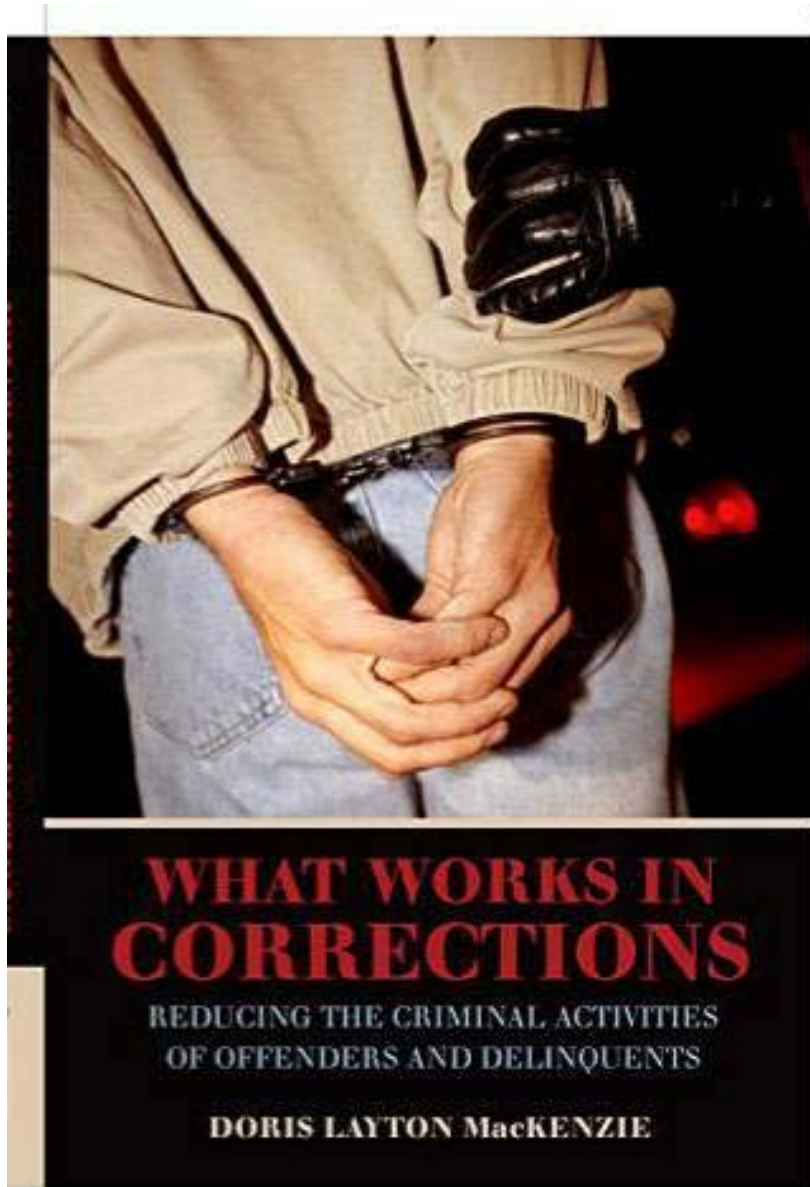


Reentry: Examining What Works in Corrections©

Doris Layton MacKenzie



What Works in Corrections

Cambridge
University Press

2006



Outline

- Re-entry Issues
- Methods for determining what works
 - The Maryland Crime Prevention Report
 - Meta-analyses
- Effective programs
- Theory of cognitive transformation
- Implication for reentry programs
- Future Needs
- New developments in evidence-based policy

