Annotated Bibliography

Offender Reentry

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INTRODUCTION

Reentry refers to the transition of offenders from prisons or jails back into the community. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs more than 650,000 people are released from state and federal prisons annually. Another 9 million cycle through local jails.[1] Research by the Bureau of Justice Statistics published in 2006, has shown that more than two-thirds of state prisoners will be rearrested within three years of their release and more than half (56.7%) are re-incarcerated.[2] The number of offenders and the likelihood of their re-incarceration have made reentry a priority for policy makers and criminal justice researchers and practitioners. Breaking the cycle of reoffending and re-incarceration has many important implications for public safety and policy.

High rates of recidivism mean more crime, more victims, and more pressure on an already overburdened criminal justice system. The costs of imprisonment also wreak havoc on state and municipal budgets. In the past 20 years state spending on corrections has grown at a faster rate than nearly any other state budget item. The U.S. now spends more than $85 billion on federal, state, and local corrections.[3] Because reentry intersects with issues of health and housing, education and employment, family, faith, and community well-being, many federal agencies are focusing on the reentry population with initiatives that aim to improve outcomes in each of these areas.

Source: Center for Program Evaluation and Performance Measurement, Bureau of Justice Assistance
https://www.bja.gov/evaluation/program-corrections/reentry1.htm

1. Beck, A.J. *The Importance of Successful Reentry to Jail Population Growth.* Presented at the Urban Institute's Jail Reentry Roundtable, June 27, 2006. www.urban.org/sites/default/files/beck.ppt
2. Durose, Matthew R., Alexia D. Cooper, and Howard N. Snyder. *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010.* NCJ 244205. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002. http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rprts05p0510.pdf
3. Kyckelhahn, Tracey. *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 2010—Final.* NCJ 247019. Washington. D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014. http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5049

REENTRY – WEBSITES

Alston Wilkes Society, http://www.alstonwilkessociety.org
    The Alston Wilkes Society was founded in 1962 as a non-profit organization dedicated to providing rehabilitative services to adults released from correctional facilities. As an organization AWS extends a helping hand to those who are most at-risk and helps rebuild their lives through rehabilitation and prevention services. AWS was founded to provide services to adults who were being released from federal correctional facilities, and has grown to increase its service reach to include homeless veterans, at-risk families and disadvantaged and troubled youth.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Justice Today, https://www.bja.gov/JusticeToday/
    The BJA Justice Today newsletter contains information on BJA grant Funding and is a portal to various Federal partner activities and reports and to websites such as the Council for State Government. A recent newsletter included topics on innovative criminal justice practices, leadership development and training; reentry courts; and pretrial risk assessment. Justice Today also provides links to current news and various BJA publications including the BJA Annual report to Congress. Current and past issues of the newsletter are available online.

Community Oriented Policing Services, http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=2482
    The U.S. Department of Justice Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) website provides a unique window into the issue of reentry as it is focused on the role of law enforcement in offender reentry. It is a portal to papers on crime mapping, leadership, and law enforcement reentry strategies using "problem solving approaches", community policing, and collaborations with other agencies. The website also links to the PBS Frontline movie "Released" which is focused on mentally ill offenders returning to the community.

"Community Reentry." *National Resource Center on Justice Involved Women*.
http://cjinvolvedwomen.org/community-reentry,
    "The National Resource Center on Justice-Involved Women was established to assist practitioners in understanding and applying the lessons learned from research, promising practices, and the insights of justice-involved women themselves, as practitioners strive to transform the criminal justice system into one that is more gender-responsive and ultimately more effective."

The Connections Project, http://capacitybuilding.fatherhood.org/page.aspx?pid=1139
Germantown, MD: National Fatherhood Initiative, 2011.
    If your agency is looking for ways to reduce the recidivism of fathers returning to the community, this program might be for you. "The Connections Project is an initiative that focuses on the power of engaged fathers for successful reentry." This website provides

access to information about Connections, tools for practitioners, tools for fathers, the Connections Forum, success stories, and contact information.

Correctional Industries: A Guide to Reentry-focused Performance Excellence. Available Here.
The Reentry-Focused Performance Excellence Guide is specifically designed to empower each Correctional Industries organization, no matter the size or structure, to design and implement its program with an emphasis on maximizing system impact.

"Correctional Re-Entry Services." *Volunteers of America,* http://www.voa.org/correctional-re-entry-services
A pioneer in Correctional Services for 119 years, the VOA "champions the humane treatment of prisoners." They provide services to help offenders successfully transition from prison to a productive life in the community and help rehabilitate adult offenders and steer youth to set new, positive directions for their lives. Their services include halfway houses and work-release programs, day reporting, diversion and pre-trial services, residential treatment, family supports, and dispute resolution and mediation services.

Crimesolutions.gov, http://www.crimesolutions.gov/TopicDetails.aspx?ID=2
You should go to this website first if you are looking for "[r]esearch on program effectiveness reviewed and rated by Expert Reviewers [with] [e]asily understandable ratings based on whether a program achieves its goals." Programs in the corrections and reentry field are divided into all, community corrections, inmate programs and treatment, recidivism, and reentry and release.

Dave Ramsey's Financial Peace University, http://www.daveramsey.com/correctional/home/
Financial Peace University offers financial training designed to help offenders re-enter society. Too many offenders leave prison with little, if any, understanding of money management. This only makes it even more difficult for them to re-enter society with a solid foundation. Correctional institutions are beginning to combat this issue by offering Financial Peace University to offenders while they are in prison. As they learn the fundamentals of a healthy financial lifestyle, they become more equipped to manage their money when they leave the correctional facility—and less likely to return.

"Effective & Successful Reentry Programs: Top 10 Findings & Recommendations." *Boone County Offender Transition Network (BCOTN),*

Fair Shake Reentry Resource Center, https://www.fairshake.net/
A wealth of information about how an ex-offender can transition successfully into the community can be found at this website. "Fair Shake is dedicated to reducing the recidivism rate through personal and community focused ownership and engagement opportunities for inmates and former felons in connection with families, employers, property managers, and corrections." Points of entry include: Resource Directory; Reentry Toolkit; Information Center; about Fair Shake; getting involved; and Member Area.

Federal Interagency Reentry Council, http://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/projects/firc/
> In January 2011 Attorney General Eric Holder convened the inaugural meeting of the Interagency Reentry Council. The purpose of this group is to bring together numerous federal agencies to make communities safer, assist those returning from prison and jail in becoming productive, tax-paying citizens, and save taxpayer dollars by lowering the direct and collateral costs of incarceration. Substantial commitments were made as result of the meeting. The council also empowered staff—now representing 18 federal departments and agencies—to work towards a number of goals.

Goodwill Industries International, Inc., http://www.goodwill.org/find-jobs-and-services/find-a-job/
> This organization offers employment readiness training and job placement assistance. They believe that you can get a second chance. To begin, contact the Goodwill in your community and ask for an employment specialist. They understand that for people with criminal backgrounds there are many barriers to successful re-entry to public life, including drug dependency, serious illness, debt and limited work options. Just getting a second chance may seem almost impossible at times. They offer services to men, women and youth who have served their time and are trying to get back on track.

"Justice Atlas of Sentencing and Corrections." *Justice Mapping Center*, http://www.justiceatlas.org
> "The Justice Atlas is a corrections data driven, interactive mapping tool ... [It] is distinct from crime mapping in that it maps the residential patterns of populations who are admitted to prison and who return to their communities from prison each year; as well as those who are on parole or probation on any typical day." Statistics are provided per state (if given) for admissions rate, count, and expenditure, releases rate, count, and expenditure, parole rate and count, and probation rate and count. Highlights from the data show revocations to prison, cost centers, reentry disparities, and gender rates.

National Criminal Justice Initiatives Map, http://nicic.gov/Library/025224
> Information about various reentry programs is provided via an interactive map of the United States. "The map, though not exhaustive, will seek to provide a place-based catalog of national initiatives and programs designed to reduce the recidivism rates of people returning from prison, jail, and juvenile facilities."

National Reentry Resource Center, http://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/
> Since its inception in 2009, the National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC) has served as the primary source of information and guidance in reentry, advancing the use of evidence-based practices and policies and creating a network of practitioners, researchers, and policymakers invested in reducing recidivism.

The Next Step: Cooperative of Felon Friendly Employers, https://www.thenextstep99.com/
> The Next Step brings together recently released federal and state felons (candidates) looking for work, the agencies and facilities that manage their post-release experience, and

"felon-friendly" employers who appreciate the value these men and women can bring to the workplace. We manage the "Coffee" database -- the Cooperative of Felon Friendly Employers. This is the most comprehensive nationwide network of employers willing to hire ex-felons.

Offender Reentry, http://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/reentry/pages/welcome.aspx
>National Institute of Justice (NIJ) reentry efforts are highlighted on this website. This website begins with an overview of prisoner reentry, a discussion of the need for coordinated reentry services, and a brief look at the NIJ's reentry research portfolio. Additional links on the site are: evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI); evaluation of Second Chance Act Demonstration Projects; research on reentry and employment; publications on reentry, parole, and probation; related content about community corrections and recidivism; reentry trends in the U.S.; and audiovisual resources.

Prisoner Reentry Institute, http://johnjayresearch.org/pri/
>This website will be a valuable resource for those people interested in effectiveness of reentry procedures and practices. Points of entry include: about PRI; current initiatives; occasional series events; publications/resources; contact information; and institute spotlights.

"Reentry." *Center for Effective Public Policy,* http://cepp.com/reentry
>Even as offenders transition to the community, a significant proportion of them return from the community to prison in fairly short order for new crimes or for violations of parole. As a result, in recent years, the correctional community has begun to focus on the challenge of helping a growing number of offenders make a safe transition from prison to the community. The Center for Effective Public Policy is committed to working with agencies around the country to bolster their efforts to not only maintain safe and secure institutions and encourage effective supervision practices, but also to equip offenders during and after their incarceration to be law-abiding once released.

"Re-entry." *Juvenile Justice Information Exchange (JJIE)*. Kennesaw, GA: Kennesaw State University, Center for Sustainable Journalism, 2015.
>"The Juvenile Justice Information Exchange (JJIE) is the only publication covering juvenile justice and related issues nationally on a consistent, daily basis. Go to Website.

"Reentry and Criminal Justice Resources." *Safer Foundation*, http://www.saferfoundation.org/news-views/other-documents-of-interest
>Safer's mission is to reduce recidivism by supporting, through a full spectrum of services, the efforts of people with criminal records to become employed, law-abiding members of the community. Safer's post-release employment and educational services include supportive services, retention services, market cultivation, youth empowerment programs, faith- and community based initiatives and housing initiatives.

"Reentry Facts & Trends." *The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center,*
http://csgjusticecenter.org/reentry/facts-trends/
Reentry Policy Council, http://csgjusticecenter.org/reentry

> A project of the Council of State Governments Justice Center. The Reentry Policy Council (RPC) was established in 2001 to assist state government officials grappling with the increasing number of people leaving prisons and jails to return to the communities they left behind. The RPC was formed with two specific goals in mind: To develop bipartisan policies and principles for elected officials and other policymakers to consider as they evaluate reentry issues in their jurisdictions.

Reentry MythBusters, http://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/projects/mythbusters/

> Reentry MythBusters are fact sheets designed to clarify existing federal policies that affect formerly incarcerated individuals and their families in areas such as public housing, employment, parental rights, Medicaid suspension/termination, voting rights and more.

"Reentry Programs." *Center for Program Evaluation and Performance Measurement, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA),* https://www.bja.gov/evaluation/program-corrections/reentry-index.htm

> Some recent reentry strategies employ comprehensive strategies focus on assessing offenders and tailoring reentry plans to individual offenders to enable them to become productive and law-abiding. Increasingly, reentry begins at the sentencing phase and continues post-release, with a particular focus on the continuity of care from prison to the community. It often involves a variety of agencies and groups that coordinate efforts to ensure that offenders receive needed services and appropriate levels of supervision.

"RRC Contact Directory." *Federal Bureau of Prisons*,
http://www.bop.gov/business/rrc_directory.jsp

> Contact information for Residential Reentry Centers nationwide.

Urban Institute, http://www.urban.org/policy-centers/justice-policy-center

> The Urban Institute is a first rate research and public policy organization. The Justice Policy Center focuses on the full spectrum of the criminal justice system, but of particular note is Urban Institute's work in the areas of offender re-entry from prison and jail; research on serious violent offenders (SVORI) and their focus on conducting cost-benefit analyses of various initiatives. In addition, Urban has advanced our understanding of crime mapping and continues to push the field forward in the areas of the role of family on reentry and the impact of offending on children and communities and houses the Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center. The Justice Policy Center (JPC) website has a library containing updated research on these and many other topics and the JPC Reentry newsletter, published monthly, contains links to recent presentations, publications and news related to the Urban Institute.

What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse, http://whatworks.csgjusticecenter.org/

This website provides access to research on the effectiveness of reentry programs and practices for practitioners and service providers seeking guidance on evidence-based reentry interventions. It is also a useful resource for researchers and others interested in reentry. Focus areas include brand name programs, employment, housing, and mental health.

What Are Drug Courts? The Most Effective Justice Strategy Addressing the Drug-Addicted and Mentally Ill, http://www.nadcp.org/learn/what-are-drug-courts Alexandria, VA: National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), 2015.

REENTRY – GENERAL

Abramsky, Sasha. *A Second Chance: Charting a New Course for Re-Entry and Criminal Justice.* Washington, DC: Leadership Conference Education Fund, 2013.

> "The ill-conceived War on Drugs and the overly harsh sentences imposed for low-level offenses have affected almost every area of our criminal justice system, from over policing to sentencing and re-entry. As a result, the disproportionate number of minorities and low-income individuals that encounter our criminal justice system face numerous barriers to successful re-entry when attempting to reintegrate into society. This report examines the consequences of these practices and makes a series of policy recommendations regarding their reform. While it is beyond the scope of the report to examine policy solutions to address racial disparities and the disparate impact on low-income individuals entering the criminal justice system, it examines some of the many challenges faced by individuals reintegrating into society and offers policy suggestions" (p. 5). Seven chapters comprise this report: introduction to the problem of mass incarceration; navigating life after re-entry; the dirty little secret of exorbitant prison phone rates; education works, there needs to be more of it; out of prison, out of work; and when millions of Americans aren't allowed to vote, it's bad for the citizen and bad for the community. A conclusion and recommendations finish off this report.

Advancing Practice: Experimentation, Implementation, Sustainability - Spotlight on Reentry. Fairfax, VA: George Mason University, Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence, 2012.

> This edition looks at the ongoing work of the Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE) related to prisoner reentry. Articles in this issue include: "An Introduction by ACE Director Fay S. Taxman"; "EMTAP: Evidence Mapping to Advance Justice Practice" by Jennifer Lerch; "Corrections Officers' Role in Reentry" by Lerch; "Mental Health Issues in Reentry" by Carolyn Watson; "Probation & Parole: Uncovering What Works with Still a lot to Learn!" by Danielle S. Rudes; "Hearing from the Experts: A Practitioner, a Participant, and a Professor [Kari Galloway, Lars Peterson, and Joan Petersilia]" by Rudes; "Reentry Checklist" by Taxman; and "Reentry: Collaboration is Key" by Taxman. See Publication.

Baer, Demelza, et al. *Understanding the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry: Research Findings from the Urban Institute's Prisoner Reentry Portfolio.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2006.

> Research conducted and reported by the Urban Institute regarding prisoner reentry is highlighted. Results are organized into the following areas: employment and reentry; health and reentry; housing and reentry; substance use and reentry; families and reentry; communities and reentry; public safety and reentry; community supervision and reentry; strategic partnerships and collaboration; and select prisoner reentry publications as of January 2006. See Report.

