**Delaware NCJRP Formative Evaluation Report**

1. **Introduction**

The University of Delaware (UD), Center for Drug and Health Studies (CDHS), is pleased to submit to Arnold Ventures this final National Criminal Justice Reform Project (NCJRP) Phase III report. It summarizes the formative evaluation work undertaken by the Delaware Department of Correction (Delaware DOC), in partnership with the Delaware Criminal Justice Council (Delaware CJC) and the UD during Phase III of the NCJRP initiative. This report was prepared by the Delaware CJC, UD research team and the Delaware DOC.

As a result of this work, the Delaware NCJRP team will submit an evaluation plan and budget to support a rigorous outcome evaluation of the Delaware DOC’s recently implemented Cognitive Behavioral Intervention – Employment Module (CBI-EMP) and Five for Five employment training intervention. The proposed outcome evaluation would be conducted during Phase IV of the NCJRP initiative. This intervention for high risk persons in Level lV Delaware DOC facilities is described later in this report, along with findings from the formative work and evaluability assessment of the intervention undertaken during Phase III of NCJRP.

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1. **Background and NCJRP Progress to Date**

Several key reentry reform and recidivism reduction accomplishments have occurred with NCJRP support. The *Delaware Recidivism Reduction System Blueprint* was created; an Executive Order creating the Delaware Reentry Commission was issued; a Director of Reentry within the Delaware DOC Office of Planning, Research and Reentry was created; and a new initiative that combines Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) based treatment with employment training (CBI-EMP) and Five for Five certifications was implemented within the Delaware DOC.

The goal of the NCJRP work in Delaware is to create a seamless comprehensive evidence-based reentry system in the state. Mirroring the objective established through Delaware’s Recidivism Reduction Initiative (funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Second Chance Act award), this project ultimately sought to reduce the three-year post release recidivism rate by 25 percent for persons served by the newly implemented intervention.

While Delaware prison population numbers have been decreasing, a substantial number of people continue to return to the community every year following a period of incarceration in the Delaware DOC. Because the Delaware DOC is a unified system, with persons who have been arrested, persons who have been detained in prison while awaiting trial, and persons who are serving time in prison after having been found guilty of a crime, all under DOC care, there is a high turnover rate among those under the Delaware DOC’s jurisdiction. In 2021, 9,899 persons were admitted to Delaware DOC facilities, while 10,497 were released, marking a continued decline in the overall prison population in the state. The average length of stay for Delaware persons who are incarcerated is 44.4 months for the 2,238 individuals sentenced to a year or more, 3.16 months for those sentenced to less than one year, and 1.2 months for pre-trial persons who have been detained in prison while awaiting trial. ([Delaware DOC, Annual Report, 2021](https://doc.delaware.gov/views/annual_report.blade.shtml). Produced by Bureau of Planning, Research, and Reentry, March 31, 2022)

Recidivism has been declining in Delaware for several years. Recidivism data derived from the Delaware Statistical Analysis Center’s most recent analytical report, [*Recidivism in Delaware, An Analysis of Offenders Released in 2015 through 2017*](https://sac.delaware.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/64/2021/12/AdultRecid21.pdf),[[1]](#footnote-1) are presented in Figure 1 below. The definitions of recidivism used in the analysis are:

* Return to Prison – a return to Level V status with a sentence length greater than 12 months during the at-risk period
* Recommitment – the first secure custody readmission (excluding administrative recommitments) during the at-risk period
* Reconviction – the first conviction event on any qualifying offense during the at-risk period
* Rearrest – the first incident of arrest during the at-risk period for any qualifying offense

In measuring rearrest and reconviction recidivism, the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) counts only what it refers to as serious criminal offenses, defined as offenses identified in the Delaware Code as felonies or misdemeanors with incarceration as a possible (or mandatory) sanction, in addition to probation and parole violations.

Figure 1



Figure 2 below provides more specific data on release cohorts and recidivism rates at one-, two-, and three-year intervals for the measures studied.

Figure 2[[2]](#footnote-2)



For those persons released in 2017, the 3-year return to prison rate was 12.7 percent, down from 19.6 percent in 2015. The recommitment rate of 53.9 percent was also down from 2015. Reconviction rates have declined from 63.4 percent in 2015 to 56.7 percent in 2017. Lastly, rearrest has declined from 70.3 percent in 2015 to 65.1 percent in 2017.

While these data indicate improvements have occurred between 2015 and 2017 in terms of both the size of the prison population and recidivism, Delaware still has a prisoner reentry population that is high risk and that recidivate at high rates.

According to the *2021 Delaware Department of Correction Annual Report,* there were 3,967 persons in prison in Delaware on June 30,2021. Of the 1,614 individuals who received a Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessment, 37 percent were considered high risk, 55 percent moderate risk, and only 8 percent identified as low risk.

Additionally, according to a 2017 UD study of 771 reentry participants using Second Chance Act funding, 35 percent, or 270 individuals, were uncertain if they would secure long term housing upon release. Of the total number of individuals released from the Delaware DOC in 2016, only 58 contacted the Delaware Housing Authority to obtain housing support following their release. The UD study also found that 40 percent, or 308 individuals, were unemployed. Of those referred to Department of Labor (DOL), 68 percent of potential clients did not appear for services.

The dynamics described above, coupled with the documented criminogenic needs that are prevalent among Delaware DOC persons who are incarcerated, are drivers of recidivism in Delaware. They indicate a need for both enhanced programming and better case transition planning. As part of the development of an evidence based correctional system, Delaware aimed to address these issues by supplementing existing programming and reentry support efforts within the Delaware DOC and across multiple agencies involved in reentry services.

The following section describes the planning efforts and accomplishments that occurred during Phases I and II of NCJRP, as these laid the foundation for the implementation of the Delaware DOC’s new CBI-EMP and Five for Five employment training intervention which was implemented and evaluated in a formative fashion during Phase III.