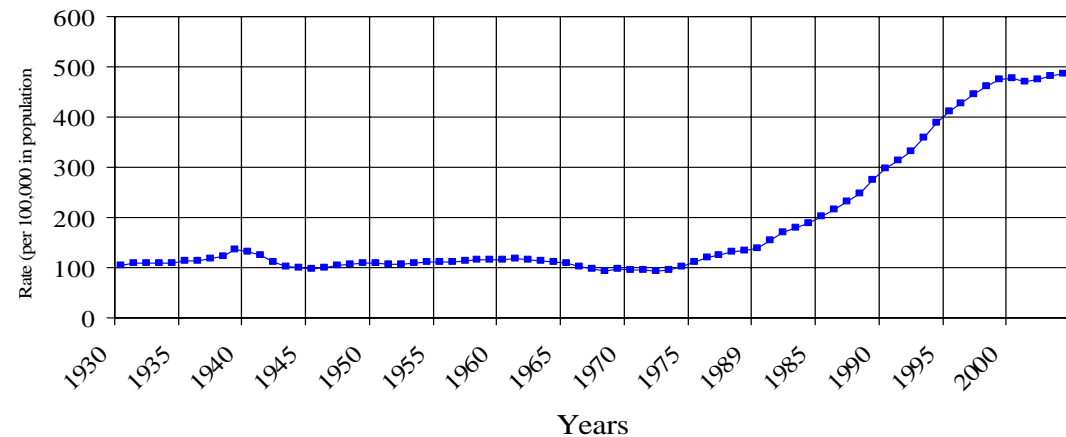


U.S. Corrections

- 25% of world's prison population
- 2 million+ in prisons and jails
- 650,000 people released/year
 - 2/3 will return in 3 years

Philosophical Changes

- Move away from rehabilitation, “Nothing Works”
- Use of incapacitation and deterrence
- Law and order philosophy



U.S. Incarceration Rate in State and Federal Institutions



Need For Reentry Programs

- 650,000/year
- 1,600/ day
- Difficulties in reintegrating into community
- Second Chance Act



Reentry Issues

- 66 % rearrested in 3 years
- 50% returned to prison
- 30-40% chronic physical or mental health condition
- 50% history of illegal substance use
 - 20-25% treated in prison

MR. BOFFO JOE MARTIN





Re-entry Programs

- Programs in prisons and jails that prepare people for reintegration
- Community-based, post-prison programs to help people reintegrate



What Prisoners Want (Urban Inst, RTI, NIJ Study)

- Housing
- Employment
- Health Care



Evidence-Based Corrections

- Use of science
- Identify effective correctional programs
- Presented in form usable by decision/policy makers



Examining What Works

- Maryland Scoring Method developed for Crime Prevention Report
 - Quality of design/Internal validity
 - Significance and direction of differences
- Systematic reviews and Meta-analysis



Maryland Crime Prevention Report

- Requested by U.S. Congress
- Comprehensive evaluation of effectiveness of Department of Justice Grants
- “What Works, What Doesn’t, What’s Promising” Sherman et. al.

Seven Settings for Prevention

- Families
- Police
- Community
- Place
- Labor markets
- Schools
- Courts and Corrections





Crime Prevention in Corrections and Courts

- Focus on reducing crime in the community
- Correctional programs that reduce the criminal activities of known offenders



Recidivism

- Are other outcomes important
 - Mediating factors
 - Other areas of ex-offenders' lives
 - Costs
 - Public support
- Interest of public and policy makers
 - Disagreeing with Petersilia "face validity"
 - Enables informed decision making



Maryland Methods Assessment: Quality of Science and Results

- What Works
- What's Promising
- What Doesn't Work
- What We Don't Know



2 Stage Assessment

- Stage 1: Assess scientific quality and significance of each study
- Stage2: Examine groups of studies



Methods Scoring: Scientific Quality

- Level 2 – Association
- Level 3 – Comparison group
- Level 4 – Comparison group similar
- Level 5 – Control group
 - Randomly assigned
 - Gold standard



Drug Court Study Example: Stage 1

Study	Methods Score	Recidivism	
Gottfredson et al 2003	5	Exp	66.2%
		Control	81.3*



Drug Court Studies Example

Studies	Methods Scores	Results
Deschenes et al 1995	5	31.3 32.6
Gottfredson et al. 2003	5	66.2 81.3*
Sechrest et al 1998	4	14.7 25.5*
Johnson & Latessa 2000	3	28.7 38.2*
Harrell et al 2001	3	24.9 55.3



Decision Making Rules for “What Works”

- Three (3) studies with
 - Research methods scores of “3” or above
 - Showing the experimental group having significantly lower recidivism rates



Conclusion:

Drug Courts Effective

- Three studies with research methods score of 3 or above AND significant differences
 - Gottfredson et al. 2003
 - Johnson & Latessa 2000
 - Secrest et al. 1998




Rehabilitation: What Works in Corrections?