Brisbin, Lorie, Lydia Newlin, Jeralist "Jeri" Costa, Mark Odom, Anne Seymour, Maureen Baker, and Erica King. *Offender Reentry: The Value of the Victim Involvement [Internet Broadcast]*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2015.

> This three-hour national discussion and broadcast by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) focuses on the unique opportunities and challenges of including victims in the offender reentry process. [Available Here](#).

Coaching Packet Series 1-3. Washington, DC: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2010.

> Each of these Coaching Packets provides an overview of a key topic related to successful offender reentry, concrete strategies and key steps for enhancing practice in this area, and a "self-assessment tool" that jurisdictions can use to evaluate their strengths and challenges in the particular topic area discussed." "Coaching Packet Series 1: Creating a Blueprint for an Effective Offender Reentry System" includes "A Framework for Offender Reentry," "Establishing a Rational Planning Process," and "Engaging in Collaborative Partnerships to Support Reentry." "Coaching Packet Series 2: Delivering Evidence-Based Services" has "Implementing Evidence-Based Practices," "Effective Case Management," "Shaping Offender Behavior," "Engaging Offenders' Families in Reentry," "Building Offenders' Community Assets Through Mentoring," and "Reentry Considerations for Women Offenders." "Coaching Packet Series 3: Ensuring Meaningful Outcomes" contains "Measuring the Impact of Reentry Efforts" and "Continuous Quality Improvement." [Find Series](#).

Crow, Matthew S., editor, and John Ortiz, editor. *Offender Reentry: Rethinking Criminology and Criminal Justice*. Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning, 2014.

> This book is an excellent place to start for learning about the many challenges and opportunities related to offender reentry. Seventeen chapters are organized into seven parts: reentry in the 21st century—defining what reentry is; from the inside out—prison programs and staff attitudes toward organizational change; coming home quicker—what jails can do to break the cycle; they're out—what to do to support successful reentry; handle with care—reaching out to offenders with special needs; what works—assessing reentry initiatives; more than meets the eye—unsettled issues in reentry.

Employing Your Mission: Building Cultural Competence in Reentry Service Agencies Through the Hiring of Individuals Who Are Formerly Incarcerated and/or in Recovery. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2011.

> This publication will be useful to those individuals wanting to make their reentry services more effective. The building of cultural competence "within reentry services by hiring formerly incarcerated men and women to reflect the experiences and realities of the reentry population and provide services more effectively" is explained (p. 1). Cultural competence is a set of practices that work to make an organization more successful in cross-cultural conditions. Four sections in addition to a summary are contained in this Toolkit: research literature review; case study—how the Fortune Society builds cultural competence through hiring and management practices; the Thames Reach story--applying the Fortune Society's

cultural competence hiring strategies to other organizations; and getting started today--developing cultural competence through hiring and department practice. See Toolkit.

A Framework for Evidence-Based Decision Making in Local Criminal Justice Systems, 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2010.

> This report is essential reading for individuals wanting to achieve "measurable reductions of pretrial misconduct and post-conviction reoffending" (p.6). Eight sections follow an introduction (a new paradigm for the justice system): underlying premises; the key decision points, decision makers, and stakeholders in the criminal justice system; examining justice system decision making through the lens of harm reduction; the principles underlying the framework; applying evidence-based principles to practice; key challenges to implementing this framework; collaboration—a key ingredient of an evidence-based system; and building evidence-based agencies. See the Framework.

Gnall, Kathleen*. Learning from People Who Succeed Upon Release: Strategies, Approaches and Tools That Can Make a Difference.* NY: National Reentry Resource Center, 2012.

> "Suggestions for adopting organizational strategies [for offender reentry programs] informed by evaluation findings, practitioners, and those who have transitioned successfully" (p. 5). Topics discussed during this presentation include: reasons to be optimistic regarding the criminal justice system; what we can do better and we are committed to doing so; an expert's viewpoint; moving forward; context for change; selection of successful strategies; what we are asking of the offender; individual change is difficult, but not impossible; supporting positive change; the Risk-Needs-Responsivity RNR) Model; other tools; lessons from ex-offenders; family, strength-based approach; what offenders say they need; community factors; and concluding suggestions. See Report.

Gunnison, Elaine, and Jacqueline B. Helfgott. *Offender Reentry: Beyond Crime & Punishment*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2013.

> "In this comprehensive exploration of the core issues surrounding offender reentry, [the authors] highlight the constant tension between policies meant to ensure smooth reintegration and the social forces - especially the stigma of a criminal record - that can prevent it from happening. [They] focus on the factors that enhance reentry success as they address challenges [to it] … Drawing on accounts from corrections professional and former inmates to illustrate the real-life consequences of reentry policy, they shed light on one of the key criminal justice issues of our time" (p. 241). Eight chapters comprise this text: understanding offender reentry; profiles of transition and reintegration; managing reentry needs and challenges; gender issues; race/ethnicity and social class; offender perspectives; practitioner perspectives; and policy implications. Order Here.

Immarigeon, Russ, and Larry M. Fehr, eds. *Pathways for Offender Reentry: An ACA Reader.* Alexandria, VA: American Correctional Association, 2012.

> "The articles in this book profile advances in reentry research, policy, and practice. They reflect the state of the art in correctional reentry from federal, state, and local correctional

systems… (p. xv). Twenty-one articles are organized into six parts: prisoner reentry; building prisoner reentry through collaborative partnerships; successful reentry work; what makes reentry work; future perspective regarding offender reintegration; and further resources. Some of the topics covered include: a new era in prisoner reentry; barriers due to criminal records; reintegration efforts with female offenders; challenges and opportunities for collaborative partnerships; reentry efforts in Ohio; the challenges of successful reentry; the experience of San Diego; parole supervision strategies to enhance reentry outcomes; family-focused justice reform; fathers and families; evidence-based practices in the integration of criminal justice and recovery-oriented systems of care; increasing employment opportunities in California; collaborative solutions for reentry housing; the potential of reintegrative justice; the challenge of pragmatic solutions; and restorative justice. Access Here.

Justice Reinvestment in Kansas: Strengthening Probation Supervision and Promoting Successful Reentry. Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2015.

This report describes efforts of Kansas to implement justice reinvestment—"a data-driven approach designed to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can reduce recidivism and improve public safety". Kansas's justice reinvestment policy framework "designed to strengthen community-based supervision, promote successful reentry, and target scare resources more effectively" and legislation created to support this framework are reviewed (p. 1). Sections contained in this brief include: background; key public safety provisions in HB 2170; developing policy solutions—legislation (HB2170) and its projected impact; looking ahead—addressing expected prison overcrowding; "Actual and Estimated Impact of HB 2170 on Kansas's Prison Population" graph; and "Summary of Full Projected Impact, Savings, and Recommended Reinvestment" table. HB2170 is projected to reduce prison operating costs by $56 million and construction costs by $25 million for the period of FY2014 through FY2018. See Report.

La Vigne, Nancy, *et al. Release Planning for Successful Reentry: A Guide for Corrections, Service Providers and Community Groups.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2008.

"The purpose of this report is to describe the specific elements that together embody thoughtful and effective prisoner release procedures" (p. 4). Sections following an executive summary are: introduction; what release planning is; what the key components of a release plan are; what the opportunities and challenges of release planning are; and conclusion. See Guide.

Meyers-Peeples, Roberta, and April L. Frazier. *National Blueprint for Reentry: Model Policies to Promote the Successful Reentry of Individuals with Criminal Records through Employment and Education.* New York: Legal Action Center, National H.I.R.E. Network, 2008.

The National Blueprint for Reentry, "a comprehensive plan for developing a national policy agenda to improve employment and educational opportunities for people with criminal records" is provided (p. 2). Sections of this report include: executive summary; introduction; education background and recommendations; employment background and

recommendations; conclusion; state and local model policies; and copies of presentation overheads for "Becoming a Powerful Advocate in Washington, DC: Mastering the Federal Advocacy Process." See Blueprint.

Office of Justice Programs' Management of Its Offender Reentry Initiatives. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, Audit Division, 2010.

Results from an evaluation of the Office of Justice Programs' two major offender reentry initiatives are presented and analyzed. Sections following an executive summary are: introduction; findings and recommendations regarding the administration and management of OJP's offender reentry programs and design of OJP's offender reentry grant programs; Statement of Compliance with Laws and Regulations; and Statement on Internal Controls. Appendixes also provide a response from the OJP and the OIG Analysis and Summary of Actions Necessary to Close the Report. "OJP did not establish an effective system for monitoring the SVORI [Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative] and PRI [Prisoner Reentry Initiative] grantees to assess whether they were meeting program goals" and had "significant design flaws in the initial implementation" of these programs (p.ii). See Report

Reentry Council Snapshots and Additional Resources. New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013.

Access is provided to a collection of Snapshots that discuss issues central to offender reentry. "Each Snapshot briefly describes the issue, summarizes Reentry Council accomplishments to date, lays out the Council's priorities moving forward, and points to key resources and links." These cover: employment; education; housing; public safety; justice-involved veterans; child support; women and reentry; reentry in reservation communities; children of incarcerated parents; access to health care; and juvenile reentry. See Report.

Reentry Matters: Strategies and Successes of Second Chance Act Grantees across the United States. New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013.

If your agency is looking for ideas on how to provide effective reentry services then this report is a great place to start. "The program snapshots below illustrate the positive impact these reentry initiatives can have by focusing on areas vital to reintegration back into the community ... Representing a wide range of populations served, these programs also demonstrate the diversity of approaches that can address recidivism and increase public safety" (p. 1). Programs are described that: support employment and job readiness; build strong foundations through education; foster positive relationships and facilitating services through mentoring; address substance abuse and mental health needs; support youth to avert future involvement in the criminal justice system; address the distinct needs of women; support the strengths and needs of families; and serve tribes and reservations with culturally-relevant programs. See Report.

Reentry Myth Busters. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center.

Reentry Myth Busters are a series of "fact sheets intended to clarify existing federal policies that affect formerly incarcerated individuals and their families." Topics covered are:

formalized processes for reducing child support orders during incarceration; social security benefit reinstatement; exceptions to termination of parental rights while incarcerated; the Federal Bonding Program (FBP); Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and welfare bans; federal student financial aid; Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamp Program); criminal records and barred employment; Criminal records and Federal Government employment; SNAP benefits and a valid state ID; SNAP and a mailing address; resumption of Veterans Administration (VA) benefits; and public housing.

Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community. Washington, DC: Reentry Policy Council, 2005.
> Policy statements, "each of which is a consensus-based principle that should be the underpinning of a re-entry initiative," are presented (p. xix). These 35 statements are organized into the following areas: getting started; addressing core challenges; admission to the facility; prison- and jail-based programming; making the release decision; managing the key transition period; community supervision; and elements of effective social service systems. Appendixes provide: information about programs cited as examples in this report; a chart of status of parole by state; an explanation of justice mapping; voting restrictions for people with felony convictions; and a glossary. See Report.

Schlager, Melinda D., *Rethinking the Reentry Paradigm: A Blueprint for Action*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 2013.
> "If offender reentry is not cohesive in what it is and what it does (or how we understand it), it is unlikely that it will be successful. Therefore, we must develop a theoretical construct or narrative through which to discuss offender reentry if we hope to garner a more complete understanding of it and make any substantive change to reentry policy and practice" (p. xvi). The author does this by looking at the dimensions of offender reentry, contextualizing offender reentry, and by presenting a blueprint for change. Sixteen chapters are contained in this book: understanding the reentry problem; parole; housing and reentry; education and employment and reentry; families and children and reentry; incarcerated parents and reentry; physical health and reentry; mental health; risk factors, risk prediction, and recidivism; resilience and desistance; risk management and risk reduction; stigma and public opinion; gender and reentry; the community; a strengths-based approach to offender reentry; and a narrative for offender reentry. Order Here.

Severson, Margaret E., *et al*. "Who Goes Back to Prison; Who Does Not: A Multiyear View of Reentry Program Participants." *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation,* 51:5, 295-315, 2012.
> Existing studies of reentry programs in the United States focus on the successes and failures of reentering offenders when compared to matched reentering offenders who did not receive structured reentry services. Little attention has been focused solely on the reentry participants themselves, and on how the level of program exposure may be related to recidivism outcomes. This study reports the recidivism outcomes of 357 reentry

participants released to the community during a multiyear study period. All of the 357 participants studied were released for at least one full year, making it possible to examine recidivism behaviors by levels of reentry program exposure, at similar points in time. Thus, a range of descriptive and program attributes and an analysis of these attributes vis-a`-vis defined recidivism measures is presented to answer the question: ''Who goes back to prison?'' [Order Here](#).

REENTRY – COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Ball, David, Robert Weisberg, and Kara Dansky. *The First 72 Hours of Re-Entry: Seizing the Moment of Release*. Stanford, CA: Stanford Criminal Justice Center, 2008.

> The importance of the first 72 hours of release from a correctional facility for successful parolee reentry is explained. Sections following an executive summary are: introduction; pre-release planning in prison; focus--the first 72 hours; choreographing the first 72 hours; the larger lessons of the first 72 hours; and conclusion -- the first 72 hours revisited. Report.

Bartruff, Jerry, Nathan Lowe, and Shawn Rogers. *Webinar: Evidence-Based Practices of Community Supervision: Part 2, What Works in Parole and the Prisoner Reentry Process.* New York: National Reentry Resource Center, 2011.

> "The goal of this webinar is to educate community corrections professionals on evidence-based practices of parole supervision, particularly with respect to the reentry of parolees leaving prison." Participants will be able to: understand the core elements of EBPs and parole supervision; discuss the pros and cons of EBPs implementation; recognize leadership qualities that are conducive to using a successful evidence-based approach; and identify at least two practices that they could implement to enhance parole supervision and reentry outcomes. Access Webinar.

Boulger, Jordan, Jessica Reichert, Rebecca Skorek, and Joshua Lettner. *Performance Incentive Funding for Prison Diversion: An Implementation Study of the DuPage County Adult Redeploy Illinois Program. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2015.*

> "Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) was designed as a response to the high numbers of non-violent offenders incarcerated in Illinois' prisons at great cost to the state. Participating ARI counties divert non-violent offenders from prison and into community corrections programs. These programs are less expensive than prison and designed to be more effective at reducing recidivism" (p. i). Sections of this report include: key findings; introduction; about Adult Redeploy Illinois; methodology; findings—client data; findings—program planning; findings—program implementation; findings—client interviews; implications for policy and practice; and conclusion. "With 127 diversions, the DuPage County ARI program exceeded its goal of reducing prison commitments of the non-violent target population by 25 percent. Probation officers reported offering clients evidence-based, cognitive-behavioral supervision and services. Overall, clients highly regarded the ARI program and their probation officers" (p. iii). See Study.

Dean, Charlotte. *San Diego Corrections Officers Say Re-Entry Programs Are Effective.* San Diego, CA: Independent Voter Network (IVN), 2013.

> This article briefly describes the successful use of NIC's Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) at San Diego's East Mesa Reentry Facility (EMRF) and the Community Transition Center (CTC).

Delay, Dennis, and Steve Norton. *Evaluating Corrections Reentry Programs: the Experience of the Hillsborough County Reentry Program.* Concord, NH: New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies, 2010.

> The New Hampshire Attorney General's office enlisted the New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies (the Center) to evaluate the Hillsborough County Reentry Program (Reentry Program). Over the course of its active life 247 individuals were referred to the Reentry Program. This Manchester based corrections reentry program was active from the fall of 2007 through March 2010. In March 2010 the Center partnered with the Council of State Governments Justice Center to assist in evaluating the Reentry Program. The partners conducted a review of the literature regarding the evaluation of re-entry programs to identify critical information to support a successful analysis of the success or failure of these types of programs. In addition, the partners developed a data instrument to collect data from the Reentry Program. Finally, the partners reviewed the data and provided a method for analyzing future re-entry work. These data have been provided to the New Hampshire Attorney General's office for their distribution under their guidance. See Report.