1. **NCJRP Phases I and II Planning Progress**

During the planning phases of NCJRP (Phases I and II), the Delaware NCJRP Advisory Group and its subcommittees examined what was driving recidivism in the state and began to better align the Delaware DOC’s reentry policies with evidence-based practice. The Delaware NCJRP Advisory Group produced, *The Delaware Recidivism Reduction System Blueprint*, which summarized analytical findings concerning the drivers of recidivism and mapped out reentry and recidivism reduction goals and recommendations. This led to the Governor issuing Executive Order 27 on December 4, 2018, which created the Delaware Correctional Reentry Commission (DCRC), which included four committees originally convened under NCJRP’s planning phases: 1) Behavioral Health, 2) Education, 3) Employment and 4) Housing, and established a Director of Reentry position within the Delaware DOC.

To reduce the state’s recidivism rate and effectively achieve the recidivism reduction targets identified under NCJRP, the Delaware DOC aligned its reentry policies and practices with the principles of effective correctional intervention (particularly the principles of Risk, Need and Responsivity [RNR]). In practice, this meant targeting reentry resources toward high risk individuals and utilizing CBT-based approaches to better address criminogenic needs through a social learning approach that utilized core correctional practices.

Delaware DOC made a series of substantive changes and improvements in Delaware’s reentry policies and practices, including 1) improved risk and need assessments through the expanded use of the LSI-R and George Mason University’s RNR tool and 2) expanded CBT-based programming and other evidence-based reentry support services for those under Level V (Prison), Level lV (Community Corrections Centers/Treatment/Work Release) or Level lll (Probation & Parole) DOC supervision.

More specifically, Delaware DOC implemented an intervention comprised of two components--CBI-EMP and Five for Five employment training--, for individuals assessed as moderate to high risk (using the LSI-R) who are housed in Level lV and are in need of employment skills/readiness support. This intervention was identified by the as a key component of Delaware’s recidivism reduction efforts, by the Delaware DOC and its NCJRP partners, and a programmatic initiative developed and implemented under NCJRP that warranted and leant itself to rigorous outcome evaluation. Additionally, since the Delaware DOC and the UD research team are currently evaluating the full CBI-Comprehensive Curriculum (CBI-CC) at Level V, additional comparison groups to support a rigorous outcome evaluation of the CBI-EMP and Five for Five intervention are likely to be available.

The CBI intervention is drawn from the CBI-CC, developed by the University of Cincinnati’s (UC) Corrections Institute. CBI-CC is one of the most robust Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) interventions available for adult persons who are incarcerated. The employment module (CBI-EMP) implemented at Level lV facilities is described below.

Curriculum Overview:

The 31-session CBI-EMP curriculum is based on the RNR framework, and it addresses multiple criminogenic needs, including criminal thinking. The CBI-EMP curriculum places heavy emphasis on cognitive, social, emotional, and coping skill development for the work environment. It teaches participants how to identify and manage high risk situations related to obtaining and maintaining employment. Furthermore, it addresses internal motivation and challenges criminal thinking to help build participant motivation and self-efficacy.

Group Size, Eligible Participants, and Cohort Information:

* Frequency: 2-3 times each week
* Ideal group size: 8-12 participants
* Appropriate participant/level of risk: participants that score moderate to high risk on an actuarial criminogenic risk assessment (LSI-R).
* Program length: 31 sessions total, 1.5 hours each (46.5 hours total).
	+ The curriculum may be modified slightly to accommodate facility schedules and setting
	+ E.g., can be reduced to 24 sessions to fit an 8-week time frame (36 hours total).

Curriculum Snapshot:

* Module 1 (4 sessions): Motivational Enhancement – Getting Ready for Work
* Module 2 (6 sessions): Cognitive Restructuring – Thinking Right about Work
* Module 3 (10 sessions): Social Skills/Emotional Regulation Skills – Skills for Work
* Module 4 (4 sessions): Problem Solving – Working Through Challenges at Work
* Module 5 (7 sessions): Success Planning – Being Successful at Work

Proposed Delivery Plan:

Example: Plummer Center

* *Schedule:*
	+ 3 sessions per week (8 weeks total if running 24 sessions).
		- Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings
	+ 2 sessions per week (12 weeks total if running 24 sessions).
		- Monday and Wednesday evenings
* *Cohort Size:*
	+ 1 cohort = 12 participants. The number of cohorts will be determined by the securement of funding and timeline and overall sample sizes will be based on the number cohorts that can complete the treatment during the study timeframe.

The Five for Five employment training component is designed for individuals coming through the system who need to enhance their employment skills. This component of the intervention provides participants with five program completion certificates in five days. These include: 1) Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) 10-hour Safety Certification, 2) Scissor Lift Certification, 3) Construction Site Flagger Certification, 4) Forklift Certification, and 5) Serve Safe Food Handling Certification. Participants receiving these certifications are then able to demonstrate to potential employers that they have received training in a host of high-in-demand jobs.

The remainder of this report, describes the formative evaluation and evaluability assessment work undertaken during Phase III that was focused on the overall, newly implemented intervention.

1. **Phase lll Formative Evaluation Work and Evaluability Study**

The formative evaluation work and the evaluability study undertaken during Phase III were designed to answer three primary questions.[[3]](#footnote-3) Each question and key research finding of the evaluability study is summarized below and then discussed in greater detail in the remainder of this report.

1. Research Question 1: Are the CBI-EMP and Five for Five employment components being implemented with fidelity?

Finding: The study showed that CBI-EMP programs in Delaware are being well implemented. The Five for Five employment training component is designed to provide an employment certificate for completion in each of the five training areas, and one either completes the certification or does not. All 117 people who participated received all five certificates.

1. Research Question 2: Can the evaluation team recruit study participants, interview them while incarcerated, and find and re-interview them post-release?

Finding: The UD team enrolled 36 individuals and interviewed them in the prison. They conducted follow-up interviews with 87 percent of those released. Thus, we are confident that we can recruit study participants and find them in the community for interviews post-release.

1. Research Question 3: Can the evaluation team access, link, pull and integrate data from multiple sources to support a rigorous outcome evaluation?

