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## Summaries of Studies Included in the Employment Meta-Analysis

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This document is an appendix to *Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults*, by Lois M. Davis, Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders, and Jeremy N. V. Miles, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, RR-266-BJA, 2013, available at [http://www.rand.org/pubs/research\\_reports/RR266.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html). The following pages provide a research summary for each study included in the employment meta-analysis (total of 18).

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Blackhawk Technical College, <i>RECAP (Rock County Education and Criminal Addictions Program) Program Manual, Prepared to Be of Assistance in Program Replication</i> , Janesville, Wisc., 1996.	Adult Basic/Remedial Education GED Preparation Vocational Education	Rock County Education and Criminal Addictions Program (RECAP). The program included structured vocational and literacy instruction, work experience, community service, and alcohol and drug rehabilitation. The program lasted for four months and inmates met for 10 to 40 hours per week.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	A public, local jail in Rock County, Wisconsin. The security was not reported.	Employment status at 3 months to 3 years of release.
<b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b>		
A treatment group, consisting of inmates who were exposed in the RECAP program while incarcerated, was compared with a group of inmates who were not exposed to the RECAP program while incarcerated. Inmates self-selected into the treatment group. The comparison group was matched to the treatment group after stratifying based on age, sex, race, release date, and length of sentence.		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	n=96	n=27
	Employment Rate: 74.0%	Employment Rate: 44.4%
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Does not meet standards	3

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Rosa Cho and John H. Tyler, "Prison-Based Adult Basic Education (ABE) and Post-Release Labor Market Outcomes," paper commissioned for the Reentry Roundtable on Education, sponsored by the John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Urban Institute in New York, N.Y. March 31–April 1, 2008.	Adult Basic/Remedial Education	Florida Department of Corrections Adult Basic Education program. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	State prisons in Florida. The number, sector (public or private), and security level were not reported.	Ever employed in the first year of release.
	Overview of Research Design and Analysis	
	A treatment group, consisting of inmates who participated in Adult Basic Education while incarcerated, was compared with inmates who did not participate in such a program while incarcerated. Both treatment and comparison group members were limited to high school dropouts with reading scores on the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) below 9th grade, and who could be observed for at least 12 quarters after prison release. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups. The analysis adjusted for differences in age, prior education, cognitive skills, county and type of offense, time period of analysis, predicted sentence length, marital status, employment and residence history, state of birth, native language, and behavior in prison, as and the analysis compared individuals with their pre-incarceration employment histories.	
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	n=3,790	n=5,822
	<i>Employment Rate=50.2%*</i>	<i>Employment Rate=50.0%*</i>
	*Employment rates are not reported separately for the treatment and comparison group. The rates shown here are based on a reported odds ratio of 1.01 when comparing the treatment group with the comparison group. If we assume an employment rate of 50% for the comparison group, the corresponding employment rate estimate for the treatment group would be 50.2%.	
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
Does not meet standards	3	

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Betsy Bramlett Coffey, <i>The Effectiveness of Vocational Education in Kentucky's Correctional Institutions: As Measured by Employment Status and Recidivism</i> , Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1983	Vocational Education	Kentucky Institutional Vocational Programs. Men completed training in one of the following areas: welding, small engines, auto body, electrical, building trades, masonry, meat cutting, air conditioning, radio/tv, upholstery, printing, plumbing, or drafting. Women were offered either nurse's aide training or one course in Business and Office Education (typing or filing). Most programs had a duration of 720 hours except the nurse's aide program, which had a duration of 357 hours.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	Four public, state, minimum to maximum security prisons in Kentucky.	Employed in Kentucky full- or part-time at the end of the first year of release.
<b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b>		
A treatment group, consisting of a random sample of inmates who participated in the vocational education program while incarcerated, was compared with a random sample of inmates who did not participate or complete the vocational education program while incarcerated. Both sets of inmates had sentences of at least two years. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups or were assigned nonrandomly.		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	n=116	n=116
	Employment Rate: 59.5%	Employment Rate: 43.9%
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Does not meet standards	2