Draper, Laura, and Blake Norton. *Lessons Learned: Planning and Assessing a Law Enforcement Reentry Strategy*. New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013.

> This report describes how four law enforcement agencies, selected as learning sites, utilized the principles described in "Planning and Assessing a Law Enforcement Reentry Strategy." "The goals of the learning site project were not to identify a gold standard or the most comprehensive law enforcement-driven reentry program in the nation, but rather to report how diverse agencies implemented strategies in key areas of reentry that many professionals on the front lines of this work face. Although the intended audience is primarily practitioners who have been charged with developing a reentry strategy for their agencies, it is also meant to have value for those individuals and agencies that partner with or hope to partner with law enforcement agencies to ensure that more individuals reenter communities safely and successfully" (p. 3). Three sections follow an executive summary: collaboration—coordination and partnerships; program terms—activities and scope; and data collection and analysis—process and outcome. Also included are profiles of the four law enforcement agencies evaluated.

Duwe, Grant. *An Evaluation of the Minnesota Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (MCORP) Pilot Project: Final Report.* St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 2013.

> Using a randomized experimental design, this study evaluated the effectiveness of the Minnesota Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (MCORP), a prisoner reentry pilot project implemented in 2008. In an effort to reduce recidivism, the MCORP pilot project attempted to increase offender access to community services and programming by producing greater case management collaboration between caseworkers in prison and supervision agents in the community. Results from Cox regression models showed that MCORP significantly reduced four of the five recidivism measures examined, although the size of the reduction in hazard ratios was relatively modest (20-25 percent). The findings further suggested that

MCORP reduced costs. Sensitivity analyses showed, however, that the cost avoidance estimates were not robust across all assumptions that were examined. See Report.

Hamilton, Zachary. *Do Reentry Courts Reduce Recidivism? Results from the Harlem Parole Reentry Court.* New York: Center for Court Innovation, 2010.

> Those wanting to implement a reentry court in their community can use this report to show how such courts greatly benefit public safety. Six chapters follow an executive summary: introduction; the state of prisoner reentry; the reentry court model; study design and analysis plan; results according to recidivism and reincarceration rates, months to re-arrest/revocation, role of duration, and predictors of completion/graduation (prior behavior seems to indicate future behavior); and discussion and conclusion. "The findings indicate that the Reentry Court program has a positive impact with regard to preventing new criminal behavior—rearrests and revocations" (p.29).

James, Nathan. *Offender Reentry: Correctional Statistics, Reintegration into the Community, and Recidivism.* Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service (CRS), 2014.

> This is essential reading for those people working or interested in offender reentry efforts. The report looks at correctional systems in the United States, the federal government's involvement in offender reentry programs, and the Second Chance Act (P.L. 110-199). Sections of this report include: correctional system statistics—population in correctional facilities, offenders under community supervision, and recidivism; a brief literature review for offender reentry—offender reentry defined, and program effectiveness--the "What Works" literature; federal offender reentry programs—Department of Justice, other federal agencies, and coordination between federal agencies; and conclusion.

Labrecque, Ryan M., Myrinda Schweitzer, and Paula Smith. *Exploring the Perceptions of the Offender Officer Relationship in a Community Supervision Setting*, 2013.

> "This study explores the impact of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model on offender perceptions of their collaborative working relationships with supervising probation or parole officers ... The results examine the nature and quality of offender perceptions of their probation or parole officers based on officer training status (i.e., trained versus untrained officers) and officer adherence to the EPICS model (i.e., high-fidelity versus low-fidelity officers). The results also examine the influence of offender perceptions on the likelihood of re-arrest." (p. 1). Sections following an abstract include: introduction; theoretical framework—the principles of effective intervention, core correctional practices (CCPs), application of RNR (risk, need, and responsivity) and CCPs to community supervision, and a closer look at the offender-officer relationship; method; results according to participating officers' demographics, the impact of an officer's EPICs training on offender perceptions about their relationship with their supervising officer, and the effect of officer fidelity to EPICSs on how the offender views their relationship with their supervising officer; discussion regarding the influence of EPICSs training, the significance of a trusting collaborative relationship between the offender and officer, and some policy recommendations. Offenders felt that their relationship with their supervising officer was

better (i.e., had a higher level of trust and fairness) if that officer was better trained in EPICS and adhered more (i.e., maintained high-fidelity) to the EPICS model. See Report.

Labrecque, Ryan, Myrinda Schweitzer, and Paula Smith. *Probation and Parole Officer Adherence to the Core Correctional Practices: An Evaluation of 755 Offender-Officer Interactions*. Fairfax, VA:George Mason University, Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE!), 2013.

> This article discusses "the findings of a study examining the effect training on CCPs has on subsequent officer use of [supervision] skills" (p. 21). Sections of this article cover: the development of core correctional practices (CCPs); the eight service delivery skills identified in the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory-2010 (CPAI-2010); the study using officers trained or untrained on the EPICS (Effective Practices in Community Supervision) model; use of core correctional practices as measured by the CPAI-2000; and the findings. The two groups of officers show similar use of two CCPs (effective reinforcement and effective use of authority). Additional training in CCPs (i.e., EPICS) resulted in trained officers showing statistically significant increases in the use of six additional CCPs—anti-criminal modeling, effective disapproval, problem solving, structured learning, cognitive restructuring, and relationship skills.

Latessa, Edward J., Paula Smith, Myrinda Schweitzer, Ryan M. Labrecque. *Evaluation of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision Model (EPICS) in Ohio*. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati, School of Criminal Research, Center for Criminal Justice Research, 2013.

> "The primary purpose of this study was to test the overall effectiveness of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model in reducing recidivism among criminal offenders within the context of a community supervision setting" (p. 44). This report is divided into the following sections: introduction—traditional community supervision, the principles of effective intervention, core correctional practices (CCPs), RNR (risk, needs, responsivity) approaches to community supervision, EPICS in Ohio, and implementation; methods; results—demographics of officers, demographics of offenders, recidivism by trained or untrained officer according to incarceration, arrest for a new crime, or technical violation, recidivism by trained or untrained officer according to offender risk level, effect of EPICS training on officer use of CCPs, recidivism by officer according to high- or low-fidelity according to incarceration, arrest for a new crime, or technical violation , recidivism by officer according to high- or low-fidelity according to offender risk level, and intermediate measures; and discussion about translating RNR practices into practice, improving probation officer-offender interactions, and improving community supervision outcomes, limitations, and policy implications.

Lindquist, Christine, Jennifer Hardison Walters, Michael Rempel, and Shannon M. Carey. *The National Institute of Justice's Evaluation of Second Chance Act Adult Reentry Courts: Program Characteristics and Preliminary Themes from Year 1*, Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International. Portland, OR: NPC Research. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2013

> Results from an initial cross-site process evaluation of eight Second Chance Act (SCA) funded reentry courts are presented. Sections of this report include: introduction; reentry

courts defined; the NIJ's Evaluation of Second Chance Act Adult Reentry Courts (NESCAARC) evaluation; selected grantees and the courts' location; program context—start-up vs. expansion, integration with drug courts, and mechanisms for judicial authority; pre-entry courts; target population and enrollment—criminal justice status, duration of incarceration/post-release supervision, risk level, other eligibility criteria, exclusion criteria, point of identification of eligible individuals for program participation, mandatory vs. voluntary participation, and cumulative enrollment and capacity; pre-release enrollment considerations; program components and services—court monitoring and responses, supervision, drug testing, case management, family involvement, services, community involvement, and aftercare; findings from observation data on decision-making during reentry court team staffings and court hearings; and conclusions and next steps. The process evaluation will continue to examine the re-entry courts' implementation with a focus on related challenges. An impact evaluation and cost-benefit evaluation are currently ongoing. See Report.

Lucht, Jim, Nancy G. La Vigne, and Megan Denver. *Enhancing Supervision and Support for Released Prisoners: A Documentation and Evaluation of the Community Supervision Mapping System.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2011.

> The "Community Supervision Mapping System (CSMS), an online tool that enables users to map the formerly incarcerated and others on probation, along with related data such as service provider locations and police districts" is described (p. v). Agencies looking to design and implement such a system should read this article. It will provide you with valuable information for getting your project off the ground. Sections of this report following an executive summary include: introduction; concept and theoretical framework; CSMS project background; development; implementation; evaluation findings regarding CSMS users, CSMS visits and patterns of use, frequency of use, most commonly used CSMS features, user perceptions of CSMS, user focus groups, other interviews, and summary; looking forward; and conclusion. Go to Tool.

Mandatory Reentry Supervision: Evaluating the Kentucky Experience. Washington, DC: Pew Charitable Trusts, Public Safety Performance Project, 2014.

> This brief examines the impact a mandatory reentry supervision program has on spending and public safety. Kentucky requires that every inmate that is released from prison undergo post-release supervision to ensure that the inmate has the necessary monitoring and/or support in the community. Results show that the post-release supervision program: "improved public safety by helping reduce new offense rates by 30 percent; resulted in a net savings of approximately 872 prison beds per year; [and] saved more than $29 million in the 27 months after the policy took effect" (p. 1).

Morgan, Robert D., Daryl G. Kroner, and Jeremy F. Mills. *Re-entry: Dynamic Risk Assessment.* Technical Report. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2011.

> This study aims to examine the dynamic predictors of post-release outcomes for parolees reentering the community. Sections of this report following an abstract are: executive

summary; technical report—introduction, methods, and results; and conclusions. "Most notably, in this study changes in offenders dynamic functioning was not associated with changes in community outcomes. That is, measuring change in offenders functioning using rated measures did not increase our ability to predict community failure. Importantly however, offenders were able to self-report risk areas that were predictive of community failure suggesting that offenders should be involved in the criminal risk assessment" (p. 3).

Planning and Assessing a Law Enforcement Reentry Strategy: An Interactive Assessment Tool, New York, NY: Council of State Governments, Justice Center, Reentry Policy Council, 2013.
> "The aim of this tool is to facilitate an informed discussion among law enforcement agencies and community partners regarding reentry strategies. This material does not constitute a step-by-step guide in creating and implementing a reentry program but rather provides an overview of topics that should be considered and addressed within that development process ... [This] is organized into 10 elements meant to represent the building blocks of a reentry strategy that involves law enforcement. Each element contains a set of assessment questions that guide respondents through a process of examining the extent to which their law enforcement agency engages in specific activities to support a policy statement and that highlights key planning considerations. Instructions on how to use the assessment tool are listed below." [Go to Assessment Tool](#).

Recidivism Reduction Checklists. New York, NY: National Reentry Resource Center, 2015.
> "These [checklists](#) can help familiarize state leaders with key issues related to recidivism reduction, and help them honestly evaluate strengths and weaknesses in their reentry efforts through enhanced communication and coordination." Checklists are targeted for each of the following—executive and legislative policymakers, state corrections administrators, and state reentry coordinators. The checklists can be used to educate policymakers, to assess the comprehensiveness of their recidivism strategies, for strategic planning, and for periodically auditing reentry efforts.

Rudes, Danielle S., Jennifer Lerch, and Faye S. Taxman. "Implementing a Reentry Framework at a Correctional Facility: Challenges to the Culture." *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 50:8, 467-491, 2011.
> Implementation research is emerging in the field of corrections, but few studies have examined the complexities associated with implementing change among frontline workers embedded in specific organizational cultures. Using a mixed methods approach, the authors examine the challenges faced by correctional workers in a work release correctional facility during their transformation into a reentry center. Findings reveal that staff report a low readiness for change while observational and interview data confirm that staff attitudes and accompanying behaviors undermine efforts to provide a humane environment for reentry. This study illustrates the value of using quantitative and qualitative methods to understand and measure key organizational issues that affect the ability to alter the milieu for delivering services. The authors examine how inertia regarding reforms is not due to the nature of the reform but rather to the culture of the organization

and how important it is to address organizational culture. They also highlight the importance of integrating interactional and routine practices among frontline workers as part of a strategy to reform correctional facilities. Abstract.

Solomon, Amy L*., et al. Putting Public Safety First -- 13 Parole Supervision Strategies to Enhance Reentry Outcomes.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2008.

> Organization-level and individual-level strategies for improving the supervision of offenders in the community are described. Sections of this report include: introduction -- background and focus of this paper; define success as recidivism reduction and measure performance; tailor conditions of supervision; focus resources on moderate and high-risk parolees; front-load supervision resources; implement earned discharge; implement place-based supervision; engage partners to expand intervention capacities; assess criminogenic risk and need factors; develop and implement supervision case plans that balance surveillance and treatment; involve parolees to enhance their engagement in assessment, case planning, and supervision; engage informal social controls to facilitate community reintegration; incorporate incentives and rewards into the supervision process; employ graduated problem-solving responses to violations of parole conditions in a swift and certain manner; and repositioning parole supervision -- looking ahead.

Webinar: The Recidivism Reduction Checklists: A Resource for State Leaders and Corrections Agencies. New York, NY: National Reentry Resource Center, 2013.

> "Three checklists are introduced during this webinar, each tailored to distinct audiences: 1) Executive and Legislative Policymakers; 2) State Corrections Administrators; 3) State Reentry Coordinators. During this webinar a distinguished panel of state corrections directors, policy staff, and state reentry coordinators discussed the content of the checklists, as well as ways that state corrections administrators and their staff can use the checklists to bolster recidivism reduction efforts within their states." Access Webinar.

Wolf, Robert V. *Reentry Courts: Looking Ahead: A Conversation about Strategies for Offender Reintegration.* New York: Center for Court Innovation, 2011.

> Anyone interested in reentry courts will find this report's insights informative. Topics discussed include current research, key program elements, and eligibility requirements, managing the transition from prison to reentry court, evidence-based practices, adapting the drug court model, developing support for reentry initiatives, statewide coordination of reentry courts, overcoming institutional divisions, funding, and composition of the reentry court team. See Report.

REENTRY – JAILS

Carmody, Justin. *Effective County Practices in Jail to Community Transition Planning for Offenders with Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders.* Washington, DC: National Association of Counties, Community Services Division, 2008.
> This [publication](#) focuses on defining the essential components of effective transition planning for this population [of inmates with co-occurring disorders] and showcases studies of promising county practices from across the country. Sections of this report include: introduction; components of effective transition planning; six model programs; Allegheny County (PA); Auglaize County; Black Hawk County (IA); Macomb County (MI); Montgomery County (MD); and Multnomah County.

Jannetta, Jesse, Hannah Dodd, and Brian Elderbroom. *The Elected Official's [Toolkit](#) for Jail Reentry.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2011.
> Those individuals involved in creating a jail reentry program will find this publication very useful. Information about various issues related to jail reentry is provided on single topic handouts. These handouts are divided into two sections--fact sheets regarding jail reentry and its key components and tools and resources for implementing or expanding a jail reentry initiative.

Mellow, Jeff, *et al. The Jail Administrator's Toolkit for Reentry.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2008.
> Guidance is provided for preparing inmates for their transition from jail to the community. This [Toolkit](#) contains these sections: getting started; jail staff issues; assessment screens; reentry strategies; identifying community resources; coordinating stakeholders and educating the public; requirements and standards; measuring success; and conclusion. Copies of pertinent forms are also included.