Finding: The UD team has worked with the Delaware DOC for over two decades on evaluation projects. Data was not pulled or integrated for the 36 participants due to staff shortages and the amount of work required, but we are confident the data could have been. Our most recent data linkage was in the summer of 2021 for a Bureau of Justice Assistance Innovations in Reentry evaluation in which the UD team received and successfully integrated risk and demographic data, program participation data, and recidivism data. Data were provided for program participants as well as a comparison group that was matched on risk level and demographics. We are confident that the data necessary for a full evaluation will be available.

To help ensure the intervention described above would be well-defined, stable, and ready for a comprehensive outcome evaluation, several formative evaluation activities were undertaken with NCJRP support during Phase III of the NCJRP initiative. This enabled the Delaware team to address implementation issues and provide the UD research team an opportunity to conduct independent fidelity assessments and a small pilot data collection study to ensure the data needed to support an outcome evaluation was available. The formative evaluation methods and findings are presented below.

*Phase lll Formative Evaluation*

The Phase lll formative evaluation effort involved 1) an assessment of intervention implementation fidelity; and 2) a pilot data collection study to demonstrate the ability to assemble the requisite data for the outcome analyses.

 *Fidelity Assessment Study*

Program fidelity was determined using two approaches:

1. Determine program fit for RNR Program Tool for Adults (RNR Program Tool)
2. Examine intervention implementation for fidelity to the program model.

RNR Program Fit: The RNR framework focuses on improving outcomes by encouraging the justice system to respond to its clients in a manner that is likely to yield better outcomes. The RNR Simulation Tool, created by the Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence at George Mason University, is designed to assist justice and treatment agencies in determining what forms of programming will be most effective in reducing recidivism and improving outcomes within their population. It is composed of three linkable portals that provide decision-support at the client (Assess an Individual), program (Program Tool for Adults), and system level (Assess Jurisdiction's Capacity).

For purposes of this analysis, the RNR Program Tool for Adults was examined to assess whether the overall intervention fit the RNR framework. Both components adhere to RNR principles in concept, but the RNR tool was utilized to identify which RNR program grouping the CBT course fits within (for example, Group B for criminogenic thinking vs. Group E for education and employment programming). Using elements from the overall intervention, the RNR Program Tool identified that the CBI-EMP component fit into Program Group B: programs focused on criminal thinking using cognitive restructuring techniques. The Five for Five component fell into Group E: programs that focus on life skills. It should be noted that the RNR tool only recommends the program that its algorithm deems will have the greatest impact on rearrest.

Both of the above RNR tool classifications were considered appropriate for the program being provided. UD also examined whether persons referred to the programs were appropriately identified by the RNR tool as in need of that program.

Two cohorts of CBI-EMP participants totaling 17 persons were examined, of those, nine were classified as needing a Group B program, seven were individuals convicted of sexual offenses placed in the program by the Delaware DOC and fitting Group E. One person did not fit into either group. This individual had been out of the workforce for a considerable period of time, and so Delaware DOC counselors allowed them to attend the program to strengthen their potential to retain employment. All participants were deemed high risk by the LSI-R. For evaluability purposes, the Delaware DOC was able to pull the RNR data for each individual, as well as programming and LSI-R data.

Fidelity to Model: For the CBI-EMP component, the UD research team conducted fidelity assessments of program delivery using a modified version of the UC Group Observation Tool (GOT), which includes variables in five sections outlined in Table 1 below. The GOT was specifically designed for fidelity assessment of CBI-CC modules. The UD team has conducted additional interrater reliability checks to ensure proper coding among those conducting assessments with the tool.

UD is currently evaluating effectiveness of the CBI-CC program throughout the state as part of a National Institute of Justice funded study, so fidelity observations of the Core Curriculum were already underway. Two observations were added of the CBI-EMP being implemented in the Plummer Center that will be the program utilized in a proposed Phase lV. The person conducting the CBI-EMP is a certified trainer in CBI through the UC process, so his fidelity scores are high, but not necessarily indicative of CBI implementation fidelity across the state. For that reason, fidelity scores for the state were included as a more accurate reflection of how the Delaware DOC is implementing CBI.

Fidelity observations conducted in eight different CBI-CC classes offered in three different correctional facilities in Delaware yielded similar results. A majority of the skill sections scored 1 or higher, indicating that more favorable indicators were observed compared to unfavorable indicators during the groups. The sections that maintained fidelity satisfactorily included the “A.3 Manual” and “E.1 Respect.” Both of these categories scored 2s (all favorable criteria met) across all observed groups. This indicated that all facilitators used the manual in class, included all components of the session, and communicated respectfully with all participants. Additionally, 87.5 percent of observed facilitators practiced active listening skills and utilized visual aids satisfactorily. The facilitators’ most favorable skill sets fall in the communication area, which represents strong respect, rapport, listening, and clarity skills.

Table 1 below presents the number and percentage of CBI facilitators whose performance was rated as missed opportunity, needs improvement or satisfactory across five performance dimensions.

**Table 1: Fidelity Scores on DE CBI Intervention, 2021**

|  |
| --- |
| **Section A- Group Structure Format** |
| **Variables** | **N** | **Percent** |
| **A.1 Appropriate Setting** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 8 | 100.0 |
| Satisfactory | 0 | 0.0 |
| **A.2 Prepared** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
|  Needs Improvement | 8 | 100.0 |
| Satisfactory | 0 | 0.0 |
| **A.3 Manual** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 0 | 0.0 |
| Satisfactory | 8 | 100.0 |
| **A.4 Homework** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 1 | 12.5 |
| Satisfactory | 3 | 37.5 |
| Not Applicable | 4 | 50.0 |
| **A.5 Involves all Participants** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 4 | 50.0 |
| Satisfactory | 4 | 50.0 |
| **A.6 Time Management** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 4 | 50.0 |
| Satisfactory | 4 | 50.0 |
| **A.7 Visual Aids** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 1 | 12.5 |
| Satisfactory | 7 | 87.5 |
| **A.8 Endorses Treatment** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 2 | 25.0 |
| Satisfactory | 6 | 75.0 |

