



Annotated Bibliography

Offender Reentry

Offender Reentry Annotated Bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

Each year, more than 700,000 individuals are released from state and federal prisons.¹ Another 9 million cycle through local jails.² When reentry fails, the costs—both societal and economic—are high. Statistics indicate that more than two-thirds of state prisoners are rearrested within 3 years of their release and half are reincarcerated.³ 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 \$68 billion on federal, state and local corrections.⁴ 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: Federal Interagency Reentry Council

<http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/reentry-council/activities>

1. Sabol, W. & H.C. West. *Prisoners in 2009*. NCJ 231675. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010.

bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p09.pdf.

2. 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/projects/reentry-roundtable/upload/beck.PPT.

3. Langan, P.A. & D.J. Levin. *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*. NCJ 193427. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002. bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/rpr94.pdf

4. Pew Center on the States, [One in 31: The Long Reach of American Corrections](#) (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, March 2009).

REENTRY WEBSITES

Alston Wilkes Society. Last modified July 7, 2012. <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. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/j_today/.

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 and future issues by subscription at https://puborder.ncjrs.gov/listservs/subscribe_bjanewsletter.asp

Community Oriented Policing. <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=2482>.

The U.S. Department of Justice Community Oriented Policing 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.

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. In addition to corrections and reentry, the other broad topical areas are courts, crime and crime prevention, drugs and substance abuse, juveniles, law enforcement, technology and forensics, and victims and victimization.

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.

Federal Interagency Reentry Council. <http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/reentry-council>.

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. And the Council agreed to meet every 6 months.

Goodwill Industries International, Inc. <http://www.goodwill.org/goodwill-for-you/specialized-services/people-with-criminal-backgrounds/>.

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 who have been incarcerated, 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.

International Association of Reentry. http://www.iarreentry.org/Home_Page.html.

The Mission of the Association is to foster community safety through the successful reintegration of offenders. This will be accomplished by promoting improved offender treatment and accountability, professional development and correctional reform. The IAR represents individuals, agencies and members who support prison population management, cost containment and successful reintegration of offenders in collaboration with those concerned with victims of crime, formerly incarcerated persons, correctional practitioners, allied justice professionals, higher education, public policy makers, inter-faith, family members and family advocates and community members.

“Justice Atlas of Sentencing and Corrections.” *Justice Mapping Center.* Accessed July 9, 2012. <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>. NY: National Reentry Resource Center, 2011.

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://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org>. 2012.

Sponsored by U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance. The National Reentry Resource Center is the preeminent resource center for current research and policy reentry issues and publications. This website covers a full spectrum of topics and populations including juveniles, co-occurring (e.g., those with both substance abuse and mental health issues), physical health, housing, and victimization. It is both portal and library and provides an excellent source of reentry info including research reports; webinar announcements, conferences, funding opportunities, and news, has an upcoming events calendar and recently published the first Reentry myth-busters -- fact sheets generated by Federal agencies used to provide information about policies that impact offender reentry. The NRRC also has a Re-Entry Resource Map which provides state-by-state information on reentry efforts and publications catalogued according to audience. The affiliated Reentry Policy Council has a Reentry Programs Database where you can search by topic or by state. The monthly newsletter is available for subscription and past issues are available on-line. Archived Webcasts are listed at <http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/training/webcasts>.

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.

Office of Justice Programs Reentry Initiative. https://www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID
The Reentry Initiative is supported by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice

Programs (OJP) and its federal partners: the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor. This initiative is a comprehensive effort that addresses both juvenile and adult populations of serious, high-risk offenders. It provides funding to develop, implement, enhance, and evaluate reentry strategies that will ensure the safety of the community and the reduction of serious, violent crime. This is accomplished by preparing targeted offenders to successfully return to their communities after having served a significant period of secure confinement in a state training school, juvenile or adult correctional facility, or other secure institution.

Prisoner Reentry Institute. http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/centers/prisoner_reentry_institute/2704.htm. John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Prisoner Reentry Institute (New York, NY)

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*, last modified July 9, 2012. <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. To this end, the Center has worked with dozens of jurisdictions on transition issues and has developed a number of written models, products, and curricula aimed at building staff and agency capacity to support successful reentry practices.