Moushey, Bill. *Stories of Transition: Men and Women in the Allegheny County Jail Collaborative's Reentry Program.* Pittsburgh, PA: Allegheny County Department of Human Services (ACDHS), 2013.
> This [report](#) is written for those individuals working with ex-offenders reentering the community. They are people who want "to understand what the experience of reentry is like for the people behind the statistics — the men and women who are in the midst of their transition from jail … to hear their stories, including the struggles, their reflections and their advice for others … Their memories of their experiences in jail are still fresh, and they spoke openly with [the author] about the help they received and the challenges they faced during jail and since their release" (p. 1-2). There is also a brief description about the Allegheny County Jail Collaborative's Reentry Program.

Solomon, Amy L., *et al. Life After Lockup: Improving Reentry from Jail to the Community.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2008.
> Lessons learned by the Jail Reentry Roundtable Initiative are shared. This report is divided

into five sections: facts about U.S. jails and the jail population; addressing reentry from jails -- making the most of a short stay; examples from the field; the role of probation in reentry from jail; and looking forward. [See Report](#).

Transition from Jail to Community Online Learning [Toolkit](#). Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010.

>This online learning resource is an essential ingredient in the development of programs designed to help offenders reenter the community upon their release from jail. This program contains the following nine modules: getting started; leadership, vision, and organizational culture; collaborative structure and joint ownership; data-driven understanding of local reentry; targeted intervention strategies; screening and assessment; transition plan development; targeted transition interventions; and self-evaluation and sustainability.

The Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Initiative. Washington, DC: Urban Institute and National Institute of Corrections, 2008.

>The Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) initiative is described. "The TJC initiative is designed to advance coordinated and collaborative relations between jails and local communities to address reentry, leading to enhanced public safety, reduced recidivism, and improved individual reintegration processes" (p.1). Sections of this document are: introduction; jail transition—challenges and opportunities; the TJC model; system-level elements—leadership, vision, and organizational culture, collaboration and joint ownership, data-driven understanding of local reentry, targeted intervention strategies, and self-evaluation and sustainability; intervention-level elements—screening and assessment, transition plan, targeted interventions, and triage planning; and next steps. [See Report](#).

Willison, Janeen Buck, Sam Bieler, and KiDeuk Kim. *Evaluation of the Allegheny County Jail Collaborative Reentry Programs: Findings and Recommendations.* New York, NY: Urban Institute, 2014.

>"This study evaluates two of Allegheny County (PA)'s programs to improve the successful reintegration of jail inmates following their return to the community. Both programs were designed to reduce re-offending through the use of risk/needs assessment, coordinated reentry planning, and the use of evidence-based programs and practices." Six sections follow an executive summary: introduction; study design; fidelity assessment findings and implications; impact evaluation analysis and findings; summary of findings; and recommendations and action steps. "There is strong and credible evidence that Allegheny County's Second Chance Act reentry programs reduce recidivism as measured by re-arrest. Findings of program impact are coupled with ample evidence of strong program implementation fidelity and adherence to principles of effective intervention for criminal justice populations" (p. ix). [See Report](#).

Willison, Janeen Buck, Jesse Jannetta, Hannah Dodd, Rebecca S. Neusteter, Kevin Warwick, Kaitlin Greer and Andrea Matthews. *Process and Systems Change Evaluation Findings from the Transition to*

Jail Community Initiative. Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center and National Institute of Corrections, 2012.

"In the past decade, attention to the challenges associated with people exiting state and federal prisons has increased tremendously. This increased attention is for good reason, as the impact of prisoner reentry on the well-being of individuals, families, and communities is well documented. Yet for every person released from prison annually, approximately 12 people exit local jails … NIC [National Institute of Corrections] launched the Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) initiative in 2007 to address the specific reentry challenges associated with transition from jail … More comprehensive than a discrete program, the TJC model is directed at long-term systems change and emphasizes a collaborative, community-based orientation … This report describes the TJC initiative, discusses the implementation experiences in all six learning sites, and presents findings from the implementation and systems change evaluation" (p. 9). Sections of this report include: the TJC model and its development; technical assistance and evaluation approach; model implementation in the learning sites; implementation and systems change approaches and evaluation findings; and conclusion. Appendixes provide: TJC Implementation Roadmap; case flow graphics; Triage Matrix Tool; Core Performance Measures Tool; baseline measures; intervention inventory; and TJC Scale Key. See Report.

REENTRY – PRISONS

Burke, Peggy B., *et al. TPC Case Management Handbook: An Integrated Case Management Approach.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010.

> Designed for teams of correctional and non-correctional staff at policy, management, and line staff levels who have been charged with implementing improvements in supervision and case management that support an overall strategy to reduce recidivism and enhance community safety through successful offender reentry. Chapters include: an overview of the Integrated Case Management approach; critical challenges and strengths of the ICM approach; roles and responsibilities of staff; implementation strategy for agencies committing to ICM; and a final word on organizational and cultural change. Available Here.

Burke, Peggy B. *TPC Reentry Handbook: Implementing the NIC Transition from Prison to the Community Model.* Silver Spring, MD: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2008.

> Developed for a broad range of stakeholders involved in improving reentry practices. Chapters include: transition and reentry—a key public policy issue; the Transition from Prison to the Community (TPC) model; why and how to take on the challenge of transition and reentry—lessons from the eight TPC states; implementing the TPC model; case management—a critical element of the TPC model; TPC performance measurement framework; and emerging issues, challenges, and opportunities. Appendixes include: capsule descriptions of TPC implementation in the eight pilot states; and examples from the implementation efforts of these states—forming and chartering teams, articulating a vision, documenting current population, policy, and practice, improving the use of information, evidence-based practice, identifying targets of change and setting priorities, improving offender management, preparing organizations for change, case management, and emerging issues, challenges, and opportunities. Available Here.

Grommon, Eric L. *Prisoner Reentry Programs: Penetrating the Black Box for Better Theory and Practice.* El Paso, TX: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC, 2013.

> "The primary purpose of the study was to explore the process of reentry and determine how specific reentry dimensions influenced and were influenced by other reentry dimensions. Most pressing were the reentry dimensions of housing, employment, and substance abuse treatment, aspects of reentry which have been identified as key obstacles to prisoner reintegration that may place individuals at substantial risk for recidivism" (p. 11). The text is comprised of five chapters: the development of reentry knowledge; contextualizing reentry from theory to practice; methodology of the study; study results and findings; and conclusions and recommendations for the future. Also included are the following appendixes: contextual information on broader program evaluation; Sobel Test (1986) of Indirect Effects; and alternative modeling of interaction teams for housing stability and employment stability. "Overall, the results suggest that the stability of housing and employment can directly influence treatment processes and relevant correctional outcome indicators" (p. 136).

Jones, Katherine. *Personal Reentry Guide and Journal*. Lake Harmony, PA: Prisoner Assistant, Inc., 2014.

>   This [workbook](#) is "based on extensive research in the field of prison reentry and conflict management and is intended to assist inmates in the organization and implementation of reentry preparation" (p. 10). The text is comprised of seven chapters: goal setting; social and emotional health; establishing a presence in society; education planning; financial planning; job and career preparation; and logistics of release day.

Prison Entrepreneurship Program: 2012 Annual Report and Audited Financials. Houston, TX: Prison Entrepreneurship Program (PEP), 2013.

>   This [report](#) provides an overview of Texas' Prison Entrepreneurship Program (PEP). PEP connects convicted felons with the top business executives, MBA students, and investors with the purpose of helping these prisoners succeed in the business world upon their release. Sections comprising this report are: about PEP; 2012 Operations Report; 2012 Impact Report; 2012 Financial Report; 2013 Budget; 2012 Goals; and leadership roster. PEP saves the state of Texas $50,000 per graduate and results in participants having a 3-year recidivism rate of 5% compared to 23% for the general prison population.

Rhodes, William. *American Prisons Are Not a Revolving Door: Most Released Offenders Never Return.* London. England: London School of Economics and Political Science. American Politics and Policy (LS USAPP), 2015.

>   "The dominant narrative around recidivism in America is that most released offenders go on to reoffend and return to prison. In new research, William Rhodes argues that this impression is wrong and that two out of every three released offenders never return to prison. He argues that previous estimates about recidivism have failed to take into account the overrepresentation of returnees in prisons. Accounting for this factor, he finds that only 11 percent of offenders return to prison more than once, and that the total time that offenders actually spend in prison is overestimated as well." This article is based on "Following Incarceration, Most Released Offenders Never Return to Prison", from the journal Crime & Delinquency (published online before print September 29, 2014). [See Article](#).

Siegel, Jonah Aaron. *Prisoner Reentry, Parole Violations, and the Persistence of the Surveillance State*, 2014.

>   This [dissertation](#) examines how parole revocation impacts offenders' abilities to successfully reenter their communities. Five chapters make up this dissertation: introduction to parole violations and the three stages of prison's revolving door; the role of social service proximity in prisoner reentry—"how neighborhood contextual conditions shape the likelihood that parolees receive violation reports"; institutional sanctions in context—the impact of county-level characteristics on parole outcomes; the effects of short-term custodial sanctions on labor market outcomes among former prisoners; and conclusion.

Sohoni, Tracy. *The Effect of Collateral Consequence Laws on State Rates of Returns to Prison*, 2014. "In this [dissertation] I [Sohoni] examine the effect of states' collateral consequence laws in the categories of voting, access to public records, employment, public housing, public assistance, and driver's licenses... This study is the first one done to address what is known empirically about how certain collateral consequence laws negatively influence the ability of ex-offenders to reenter their communities."

Spalding, Ashley. *Improving Reentry in Kentucky through Education and Supports for Inmates and Ex-Offenders.* Berea, KY: Kentucky Center for Economics Policy (KCEP), 2013. "Good jobs help ex-offenders avoid re-incarceration. Education and supports in prison can increase employment options after release and therefore reduce recidivism. But with low educational backgrounds and limited access to education both during and after incarceration, ex-offenders face significant barriers to gainful employment and successful reentry" (p. 2). This [report] explains the importance for inmates to further their education, in many instances earn a General Educational Development (GED) diploma, in order to be successful in getting a job after they are released from incarceration. Employment options can also be dependent upon the availability of support services for ex-offenders in the community. Topics discussed include: Kentucky's inmate population; educational attainment levels of Kentucky DOC inmates released in 2013; the importance of education and supports to reentry; Kentucky's approach to education and supports for offenders and ex-offenders.

State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons. Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, 2011. Anyone concerned with keeping ex-offenders out of prison or jail, be they correctional professionals or concerned community members, should read this publication. "This [report] seeks to elevate the public discussion about recidivism, prompting policy makers and the public to dig more deeply into the factors that impact rates of return to prison, and into effective strategies for reducing them" (p. 1). Sections following an executive summary are: introduction—recidivism as a performance measure, overview of the study, and what a recidivism rate is; a closer look at recidivism rates—new figures show steady national recidivism rate, states vary widely, and how recidivism rates have changed; unpacking the numbers—how sentencing impacts recidivism rate, how community corrections policy impacts recidivism rate, and examples of how three states dealt with recidivism; and improving public safety and cutting correctional costs—strategies for successfully reducing recidivism, resources for developing effective reentry and supervision strategies, and a promising start.

Taxman, Faye S. "The Cattle Call of Reentry: Not all Processes are Equal." *Criminology & Public Policy,* 10: 925–937, 2011. With budget crunches capturing the attention of state and local governments, the affordability of long prison (jail) sentences is being questioned. States have taken daring steps to use early release tactics, with the expectations that such moves will both save

money and reduce recidivism. Kevin A. Wright and Jeffrey W. Rosky (2011, this issue) explored the impact of early release efforts in one state. Not surprisingly, the results are disappointing in that those individuals who were released early were more likely to recidivate than those who served their time. Wright and Rosky point to several explanations, including the potential actions of parole officers and other attributes covered under the umbrella of "criminal justice thermodynamics" where the mechanics of the criminal justice system continue working in such a fashion to "backfire." The findings of this study are predictable – early releases are more likely to recidivate – and those thrust back into society without preparation are doomed to fail. In this essay, I consider the importance of the messages that are attached to different policy initiatives, the messages that basically support the cattle call that "all things *should* work." Unless we focus on the messages and the "punitive culture," most of our efforts will fail to reform the justice system or people involved in justice environments. [Abstract from Author]

Taxman, Faye S., *et al. What Works in Residential Centers Monographs.* Fairfax, VA: George Mason University, 2010.

> This series of monographs "examines the impact of participation in a RRC [Residential Re-entry Center] on federal offender release outcomes" (p. 2). RRCs assist in the transition of offenders from prison to the community. The series contains eight reports: Executive Overview: What Works in Residential Reentry Centers; Report 1: What Is the Impact of "Performance Contracting" on Offender Supervision Services?; Report 2: Measuring Performance- The Capacity of Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs) to Collect, Manage, and Analyze Client-Level Data; Report 3: What Organizational Factors Are Related to Improved Outcomes?; Report 4: How Do Staff Hiring, Retention, Management and Attitudes Affect Organizational Climate and Performance in RRCs?; Report 5: What Services Are Provided by RRCs?; Report 6: Technical Violation Rates and Rearrest Rates on Federal Probation after Release from an RRC; and Report 7: Site Visits. The rearrest rate for offenders who participated in RRCs is 13 % while technical violations that ended in revocation of supervised release is 23.5%.

Veterans and Criminal Justice: A Review of the Literature. San Francisco, CA: Swords to Plowshares, Institute for Veteran Policy, 2012.

> A review of articles written since 1990 which outlines a historical framework for psychological issues in veterans as well as treatment interventions for those exhibiting criminal behavior. Research cites up to 56,000 veterans are released from state and federal prisons each year, and at least 90,000 veterans are released each year from city and county jails.

Virginia Adult Re-entry Initiative: The Four Year Strategic Plan: Executive Summary: July 2010 - June 2014. Richmond: Virginia Department of Corrections, 2011.

> Those agencies needing to create a strategic plan for their own reentry programs will find common elements in this plan that they can use. Sections of this executive summary are: background; development of the Virginia Adult Re-entry Initiative (VARI) strategic plan; VARI strategic plan summary—vision, mission, principles, goals, service components (i.e.,

first contact, reception, on-going assessment and case planning, programs and services, re-entry service continuum from less than five years before release to lifers, the three phases of re-entry preparation, community supervision, and special populations; and concluding comments. Related flow charts also provided include: the Virginia re-entry structure; Transition from Prison to the Community (TPC) model; Virginia adult re-entry program model; programs and re-entry; and correctional control and offender personal responsibility. [See Report](#).

REENTRY – VICTIMS OF CRIME

Bobbitt, Mike, Robin Campbell, and Gloria L. Tate. *Safe Return: Working Toward Preventing Domestic Violence When Men Return from Prison.* New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2006.
> Observations from a roundtable on the prevention of intimate partner violence perpetrated by individuals recently released from prison are reported. This publication covers: what is known about domestic violence and prisoner reentry; domestic violence among African Americans experiencing poverty; convening the roundtable discussions; selecting roundtable participants; key themes -- institutional resistance to dealing with domestic violence and reentry, when and how to add domestic violence work to current reentry efforts, supporting women and their children in the reentry process, building cultural competence and dealing with distrust of authorities, and integrating coordinated community responses into reentry plans; sheriff's anti-violence effort; African American program; what cultural competence is; roundtable participants -- where their practices are now; and summary and conclusion. [View Report](#).

Brisbin, Lorie, et al. 2015. *Offender Reentry: The Value of Victim Involvement*. [Internet Broadcast.] Microsite [Available Here](#).
> This three-hour national discussion and broadcast by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) focuses on the unique opportunities and challenges of including victims in the offender reentry process. Current points in the criminal justice reentry continuum where victims can and should have a voice are explored. By including victims we can obtain more balanced information about the offender and their offense history which can positively impact reentry decisions. This approach can result in better outcomes for the community, offenders and victims through enhanced offender accountability, increased victim satisfaction, and community safety. During this program, presenters will: identify the value of involving victims throughout the offender reentry process, while ensuring victims' rights are addressed; address corrections professionals concerns regarding interacting with victims and addressing issues of confidentiality; provide tips, tools and strategies for integrating victims into the reentry process; and identify resources, collaborative partnerships and funding opportunities for including victims in reentry programs.