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
<p>J. Cronin, <i>The Path to Successful Reentry: The Relationship Between Correctional Education, Employment and Recidivism</i>, Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Institute of Public Policy, Report 15-2011, September 2011.</p>	<p>GED Preparation</p>	<p>Missouri Department of Corrections GED preparation programs. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.</p>
	<p>Setting of Program</p> <p>Multiple public, state prisons in Missouri. The security level was not reported.</p>	<p>Measure of Employment</p> <p>Full-time employment within 2 years of release.</p>
	<p>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</p> <p>A treatment group, consisting of inmates who enrolled in a GED program while incarcerated, was compared with a group of inmates who came to prison without a GED and made no progress toward one while incarcerated. All inmates without at least a GED were legislatively required to pursue one, so those who made no progress toward a GED self-selected into the comparison group.</p>	
<p>Treatment Group</p> <p>n=5,067</p> <p>Employment Rate: 53.7%</p>		<p>Comparison Group</p> <p>n=7,449</p> <p>Employment Rate: 45.7%</p>
<p>WWC Rating</p> <p>Does not meet standards</p>		<p>MD Scale Rating</p> <p>2</p>

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
<p>C. Dickman, <i>Academic Program Participation and Prisoner Outcomes</i>, Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Department of Corrections, Facilities Research and Evaluation Unit, 1987.</p>	<p>Adult Basic/Remedial Education GED Preparation</p>	<p>Michigan Department of Corrections academic programs, including Adult Basic Education (ABE) and GED preparation. The ABE sequence involved completing the remedial reading program, which included participating in self-paced "Education Development Lab." Inmates in the GED curriculum participated in an advanced version of the Education Development Lab, with supplemental competency-based reading, math, and English instruction. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.</p>
<b>Setting of Program</b>		<b>Measure of Employment</b>
<p>Multiple public, state, prisons in Michigan. The number or security level was not reported.</p>		<p>Ever employed within 1 year of release.</p>
<b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b>		
<p>A treatment group, consisting of inmates who participated in ABE or GED programs while incarcerated, was compared with a group of inmates who did not participate in these program while incarcerated. Inmates were recommended for the treatment group if they scored below a 6th-grade level in reading or math (based on mandatory state policy), but those who were and were not recommended ultimately self-selected into the treatment or comparison group.</p>		
<b>Treatment Group</b>		<b>Comparison Group</b>
<p>n=255</p>		<p>n=315</p>
<p>Employment Rate: 73.0%</p>		<p>Employment Rate: 75.0%</p>
<b>WWC Rating</b>		<b>MD Scale Rating</b>
<p>Does not meet standards</p>		<p>2</p>



Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program						
Elizabeth Ann Downes, Kathryn Monaco, and Sheila Ortego Schreiber, "Evaluating the Effects of Vocational Education on Inmates: A Research Model and Preliminary Results," in S. Duguid, ed., <i>The Yearbook of Correctional Education</i> , British Columbia, Canada: Simon Fraser University, 1989, pp. 249–262.	Vocational Education	Santa Fe Community College (SFCC) vocational education program, which included training to find employment, good work habits, and positive social or interpersonal skills. The programs last, at most, one year, with open entry and open exit. The frequency of the courses was not reported.						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Setting of Program</th> <th>Measure of Employment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Multiple minimum, medium, and maximum security prisons in New Mexico. Then number and jurisdiction (federal, state, or local) were not reported.</td> <td>Employment status at an unspecified period of time.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment	Multiple minimum, medium, and maximum security prisons in New Mexico. Then number and jurisdiction (federal, state, or local) were not reported.	Employment status at an unspecified period of time.			
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<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Treatment Group</th> <th>Comparison Group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>n=66</td> <td>n=66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment Rate: 43.9%</td> <td>Employment Rate: 31.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Treatment Group	Comparison Group	n=66	n=66	Employment Rate: 43.9%	Employment Rate: 31.8%
Treatment Group	Comparison Group							
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WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating							
Does not meet standards	3							