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| **Section B- Facilitating Knowledge/Modeling** |
| **Variables** | **N** | **Percent** |
| **B.1 CBT Skills** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 3 | 37.5 |
| Satisfactory | 4 | 50.0 |
| Not applicable | 1 | 12.5 |
| **B.2 Cognitive Restructuring** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
|  Needs Improvement | 1 | 12.5 |
| Satisfactory | 6 | 75.0 |
| Not applicable | 1 | 12.5 |
| **B.3 Pro-Social Modeling** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 1 | 12.5 |
| Satisfactory | 7 | 87.5 |
| **B.4 Responsivity** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 1 | 12.5 |
| Needs Improvement | 3 | 37.5 |
| Satisfactory | 3 | 37.5 |
| Not Applicable | 1 | 12.5 |
| **B.5 Problem Solving** |  |  |
|  Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 5 | 62.5 |
| Satisfactory | 2 | 25.0 |
| Not applicable | 1 | 12.5 |

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| --- |
| **Section C- Teaching Skills** |
| **Variables** | **N** | **Percent** |
| **C.1 Teaches** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 2 | 25.0 |
| Satisfactory | 6 | 75.0 |
| **C.2 Models** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
|  Needs Improvement | 6 | 75.0 |
| Satisfactory | 0 | 0.0 |
| Not Applicable | 2 | 25.0 |
| **C.3 Practices** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 4 | 50.0 |
| Satisfactory | 2 | 25.0 |
| Not Applicable | 2 | 25.0 |
| **C.4 Feedback** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 4 | 50.0 |
| Satisfactory | 0 | 0.0 |
| Not Applicable | 4 | 50.0 |
| **C.5 Assigns Homework** |  |  |
|  Missed Opportunity | 1 | 12.5 |
| Needs Improvement | 2 | 25.0 |
| Satisfactory | 2 | 25.0 |
| Not Applicable | 3 | 37.5 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Section D- Behavior Management** |
| **Variables** | **N** | **Percent** |
| **D.1 Expectations** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 2 | 25.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 1 | 12.5 |
| Satisfactory | 5 | 62.5 |
| **D.2 Use of Authority** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
|  Needs Improvement | 7 | 87.5 |
| Satisfactory | 1 | 12.5 |
| **D.3 Use of Reinforcers** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 2 | 25.0 |
| Satisfactory | 6 | 75.0 |

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| --- |
| **Section E- Communication** |
| **Variables** | **N** | **Percent** |
| **E.1 Respect** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 0 | 0.0 |
| Satisfactory | 8 | 100.0 |
| **E.2 Clarity** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
|  Needs Improvement | 2 | 25.0 |
| Satisfactory | 6 | 75.0 |
| **E.3 Listening** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 1 | 12.5 |
| Satisfactory | 7 | 87.5 |
| **E.4 Open-Ended Questions** |  |  |
| Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 5 | 62.5 |
| Satisfactory | 3 | 37.5 |
| **E.5 Rapport** |  |  |
|  Missed Opportunity | 0 | 0.0 |
| Needs Improvement | 4 | 50.0 |
| Satisfactory | 4 | 50.0 |

Although all the facilitators followed the manual for CBI, some groups had more favorable skills than others. For example, only 37.5 percent of facilitators scored satisfactory on reviewing assigned homework while 12.5 percent received scores of needs improvement. Comparably, 75 percent of facilitators received the score of needs improvement for modeling techniques appropriately and efficiently, and 50 percent of the facilitators were scored as needs improvement for clearly teaching the components of techniques. Use of authority was another area where a majority of the facilitators (75 percent) were scored as needing improvement. Lastly, 62.5 percent of facilitators needed improvement in the open-ended category, which indicated that the facilitator did not always use open-ended questions to reflect and apply knowledge with the group. Despite the overall score reflecting needs for improvement in the previously discussed areas, it is important to note that all the facilitators scored more favorable indicators than unfavorable but did not meet all of the favorable criteria.

Finally, only a handful of sections had more unfavorable indicators than favorable ones. For example, one facilitator scored more unfavorable indicators in the responsivity section, which indicated this facilitator missed an opportunity to tailor their teaching style and deliver content in a manner that considers the learning needs of participants. Also, all the facilitators (100 percent) received scores as needing improvement in two sections, appropriate setting and preparedness. This indicated that the group structure and format to adequately lead groups was never satisfactory. However, this was not the fault of the facilitator, rather this was a limitation of the prison environment. For example, not all rooms were equipped to lead groups based on the criteria set forth in cognitive-behavioral intervention approaches. The three most impactful factors that prevented the groups from scoring satisfactorily were 1) delayed start times of group due to uncontrollable prison movements, 2) inclusive seating arrangement due to layout of the room, and 3) distracting noises, visuals, and outside interruptions during groups due to announcements and windows in rooms. Specifically, regarding the Plummer Center CBI-EMP groups, the groups took place in a classroom, but people who were not part of the group came in and out throughout the sessions. Also, announcements over the loudspeaker were disruptive throughout.

Despite the limitations of offering CBI groups in a correctional environment, the facilitators continue to score more favorably than unfavorably on fidelity observations. Additionally, they portray strong communication and facilitation skills with areas for improvement in teaching skills. Overall, the cognitive behavioral interventions groups have room for improvement but continue to demonstrate strong satisfactory skills. If supported, part of the outcome evaluation work in Phase lV would include providing ongoing feedback and coordination with the facilities on exactly the type of things that impact fidelity. For example, not much can be done about announcements over the loudspeakers, but groups could be timed, and staff informed not to disrupt with count or janitorial maintenance during group sessions.

Delaware DOC plans to train its own staff on the delivery of the CBI-EMP program in the Fall of 2022, utilizing a train-the-trainer model. This is expected to improve the already acceptable fidelity scores observed in the Spring making the program’s fidelity adequate for a full evaluation.

*Pilot Data Collection Process Study*

The Phase lll evaluability study included a pilot data collection process study in preparation for an outcome evaluation in Phase lV. Key questions UD intended to answer through the pilot included:

* How does data get to UD for analyses?
* What is the procedure for data transfer (Secure link? Encrypted drive with physical handoff? etc.)
* How is data linked to multiple sources (i.e., participant rosters (class attendance sheets), service recipient lists for job placement services, data from SAC etc.) as well as in what format.