Creating a Victim Focus: A Guide to Working with Victims During Offender Reentry, Undated.
> Every year in the United States, over half a million inmates are released from prison. Every day, thousands of these inmates return to the community. For most inmates who are released, there are victims who have serious concerns about their offender's reentry into society. The victims may be frightened and need help to feel safe. They may wonder about their rights and need help accessing those rights. They may simply want support and need help getting the services that are available to them. Victims have already gone through a lot; it is important not to re-victimize them by ignoring their rights and their needs during an offender's reentry. [View Report](#).

Listwan, Shelley Johnson, Dena Hanley, and Mark Colvin. *The Prison Experience and Reentry: Examining the Impact of Victimization on Coming Home.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2011.

> The impact of prison victimization on how an offender behaves when released back into the community is examined. Sections following an abstract include: executive summary; introduction; review of the relevant literature; methodology; results for design and sample selection, prison victimization data, characteristics of selected victimization incidents, and re-entry outcomes; conclusion; and implications for policy and practice. A few of the observations made from the research are: about 58% of the sample experienced victimization; 97.9% witnessed someone being victimized; victims did take advantage of prison-based treatment; and younger offenders are more likely to be victims. "Ultimately, however, prison violence and subsequently re-entry outcomes, are likely to be impacted from a structured and deliberate response utilizing best practices in the areas of assessment and treatment" (p. 102). See Report.

Seymour, Anne. *The Victim Role in Offender Reentry*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2013. DVD, 28 minutes. Order here. [Cuff Key to Door Key.]

> This "session will describe the core victim's rights that are relevant to reentry, Identify victims' and survivor's most important needs that can be addressed through reentry programs, and look at how to build partnerships between victims' service providers, justice officials, and community members."

Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services Final Report, 2013.

> The goad for [this report] is simple yet profound: to permanently alter the way we treat victims of crime in America. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) at the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and many others who work in the victim assistance field recognize the need for a better way to respond to crime victims. We seek a comprehensive and systemic approach, drawing from a wide range of tangible yet difficult to access resources, including legislation, more flexible funding, research, and practice, to change how we meet victims' needs and how we address those who perpetrate crime. We have heard the call for a better way, and it is our fervent hope that Vision 21 creates that path. http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/vision21/pdfs/Vision21_Report.pdf

Voice of the Victim: A Perspectives Spotlight Issue, 2012.

> This special edition provides a collection of articles to support community corrections professionals in incorporating victims' rights and services into daily practice. This issue reflects on ways to promote restitution collection, timely notifications, and other sources of support to victims

REENTRY – COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT

Bilchik, Shay, *et al. Family Engagement in Reentry for Justice-Involved Youth.* New York: National Reentry Resource Center, 2010.

> Four presentations regarding the need for families to be involved in the reentry process for released youth are contained in this document. The presentations include: the Family Justice Program—defining family broadly, strength-based approach, impact of family and other social support on reentry outcomes, youth voices, juvenile corrections staff survey, probation and correctional leaders survey, and youth genograms; a family-focused approach to juvenile corrections—California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation Division of Juvenile Justice; engaging families in the community—Adolescent Portable Therapy (APT); and a movement of change—national examples of integrating a family-focused, strength-based approach. See Report.

Brophy, Kathleen, Mara D'Amico, and Ashley Jones. *The State of the Re-Entry Service Community in Little Rock: White Paper of Analysis and Recommendations.* Little Rock, AK: University of Arkansas, Clinton School of Public Service, 2013.

> "This project analyzed the best practices of organizing a service community around the distinct barriers that ex-offenders face as they transition from a correctional institution into the community. The research team focused on the burgeoning re-entry service community in Little Rock, Arkansas, which is developing to meet the needs of a growing ex-offender population. This project fit evidence-based models into the Little Rock context in order to guide service community development to create an efficient network of providers." (p. 4) Findings from this study offer valuable strategies for implementing or improving your own offender reentry program. Sections following an executive summary/abstract include: introduction to re-entry concept and re-entry industry concept; barriers to re-entry; Little Rock re-entry and its current state of affairs—SWOT analysis, strengths, and weaknesses; best practices and recommendations for pre-release, service coordination, quality of care, and community outreach; and conclusion. See White Paper.

Crayton, Anna, *et al. Partnering with Jails to Improve Reentry: A Guidebook for Community-Based Organizations.* Washington DC: Urban Institute, 2010.

> Anyone looking to create a partnership between a community-based organization (CBO) and a jail reentry program will find this publication very helpful. This guidebook is divided into these sections: introduction; understanding the big picture, incarceration and jail reentry; developing and sustaining a partnership with the local jail; working with the jail population and in the jail environment; examples of strong partnerships between CBOs and jails; resources for the field; and conclusion. Appendixes provide sample memoranda of understanding, sample release of information forms, and partnership profiles.

Engaging Fathers for Successful Reentry: Research, Tips, and Best Practices. Germantown, MD: National Fatherhood Initiative, 2011.

A selection of fact sheets "connect the dots between eight of the most significant reentry challenges and the need to engage incarcerated and reentering fathers in becoming better dads" (p. 3). This report covers housing, employment, marriage and relationships, substance abuse, mentoring and community support, child support, involving moms, and domestic violence.

Fontaine, Jocelyn, Douglas Gilchrist-Scott, Megan Denver, and Shelli B. Rossman. *Families and Reentry: Unpacking How Social Support Matters.* New York, NY: Urban Institute. Safer Return Demonstration Project, 2012.

> Individuals looking for information about how to engage families in an ex-offender's reentry efforts should read this report. The "goal of the research study was to add to the literature on whether and how family and social support networks are vehicles for practitioners and policymakers to reduce recidivism and lead to better reintegration outcomes" (p. iv). Sections following an executive summary include: introduction—importance of families in the reentry process, Safer Return Demonstration Process, study overview, and road map for the current report; Safer Return's case management approach—preliminary process evaluation findings; data sources and evaluation methodology; portrait of family members of returning prisoners in two Chicago communities; changes in family experiences and outcomes over time; analyses of the association between family support and recidivism; and conclusion and tentative implications. It is extremely difficult to get families involved in the reentry process. See Report.

Gaebler, Helen. *Criminal Records in the Digital Age: A Review of Current Practices and Recommendations for Reform in Texas*. Austin, TX: University of Texas, School of Law, William Wayne Justice Center for Public Interest Law, 2013.

> "It is time to broaden the reentry discussion and take a comprehensive look at how criminal records are accessed, disseminated, and utilized in this digital age and to find ways to make the criminal justice system more effective at providing meaningful opportunities for successful and lasting reintegration into our communities" (p. 2). This report explains how access to criminal records can damage efforts for successful reentry and provides suggestions on how to solve this challenge. Eight sections follow an executive summary: introduction; the problem—criminal records and collateral consequences; an outdated system—open access to criminal records; why people care—public safety and liability reconsidered; how criminal records are accessed and used in Texas; examples of other states' efforts to limit access to and use of criminal records; ten recommendations; and conclusion.

Gordon, Steve. *Purposeful Neighboring: Creating Reentry-Ready Communities*. Bethany, OK: Strategic Reentry Group (SRG), 2013.

> "Purposeful Neighboring: Creating Reentry-Ready Communities is not intended to be a long, academic book. It is rather a practical book birthed in the fires of providing prisoner reentry services at the local, county, and state levels. Hopefully, it will inspire to you see the real problem and be a part of the real solution ... My basic premise is that reentry is NOT the

responsibility of the local department of corrections – it is EVERYONE'S responsibility. Until our communities step up and own the responsibility for reintegrating ex-offenders back into the fabric of society, the bitter cycle of recidivism will continue" (p. 5). This publication explains how. Seven chapters comprise this document: whether we really want reentry; understanding recidivism; the reentry reformation; the vision for a reentry-ready community; how to run a local prisoner reentry coalition; fitting it into the larger plan; and the National Reentry Resource Directory.

Morenoff, Jeffrey D. and David J. Harding. *Incarceration, Prisoner Reentry, and Communities.* Annual Review of Sociology, 2014.

Since the mid-1970s the United States has experienced an enormous rise in incarceration and accompanying increases in returning prisoners and in post-release community correctional supervision. Poor urban communities are disproportionately impacted by these phenomena. This review focuses on two complementary questions regarding incarceration, prisoner reentry, and communities: (1) whether and how mass incarceration has affected the social and economic structure of American communities, and (2) how residential neighborhoods affect the social and economic reintegration of returning prisoners. These two questions can be seen as part of a dynamic process involving a pernicious "feedback" loop, in which mass incarceration undermines the structure and social organization of some communities, thus creating more criminogenic environments for returning prisoners and further diminishing their prospects for successful reentry and reintegration.

Nellis, Ashley, Richard Hooks Wayman, and Sara Schirmer. *Back on Track: Supporting Youth Reentry from Out-of-Home Placement to the Community.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2009.

"Public safety is compromised when youth leaving out-of-home placements are not afforded necessary supportive services upon reentering their communities and are therefore at great risk to recidivate into criminal behavior" (p.5). This report provides guidance and recommendations for achieving successful reentry services and programs. Sections following an executive summary are: introduction; characteristics of reentry youth; collateral consequences associated with out-of-home placement; essential components of youth reentry services; effective outcomes for youth reentry; federal support for reentry in the child welfare system; principles for effective youth reentry; and recommendations for federal leadership in youth reentry.

Roman, Caterina G. and Nathan Link. *Child Support, Debt, and Prisoner Reentry: Examining the Influences of Prisoners' Legal and Financial Obligations on Reentry. Final Report to the National Institute of Justice.* Philadelphia, PA: Temple University, 2015.

Former prisoners are increasingly facing the burden of financial debt associated with legal and criminal justice obligations in the U.S., yet little research has pursued how—theoretically or empirically—the burden of debt might affect key outcomes in prisoner reentry. To address the limited research, we examine the impact that having legal child

support (CS) obligations has on employment and recidivism using data from the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI). In this report we describe the characteristics of adult male returning prisoners with child support orders and debt, and examine whether participation in SVORI was associated with greater services receipt than those in the comparison groups (for relevant services such as child-support services, employment preparation, and financial and legal assistance). See Report.

Shanahan, Ryan, and Sandra Villalobos Agudelo. *Close to Home: Building on Family Support for People Leaving Jail.* New York: Vera Institute of Justice, Family Justice Program, 2011.

> Most research and programming about incarcerated people and their family support systems focus on prison settings. Because jail is substantially different from prison—most notably, time served there is usually shorter—it is not clear that policies and practices that work in prisons can be applied successfully in jails. This report describes the Family Justice Program's Close to Home project, which implemented the Relational Inquiry Tool (RIT)—a series of questions originally designed for and tested in prisons to stimulate incarcerated people's thinking about supportive family members as a resource—in three jails in Maryland and Wisconsin. The report also discusses the results from qualitative and quantitative research at the three facilities, aimed at gauging the attitudes of jail staff, incarcerated men and women, and family members toward the RIT.

Willison, Janeen Buck, Diana Brazzell, and Kim KiDeuk. *Faith-Based Corrections and Reentry Programs: Advancing a Conceptual Framework for Research and Evaluation.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center and National Institute of Corrections, 2011.

> Answers to questions regarding what a faith-based program is and how "faith" operates in that program are sought. This report is useful to those individuals tasked with classifying a program as faith-based and eventually evaluating that program. Findings are given for: description of the sample--respondent and program backgrounds; program operations--target population, caseload characteristics, eligibility criteria, and referral sources; operational capacity—staffing and funding; and faith and spirituality in programming and activities—activities, program identify, mission and operation, and outcomes. Faith-based (a label used more often by the three Abrahamic faiths—Christian, Jewish, and Islamic) and spiritually-based (used most often by non-Abrahamic faiths) programs "are differentiated by the manner and degree to which faith and spirituality intersects around four dimensions: program identity; religious activities; staff and volunteers; and key outcomes" (p. iii).

REENTRY – EDUCATION

Brazzell, Diana, *et al. From the Classroom to the Community: Exploring the Role of Education during Incarceration and Reentry.* New York: City University of New York, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Prison Reentry Institute, 2009.

> This [monograph](#) examines the "current state of education during education and reentry and identifie[s] promising programmatic and policy directions" (p. 3). Parts contained in this publication include: introduction—education, reincarceration, and reentry; the current landscape of education during incarceration and reentry; research on the effectiveness of correctional education; education behind the walls—challenges and opportunities; from classroom to community—education and reentry.

Davis, Lois M., Jennifer l. Steele, Robert Bozick, Malcolm V. Williams, Susan Turner, Jeremy N.V. Miles, Jessica Saunders, and Paul S. Steinberg. *How Effective is Correctional Education, and Where Do We Go from Here? The Results of a Comprehensive Evaluation.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation Safety and Justice Program, 2014.

> This [study](#) examines the effectiveness of correctional education for adults and for juveniles, and the challenges associated with this programming. "The results of the meta-analysis are truly encouraging. Confirming the results of previous meta-analyses—while using more (and more recent) studies and an even more rigorous approach to selecting and evaluating them than in the past—the study shows that correctional education for incarcerated adults reduces the risk of postrelease reincarceration (by 13 percentage points) and does so cost-effectively (a savings of five dollars on reincarceration costs for every dollar spent on correctional education). And when it comes to postrelease employment for adults—another outcome key to successful reentry—researchers find that correctional education may increase such employment ... Overall, this study shows that the debate should no longer be about whether correctional education is effective or cost-effective but rather on where the gaps in our knowledge are and opportunities to move the field forward" (p. iii-iv).

REENTRY – EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

Best Practices in Green Re-Entry Strategies. Green for All, 2011.
> This [paper](#) considers the unique opportunities that the green economy – and green re-entry programs – can offer this chronically underserved population to find gainful employment necessary to escape a cycle of poverty, crime and recidivism. Jobs in the burgeoning green economy, we argue, hold the promise of not just employment prospects but greater accessibility to career jobs that pay sustainable wages. Specifically, this paper looks at the: (1) opportunities and potential of jobs in high demand green sectors; (2) best practices of re-entry programs that can prepare people who were formerly incarcerated to become both productive workers in these sectors and contributing members of their communities; and (3) public policies that can promote fair opportunities for people with criminal histories in the emerging green economy. Case studies are included throughout to promote deeper understanding of the issues.

Carter, Francina. *Get the Facts: Dispelling the Myths about Ex-Offenders*. Washington DC: National Association of Workforce Development Professionals, 2012.
> "Regardless of your workplace setting, you will probably encounter someone with a criminal record. Workforce development professionals need the facts about strategies and services that help to reduce the barriers to employment and support services faced by their clients with criminal records … [One] will learn: 1. What the federal policy actually restricts; 2. Where to find resources and fact sheets that will help explain the rights of ex-offenders; 3. Strategies for working with local officials to address unnecessary barriers that inhibit individuals from gaining employment; [and] 4. Ideas for framing the conversation with employers." [See Report](#).

Correctional Industries: A Guide to Reentry-Focused Performance Excellence. Baltimore, MD.: National Correctional Industries Association (NCIA). Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2015.
> This guide "is specifically designed to empower each Correctional Industries organization, no matter the size or structure, to design and implement its program with an emphasis on maximizing system impact. The model supports implementing effective strategies through the context of work. The results are focused on increasing an individual's success after release. The model provides a holistic approach to evaluating where you are and how to proceed with recommendations based on promising and evidence-based practices. Implementing this model will result in long-term sustainability for the organization and reduced recidivism for the system. It will develop a culture of offender development and employability, preparing an individual for gainful attachment to the workforce." [Available Here](#).

