

Citation: Sondhi, Arun; Bunaciu, Adela; Best, David; Hennessy, Emily; Best, Jessica; Leidi, Alessandro; Grimes, Anthony; Conner, Matthew; DeTriquet, R.; White, William (2024, In Press) Modelling Recovery Housing Retention and Program Outcomes by Justice Involvement among Residents in Virginia, USA: An Observational Study. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

### **Abstract**

Living in recovery housing is associated with improved substance addiction recovery outcomes among individuals with and without criminal legal system (CLS) involvement. We examined whether retention in recovery housing and discharge outcomes (completed, 'neutral' and prematurely discharged outcomes) differed for clients with and without CLS involvement in the previous 90 days. Using data from 101 recovery residences affiliated with the Virginia Association of Recovery Residences (VARR) on 1,978 individuals completing the Recovery Capital (REC-CAP) assessment, competing risk analyses (cumulative incidence function [CIF]; restricted mean survival time [RMST] and restricted mean time lost [RMTL]) followed by the marginalization of effects were implemented to examine program outcomes at final discharge. CLS residents were more likely to be discharged for positive reasons (successful completion of their goals) and negative (e.g. disciplinary releases). Findings indicate that six to eighteen months from arrival in recovery residences is essential to establish and maintain positive program outcomes.