The purpose of the pilot was to implement a smaller scale version of what would occur in Phase lV to determine if the anticipated evaluation design is feasible to carry out and to identify potential problems in the data collection process so they can be addressed prior to proposing and implementing a larger study. Participants in the pilot study were consented and the pilot was certified by the UD Human Subject Review Board. Staff turnover at the Delaware DOC made integrating the data difficult, so this step was not performed, however, UD and the Delaware DOC were able to conduct this type of integration by referencing two recently completed studies in which the same data needed were linked for analyses.

To determine the ability to study the intervention, data was collected on individuals being released during the data collection window (March-April 2022). Administrative data was to be drawn from multiple sources, including the Delaware Automated Correction System (DACS) and the Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS). The data was collected by the UD team and from the service providers. The UD team collected individual-level interview data from persons in the programs for the purpose of assessing the multitude of factors that impact a person’s success upon reentering the community. The interview process included conducting baseline face-to-face interviews with a sample of persons prior to reentering the community, and then contacting and conducting a follow-up interview with the same individuals post-release. Numerous validated psychological and social functioning scales were administered at baseline, as well as a series of questions regarding persons’ backgrounds. These were collected at the follow-up interview that also included self-reported criminal activity, substance use, and social functioning. Attendance and completion rates were provided as well as follow-up rates for interviewees.

For the pilot study, the UD team attempted to collect data on a sample of individuals released from the Delaware DOC in March and April of 2022. The primary goal was to determine whether data on these released individuals are available and accessible. The data elements focused on, and their source are presented in table 2 below. The anticipated sequence for data collection in an outcome study is illustrated in Figure 3 below.

**Table 2. Pilot Study Data Elements**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Source | Measure |
| Unique Identifier | DOC | SBI or Inputted De-identified code |
| LSI-R Score | DOC | Individual Item Scores |
| RNR Score | DOC | Individual Item Scores, Recommended Programs |
| Program Data | DOC/ Providers | Attendance, completion, etc.  |
| Baseline Interview Data | UD Research Team | Criminal thinking, psych, soc scales - modified TCU scales, social functioning interview  |
| Program Fidelity Data | UD Research Team | RNR Program tool. UC Group Observation tool.  |

Figure 3



For the pilot study, the intent was for UD CDHS researchers to first collect baseline data on persons in the sample while they were still incarcerated at Level lV, and then to collect follow-up data on each individual post-release. Again, the primary goal was to assess the feasibility of interviewing and collecting data on the same people pre-and post-release.

A small cohort of 36 persons released in the April and May of 2022 was enrolled to determine whether the researchers could locate them in the community post-release and assemble the requisite data. Due to COVID-19 and resulting implementation delays, the cohort was not made up of individuals who specifically participated in the CBI-EMP and Five for Five intervention. Further, the average length of the follow-up timeframe was shortened to approximately 30 days, but it still allowed researchers to test the overall process and more specifically their ability to conduct baseline interviews in Level lV and then re-contact these interviewees post-release.

*Results of Pilot Process Study*

*Recruitment and Follow-Up*

The Delaware team enrolled 36 individuals as part of the Pilot which is one more *than* originally proposed. Of those, 31 were released during the study period. Of the 31 individuals released, the CDHS team contacted and interviewed 27 people, for a follow-up rate of 87 percent. The time to follow-up ranged between a minimum of 14 days and a maximum of 32 days, which is shorter than what is planned for the outcome evaluation which will range between a minimum of 30 days and maximum of 180 days. The follow-up during the pilot period enabled UD to determine the following:

1. Delaware DOC was able to coordinate with the CDHS team to identify persons leaving DOC within two weeks and supply that data in an ongoing and timely fashion.
2. CDHS had access to the institution and to people being released, and the Delaware DOC consistently provided private rooms to conduct interviews with these individuals.
3. People being released were willing to participate in the study and talk to the researchers. CDHS researchers have a long-held reputation among both people who are housed and work in the Delaware DOC. Of the people referred to CDHS, only three declined to participate.
4. CDHS was able to contact and interview people post-release. Locator data was collected at baseline and confirmed where possible with Delaware DOC (cell phones, addresses, etc.). Once released, participants were contacted either by phone or through a meeting at the probation office. Interviewers often went to the probation offices on reporting days just to check in with study participants. Interviews were conducted in a public location or in the CDHS office. While the follow-up timeframe was short, it demonstrated the ability to successfully connect with participants in the community.

*Data Linkage*

Delaware has a robust data infrastructure mainly consisting of the DACS and the DELJIS systems. One aspect of the pilot study was meant to identify problems in pulling and linking data from different sources and specifically integrating programmatic and individual-level data with the administrative data.

The intent was to pull data from the multiple sources that would be used in an outcome evaluation for all individuals in the pilot study sample. Conducting these linkages is a heavy lift for the Delaware DOC, and it was made more burdensome by the recent departure of their lead analyst. That open position had not been filled at the time of the pilot study. For that reason, while researchers were able to link data for the 36 individuals in the pilot to the DACS and DELJIS systems via their State Bureau of Identification (SBI) number, UD CDHS researchers ultimately did not test their ability to pull and integrate all of the data necessary for an outcome analysis during the pilot study.

UD CDHS researchers are not worried about their ability to link, integrate and analyze all data from multiple sources in the future because UD and the Delaware DOC have been conducting analyses using administrative data for large sample populations for 30 years. Details are explained below.

As noted above, these are the two systems that supply the data for analyses. While the data were not actually pulled, the linkage demonstrates that it could have been.

The process has been conducted many times between the Delaware DOC and CDHS over the years including the recent evaluation of the KEY/CREST program and evaluation of a Case Management program as part of a recently completed Bureau of Justice Assistance project. Both projects involved obtaining data on a large sample of program participants from DACs and DELJIS. The KEY/CREST evaluation also involved a comparison group. The data for the project was extensive and mimics what would be used in a Phase lV evaluation in NCJRP. To give an indication of the detailed data provided by the Delaware DOC, we include the variable list in Appendix 1.