Correctional Industries: A Working Solution [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2011.
> Correctional Industry programs contribute to the successful reentry of offenders by providing a structured environment for participants to learn the skills needed to obtain and retain post-release employment. Guided by evidence-based practices, Correctional

Industries distinguishes itself by providing services that make an impact in reducing inmate recidivism. See how they make a significant difference in the lives of the offender population they serve and hear from national experts, correctional practitioners, and former offenders about the promising and evidenced-practices that impact recidivism. At the conclusion of this program broadcast on October 5, 2011, participants will be able to: describe the evolution of Correctional Industries from "producing quality products" to "developing individuals who produce quality products"; explain how the incorporation of evidence-based practices helps improve program outcomes; identify how Correctional Industries provides offenders with the skills they need to successfully obtain and retain post-release employment; and identify evidence-based training opportunities that promote professional growth and development. [Available Here](#).

Cortes, Katherine, and Shawn Rogers. *Reentry Housing Options: The Policymakers' Guide.* New York: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2010.

> This [guide](#) is for those people wanting to reduce the recidivism of offenders returning to the community by offering plenty of affordable housing. Sections of this report include: introduction; the unmet demand for affordable housing; reentry housing options charts; three approaches to increasing housing capacity for the reentry population; housing terms; laying the groundwork for increasing reentry housing capacity; greater access; increased housing stock; revitalized neighborhoods; and conclusion.

Duran, Le'Ann, Martha Plotkin, Phoebe Potter, and Henry Rosen. *Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies: Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Job Readiness.* New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013.

> "Employment providers are already serving large numbers of individuals released from correctional facilities or who are required to find jobs as conditions of their probation or parole. Yet the corrections, reentry, and workforce development fields have lacked an integrated tool that draws on the best thinking about reducing recidivism and improving job placement and retention to guide correctional supervision and the provision of community-based services. To address this gap, this white paper presents a tool that draws on evidence-based criminal justice practices and promising strategies for connecting hard-to-employ people to work. It calls for program design and practices to be tailored for adults with criminal histories based on their levels of risk for future criminal activity." (p. v) Sections of this publication include: introduction to the relationship between employment and recidivism; what works to reduce recidivism—principles for improving outcomes among unemployed individuals with corrections system-involvement; proven and promising practices for improving outcomes for hard-to-employ individuals; and the resource-allocation and service-matching tool—an integrated approach to reducing recidivism and improving employment outcomes. [See White Paper](#).

Edosomwan, Stella and Kirt Baab. *Rural Reentry: Housing Options and Obstacles for Ex-Offenders.* Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 2011.

Much of the research and policy on the reintegration of formerly incarcerated persons discusses the issue through an urban perspective where large numbers of ex-offenders are densely concentrated and there is a critical mass of formerly incarcerated persons in need that can sustain various creative, high density housing options. The dynamics of a rural environment, however, pose different challenges and opportunities for the ex-offenders and reentry housing practitioners. Growing numbers of formerly incarcerated persons are returning home to rural communities that may lack the resources or tools to adequately meet demand. Rural reentry service networks may be loosely formed, incomplete or nonexistent depending on the region. This report serves as a probe into the burgeoning, complex topic of rural reentry, attempting to better understand the rural environment, its housing providers, and the ex-offenders who call it home. See Report.

Emsellem, Maurice, and Madeline Neighly. *Cities Pave the Way: Promising Reentry Policies that Promote Local Hiring of People with Criminal Records*. Washington, DC: National League of Cities Institute for Youth, Education and Families, 2010.

Individuals involved with helping ex-offenders find employment after their release from incarceration will find this guide very interesting. It "assembles the most promising local policies that promote the hiring of people with criminal records" (p.1). Seven parts are contained in this publication: introduction; the basics, the city hiring process; three steps to a model city hiring policy; leverage development funds to target jobs for people with criminal records; expanding bid incentive programs to promote local hiring priorities; financial incentives for private employers to create jobs for people with criminal records; and conclusion. See Report.

An Evaluation of the Prisoner Reentry Initiative: Final Report. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 2011.

The impact of Minnesota's Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) on post-release employment and recidivism are evaluated. Two case assistant/reentry coordinators were place within the criminal justice system, not outside it, in order to better facilitate interagency connections between facility and community-based staff. This report is necessary reading for agencies thinking of implementing a similar offender employment system. Sections of this report include an executive summary, a description of PRI, data and methods, results, and conclusion. While recidivism rates for PRI participants were not much lower than the comparison group, PRI "participation significantly reduced the chances of finding post-release employment and that participants worked significantly fewer hours and had significantly less total earnings" (p. 5). See Report.

The Federal Bonding Program: A US Department of Labor Initiative. Rockville, MD: McLaughlin Company, 2013.

"Failure to become employed after release is a major factor contributing to the high rate of recidivism. Having a record of arrest, conviction or imprisonment functions as a significant barrier to employment since employers generally view ex-offenders as potentially untrustworthy workers and insurance companies usually designate ex-offenders as being

"not bondable" for job honesty … The bonds issued by the FBP [Federal Bonding Program] serve as a job placement tool by guaranteeing to the employer the job honesty of at-risk job seekers. Employers receive the bonds free-of-charge as an incentive to hire hard-to-place job applicants as wage earners. The FBP bond insurance was designed to reimburse the employer for any loss due to employee theft of money or property with no deductible amount to become the employer's liability (i.e., 100% bond insurance coverage). The USDOL [U.S. Department of Labor] experiment has proved to be a great success, with over 42,000 job placements made for at-risk job seekers who were automatically made bondable. Since approximately 460 proved to be dishonest workers, bonding services as a job placement tool can be considered to have a 99% success rate." See Report.

Fontaine, Jocelyn, and Jennifer Biess. *Housing as a Platform for Formerly Incarcerated Persons.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2012.

> People who deal with offender reentry should read this. "Against the backdrop of the reentry challenges, this paper discusses how housing can be a platform or pathway toward more successful reentry and reintegration for formerly incarcerated persons. While housing for formerly incarcerated persons is a source of necessary shelter and residential stability, it can also serve as the literal and figurative foundation for successful reentry and reintegration for released adults" (p. 1). Sections of this publication include: introduction; overview of reentry challenges; housing as a complex reentry challenge; housing options and barriers; housing as a platform of formerly incarcerated individuals; the pathways model; potential plan for future analysis; and conclusion. See Report.

Goldfarb and Lipman. *Between the Lines: A Question & Answer Guide on Legal Issues in Supportive Housing: 2010 National Edition.* Oakland, CA: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2010.

> Individuals assisting ex-offenders in finding housing should be familiar with this publication. Chapters include: why read this guide; legal overview—how the law is organized and fair housing laws; serving designated populations—introduction, reserving housing for people with disabilities, economic discrimination, projects serving homeless people, and discrimination based on source of income, and restricting housing to other groups; selection of individual tenants—screening and intake and reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications; operation and management of housing--accommodation and modification during occupancy, providing services to tenants, clean and sober requirements, and other management issues; and zoning and land use. Appendixes provide a look at federal and state fair housing laws. See Guide.

In Our Backyard: Overcoming Community Resistance To Reentry Housing (A NIMBY Toolkit). Long Island City, NY: Fortune Society, 2011.

> The development of a housing project in West Harlem for formerly incarcerated people is described. Organizations trying to find ways to house recently released inmates in the community should read this publication. Sections of this toolkit in addition to a summary include: the reentry crisis; a case study of the Fortune Academy project; what the Fortune

Academy story tells us; and best practices for gaining community support—applying lessons learned to your organization.

Latessa, Edward. "Why Work is Important, and How to Improve the Effectiveness of Correctional Reentry Programs that Target Employment." *Criminology & Public Policy* 11, no. 1. (2012): 87-91.
> Latessa discusses the importance of employment and the effectiveness of correctional reentry programs that target employment. First, work and employment is important for reentry and they should not ignore it simply because most studies have not shown employment programs to reduce recidivism. Second, the nature of risk factors is more complex than simply categorizing them into static and dynamic. There are different types of dynamic factors, and they can see this clearly when looking at employment. Third, if they truly want to incorporate employment into effective correctional programs, they need to employ techniques and approaches that have been found to be effective in changing behavior.

Lutz, Faith E., Jeffrey W. Rosky and Zachary K. Hamilton. *Homelessness and Reentry: A Multisite Outcome Evaluation of Washington State's Reentry Housing Program for High Risk Offenders.* International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology, 2013.
> Each year many offenders are released homeless putting them at great risk of being returned to prison. To reduce the likelihood of recidivism, Washington State implemented the Reentry Housing Pilot Program (RHPP) to provide housing assistance for high risk/high need offenders leaving prison without a viable place to live. This study provides a longitudinal (2008-2011), multisite outcome evaluation that considers how ex-offenders in the RHPP program (n = 208), who were provided housing and wraparound services, compared with similar offenders released with an elevated risk of homelessness while being traditionally supervised (n = 208). Findings show that the RHPP program was successful in significantly reducing new convictions and readmission to prison for new crimes, but had no significant effect on revocations. In addition, results showed that periods of homelessness significantly elevated the risk of recidivism for new convictions, revocations, and readmission to prison. The authors recommend that subsidized housing for high risk offenders become a central part of coordinated responses to reentry. See Report.

Mata, Felix. *Reentry and Employment: Challenges, Successes and More Matrix Tool for Reentry*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2013. DVD, 43 minutes. Order here.
> "Case managers, Probation/Parole officers, and others who assist individuals with criminal backgrounds will ask, "How can I help you?" The first response that most will receive is, "I need a job." Not everyone is employment ready and sometimes a disservice is provided when individuals are referred to available opportunities. This presentation will focus on employment programming for individuals with criminal backgrounds and what has been done to overcome their reentry barriers."

Offender Employment Retention: Worth the Work [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Aurora, CO: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 2011.

> According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, more than 700,000 individuals are released from prisons yearly—with an additional 9 million adults cycling through local jails. Research indicates that employment is an important component of successful reentry, but most offender programs do not address the complex behavioral health issues that impact the offender's ability to obtain and retain gainful employment while remaining crime free. Offender programming should target individuals at high risk for recidivism, address the dynamic influences that predict crime, and provide interventions specific to the needs of offenders. During this national discussion sponsored and broadcast by the National Institute of Corrections on November 2, 2011, participants will explore evidence-based practices that increase public safety while helping to reduce recidivism. At the conclusion of this broadcast, participants will be able to: define and describe an offender retention model; identify strategies, resources, and partnerships that improve retention outcomes; describe a process for developing effective offender services/programming; and identify collaborative partnerships that support increased public safety and effective reentry programs. Available Here.

The Reentry and Employment Project. Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2013.

> "The Reentry and Employment Project was developed to provide policymakers and practitioners with the resources and tools to improve reentry and employment outcomes for individuals with criminal histories. Policymakers across the political spectrum agree that for people released from prison or jail, employment can be the gateway to successful reentry. However, the barriers that millions of adults with criminal records face as they seek to enter the U.S. workforce are extensive and well documented. See Report.

Riggs, Robert. *Three Quarter Houses: The View from the Inside.* New York, NY: John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Prisoner Reentry Institute (PRI), 2013.

> Housing is especially difficult to get after an ex-offender is back released into the community. This is an even more difficult challenge to face in New York City. Three-Quarter Houses are one solution for those individuals needing a place to stay till the can find a more stable residence. They are private homes, apartments, or some other type of buildings that rent beds to people. This report is the first to vigorously examine the conditions to be found in Three-Quarter Houses. Two parts make up the text following an executive summary. Part One—Three-Quarter Houses in New York City: what they are; where they came from; whether they are safe and legal; who lives in them; why people come to stay here; the resident population; the number of houses in NYC; how these houses are funded; and what alternatives exist to Three-Quarter Houses. Part Two—The View from the Inside: the worst abuses—endangering personal and public safety; outside the law—illicit practices associated with these houses; what works for tenants—New Yorkers in life transitions; and failing tenants—impeding recovery and reintegration. See Report.

Wells, Doris. *Training and Preparing Inmates for Post-Prison Employment. Corrections Today*/NIJ Update, 2014. [Here].

Yahner, Jennifer, and Janine M. Zweig. *Which Components of Transitional Jobs Programs Work Best? Analysis of Programs for Former Prisoners in the Transitional Jobs Reentry Demonstration.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2012

> An evaluation of the Transitional Jobs Reentry Demonstration (TJRD) was implemented in order to discover which components of the TJRD positively impact outcomes. Results are provided for TJ (transitional job) program components associated with employment outcomes and with recidivism outcomes, which seemed to work best, whether effects vary across offender subgroups, and how many days in a TJ are best. "Overall, we observed a pattern of findings indicating that one TJ program component in particular was significantly associated with higher levels of subsequent unsubsidized employment among TJ program participants. That component measured the length of time that participants spent working in a transitional job" (p. 12). [See Report].

REENTRY – HEALTH AND SAFETY

Advocacy [Toolkits] to Combat Legal Barriers Facing Individuals with Criminal Records. New
York: Legal Action Center, 2011
> Strategies for reducing the challenges faced by ex-offenders reentering their communities
> are explained by this series of Toolkits. Each kit contains sections regarding what the
> roadblock is, problems associated with it, and ways to change it, what advocates can do,
> model laws, Action Alerts, sample advocacy letters, (soon to be included) sample editorials
> for media outreach.

Blandford, Alex M., and Fred Osher. *Guidelines for the Successful Transition of People with
Behavioral Health Disorders from Jail and Prison*. Delmar, NY: GAINS Center for Behavioral Health
and Justice Transformation. New York, NY: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center,
2013.
> The Behavioral Health Framework developed to "help professionals in the corrections and
> behavioral health systems take a coordinated approach to reducing recidivism and
> advancing recovery" is explained (p. 2). Sections of this publication cover: building effective
> partnerships through a shared vision; health care reform and opportunities for expanded
> access to behavioral health services; prioritizing enrollment to facilitate transition; the risk-
> need-responsivity (RNR) model; implications for successful transition and reentry;
> Guidelines 1 and 2—Assess; Guidelines 3 and 4—Plan; Guidelines 5 and 6—Identify; and
> Guidelines 7 through 10—Coordinate. Appendixes to this document are: "Evidence-Based
> Practices and Programs for Individuals with Behavioral Health Needs in the Criminal Justice
> System"; and "Information Sharing in the Criminal Justice-Behavioral Health Context: HIPAA
> and 42 CFR." [See Report].

Davis, Lois M., *et al*. *Understanding the Public Health Implications of Prisoner Reentry in California:
State-of-the-State [Report]*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Infrastructure, safety, and Environment, 2011.
> "In particular, RAND examines the public health issues surrounding prisoner reentry in
> California, the type of health care needs ex-offenders bring with them, which communities
> are disproportionately affected, and the health care system capacity of the communities to
> which ex-offenders return. The research team also examined in depth the experiences of
> returning prisoners in seeking care and the role that health plays in their efforts to
> reintegrate into the community and rejoin their families; and factors that have facilitated or
> hindered ex- prisoners' ability to obtain health care and providers' efforts to serve them. In
> addition, the research team sought to explore the impact that incarceration has on families,
> including what challenges they face and the need for programs and services" (p. iii-iv). Six
> chapters are contained in this report: introduction; what we know about prisoners' health
> care needs and the capacity of the safety net to meet the needs of the reentry population;
> understanding the challenges of reentry—ex-prisoner focus group results; understanding
> the challenges of dealing with released prisoners—provider interview results; the impact of
> incarceration on children and families; and conclusions and recommendations.