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Jerry Holloway and Paul Moke, <i>Post Secondary Correctional Education: An Evaluation of Parolee Performance</i> , Wilmington, Ohio: Wilmington College, 1986.	Postsecondary Education	Lebanon Correctional Institution Associate's Degree Program. The program consisted of full-time enrollment in Business Administration, Computer Science, Human Resources, or Industrial Technology courses leading to an associate's degree. Time to degree completion was approximately 22 months. However, the duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	One public, state, medium-security prison in Lebanon, Ohio.	Employed in Ohio for at least 30 hours a week for 90 days within 1 year of release.
	Overview of Research Design and Analysis	
	A treatment group, consisting of inmates who completed an associate's degree while incarcerated, was compared with a group of inmates who had expressed an interest in the associate's degree program but had completed two quarters or fewer or had never enrolled. Both groups were limited to individuals who earned high school diplomas or GEDs either before or during incarceration. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups.	
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	n=95	n=116
	Employment Rate: 67.4%	Employment Rate: 60.5%
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Does not meet standards	2

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
<p>Kim A. Hull, Stewart Forrester, James Brown, David Jobe, and Charles McCullen, "Analysis of Recidivism Rates for Participants of the Academic/Vocational/Transition Education Programs Offered by the Virginia Department of Correctional Education," <i>Journal of Correctional Education</i>, Vol. 51, No. 2, June 2000, pp. 256–261.</p>	<p>Adult Basic/Remedial Education GED Preparation Vocational Education</p>	<p>Virginia Department of Correctional Education academic and vocational programs. The academic program included Adult Basic Education and GED preparation. The vocational education program provided instruction in 36 trade areas. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.</p>
	<p><b>Setting of Program</b> Five public, state prisons in Virginia. The security level was not reported.</p>	<p><b>Measure of Employment</b> Employed in Virginia for more than 90 days within 5 to 20 years of release.</p>
<p><b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b> A treatment group, consisting of inmates who participated in an academic and/or vocational education program while incarcerated, was compared with a group of inmates who did not participate in an academic and/or vocational education program while incarcerated. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups.</p>		
	<p><b>Treatment Group</b>  n=164  Employment Rate: 68.3%</p>	<p><b>Comparison Group</b>  n=183  Employment Rate: 42.1%</p>
	<p><b>WWC Rating</b> Does not meet standards</p>	<p><b>MD Scale Rating</b> 2</p>

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Eric J. Lichtenberger, <i>The Impact of Vocational Programs on Post-Release Outcomes for Vocational Completers from the Fiscal Year 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 Release Cohorts</i> , Richmond, Va.: Center for Assessment, Evaluation, and Educational Programming, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 2007.	Vocational Education	Virginia Department of Corrections vocational education program. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	Correctional facilities in Virginia. The number, sector (public or private), jurisdiction (federal, state, or local), security level, or facility type (jail or prison) was not reported.	Employed for at least one quarter in Virginia between 1 and 6.75 years of release.
	Overview of Research Design and Analysis	
A treatment group, consisting of inmates who completed the vocational education program while incarcerated, was compared with a group of inmates who either did not participate in or did not complete the program while incarcerated. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups. The comparison group was matched so that it was comparable to the treatment group in terms of marital status, offense type, custody code at release, race, gender, highest grade level completed, time served, age at release, number of major infractions, number of minor infractions, and release quarter. However, no baseline characteristics were presented for the matched groups, so balance could not be assessed.		
Treatment Group	Comparison Group	
n=3,266	n=3,266	
Employment Rate: 71.5%	Employment Rate: 66.6%	
WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating	
Does not meet standards	3	