As one can ascertain from the extensive list of variables utilized by the research team in analyses, pulling and cleaning the data is a timely process. It, however, has been done many times by the Delaware DOC and the UD CDHS team over the years.

1. **Overall Evaluability Conclusions**

The formative evaluation work described above and the findings it produced demonstrate that the CBI-EMP and Five for Five intervention is sufficiently evaluable. The Delaware DOC is utilizing Bureau of Justice Assistance funding to train the Delaware DOC employment counselors to deliver CBI-EMP in the Fall of 2022. The intervention has been running for some time on a limited scale. Once these counselors are trained, the intervention will be able to scale up to a sufficient size to provide the necessary sample power to warrant a comprehensive outcome evaluation. The Delaware NCJRP team intends to submit a full evaluation plan in the coming weeks.

**Appendix 1**

**Key/Crest Codebook**

March 30, 2022

Note: per Stata syntax, all missing data are assigned a value of “.”.

I. Variables derived from the participants’ data file

**SBI** provides the identification number of the participant. Numeric.

**KeyOrCrest** denotes whether the participant was enrolled in either the Key or Crest programs ( = 1) or not (= 0). Numeric.

**Comparison** denotes whether the participant was not enrolled in either the Key or Crest programs and belongs to the comparison group ( = 1) or not (= 0). Numeric.

**Key** denotes whether the participant was not enrolled in either the Key program ( = 1) or not due to being in the comparison or Crest program (= 0). Numeric.

**Crest** denotes whether the participant was not enrolled in either the Crest program ( = 1) or not due to being in the comparison or key program (= 0). Numeric.

**DOB** provides the date of birth of the participant. Numeric.

**CurrentAge** gives the age of the participant as of March 1, 2022. Numeric.

**AgewhenReleased** gives the age of the participant when they were released. Numeric.

**AgewhenCompleted** gives the age of the participant when they completed the Key or Crest programs. This variable is missing for any participant in the comparison group Numeric.

**Male** denotes whether the participant is male (= 1) or female (= 0). Numeric.

**White** denotes whether the participant is White( = 1) or not White (= 0). Numeric.

**Black** denotes whether the participant is Black (= 1) or not Black (= 0). Numeric.

**Hispanic** denotes whether the participant is Hispanic/Latino (= 1) or not Hispanic/Latino (= 0). Numeric.

**LSInum** gives the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) for the participant, if available. This scale designates the level of supervision and treatment for the participant. Its values include 1 (low risk), 2 (low moderate risk), 3 (moderate risk), 4 (medium risk), and 5 (high risk). Numeric.

**ZIP** provides the participant’s last known address zip code. Numeric.

**ADMIT\_DATE** gives the date when the participant was admitted to prison.

**RELEASE\_DATE** gives the date when the participant was released from prison.

**lengthofstay** gives the number of days in prison that corresponds to the difference in the admit and release dates. Numeric.

**KeyTotalHours** provides the total number of hours in the Key program. This variable is missing if the participant is not in the Key program. Numeric.

**KeyTotalDays** provides the total number of days in the Key program. This variable is missing if the participant is not in the Key program. Numeric.

**CrestTotalHours** provides the total number of hours in the Crest program. This variable is missing if the participant is not in the Crest program. Numeric

**CrestTotalDays** provides the total number of days in the Crest program. This variable is missing if the participant is not in the Crest program. Numeric.

**evaluation\_good** denotes whether the participant had a “good” evaluation in either the Key or Crest program ( = 1) or not (= 0). This variable is missing if the participant is in the comparison group. Numeric.

**evaluation\_satis** denotes whether the participant had a “satisfactory” evaluation in either the Key or Crest program ( = 1) or not (= 0). This variable is missing if the participant is in the comparison group. Numeric.

**evaluation\_unsatis** denotes whether the participant had a “unsatisfactory” evaluation in either the Key or Crest program ( = 1) or not (= 0). This variable is missing if the participant is in the comparison group. Numeric.

**successcompleteperson** denotes whether the participant had completed either the Key or Crest program ( = 1) or not (= 0). This variable is missing if the participant is in the comparison group. Numeric.

**courtordered** denotes whether the participant was court ordered to complete either the Key or Crest program ( = 1) or not (= 0). This variable is missing if the participant is in the comparison group. Numeric

**lead\_DEViolent** denotes whether the lead charge included a person offense according to the Delaware code (person offense = 1, non-person offense = 0). These offenses include offenses 601 to 792. <https://delcode.delaware.gov/title11/c005/sc02/> Numeric.

**lead\_violent** denotes whether the lead charge included a violent offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (violent offense = 1, non-violent offense = 0). These offenses include homicide, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault offenses. Numeric.

**lead\_drug** denotes whether the lead charge included a drug offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (drug offense = 1, non-drug offense = 0). These offenses include possession and manufacturing/sales/delivery offenses. Numeric.

**lead\_weapon** denotes whether the lead charge included a weapon offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (weapon offense = 1, non-weapon offense = 0). Numeric.

 **lead\_VOP** denotes whether the lead charge included a violation of probation offense (VOP offense = 1, non-VOP offense = 0). Numeric.

**lead\_publicorder** denotes whether the lead charge included a public order offense (public order offense = 1, non-public order offense = 0). Offenses include prostitution, disorderly conduct, public intoxication, and walking under the influence. Numeric.

**lead\_homicide** denotes whether the lead charge included a homicide offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (homicide offense = 1, non-homicide offense = 0). Numeric.

**lead\_kidnap** denotes whether the lead charge included a kidnapping offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (kidnapping offense = 1, non-kidnapping offense = 0). Numeric**.**

**lead\_sexassault** denotes whether the lead charge included a sexual assault offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (sexual assault offense = 1, non-sexual assault offense = 0). Numeric.

**lead\_robbery** denotes whether the lead charge included a robbery offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (robbery offense = 1, non-robbery offense = 0). Numeric.

**lead\_assault** denotes whether the lead charge included an assault offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (assault offense = 1, non-assault offense = 0). Numeric.

