



Federal Bureau of Prisons' Drug Programs and Recidivism

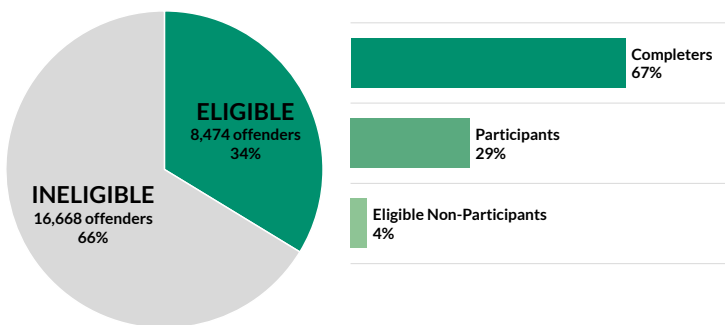
This fact sheet provides a snapshot of findings from the U.S. Sentencing Commission's report, *Recidivism and Federal Bureau of Prisons Programs: Drug Program Participants Released in 2010* examining rearrest rates of federal offenders over eight years following release from prison.

KEY TAKEAWAY

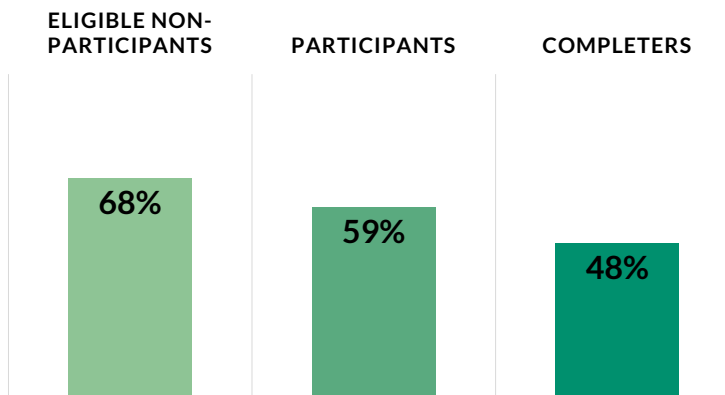
This study observed a **significant reduction** in the likelihood of **recidivism** among offenders who **completed** the **Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program** or the **Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program** compared to eligible offenders who did not complete or participate in the programs.

RESIDENTIAL DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM (RDAP)

ELIGIBILITY AND COMPLETION RATES

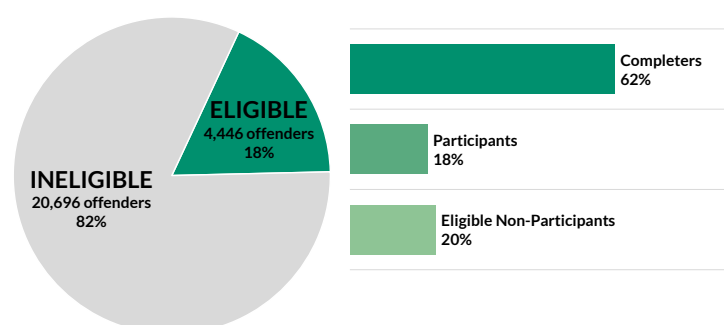


REARREST RATES

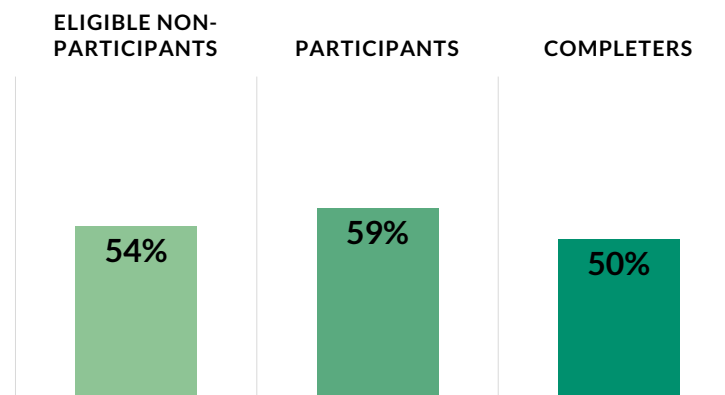


NON-RESIDENTIAL DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM (NRDAP)

ELIGIBILITY AND COMPLETION RATES



REARREST RATES



The Commission found important differences in key offender and offense characteristics among RDAP and NRDAP-eligible offenders. To account for these differences, the Commission also performed a regression analysis controlling for key offender and offense characteristics. The results of this analysis showed that **RDAP Completers were 27% less likely and NRDAP Completers were 17% less likely to be rearrested** following release from imprisonment, compared to eligible non-participants.

