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Document Title: An Assessment of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs in Florida's Prisons Using a Random Assignment Experimental Design

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lower levels of returning to prison. Second, the findings indicate that inmates who complete modality two and three have significantly lower levels of returning to prison within the first and second years. Third, inmates who complete modality one have significantly higher reimprisonment levels than the comparison group within all three follow-up periods indicating that this treatment modality has a criminogenic effect of returning to prison.

[INSERT TABLE 6 HERE]

Overall, these findings indicate that multiple SAP treatment modalities are effective at reducing several indicators of recidivism across multiple follow-up years. However, treatment modalities three and four consistently show the strongest reductions in recidivism relative to other treatment modalities. Aftercare and transitional programs are the most effective treatment modalities for reducing recidivism.

The Effects of SAP Treatment on Post-Prison Employment

The second research question addressed by this research was to assess the post-release impact of prison-based substance abuse treatment on the likelihood of employment within the first quarter upon release. Table 7 displays the t-test results of the randomized design study of prison-based substance abuse treatment overall and for each modality on employment outcomes within the first quarter (three months) upon release from incarceration. The results indicate that, overall, SAP is not effective at improving employment outcomes. However, the only treatment modality that was effective at significantly improving employment outcomes upon release was aftercare or modality three ($p < 0.001$). Those who completed this modality had 24.5% higher employment levels than non-participants. Overall treatment does not appear to be effective, but aftercare is showing some promising results for improving employment outcomes.

[INSERT TABLE 7 HERE]