Establishing and Maintaining Medicaid Eligibility upon Release from Public Institutions. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services *A*dministration, 2010.

> Individuals involved in acquiring Medicaid benefits for mentally ill ex-offenders returning to the community will find the lessons learned from this study helpful. The development and implementation of "a model program to ensure that eligible individuals with mental illness were enrolled in Medicaid at discharge from state institutions" was evaluated (p.1). Five sections follow an executive summary: introduction; barriers to ensuring Medicaid eligibility for adults leaving state institutions; increasing Medicaid coverage on release for correctional facilities, results of a model program in Oklahoma; Medicaid eligibility of clients in an institution for mental diseases, a case study from Oklahoma; and synthesis of study findings—lessons learned about program implementation, quantitative results, and potential for implementing similar programs. See Report.

Facilitating Medicaid Enrollment for People with Serious Mental Illnesses Leaving Jail or Prison: Key Questions for Policymakers Committed to Improving Health and Policy Safety. New York: Council of State Governments, 2011.

> The access to Medicaid and Supplemental Security Income/Social Security Disability Insurance (SSI/SSDI) that justice-involved people with serious mental illness (SMI) should have is an area of frequent confusion. Answers to questions which "can help policymakers facilitate or strengthen effective collaboration among corrections, health, and mental health agencies to identify and enroll eligible individuals with SMI in these programs" are provided. Reasons for why policymakers should care about and ways to determine answers to the following are explained: what is the percentage of the total corrections population is eligible for Medicaid and of these how many have SMI and of those how many are eligible for SSI/SSDI; how a corrections system identifies individuals at intake who meet the new Medicaid income guidelines and who also have SMI; and at what point prior to an individual's release the corrections system begins the application process for Medicaid and SSI/SSDI. See Report.

Hunter, Sarah B. and Christina Y. Huang. *Substance Use Treatment and Reentry (STAR) Program.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2014.

> Providing substance use treatment and support for young offenders reentering communities following incarceration is a critical public health and safety need. In order to address this need, the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), awarded community based organizations with three-year grants to provide substance abuse treatment and recovery support to recently released, formerly incarcerated young offenders. Homeboy Industries, Inc., in collaboration with Behavioral Health Services and the RAND Corporation, was awarded one of these grants for its "Substance Use Treatment and Reentry (STAR)" program. RAND's role on the project was to evaluate the STAR program. This report should provide Homeboy Industries, Behavioral Health Services, and the CSAT with information about the performance of the project over the three-year period.

An Innovative Program Model for Mental Health Clinic Services for Correctional Reentry Populations: The Fortune Society's Better Living Center. Delmar, NY: Policy Research Associates (PRAINC), 2013.

> New York's Better Living Center (BLC) (in Queens) is highlighted. "Regardless of an individual's reason for not seeking mental health treatment, their risk of recidivism increases greatly without the appropriate treatment. The Fortune Society's innovative approach to addressing the problem of criminal justice-involved clients with mental illness not engaging in treatment was to create the Better Living Center" (p. 1). The Fortune society provides recently released inmate with a "one-stop model" that allows the individual to make a smooth transition from incarceration back into the community. This article describes the program's development, implementation, funding, four critical keys to success, and future directions. See Report.

Jannetta, Jesse, and Pamela Lachman. *Promoting Partnerships between Police and Community Supervision Agencies: How Coordination Can Reduce Crime and Improve Public Safety.* Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), 2011.

> The key role a partnership between local law enforcement and community supervision agencies plays in offender reentry is explained. Individuals seeking to reduce recidivism and ensure public safety should read this guide. Sections of this publication include: partnership benefits; partnership contributions; key partnership elements—intelligence and information sharing, case planning and supporting behavior change, problem-solving approaches, emphasis on special populations, and focused deterrence; challenges for supervision/police partnerships; and conclusion. Appendixes provide sample Welcome Home Letter, Search and Seizure Legislation, and Liaison Office Job Description. There are also nine partnership examples spread throughout the text. See Report.

Steadman, Henry J., Fred C. Osher, and Steve Allen. *Guidelines for Successful Transition of People with Behavioral Health Disorders from Jail and Prison [Webinar]*. Delmar, NY: GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation. New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013.

> These "guidelines promote the behavioral health and criminal justice partnerships that are necessary to develop successful approaches to identify which persons need services, what services they need, and how to match these needs upon transition to community-based treatment and supervision. In addition to an overview of the guidelines themselves, nationally recognized experts on individuals with mental health and co-occurring substance use disorders in the justice system: introduced the underlying key principles and evidence-based practices; and discussed the application of the guidelines to make communities safer, use resources efficiently and effectively, and advance individual recovery". See Guidelines.

Travis, Jeremy, et al. *Exploring the Role of the Police in Prisoner Reentry.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard Kennedy School, 2012

> "This paper is organized around two key elements. The first sets forth the basic parameters of the present-day reentry phenomenon in America, with a particular focus on two dimensions that intersect with the work of urban police departments: high recidivism rates

and the concentration of returning prisoners in a few neighborhoods. The second explores two rationales for police involvement in prisoner reentry efforts: the promotion of public safety and the promotion of the legitimacy of the police" (p. 3). Sections of this publication cover: the realities of prisoner reentry in the United States—community concentrations, public safety and recidivism, and the national focus on prisoner reentry; reentry from county jails; prisoner reentry viewed through a policing lens—promoting public safety, and promoting police legitimacy; "East Palo Alto Police Department: A Case Study in Police Involvement in Prisoner Reentry"; and conclusion.

Ware, Dazara, and Deborah Dennis. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA), SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery (SOAR), 2013.
> "The Social Security Administration (SSA), through its Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) programs, can provide income and other benefits to persons with mental illness who are reentering the community from jails and prisons. A project funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration is a national technical assistance program that helps people who are homeless or at risk for homelessness to access SSA disability benefits. Issue Brief.

REENTRY – SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Aday, Ronald H. and Jennifer J. Krabill. *Older and Geriatric Offenders: Critical Issues for the 21st Century.* Chapter 7, Special Needs Offenders in Correctional Institutions, 2013.
> This book focuses on offenders who have special needs within the corrections system— special groups with particular concerns and needs, or who present challenges to prison staff.

Altschuler, David, and Shay Bilchik. *Critical Elements of Juvenile Reentry in Research and Practice.* Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2014.
> "The research on "what works" with youth involved in the juvenile justice system has grown substantially in the last two decades. Taking account of this new research, a number of states and jurisdictions have made significant changes to their juvenile justice policies and practices. To further this pursuit, this article offers guidance that draws from the most recent research and promising practices based on the new evidence. This article focuses primarily on juvenile justice policies and practices for youth returning to their communities from out-of-home placements (e.g., secure confinement, residential placements)." Topics discussed include: the reentry continuum; overarching case management; and six critical elements of juvenile reentry. Addition information and program examples are provided for each of the six elements—assessment of risk for reoffending, strengths, and needs; cognitive-behavioral interventions; family engagement; release readiness; permanency planning; and staffing and workforce competencies." See Report.

Guidelines to Gang Reentry. Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association, 2011.
> This guide provides suggestions "to assist gang-involved individuals returning to the community from confinement … [and] for planning interventions for gang-involved defendants/offenders, along with helpful hints for facilitating effective and efficient reentry." Sections following the "Literature Review: Reentry and Gang-Affiliated Offenders" by James Howell are: institutional phase of reentry from intake to release; structured reentry phase—transitional work done by both the institution and community corrections; the community reintegration phase overseen by community corrections officers; and guiding principles for community reintegration. See Guidelines.

Jarjoura, G. Roger. *Mentoring as a Critical Component of Juvenile Reentry Initiatives.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2013. DVD, 47 minutes. Order here.
> "This session considers the role that mentoring can play in the reentry process for juvenile offenders returning home after a period of incarceration. We will consider the unique contribution that mentoring can play as part of a comprehensive reentry initiative and discuss how mentoring is thought to make a difference in reducing the likelihood of recidivism and reincarceration. When it is implemented well, mentoring is an evidenced-based program for juvenile offenders in reentry. To be most effective in this context, mentoring programs must be structured deliberately to facilitate the transformation that is possible through mentoring. We will examine a successful juvenile reentry mentoring program that has operated in Indiana since 1996."

Lattimore, Pamela K., *et al. Prisoner Reentry Services: What Worked for SVORI Evaluation Participants? Final Report.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2012.
> Results from the second evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), a large multi-site collection of state and local programs are presented. Sections of this report include: executive summary; introduction; current study—data and methods; subject characteristics; results for adult males and for adult females according to housing, employment, victimization, compliance with supervision requirements, drug use, recidivism, summary and discussion; results for juvenile males by housing, employment, victimization, drug use, and recidivism; economic evaluation for adult males; and discussion and policy implications. "The effect of SVORI program participation was beneficial and statistically significant for all three demographic groups – associated with longer times to arrest and with fewer arrests during fixed follow-up periods. Results were weaker for the effects of SVORI on post-release reincarceration" (p. ES-5).

Lindquist, Christine, Tasseli McKay, Mindy Herman Stahl, Ada Pecos Melton, Rita Martinez, and David J. Melton. *Cross-Site Evaluation of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Tribal Green Reentry Program: Final Technical Report.* National Criminal Justice Reference Center (NCJRS), 2014.
> The cross-site evaluation was led by RTI International and American Indian Development Associates, LLC (AIDA), from 2011 through 2014. The goals of the cross-site

evaluation were to document the implementation of the Green Reentry programs and to determine the extent of the initiative's impact on the tribal youth and communities served. The evaluation included a comprehensive process evaluation and a mixed-methods outcome evaluation.

Lindquist, Christine H., Pamela K. Lattimore, Kelle Barrick, and Christy A. Visher. *Prisoner Reentry Experiences of Adult Females: Characteristics, Service Receipt, and Outcomes of Participants in the SVORI Multi-Site Evaluation.* National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2009.

> This report presents findings for the female participants in the impact evaluation, including 153 SVORI participants and 204 comparison women from 11 of the 12 adult impact sites. After a brief review of the literature on women and reentry, a description of the programming delivered to the women through SVORI funding, and a summary of the methods with which the impact evaluation was conducted, data are presented on the pre- and post-release characteristics and experiences among the female participants.

Lowe, Nathan C., and Matthew DeMichele. *Reentry of Methamphetamine-Using Offenders into the Community: Identifying Key Strategies and Best Practices for Community Corrections.* Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association, 2010.

> If you or your agency is reintegrating ex-offenders that used methamphetamines (MA) into the community, you own it to yourselves to read this publication. "The purpose of this report is to highlight the need for a coherent strategy for community corrections professionals to use when supervising MA-using populations in the community. This report offers the community corrections field baseline data to understand some of the obstacles and lessons learned regarding supervision of MA-using offenders" (p. 1). This information comes from a focus group and three technical assistance sites in Colorado, South Dakota, and Arizona. Results from the focus group cover treatment, sentencing and sanctions, supervision, collaboration, and public safety concerns. The technical assistance sites yielded information regarding 14 best practices, some of which are: the establishment of local interagency committees; more effective lines of communication between community supervising officers; and better access to support services. See Report.

Lowman, Jennifer, and Shari A. Mamas. *Educational Aftercare & Reintegration Toolkit for Juvenile Justice Professionals: A Toolkit for Juvenile Justice Professionals in Pennsylvania.* 2nd ed. Philadelphia, PA: Models for Change Education Law Center, 2009.

> This toolkit is designed to "serve as a roadmap for identifying issues related to the education of delinquent youth during placement and when they are released and reintegrated into their communities" (p. 7). Nine sections are contained in this toolkit: introduction; pre-placement dispositional hearing; educational services in placement; release and reintegration into the community; enrollment, attendance, and truancy; special education and other in-school services; school discipline; where to go for more help and information; and conclusion. Included are Checklist of Key Activities from Pre-Placement through Release and Reintegration" and samples of 18 specific tools for use in juvenile offender aftercare and reintegration.

Prendergast, Michael L. *Interventions to Promote Successful Re-Entry among Drug-Abusing Parolees [and] Response: Pathways to Recovery and Reintegration.* Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2009.

> Reviews research findings on principles of effective correctional treatment and the interventions that have been shown to be effective with drug abusing parolees or that have been tested with general drug-abusing populations and shown promise for use with parolees. See Report.

Putter, Candace. *Recommendations to Improve Correctional and Reentry Education for Young People.* Philadelphia, PA: Juvenile Law Center. New York: NY: Open Society Foundation (OSF). Wyncote, PA: Pennsylvania Academic and Career/Technical Training Alliance (PACTT). Washington, DC: Racial Injustice Initiative of TimeBanks USA & Robert F. Kennedy Juvenile Justice Collaborative, 2013.

> On November 19, 2012, the U.S. Department of Education (DoEd) hosted a Summit on Education in Correctional Facilities to address correctional and reentry education for youth and adults. The goal was to ensure that formerly incarcerated individuals have the tools and supports necessary to become positively engaged members of society who are prepared for 21st Century employment. Participants acknowledged that young people have unique needs, which require a separate set of strategies, programs, and standards. All participants agreed that the Summit must be the beginning of a robust national effort to address these critical challenges. See Recommendations.

The Reentry of Adults Convicted of Sexual Offenses: A National Survey of Reentry Professionals. New York, N.Y.: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2015.

> Results are presented from "a national survey of stakeholders invested in the successful reentry of adults convicted of sexual offenses ... The survey findings reveal variability regarding the extent to which respondents' beliefs about various sex offender-related matters align with current research.

Reichert, Jessica, Dawn Ruzich, and Rebecca Campbell. *Community Reentry after Prison Drug Treatment: Learning from Sheridan Therapeutic Community Program Participants.* Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2012.

> Results from an evaluation of the Sheridan Correctional Center National Drug Prison and Reentry Program are provided. Graduates remained two years in the community before re-incarceration, on average. See Report.

The State of Juvenile Justice: A National Conversation about Research, Results, and Reform. New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2015.

> Based on recent scientific and legal developments, there's an urgent need to ensure that adolescent development research is incorporated into existing practices and future polices pertaining to youth ... [this is an excellent] series of research-based, educational briefings on adolescent brain research, the systemic causes of youth contact with the justice system, and the implications for future legal standards and best practices. Briefings.

Strategies for Creating Offender Reentry Programs in Indian Country. Albuquerque, NM: American Indian Development Associates, 2010.

> "The information presented in this document will assist tribal justice practitioners, administrators, and policymakers in designing and developing reentry strategies for adult and juvenile offenders returning to their tribal communities" (p. 5). Sections of this report include: introduction; historical overview; developing reentry programs in Indian Country—justice system, intervention and treatment, and community restoration; general reentry policy considerations—Tribal government responsibilities, funding, and Tribal community roles; recommendations; conclusion; case descriptions; and federal funding sources. http://nicic.gov/Library/024788

VanderPyl, Taryn. *Easing Reentry through Employability Skills Training for Incarcerated Youth.* Journal of Applied Juvenile Justice Services, 2015.

> This article focuses on services and supports or teaching employability skills at each of the stages of the juvenile justice process – before, during, and after incarceration. The psychological damage to youth resulting from incarceration is examined as well as the impact on obtaining and maintaining employment post incarceration. Resources are provided for practitioners to find evidence-based interventions and supports for the youth with whom they work. Calls for future research are detailed in the areas of programs and practices, desistence and recidivism, and community-based alternatives. http://npjs.org/jajjs/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Easing-Reentry-VanderPyl-Final.pdf

REENTRY – SKILLS BUILDING

2*015 Reentry Skills Building [Handbook](#).* Forsyth, GA: Georgia Department of Corrections. Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles, 2015.