NOTE: This study focuses solely on recidivism reduction and is not meant to analyze whether other program goals were achieved.



Federal Bureau of Prisons' Vocational Programs and Recidivism

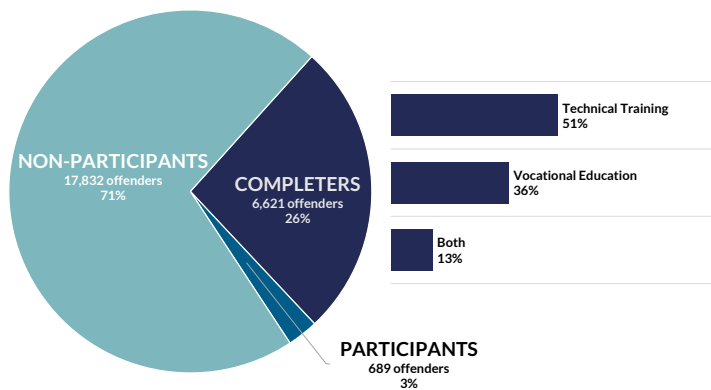
This fact sheet provides a snapshot of findings from the U.S. Sentencing Commission's report, *Recidivism and Federal Bureau of Prisons Programs: Vocational Program Participants Released in 2010* examining rearrest rates of federal offenders over eight years following release from prison.

KEY TAKEAWAY

This study observed **no statistically significant difference** in the likelihood of **recidivism** among offenders who participated in **Occupational Education Programs** or **Federal Prison Industries** compared to offenders who did not participate in the programs.

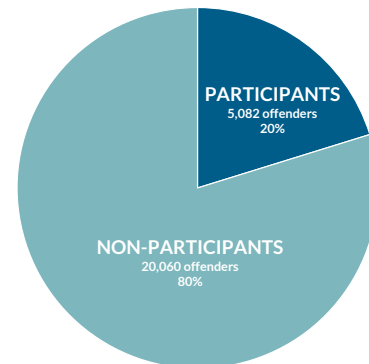
OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS (OEP)

COMPLETION RATES



FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES (FPI)

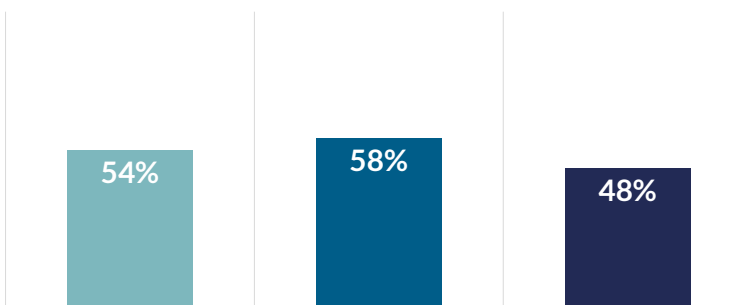
PARTICIPATION RATES



While the Commission observed differences in rearrest rates (noted below), the Commission found important differences in key offender and offense characteristics among OEP and FPI offenders. To account for these differences, the Commission also performed a doubly robust analysis using matching and regression to control for key offender and offense characteristics. The results of this analysis found **insufficient evidence** to support that participation in OEP or FPI had any impact on recidivism.

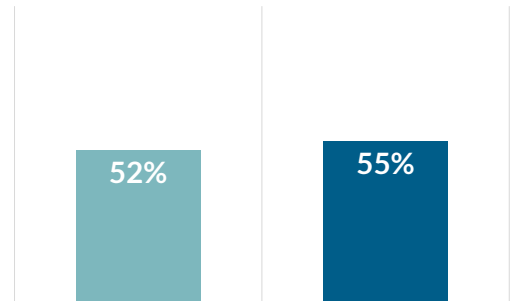
REARREST RATES

NON-PARTICIPANTS PARTICIPANTS COMPLETERS



REARREST RATES

NON-PARTICIPANTS PARTICIPANTS



NOTE: This study focuses solely on recidivism reduction and is not meant to analyze whether other program goals were achieved.