Reentry Into Society. <http://www.nij.gov/nij/topics/corrections/reentry/welcome.htm>.

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.

Reentry Policy Council. <http://justicecenter.csg.org>.

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. To facilitate coordination and information-sharing among organizations implementing reentry initiatives, researching trends, communicating about related issues, or funding projects.

Resource Directory for Prisoners. <http://www.naljorprisondharmaservice.org/resourcedirectory.htm>
Guide for enabling inmates to connect with various outreach and personal growth services. These programs are organized into the following areas: spiritual resources—Buddhist; spiritual resources—Christian; spiritual resources—Hindu and Yoga; further resources for psychological and spiritual transformation—ageless wisdom, interfaith, metaphysical, Native American, and psychology; legal support; free book resources; pen pal correspondence—Buddhist, Christian, Jewish, and non-religious; creative writing, artistic resources, newsletters, and magazines; reentry assistance, and family and personal support; jobs, careers, and continuing education; personal health and nutrition; and a few things to think about if you are incarcerated.

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.

Urban Institute. <http://www.urban.org/justice/corrections.cfm>.
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'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. The newsletter is available through a list-serve; contact jpcgeneral@lists.urban.org.

What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse. http://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/what_works.

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. Other focus areas coming soon, so you want to keep checking back. Other points of entry to this site include: about the center; training and technical assistance; library; reentry facts; what works; and tools and resources.

REENTRY – GENERAL

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/026037>

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.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411289_reentry_portfolio.pdf

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."

<http://cepp.com/documents/Center-for-Effective-Public-Policy-Coaching-Packets.pdf>

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.

http://fortunesociety.org/wp-content/uploads/TOOL-KIT-2_Employing-Your-Mission_FINAL-Lo-Res-Emailable_110501.pdf

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024372>

Gideon, Lior, and Hung-En Sung, eds. *Rethinking Corrections: Rehabilitation, Reentry, and Reintegration*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2011.

This book explores challenges experienced by offenders during rehabilitation and reintegration and relevant policy implications. Chapters include: “Corrections in the Era of Reentry” by Lior Gideon; “Public Attitudes Toward Rehabilitation and Reintegration: How Supportive Are People of Getting-Tough-on-Crime Policies and the Second Chance Act?” by Gideon and Natalie Loveland; “Treatment of Offender Populations: Implications for Risk Management and Community Reintegration” by Elizabeth L. Jeglic, Christian Maile, and Cynthia Calkins-Mercado; “Major Rehabilitative Approaches” by Hung-En Sung and Gideon; “Probation: An Untapped Resource in U.S. Corrections” by Doris Layton MacKenzie; “Diversion Programs” by Rachel Porter; “Prison-Based Substance Abuse Programs” by Wayne N. Welsh; “Prison-Based Educational and Vocational Training Programs” by Georgen Guerrero; “Community Reintegration of Violent and Sexual Offenders: Issues and Challenges

for Community Risk Management” by Patrick Lussier, Melissa Dahabieh, Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, and Chris Thomson; “Seeking Medical and Psychiatric Attention” by Elizabeth Corzine McMullan; “Faith-Based Prisoner Reentry” by Beverly D. Frazier; “Parole: Moving the Field Forward Through a New Model of Behavioral Management” by Faye S. Taxman; “Employment Barriers to Reintegration” by Mindy S. Tarlow; “Barriers to Reintegration” by Andrea Leverentz; “Rehabilitation, Reentry, and Reintegration in Criminal Justice Education” by Gideon; and “Conclusion: Integrative Triple R Theory: Rehabilitation, Reentry, and Reintegration” by Gideon and Sung.

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/026515>

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. Copyrighted.

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023334>

Meyers-Peebles, 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."

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023501>

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).

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024581>

Reentry MythBusters. Washington, DC: National Reentry Resource Center, Federal Interagency Reentry Council. Accessed 9 July, 2012.