- Maryland Assessments
 - Method scoring
 - Significance and direction of effects
- Meta-analyses



Previous Theoretical Meta-Analyses: Focus on Principles

- Target dynamic criminogenic factors
- Target high risk groups
- Therapeutic integrity
- Learning styles and abilities of offenders
- Theoretical models



Targeted Assessments and Meta-analyses

- Policy relevance
- Focused area
 - Drug courts
 - Educational programs
 - Intensive supervision
 - Etc.



Example:

Correctional Boot Camp Meta-analysis

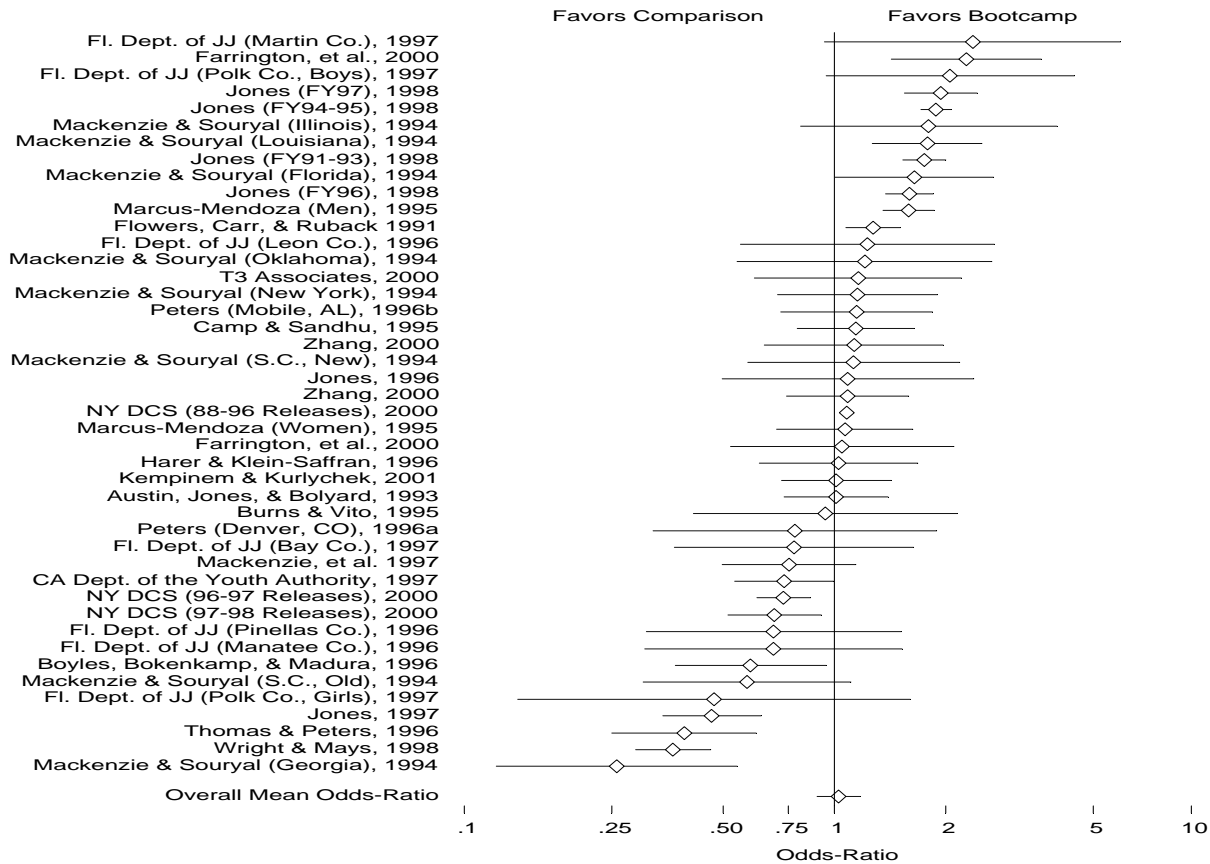
- Identified 771 documents
- 152 potentially relevant
- 144 located and evaluated
- 29 eligible studies
- 41 independent samples
 - 14 juvenile
 - 27 adult