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Eric J. Lichtenberger, Patrick A. O'Reilly, Yasuo Miyazaki, and Rosemaliza Mohd Kamulladeen, <i>Direct and Indirect Impacts of Career and Technical Education on Post-Release Outcomes</i> , Blacksburg, Va.: Center for Assessment, Evaluation, and Educational Programming, Virginia Tech, 2009.	Vocational Education	Career and Technical Education (CTE) program at correctional facilities in Virginia. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	Multiple, public, state, prisons in Virginia. The number and security level were not reported.	Employed for at least one quarter in Virginia within 3.25 years of release.
	Overview of Research Design and Analysis	
	A treatment group, consisting of inmates who successfully completed the CTE program, was compared with a group of inmates who did not participate in the CTE program during their incarceration. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups.	
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	n=1,804	n=6,178
	Employment Rate: 88.1%	Employment Rate: 83.9%
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Does not meet standards	2

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
W. J. Sabol, "Local Labor-Market Conditions and Post-Prison Employment Experiences of offenders Released from Ohio State Prisons," in Shawn Bushway, Michael A. Stoll, and David F. Weiman, eds., <i>Barriers to Reentry? The Labor Market for Released Prisoners in Post-Industrial America</i> , New York, N.Y.: Russell Sage Foundation, 2007, pp. 257–303.	GED Preparation Vocational Education	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC) vocational training certificate and GED programs. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	Public state prisons in Ohio. The number and security level were not reported.	Ever employed within 2–3 years of release.
<b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b>		
Two treatment groups, consisting of inmates who completed a vocational certification or GED while incarcerated, were compared with a group of inmates who did not complete a vocational certification or a GED while incarcerated (including those who may or may not have participated in the program). Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups. The analysis adjusted for differences in labor market conditions, prior prison admissions, form of supervision/release, type and length of sentence served, offense severity, offense type, education level, race, age, and release year between the treatment and comparison groups.		
<b>Treatment Group</b>		<b>Comparison Group</b>
<i>n</i>		<i>n</i> =30,673*
<i>GED: 2,386*</i>		
<i>Vocational: 1,022*</i>		
*Sample sizes reported here are approximate, as they cannot be determined with certainty from the study report.		
<i>GED Treatment Group Employment Rate=50.0%*</i>		<i>Employment Rate=50.0%*</i>
<i>Vocational Treatment Group Employment Rate=47.1%*</i>		
*Employment rates are not reported separately for the treatment and comparison groups. The rates shown here are based on a reported odds ratio of 1.00 when comparing the GED treatment group with the comparison group and a reported odds ratio of 0.89 when comparing the vocational treatment group with the comparison group. If we assume an employment rate of 50% for the comparison group, the corresponding employment rate estimate for the GED treatment group would be 50% and the corresponding employment rate estimate for the vocational treatment group would be 47.1%.		
<b>WWC Rating</b>		<b>MD Scale Rating</b>
Does not meet standards		3

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
W. G. Saylor and G. Gae Gerald, "PREP: Training Inmates Through Industrial Work Participation, and Vocational and Apprenticeship," <i>Corrections Management Quarterly</i> , Vol. 1, No. 2, Spring 1997.	Vocational Education	Post-Release Employment Project (PREP) involving industrial work, vocational instruction, and/or apprenticeship training in prison. The duration of participation was at least 6 months; the frequency of participation was not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	Multiple federal prisons. The number, sector (public or private), security levels, and location were not reported.	Employed at the end of the first year of release.
<b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b>		
A treatment group, consisting of inmates who participated in the program, was compared with a matched group of inmates who did not participate. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups. The comparison group was matched so that it was highly similar to the treatment group in terms of release quarter, crime severity, gender, inmate security level, incarceration length, and prior educational exposure, and so that it was at least somewhat similar in terms of education history, employment history, and type of prior offense.		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	n=1,503	n=1,831
	Employment Rate: 71.7%	Employment Rate: 63.1%
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Meets standards with reservations	4