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.

http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/documents/0000/1090/REENTRY_MYTH_BUSTERS.pdf

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/020211>

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?"

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10509674.2012.677944>

Wilkinson, Reginald A., ed. *Reentry Best Practices: Directors' Perspectives.* Middletown, CT: Association of State Correctional Administrators, 2004.

This document "highlight[s] outstanding initiatives and programs associated with the growing national movement in corrections targeting offender reentry" (p. v). Eighty-six articles are organized into five chapters: prison programs; transitional programs; mental health and substance abuse programs; community and supervision strategies; and promising or unique services.

http://www.asca.net/system/assets/attachments/891/Reentry_Best_Practices_Publication.pdf?1280168375

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023646>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/025517>

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.
<http://www.cepp.com/documents/A%20Call%20to%20Action%20for%20Parole.pdf>

Guevara, Meghan, and Enver Solomon. *Implementing Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Community Corrections*: 2nd ed. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2009.

A “guide for [community corrections] agencies to transform themselves into evidence-based organizations” is provided (p.xv). Six chapters follow an executive summary: what evidence-based practice is; the integrated model; the principles of effective intervention; implementing evidence-based principles; leading organizational change and development; and collaboration for systemic change. The appendixes include: research support gradient; the search conference; and key concepts in organizational development.

<http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/024107.pdf>

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 rearrest/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).

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024350>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/026396>

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. More 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).

<http://nicic.gov/Library/026040>

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.

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11988&utm_campaign=AddThis&utm_source=email&utm_medium=share#.T0xoqZWqR3o.email

Petersilia, Joan. *When Prisoners Come Home: Parole and Prisoner Reentry*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003.

The "systems, people, programs, and prospects for implementing a more effective and just [prisoner reentry] system" are analyzed (p. vi). The ten chapters comprising this book are: the emerging importance of prisoner reentry to crime and community; a profile of returning prisoners; the origins and evolution of modern parole; the changing nature of parole supervision and services; preparing inmates for release; legal and practical barriers to reintegration; inmate release and recidivism -- revolving door justice; the victim's role in prisoner reentry; reforming parole and reentry practices; and when punitive policies backfire.

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.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10509674.2011.624392>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023433>

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, 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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025081>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023440>

Christensen, Gary E. *Our System of Corrections: Do Jails Play a Role in Improving Offender Outcomes?* Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, Community Corrections Division, 2008.

"This document will review the role of jails and incarceration within United States' correctional systems and propose opportunities for jail officials to interact and collaborate with local criminal justice entities with the shared purpose of enhancing long-term public safety" (p. ix). Sections following an abstract include: practice within corrections -- does it work as a system; corrections within the U.S.—the current context; evidence-based practice -- the effectiveness of criminal sanctions; communicating within a social learning environment; offender classification -- to jail or not to jail; the work of jails—high-risk offenders and their effect on public safety; organizational/system change—the role of correctional leadership; high-risk offenders in jail transition programs; and conclusion/summary. Appendixes include: "An Example of a Successful Jail Transition Program: The Dutchess County Jail Transition Program [DCJTP]"; DCJTP 5-Week Plan—Checklist; and DCJTP Plan for Transition form.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023357>

Jail Reentry Roundtable Initiative. Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2006.

A digest of presentations and discussions regarding the reentry of jail inmates is supplied. Thirteen sections comprise this document: introduction and meeting overview; what we know about jails at the national level; inmate challenges; the NCCD-Zogby poll regarding public attitudes toward rehabilitation and reentry -- findings; short-term interventions; the role of community supervision in addressing reentry from jails; what recidivism entails; evidence-based reentry practices in the jail setting; reentry from jails for females; the economics of jail reentry; jail/community linkages; reentry from rural jails; and final comments and next steps.