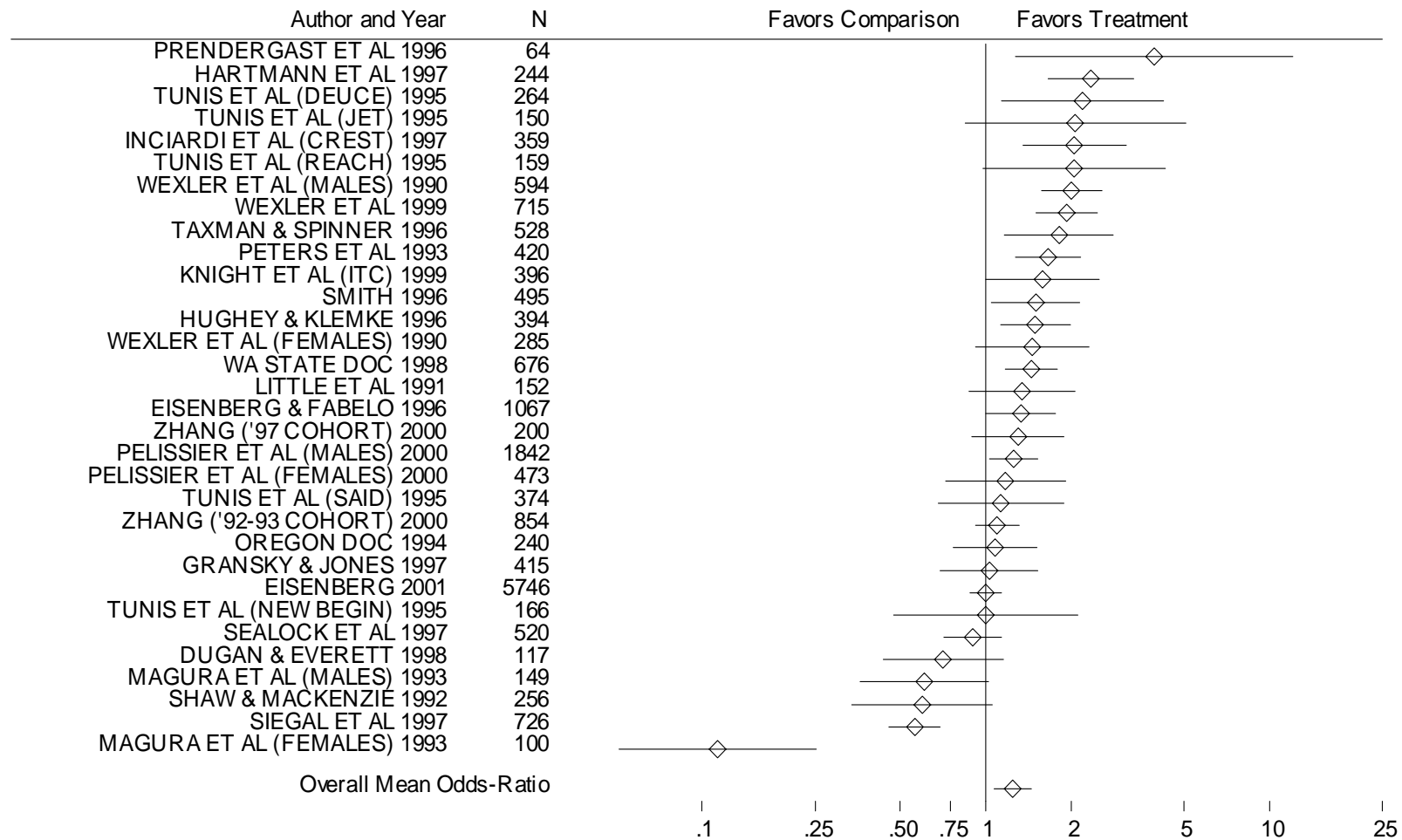
Correctional Boot Camp Meta-Analysis

- Careful coding of studies
 - Methodology
 - Participant characteristics
 - Program characteristics
- Effect sizes
- Quantitative analysis

Forest Plot: Correctional Boot Camps



In-Prison Drug Treatment





What Works?