**lead\_property** denotes whether the lead charge included a property offense identified by the Delaware code that does not include any NCIC violent offenses (i.e. no robbery offenses). (property offense = 1, non-property offense = 0). Numeric.

**lead\_other** denotes whether the lead charge included some other offense not identified in the above. (other offense = 1, non-other offense = 0). Numeric

II. Variables derived from the post arrest data file

**anyarrestevent** denotes whether there was any arrest event based on the post arrest file (1 = at least one arrest event, 0 = no arrest event). Numeric.

**fmarrestevent** denotes whether there was a felony or misdemeanor arrest event based on the post arrest file (1 = at least one felony or misdemeanor arrest event, 0 = no felony or misdemeanor arrest event). This variable differs from any arrest event, as any arrest event includes motor vehicle violations (V offenses in DELJIS) and other citations (C offenses in DELJIS). Numeric.

**fmarrestevent\_novop** denotes whether there was a felony or misdemeanor arrest event without a violation of probation based on the post arrest file (1 = at least one felony or misdemeanor without a VOP offense arrest event, 0 = no felony or misdemeanor without a VOP offense arrest event). This variable differs from any arrest event, as any arrest event includes motor vehicle violations (V offenses in DELJIS) and other citations (C offenses in DELJIS). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_date** provides the date of occurrence for a criminal offense associated with the first arrest event. Numeric

**daysrearrest** provides the number of days between the release date and date of occurrence for a criminal offense associated with the first arrest event. Numeric.

**days\_atrisktofirstoffense** provides the number of days between the DELJIS at-risk date and date of occurrence for a criminal offense associated with the first arrest event. Numeric.

**mons\_atrisktofirstoffense** provides the number of months between the DELJIS at-risk date and date of occurrence for a criminal offense associated with the first arrest event. Numeric.

**arrestcounty** gives the county where the first arrest event took place (New Castle = 1, Kent = 2, Sussex = 3). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_DEperson** denotes whether the first arrest event included a person offense according to the Delaware code (person offense = 1, non-person offense = 0). These offenses include offenses 601 to 792. <https://delcode.delaware.gov/title11/c005/sc02/> Numeric.

**firstoffense\_DEproperty** denotes whether the first arrest event included a property offense according to the Delaware code (property offense = 1, non-property offense = 0). These offenses include offenses 801 to 950. <https://delcode.delaware.gov/title11/c005/sc03/index.html> Numeric.

**firstoffense\_DEviolentfelony** denotes whether the first arrest event included a state-identified violent felony offense according to the Delaware code (violent felony offense = 1, non-violent felony offense = 0). These offenses include the following: <https://delcode.delaware.gov/title11/c042/> Numeric.

**firstoffense\_violent** denotes whether the first arrest event included a violent offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (violent offense = 1, non-violent offense = 0). These offenses include homicide, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault offenses. Numeric.

**firstoffense\_drug** denotes whether the first arrest event included a drug offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (drug offense = 1, non-drug offense = 0). These offenses include possession and manufacturing/sales/delivery offenses. Numeric.

**firstoffense\_weapon** denotes whether the first arrest event included a weapon offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (weapon offense = 1, non-weapon offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_VOP** denotes whether the first arrest event included a violation of probation offense (VOP offense = 1, non-VOP offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_publicorder** denotes whether the first arrest event included a public order offense (public order offense = 1, non-public order offense = 0). Offenses include prostitution, disorderly conduct, public intoxication, and walking under the influence. Numeric.

**firstoffense\_DUI** denotes whether the first arrest event included a driving under the influence offense (DUI offense = 1, non-DUI offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_homicide** denotes whether the first arrest event included a homicide offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (homicide offense = 1, non-homicide offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_kidnap** denotes whether the first arrest event included a kidnapping offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (kidnapping offense = 1, non-kidnapping offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_sexassault** denotes whether the first arrest event included a sexual assault offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (sexual assault offense = 1, non-sexual assault offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_robbery** denotes whether the first arrest event included a robbery offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (robbery offense = 1, non-robbery offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_assault** denotes whether the first arrest event included an assault offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (assault offense = 1, non-assault offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_property** denotes whether the first arrest event included a property offense identified by the Delaware code that does not include any NCIC violent offenses (i.e. no robbery offenses contained in the firstoffense\_DEproperty variable). (property offense = 1, non-property offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_other** denotes whether the first arrest event included some other offense not identified in the above. (other offense = 1, non-other offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_domesticrelated** denotes whether the first arrest event included some other identified by police officers as being domestic-related. (domestic-related offense = 1, non-domestic-related offense = 0). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_StateFelMis** classifies whether the first arrest event by its most serious type of charge according to four classes: felony (= 0), misdemeanor (= 1), other state (DE) violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 2), other local violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 3). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_MostSeriousCharge** classifies whether the first arrest event by its most serious type of charge according to Delaware state code classes: felony A (= 1), felony B ( = 2), felony C ( = 3), felony D (= 4), felony E (= 5), felony F (= 6), felony G (= 7), misdemeanor A (= 8), misdemeanor B (= 9), misdemeanor unclassified ( = 10), other state charge ( =11), other local charge ( = 12). Numeric.

**numberofoffenseoccur** provides the total number of arrest events based on distinct occurrence dates of alleged criminal incidents in the post arrest file. Numeric.

**alloffense\_DEperson** denotes whether any arrest event included a person offense according to the Delaware code (person offense = 1, non-person offense = 0). These offenses include offenses 601 to 792. <https://delcode.delaware.gov/title11/c005/sc02/> Numeric.

**alloffense\_DEproperty** denotes whether any arrest event included a property offense according to the Delaware code (property offense = 1, non-property offense = 0). These offenses include offenses 801 to 950. <https://delcode.delaware.gov/title11/c005/sc03/index.html> Numeric.

**alloffense\_DEviolentfelony** denotes whether any arrest event included a state-identified violent felony offense according to the Delaware code (violent felony offense = 1, non-violent felony offense = 0). These offenses include the following: <https://delcode.delaware.gov/title11/c042/> Numeric.