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Randall E. Schumacker et al., "Vocational and Academic Indicators of Parole Success," <i>Journal of Correctional Education</i> , Vol. 41, No. 1, March 1990, pp. 8-13.	Adult Basic/Remedial Education GED Preparation Vocational Education	Academic and vocational programs at midwestern correctional facilities. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	19 state prisons in midwestern states. The number, sector (public or private), and security level were not reported.	Employed at the end of the first year of release.
<b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b>		
Three treatment groups, consisting of inmates who received academic, vocational, or a combination of academic/vocational programs while incarcerated, were compared with a group of inmates who did not participate in either academic or vocational programs while incarcerated. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups.		
	Treatment Groups	Comparison Group
	n Vocational: 107 Vocational/Academic: 118 Academic: 248	n=287
	Employment Rates Vocational: 30% Vocational/Academic: 39% Academic: 21%	Employment Rate: 24%
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Does not meet standards	2



Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Linda G. Smith, <i>Pennsylvania Department of Corrections Education Outcome Study</i> , Lanham, Md.: Correctional Education Association, May 2005.	Adult Basic/Remedial Education GED Preparation Secondary Education Postsecondary Education Vocational Education	Pennsylvania Department of Corrections education programs, including academic, vocational, and nontraditional education programs. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	Multiple public, state prisons in Pennsylvania. The number and security level of institutions were not reported.	Ever employed in Pennsylvania within 1 year of release.
<b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b>		
A treatment group, consisting of inmates who participated in correctional education programs, was compared with a group of inmates who did not participate in any correctional education programs. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups.		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	n=660	n=293
	Employment Rate: 55.8%	Employment Rate: 59.1%
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Does not meet standards	2

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Stephen J. Steurer, Linda G. Smith, and Alice Tracy, <i>Education Reduces Crime: Three-State Recidivism Study—Executive Summary</i> , Lanham, Md.: Correctional Education Association, 2003.	Adult Basic/Remedial Education Postsecondary Education Vocational Education	Maryland and Minnesota correctional education programs, including academic and vocational components. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	Multiple correctional facilities in Maryland and Minnesota. The sector (public or private), jurisdiction (federal, state, or local), security level, and facility type (jail or prison) were not reported.	Ever employed in Maryland or Minnesota within 3 years of release.
	Overview of Research Design and Analysis	
	A treatment group, consisting of inmates who participated in correctional education programs while incarcerated, was compared with a group inmates who did not participate in the program while incarcerated. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups or were assigned nonrandomly. Treatment and comparison groups were similar in terms of age, race, family incarceration, violent offender status, and employment history.	
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	n=849	n=1,087
	Employment Rate: 77.3%	Employment Rate: 81.4%
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Does not meet standards	3

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
<p>K. R. Van Stelle, J. R. Lidbury, and D. P. Moberg, <i>Specialized Training and Employment Project (STEP) Wisconsin Department of Corrections, October 1, 1993 Through September 30, 1995: Final Evaluation Report</i>, University of Wisconsin—Madison Medical School, Department of Preventive Medicine, Center for Health Policy and Program Evaluation, 1995.</p>	<p>Adult Basic/Remedial Education Vocational Education</p>	<p>Specialized Training and Employment Project (STEP), which has a six-month institutional component including a comprehensive curriculum, a concurrent work assignment in the institution, pre-parole planning, and employment readiness training. Participants are transferred to a minimum security facility upon successful completion of STEP. Upon parole, agents provide intensive supervision to assist parolees with transition in to the community and helping maintain employment. The frequency was 1.5 hours of training, 5 days a week, for 6 months.</p>
	<p><b>Setting of Program</b> Two state medium-security prisons in Wisconsin and one state minimum-security prison in Wisconsin. The latter was the transfer destination for participants. The sector (public or private) was not reported.</p>	<p><b>Measure of Employment</b> Ever employed within 6 months of release.</p>
<p><b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b></p>		
<p>A treatment group, consisting of inmates who participated in the STEP program while incarcerated, was compared with a group of inmates who either did not participate or dropped out of the program while incarcerated. Inmates were randomly assigned to the treatment and comparison groups, but the study suffered substantial attrition, and analysis did not fully adjust for time released from incarceration.</p>		
	<p><b>Treatment Group</b></p>	<p><b>Comparison Group</b></p>
	<p>n=112</p>	<p>n=37</p>
	<p>Employment Rate: 43%</p>	<p>Employment Rate: 39%</p>
	<p><b>WWC Rating</b></p>	<p><b>MD Scale Rating</b></p>
	<p>Does not meet standards</p>	<p>3</p>