- Strategies for reducing crime
- Rehabilitation/human service programs
- Types of offenders
 - Substance abusers, sex offenders
- Control and discipline



Programs/Interventions

- Education
 - **Adult education (n=27) ***
 - Life skills (n=5)
- Vocational Education and Work
 - **Voc ed (n=18) ***
 - Correctional Industries (n=4)
 - Multi-component & others (n=8)
- Cognitive/behavioral therapy
 - **Moral reconnection therapy (n=7) ***
 - **Reasoning and rehabilitation (n=8) ***
 - **Cog. restructuring/other (n=9) ***



Programs/Interventions

- Sex Offender Treatment
 - **Cog-behav/relapse prevention (n=15) ***
 - **Behavioral (n=4) ***
 - **Hormonal/surgical (n=6) ***
 - Psychosocial (n=3)



Programs/Interventions

- Domestic Violence
 - Feminist (n=6)
 - Cog/behav (n=6)
 - Criminal justice sanctions (n=9)
- **Drug Courts (n=30)***
- Drug Treatment
 - **Community Outpatient (n=8) ***
 - **Incarceration-based (n=31) ***
- Boot Camps
 - Adult (n=25)
 - Juvenile (n=18)



Programs/Interventions

- Intermediate Sanctions
 - Intensive supervision (n=31)
 - Electronic monitoring (n=9)
- Victim awareness (n=2)
- Monetary penalties (n=3)
- Juveniles
 - Community supervision (n=5)
 - Residential (n=8)
 - **Multi-Systemic Therapy (7)***



What Works

- **Adult education**
- **Voc education**
- **Cog/behavior therapy**
- **Sex offender treatment**
- **Drug courts**
- **Drug treatment**
- **Multi-Systemic Therapy**



Unknown/No Evidence

Life skills

Correctional industries

Multi-component work

Psychosocial sex offender treatment

Domestic violence

Victim awareness

Juvenile programs (community supervision and facility)

Scared straight

Boot camps

Intensive supervision

Electronic monitoring

Monetary penalties




Ineffective Interventions: Poor or No Theoretical Basis

- Psychosocial sex offender treatment
 - Psychodynamic model of treatment
- Community supervision
- Residential facilities for juveniles



Ineffective Interventions: Punishment, Deterrence or Control Only

- Boot camps
- Scared Straight
- Arrest for domestic violence
- Intensive supervision
- Electronic monitoring

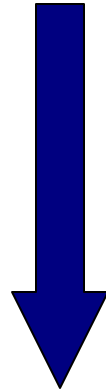


Ineffective Interventions: Emphasis on Opportunities without Cognitive Change

- Employment
- Housing

Effective Programs: Individual Transformation

Changes within individual



Environmental opportunity





Criminological Theory

- Environmental opportunities
 - Attachments, ties or bonds to social institutions
 - Sampson and Laub's life course theory

- What is mechanism for change?
 - Social environment conducive
 - Fortuitous



Individual transformation must occur first

- MacKenzie, 2006
- Giordano et al. 2002
- Cullen and Gendreau and Canadian Researchers



Implication of Individual Change Theory for Reentry

- Temptation to focus on environmental opportunities
 - Housing
 - Reunite families
 - Employment
- Cognitive transformation must occur first



What Works: Future Research Needs

- More details
 - Components
 - Characteristics of participants
- Improve quality of research
- Emphasis on transitional programs



More Randomized Trials

- Only 14.8 % of the studies reviewed were scored “5”
- 23.2 % scored “2”



Topic Area Differences

- Large % scored “2”
 - Drug Treatment
 - Academic Ed
 - Cog behavior for sex offenders
 - Drug treatment in facilities



New Developments in Evidence-Based Policy

- Academy of Experimental Criminology

- Campbell Collaboration

[http://www.cochrane.org/docs/campbell.
htm](http://www.cochrane.org/docs/campbell.htm)



Campbell Collaboration (C2) Objectives

- Prepare, maintain, and disseminate
- Systematic reviews and meta-analyses
- Of interventions
- Detailed protocols
- Available on website.




Campbell Collaboration Reviews

- Non-custodial Employment Programs
 - Review of 8 studies
 - Not effective in reducing recidivism
- Re-entry Programs for Formerly Incarcerated Females
 - Protocol



Summary: What Works

- Reject the “Nothing Works” of Martinson
- Human service/ rehabilitation programs
- Cognitive transformation



Doris Layton MacKenzie, Professor
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742, USA

■ dmackenzie@crim.umd.edu

■ www.ipi.umd.edu

■ www.evaluatingcorrections.umd.edu

■ Telephone 301-405-3008

■ *What Works in Corrections: Reducing the Criminal Activities of Offenders and Delinquents*. 2006. Cambridge University Press.



International Prison Project

- Linking international corrections and sentencing researchers
 - 14 nations
 - 30+ researchers
- Cooperative cross-national research
 - Survey for administrators
 - Survey for inmates
- www.ipi.umd.edu