<http://www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=411368>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024845>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023068>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023067>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024369>

REENTRY – PRISONS

Boehm, Julie. *Missouri Reentry Process*. Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Dept. of Corrections, 2007.
The use of the National Institute of Corrections' Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI) by the Missouri Department of Corrections is briefly explained. "The TPCI model offers Missouri a framework, process and set of principles for a system wide approach to preparing offenders for success in the community" (p. 1). Links at this website related to the Missouri Reentry Process (MRP) include a quarterly newsletter, MRP flowchart, MRP principles, and a transitional accountability plan brochure.
<http://doc.mo.gov/mrp/mrp.php>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/024393>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/022669>

Carter, Madeline M., ed. *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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023247>

The Federal Bureau of Prisons Inmate Release Preparation and Transitional Reentry Programs.

Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, Audit Division, 2004.

The ability of the BOP to ensure "that federal inmates participate in its programs designed to prepare them for successful reentry into society" is evaluated (p. ii). Sections of this report are: executive summary; introduction; incarceration and recidivism statistics; BOP reentry programs; release planning; Inmate Skills Development Re-engineering Initiative; and findings and recommendations regarding reentry program completions and Community Corrections Centers.

<http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/BOP/a0416/index.htm>

Final Report of the [Florida] Governor's Ex-Offender Task Force. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2006.

Recommendations for making the process of ex-offender reentry more effective in Florida are presented. This report contains these sections: executive summary; introduction; the prison experience -- successful reentry must start at prison entry; coming home -- reentry at the community level; and organizing reentry reform work in 2007 and beyond.

<http://www.aecf.org/KnowledgeCenter/Publications.aspx?pubguid=%7BF545D6BE-4DB7-4518-B85D-7536364CA20B%7D>

Haas, Stephen M., Cynthia A. Hamilton, and Dena Hanley. *Preparing Prisoners for Returning Home: A Process Evaluation of West Virginia's Offender Reentry Initiative.* Charleston, WV: Mountain State Criminal Justice Research Services, 2007.

Pre-release programs provided to soon-to-be-released inmates are evaluated. This report contains these sections: executive summary; introduction; present analysis; results for pre-release programs provided to inmates, program delivery and length of time served, institutional programs provided, transitional programs provided, and prisoner needs and treatment matching; and key findings and evidence-based recommendations for the Offender Reentry Initiative overall. Appendixes include: Individual Reentry Program Plan; Program Recommendation Matrix; Parole Release Plan form; Aftercare Plan form; and program categories and descriptions.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/evaluation/program-corrections/reentry6.htm>

Johnson, Byron. *Not by Government Nor Faith Alone: Rethinking Prisoner Reentry*. Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, 2008.

This paper "reviews research documenting the role of religion in prisons and prisoner reentry, and reviews research connecting religion to crime reduction as well as prosocial behavior, and thus provides a basis for inclusion of a faith-based approach to prisoner reentry" (p. 18). Sections include: the relevance of religion in prisons and prisoner reentry; faith-based prisoner reentry -- strengths and shortcomings; harnessing human and spiritual capital through intermediaries; a comprehensive and scalable prisoner reentry plan; and conclusion.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023276>

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).

<http://nicic.gov/Library/026041>

Parent, Dale G., and Cranston Mitchell. *Transition from Prison into Community: Project Briefing*. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, 2002.

Copies of overheads used in a presentation about the National Institute of Corrections' (NIC) Transition from Prison into Community project are supplied. Topics discussed include: transition reform -- the solution to adequately protecting the public while dealing with the record number of released prisoners; the NIC model -- a new transition process, reform promotion, partnership creation, and information sharing; key agencies in transition reform; phases of the initiative; involve the stakeholders; principles of the transition accountability plan (TAP); advantages of TAP; stakeholders involved in partnerships; transition partnerships; the need to share data; enhancing communication through technology; and transition performance measures.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/020462>

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.

http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/iej_files/FaithProgramming_Reentry_Recidivism.pdf

“Promising Strategies in Transition from Prison.” *Topics in Community Corrections*. Annual Issue 2007. Longmont, CO: LIS, Inc., 2007.

