; technical violations; number of transitional case plan goals and tasks assigned and completed; YLS/CMI scores; number and nature of Transitional Coordinator and corrections agent contacts with clients, parents, and others; the number of referrals for services; the number, and kinds, of sanctions and rewards; social factors; etc. Most of this data is being collected from the Court Services Tracking System (CSTS) and paper case files. Recidivism data will be followed up to 18 months post release. All of the data is being transferred to paper “code sheets” and then entered into a computer database for statistical analysis.

**Evaluation:** Progress on the comparison group.

**Progress:** As of January 2007 a total of 52 comparison group clients have been closed and coding of their electronic (CSTS) files has occurred. Additional coding for the comparison clients will include the coding of paper files where available. Information gathered from these comparison clients primarily focuses on demographics, offense, and placement histories, as well as probation officer contacts, new charges and out of home placements. This data was used in the 2003-2005 Final Report (“Reentry Services Project Process and Outcome Evaluation – Final 2 Year Report”) for a short-term outcome analysis of the Reentry Services Project.

An additional 10 comparison files were identified in October 2006, and this process will continue into the Spring of 2007. All comparison case files (previously coded and recently identified) will be recoded in the Spring of 2007 to allow for an examination of long term recidivism outcomes.