> While the local services are Georgia based, the bulk of this handbook contains a wealth of excellent information and resources that will help an ex-offender make a successful transition back into the community. Forms and checklists for the released individual to fill out are spread throughout this guide and make the reentry process less intimidating. Not only giving the ex-offender direction, this handbook can be used by the community corrections practitioner in making sure the reentry process is effective for the ex-offender. Chapters following an introduction about getting organized cover identification, housing, employment, careers, work ethics, transportation, money management, education, applying for social security, health and life skills, mental health, alcohol and other drugs (AOD) and recovery, family and friend relationships, child support, and living under supervision.

Adult Pre-Release [Handbook](#): Pre-Release Information for an Informed Re-Entry and a Successful Transition. 5th ed. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 2010.

> This guide will help offenders in determining where they are at in terms of preparing for release and in creating a plan to succeed once they leave prison. This handbook contains eleven chapters: identification; life skills; housing; education; transportation; living under supervision; family; restorative justice; health; money management; and employment.

Bush, Jack, Barry Glick, and Juliana Taymans. *Thinking for a Change: Integrated Cognitive Behavior Change Program.* Version 3.1. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2011.

> Thinking for a Change (T4C) is an integrated, cognitive behavior change program for offenders that includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. T4C is designed for delivery to small groups in 25 lessons and can be expanded on to meet the needs of specific participant group. The T4C program is used in prisons, jails, community corrections, probation, and parole supervision settings. Participants include adults and juveniles, males and females. [T4C](#).

C*areer Resource Centers: An Emerging Strategy for Improving Offender Employment Outcomes.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010.

> "This bulletin highlights the ways career resource centers are being used in jails , prisons, and community supervision offices to improve the long-term employment prospects of offenders" (p.1). Sections of this publication include: common elements of career resource centers; getting started; working with inmate career clerks; building community ties; role of assessment in career resource centers; technology resources; finding champions and overcoming resistance; and future directions. The following resources are contained on the DVD: a PDF version of the bulletin; video interviews with many of the practitioners features in the bulletin; the CareerZone program; reentry guides from federal, state, and local correctional facilities; the Veterans Incarcerated Employability Workshop; a life-skills

curriculum; virtual tours of career resource centers; links to Internet resources that promote the development of career resource centers; and career development documents that can be distributed to the inmate population. Available Here.

Employment Information Handbook. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Prisons 2011.
>This handbook "provides prisoners with contacts and other information that can help them to prepare for release" (p. 2). Sections contained in this guide are: purpose; what to do to prepare for release; employers who hire ex-offenders; federal programs to help ex-offenders; state and federal jobs for ex-offenders; loans and grants; programs sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor; other programs not directly related to employment; how to get a birth certificate; state contacts for vital documents; how to get a driver's license; state contacts for driver license information; Veterans Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service; how to get money to continue ones education; and appendixes—job search information, sample resume, sample job application, and Federal Bonding Program State Bonding Coordinators.

Erisman, Wendy. *Reentry Education Model Implementation Study: Promoting Reentry Success Through Continuity of Educational Opportunities.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2015.
>In 2012, the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE) released its Reentry Education Model, and evidence-based effort to "bridge the gap between prison and community-based education and training programs." The model focuses on establishing a strong program infrastructure, strengthening and aligning correctional and reentry education services, and integrating education into the correctional system. Three demonstration projects—two education providers working with county jails and another working with state prisons—were selected through a competitive process and received grant funding to help implement the model beginning in March 2013. This report uses observations from the first full year of the Promoting Reentry Success through Continuity of Educational Opportunities (PRSCEO) demonstration projects to tell the story of each site's implementation of the Reentry Education Model and to look across the three sites to identify the model's strengths and limitations. See Report.

Prisoner Reentry Resource Manual. Anchorage: Alaska Department of Corrections, 2012.
>The Reentry Manual includes nine Steps to successful reentry, and is designed to function as both a teacher's guide and inmate workbook, with space to take notes, checklists to gauge reentry readiness and worksheets to create resumes, budgets and spending logs. Objectives are listed at the beginning of each Step, followed by a simple, step by step process for meeting them.

Ransom, Gary R., and Scott Nicholson. *Offender Transition Program: Resource Manual.* Washington, DC: U. S. Bureau of Prisons, 2010.
>Information for inmates making the transition back into the community is provided in this manual. Resources are organized into the following sections: Internet resources; career

exploration; general assistance programs; business/consumer education; substance abuse and mental health; and appendixes covering the Department of Labor state level contacts, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Small Business Administration, Service Corp of Retired Executives, and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Reentry Resource Manual. Ohio: ODRC Office of Offender Reentry, 2014.
> A resource manual to assist reentry service providers with accessing information about services available across Ohio for people returning home from a period of incarceration.

Tolbert, Michelle. *A Reentry Education Model: Supporting Education and Career Advancement for Low-Skill Individuals in Corrections.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2012.
> This report describes the "development of a correctional education reentry model illustrating an education continuum to bridge the gap between prison and community-based education and training programs. The goal of this model is to ensure that offenders can gain the knowledge and skills needed to obtain long-term, living-wage employment, and transition successfully out of the corrections system. It is based on a review of research studies and feedback from a panel of experts, including practitioners, administrators, and researchers in the fields of corrections and education" (p. 3). The reentry solution of an education continuum section covers: the model—strengthening and aligning education services, establishing a strong program infrastructure, and ensuring education is well integrated in the corrections system; and applying and validating the model. See Report.

Reentry Resources – Earlier Publication Dates

Bishop, Catherine. *An Affordable Home on Re-Entry: Federally Assisted Housing and Previously Incarcerated Individuals.* Oakland, CA: National Housing Law Project, 2008.
"This guide is designed for advocates working with or representing individuals with a criminal record who are seeking access to federally assisted housing programs" (p. 1). Chapters include: the problem -- the number of individuals who have been incarcerated is increasing and many need affordable housing; eligibility for federally assisted housing for individuals who have been released from incarceration; access to criminal history records, drug rehabilitation information, and expungement of criminal records; mitigating circumstances and rehabilitation; challenging a denial of admission; advocating for policies that respond to the housing needs of individuals with a criminal record; vouchers, portability, and ex-offenders; adding an ex-offender to the assisted household and rechecking current residents; description of federally assisted housing programs for lower income families; and general eligibility requirements for federally assisted low-income housing. See Guide.

Building Tomorrow's Workforce: An Effective Reentry Strategy [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Aurora, CO: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 2008.
This 3-hour program, originally broadcast August 2008, focused on the history and benefits of correctional industries and ways to balance competing interests. Employment is a critical factor in successful reentry. Career assistance, life skills, and job training prior to release from jails or prisons increases the likelihood of success as individuals reenter the community. This, in conjunction with support from employers, social agencies, and faith-based community organizations, provides the foundation for individuals to remain in society and contribute to the community as productive citizens. At the end of this broadcast, participants will understand the: benefits of correctional industries and workforce development; social and economic values of correctional industries; need to strike a balance between competing interests; relationships among workforce development, community organizations, and correctional industries; relationship between evidence-based practices and offender employment; and workforce development competencies and available training resources. Available Here.

Burke, Peggy, and Michael Tonry. *Successful Transition and Reentry for Safer Communities: A Call to Action for Parole.* Silver Spring, MD: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2006.
The critical role of paroling authorities and parole supervision agencies in the successful reintegration of offenders into the community is explained. Sections of this report are: introduction; successful reentry as community safety -- the significant consequences of unsuccessful reentry; what we know about success -- putting the lessons of research into practice; parole in 2006 -- a century of evolution (e.g., the rehabilitative ideal, just deserts, deterrence and incapacitation, parole's decline, lessons of experience, and readiness and tools for change; and an agenda for action. See Report.

Carter, Madeline M., Susan Gibel, Rachelle Giguere, and Richard Stroker. *Increasing Public Safety Through Successful Offender Reentry: Evidence-Based and Emerging Practices in Corrections.* Silver Spring, MD: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2007.

> The implementation of an effective offender reentry framework is explained. Sections contained in this manual include: introduction; offender reentry from a national perspective; framework for offender reentry; leadership and organizational change; a rational planning process for a learning organization; the essential role of collaboration; key strategies in effective offender management; women offenders; and conclusion. Also provided is a copy of the Offender Reentry Policy and Practice Inventory.

Daly, Reagan. *Treatment and Reentry Practices for Sex Offenders: An Overview of States*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2008.

> An "overview and analysis of existing treatment and reentry practices for sex offenders who are involved with the criminal justice system" is provided (p. iii). Sections following an executive summary include: introduction and background; methodology; research on prison- and community-based treatment, reentry programming, and community supervision; recent trends in prison- and community-based treatment, reentry programming, and community supervision; and conclusions. State overview tables for prison-based treatment, community-based treatment, reentry programming, and community supervision practices; and individual state templates. See Report.

Enhancing Rural Reentry through Housing Partnerships: A Handbook for Community Corrections Agencies in Rural Areas. New York: Family Justice, 2009.

> This handbook "discuss[es] potentially beneficial partnerships that community corrections departments can cultivate to fully tap resources and expertise . . . [and] also suggests various strategies to increase housing options for people coming home from jail and prison -- and for their families" (p. 5). Sections contained in this document include: introduction; defining rural; high-need rural areas; affordable housing challenges in rural areas; rural homelessness; rural reentry issues; housing and reentry -- an overview; strategies for engaging families; potential strategies for community corrections; the role of corrections agencies; case studies; and relevant laws and policies. See Handbook.

Innovative Reentry Strategies: The Emerging Role of Correctional Industries [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2009.

> This 3-hour program, originally broadcast October 7, 2009, is part 2 of the National Institute of Corrections series on correctional industries and is entitled "Innovative Reentry Strategies: The Emerging Role of Correctional Industries." Part 1, which aired in August 2008, focused on the history and benefits of correctional industries and ways to balance competing interests. The October 2009 program will focus on presenting new reentry strategies and highlight specific programs around the country that reflect best practices. Imagine a reentry program that reduces recidivism, changes lives, and makes prisons and jails safer with little or no cost to taxpayers. Such a program has been around for decades. It

is correctional industries, an effective model for preparing offenders for employment upon release. The elements of this strategy include skills certification, positive change, collaboration with businesses and the community, and a focus on career development and job retention. Available [Here](#).

La Vigne, Nancy G., Amy L. Solomon, Karen A. Beckman, and Kelly Dedel. *Prisoner Reentry and Community Policing: Strategies for Enhancing Public Safety.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice, 2006.

> This [report](#) explores the links between prisoner reentry and community policing in the context of enhancing public safety. Its goal is to encourage new thinking and generate innovative responses to reentry that harness the knowledge and expertise of police. The first section describes the local context of reentry, its effect on communities, and its impact on community safety and public perceptions of crime. In the next section, the role of police in reentry is examined. This part of the report describes the basic concepts of community policing and police problem solving, outlines the benefits of applying community policing strategies to prisoner reentry, and explores the many opportunities for police involvement in reentry. We then turn to specific examples from the field of how these new police roles in prisoner reentry have been put into practice across the country. These examples are followed by a discussion of the potential organizational and community-level challenges to expanding law enforcement's role in reentry and suggested strategies for overcoming these obstacles. The report concludes with a discussion of opportunities for advancing police reentry initiatives from both a practical and a policy perspective.

Mallik-Kane, Kamala, and Christy A. Visher. *Health and Prisoner Reentry: How Physical, Mental, and Substance Abuse Conditions Shape the Process of Reintegration.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute/Justice Policy Center, 2008.

> The degree to which physical health, mental illness, and substance abuse impact prisoners' reentry is examined. Six chapters follow an executive summary: introduction; prisoner reentry -- an overview; physical health and reentry; mental health and reentry; substance abuse and reentry; and discussion and policy implications. Most of the returning prisoners have chronic health problems -- 90% female and 80% men. The likelihood of reincarceration is higher for those returning prisoners having bad health, be it physical, mental, or substance abuse. [See Report](#).

Pettway, Coretta. *Best Practices [Tool-Kit](#): Employing Ex-Offenders after Release from Prison.* London, OH: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2007.

> Promising practices for adult offender job training and retention programming are described. Topics discussed include: implementing programs and services; and exemplary programs -- Safer Foundation, Ready4Work, Center for Employment Opportunities' Comprehensive Prison Reentry Program, and Project Re-Integration of Ex-Offenders (RIO).

Pettway, Coretta. *Best Practices Tool-Kit: Faith/Based Programming, Reentry and Recidivism.* London, OH: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2007.

> Empirical evidence for the impact of religious activities and/or the effectiveness of faith-based programs is reviewed. Topics covered include: program implementation; highlighted program -- the InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI)); and legal concerns.

Parole, Desistance from Crime, and Community Integration. Washington, DC: National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Committee on Law and Justice, 2008.

> Individuals should turn to this book if they want to know what is known "about various models of community supervision designed to reduce recidivism and promote desistance from crime" (p. ix). Sections following an executive summary include: introduction and background; dimensions of desistance; parole-current practices; services and practices for releases; criminal justice institutions and community resources; and conclusions, recommendations, and research agenda. It seems that recidivism is greatly reduced through the use of cognitive-treatment programs. See Report.

Rich, Michael J., Michael Leo Owens, Moshe Haspel, and Sam Marie Engle. *Prisoner Reentry in Atlanta: Understanding the Challenges of Transition from Prison to Community.* Atlanta, GA: Emory University, Office of University-Community Partnerships, 2008.

> Most people who go to prison are released and take up residence in communities. This process of "prisoner reentry" is the subject of this report. The purpose of the report is to inform public understanding and deliberations about the nature and scope of prisoner reentry in the greater Atlanta area, focusing on former prisoners released on parole or probation. We offer a snapshot of the nearly 5,000 parolees and probationers that took up residence in one of the five core counties of metropolitan Atlanta during the years 2004 and 2005. The report illustrates that prisoner reentry is an issue that affects local communities throughout metropolitan Atlanta. Yet it also shows that too often prisoner reentry is a particularly pronounced issue in some communities rather than in others. See Report.

Schwarzfeld, Matt, *et al. Planning and Assessing a Law Enforcement Reentry Strategy.* New York: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2008.

> Components laying the foundation of a reentry initiative, developing the initiative, implementing the plan, and making it stick are explained. The 10 elements of a comprehensive and effective reentry strategy are: viability; stakeholder involvement; initiative's priority population; mission, goals, and performance measures; initiative's terms and participant identification; information exchange and systems collaboration; transition planning; enhanced supervision; organizational capacity; and sustainability. See Report.

Solomon, Amy L., *et al. Prisoner Reentry: Addressing the Challenges in Weed and Seed Communities.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2006.

> The ways in which Weed and Seed sites provide offender reentry programs and partner with local organizations is surveyed. Sections of this report cover: Weed and Seed involvement in prisoner reentry; target populations for reentry programs; reentry

programs and strategies; program size; expected outcomes; partner organizations in Weed and Seed reentry efforts; the Weed and Seed/VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) Reentry Initiative; innovative practices involving housing, employment, family, and community; barriers to reentry programming; technical assistance needs; experienced Weed and Seed sites are a resource; and looking forward. See Report.

Women and Work: Gender Responsivity and Workforce Development [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Aurora, CO: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 2008.

This 2-day training program, originally broadcast September 24-25, 2008, will enable participants to: introduce emerging evidence-based gender responsive practices; present information strategies and case management models; introduce career theories and assessment tools; discuss collaborative relationships that support effective reentry; provide answers for the questions asked by women returning to the workforce; discuss how a history of criminal convictions impacts job search efforts; and discuss and present available resources and training options. Available Here.