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
C. A. Visher and V. Kachnowski, "Finding Work on the Outside: Results from the 'Returning Home' Project in Chicago," in Shawn Bushway, Michael A. Stoll, and David F. Weiman, eds., <i>Barriers to Reentry? The Labor Market for Released Prisoners in Post-Industrial America</i> , New York, N.Y.: Russell Sage Foundation, 2007, pp. 80–114.	Vocational Education	Illinois Department of Corrections vocational program. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	Multiple public, state, prisons in Illinois. The number or security level was not reported.	Employment status at 4 to 8 months after release.
Overview of Research Design and Analysis		
A treatment group, consisting of inmates who participated in job training programs while incarcerated, was compared with a group of inmates who did not participate in these training programs during incarceration. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups. The analysis adjusted for differences in age, race, number of prior convictions, length of time served, high school graduation status, marital status, number of minor children, prior work status, frequency of illegal drug use, family relationship quality, and prior living status (own house or apartment) between the treatment and comparison groups.		
Treatment Group	Comparison Group	
n=19	n=186	
<i>Employment Rate: 81.0%*</i>	<i>Employment Rate: 50.0%*</i>	
*Employment rates are not reported separately for the treatment and comparison group. The rates shown here are based on a reported odds ratio of 4.26 when comparing the treatment group with the comparison group. If we assume an employment rate of 50% for the comparison group, the corresponding employment rate estimate for the treatment group would be 81%.		
WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating	
Does not meet standards	3	

Reference	Education Level of Program	Description of Program
Christy A. Visher, Sara A. Debus-Sherrill, and Jennifer Yahner, "Employment After Prison: A Longitudinal Study of Former Prisoners," <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , Vol. 28, No. 5, 2011, pp. 698–718.	Adult Basic/Remedial Education GED Preparation Secondary Education Postsecondary Education Vocational Education	Academic education and job training programs in Illinois, Ohio, and Texas prisons. The duration and frequency of the courses were not reported.
	Setting of Program	Measure of Employment
	State prisons in Illinois, Ohio, and Texas. The number of institutions and their security level were not reported.	Proportion of post-release period (approximately 8 months) in which individual was employed.
<b>Overview of Research Design and Analysis</b>		
Treatment groups, consisting of inmates who participated in academic or job training programs or both while incarcerated, were compared with inmates who did not participate in each of these training programs while incarcerated. Inmates self-selected into the treatment and comparison groups. The analysis adjusted for differences in state of release, age at release, race, prior education and employment, prison work experience and outreach to employers, conviction offense type, criminal history and prior risk behaviors, and family relationships between the treatment and comparison groups, and participation in each of the other treatment categories (academic and vocational) for those who took part in both.		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
	Academic n=121 Vocational n=121	n=361*
*Sample size reported here is approximate as it cannot be determined with certainty from the study report.		
<i>Academic Treatment Group Employment Rate=50.2%**</i> <i>Comparison Group Employment Rate=50.0%**</i> <i>Vocational Treatment Group Employment Rate=51.2%**</i>		
**Employment rates are not reported separately for the treatment and comparison groups. The rates shown here are based on a reported odds ratios of 1.01 when comparing the academic treatment group with the comparison group, and a reported odds ratio of 1.05 when comparing the vocational treatment group with the comparison group. If we assume an employment rate of 50% for the comparison group, the corresponding employment rate estimate for the academic treatment group would be 50.2% and the corresponding employment rate estimate for the vocational treatment group would be 51.2%.		
	WWC Rating	MD Scale Rating
	Does not meet standards	3