**alloffense\_violent** denotes whether any arrest event included a violent offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (violent offense = 1, non-violent offense = 0). These offenses include homicide, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault offenses. Numeric.

**alloffense\_drug** denotes whether any arrest event included a drug offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (drug offense = 1, non-drug offense = 0). These offenses include possession and manufacturing/sales/delivery offenses. Numeric.

**alloffense\_weapon** denotes whether any arrest event included a weapon offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (weapon offense = 1, non-weapon offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_VOP** denotes whether any arrest event included a violation of probation offense (VOP offense = 1, non-VOP offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_publicorder** denotes whether any arrest event included a public order offense (public order offense = 1, non-public order offense = 0). Offenses include prostitution, disorderly conduct, public intoxication, and walking under the influence. Numeric.

**alloffense\_DUI** denotes whether any arrest event included a driving under the influence offense (DUI offense = 1, non-DUI offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_homicide** denotes whether any arrest event included a homicide offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (homicide offense = 1, non-homicide offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_kidnap** denotes whether any arrest event included a kidnapping offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (kidnapping offense = 1, non-kidnapping offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_sexassault** denotes whether any arrest event included a sexual assault offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (sexual assault offense = 1, non-sexual assault offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_robbery** denotes whether any arrest event included a robbery offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (robbery offense = 1, non-robbery offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_assault** denotes whether any arrest event included an assault offense according to National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes (assault offense = 1, non-assault offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_property** denotes whether any arrest event included a property offense identified by the Delaware code that does not include any NCIC violent offenses (i.e. no robbery offenses contained in the alloffense DEproperty variable). (property offense = 1, non-property offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_other** denotes whether any arrest event included some other offense not identified in the above. (other offense = 1, non-other offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_domesticrelated** denotes whether any arrest event included some other identified by police officers as being domestic-related. (domestic-related offense = 1, non-domestic-related offense = 0). Numeric.

**alloffense\_StateFelMis** classifies whether any arrest event by its most serious type of charge according to four classes: felony (= 0), misdemeanor (= 1), other state (DE) violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 2), other local violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 3). Numeric.

**alloffense\_MostSeriousCharge** classifies whether any arrest event by its most serious type of charge according to Delaware state code classes: felony A (= 1), felony B ( = 2), felony C ( = 3), felony D (= 4), felony E (= 5), felony F (= 6), felony G (= 7), misdemeanor A (= 8), misdemeanor B (= 9), misdemeanor unclassified ( = 10), other state charge ( =11), other local charge ( = 12). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_FelMisNoVOP** classifies whether the first arrest event without a violation of probation by its most serious type of charge according to four classes: felony (= 0), misdemeanor (= 1), other state (DE) violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 2), other local violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 3). Numeric.

**firstoffense\_MostSeriousNoVOP** classifies whether the first arrest event without a violation of probation by its most serious type of charge according to Delaware state code classes: felony A (= 1), felony B ( = 2), felony C ( = 3), felony D (= 4), felony E (= 5), felony F (= 6), felony G (= 7), misdemeanor A (= 8), misdemeanor B (= 9), misdemeanor unclassified ( = 10), other state charge ( =11), other local charge ( = 12). Numeric.

**alloffense\_FelMisNoVOP** classifies whether any arrest event without a violation of probation by its most serious type of charge according to four classes: felony (= 0), misdemeanor (= 1), other state (DE) violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 2), other local violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 3). Numeric.

**alloffense\_MostSeriousNoVOP** classifies whether any arrest event without a violation of probation by its most serious type of charge according to four classes: felony (= 0), misdemeanor (= 1), other state (DE) violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 2), other local violation like a vehicle or citation offense (= 3), . Numeric.

III. Variables derived from the violations data file **(**see documentation from Delaware DOC).

**violateanycondition** denotes whether the participant violated any condition of parole or probation (= 1) or not (= 0). Numeric.

**Specific condition variables:** condition1 condition2 condition3 condition4 condition5 condition6 condition7 condition8 condition9 condition10 condition11 condition12 condition13 condition14 condition15 condition16 condition17 condition18 condition19 condition20 condition21 condition22 condition23 condition24 condition25 conditionHC10 conditionHC11 conditionHC12 conditionHC13 conditionHC2 conditionHC3 conditionHC4 conditionHC5 conditionHC6 conditionHC7 conditionHC8 conditionHC9 conditionHC1 conditionVC1 conditionVC2 conditionVC3 conditionVC4 conditionVC5 conditionPGM – denotes whether the participant violated this specific condition of parole or probation (= 1) or not (= 0). Numeric.

IV. Variables derived from the location data file

**incarcerationevent** denotes whether the participant spent any time in a Level 5 (i.e. secure confinement) facility regardless of the length of their stay (incarcerated at least once =1, not incarcerated = 0). Numeric.

**incarcerationeventcount** denotes the number of times that the participant spent any time in a Level 5 (i.e. secure confinement) facility regardless of the length of their stay. Numeric.

**returntojailevent** denotes whether the participant spent time in a Level 5 (i.e. secure confinement) if their length of their stay is one year or less (incarcerated for a year or less at least once =1, not incarcerated for a year or less = 0). Numeric.

**returntojailcount** denotes the number of times that participant spent a year or less in a Level 5 (i.e. secure confinement) facility. Numeric.

**returntoprisonevent** denotes whether the participant spent time in a Level 5 (i.e. secure confinement) if their length of their stay is more than one year (incarcerated over a year at least once =1, not incarcerated over a year = 0). Numeric.

**returntoprisoneventcount** denotes the number of times that the participant spent a year or less in a Level 5 (i.e. secure confinement) facility. Numeric.

**currentlyincarcerated** denotes whether the participant was currently incarcerated during the data pull.

1. NCJRP supports person-first language; this is the title of the rep. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In Figure 2, “R” represents the number of people who recidivated and “N” represents the number of people who did not recidivate “R+N” is the total number of people in the cohort. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The formative evaluation refers to the work leading up to the implementation of the evaluability study. A proposal to conduct the evaluability study was submitted prior to undertaking the study. This was referred to as the formative evaluation proposal. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)