Issue contents are: “Foreword” by Kermit Humphries; “An Overview of NIC’s Transition from Prison to the Community Initiative” by Peggy B. Burke; “Rising to the Challenge of Applying Evidence-Based Practices Across the Spectrum of a State Parole Board” by Sherry Tate and Catherine C. McVey; “Collaboration and Partnership in the Community: Advancing the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative” by Le’Ann Duran; “Providing Tools for Risk Reduction Case Management in Parole and Community Corrections” by Keven Pellant and Margie Phelps; “Improving Parole Outcomes with Performance Leadership and Data: Doing What Works” by Danny Hunter, George Braucht, and John Prevost; “Working Together to Improve Reentry: Bridging Budgets and Programs, Public and Private, Prison and the Community” by Ginger Martin; “Ensuring Successful Offender Reentry: Umatilla/Morrow County “Reach-In” Services” by Mark Royal; “Creating Better Transitions at Indiana’s Plainfield Reentry Educational Facility” by Michael Lloyd; “Gender-Responsive Reentry in Rhode Island: A Long and Winding Road” by Bree Derrick; and “Missouri Makes Its Move Toward a New Reentry Philosophy” by Julie Boehm.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/022777>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024981>

Taxman, Faye S. "The Cattle Call of Reentry: Not all Processes are Equal." *Criminology & Public Policy*, 10: 925–937. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-9133.2011.00780.x/abstract>, 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 Reentry 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%.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025266>

Transition from Prison to Community: Making It Work [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Longmont, CO: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 2005.

Public safety is everyone's business. This year, 600,000 offenders will leave prison and return to our communities. Whether released offenders live as law-abiding citizens or return to criminal behavior is largely dependent on the preparations made for their release while in prison and their transition process from prison to the community. Many jurisdictions have embraced NIC's Transition from Prison to Community (TPC) Model to

increase public safety, support a successful transition process, and utilize scarce taxpayers dollars more effectively. The TPC Model involves community organizations and partnering agencies in creating system change that holds offenders accountable and supports their success in the community. This 3-hour program, originally broadcast September 28, 2005, focuses on the TPC implementation experiences of two states - Missouri and Michigan. Panelists will discuss their experiences with and insights to implementing the reentry model.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/020490>.

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.

<http://www.vadoc.virginia.gov/documents/reentryInitiativeExecSummary.pdf>

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.

http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/documents/0000/0775/Oct_4_Webinar_Slides_FINAL.pdf

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 identify[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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024041>

Christian, Johnna, *et al.* *Bringing Families In: Recommendations of the Incarceration, Reentry and the Family Roundtables*. Newark: New Jersey Institute for Social Justice, Rutgers University, 2006.

Recommendations for “facilitating the connections between [New Jersey] prisoners and their families and in preparing both for the process of reentry” are given (p. 3). Central findings and recommendations are provided for Department of Correction (DOC), State Parole Board, Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Children and Families, Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), family members, incarcerated individuals, community based organizations, advocacy groups, universities/educational institutions, and Department of Education/schools.

<http://www.njisj.org/document/FinalRecommendations.pdf>

Community-Supervision: Using a Strength-Based, Family-Focused Approach [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Longmont, CO. National Institute of Corrections Academy, 2005.

This 3-hour program, originally broadcast March 16, 2005, will help professionals identify the strengths and resources inherent in the family as a fundamental support system for individuals upon their release from prison or jail. It is designed to stimulate new ways of thinking about the family as a resource to enhance offender reentry and supervision and to increase public safety. The goal of this broadcast is to encourage participants to think about: enhancing the reentry and supervision processes through contextual thinking about the family; tapping the strengths of families and communities as means of good government to enhance public safety; utilizing family and community resources after government intervention has ended; and addressing the challenge of negotiating multiple services that may be used by the family to enhance positive outcomes.

The Connections Project. 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.

<http://www.fatherhood.org/theconnectionsproject/>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024702>

Engaging Fathers for Successful Reentry: Research, Tips, 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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025155>

Hairston, Creasie Finney, *et al. Coming Home from Prison: Family Matters.* London, OH: Institute for Excellence in Justice, 2008.

Access to keynote remarks, comments, Q and A, presentations, and handouts from a seminar on the impact of families on community reentry are available at this website. "Families as sources of support, conflict and domestic violence, parent-child relationships, and parole practices and expectations are among the topics covered" (p. 1).
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023182>

Leverentz, Andrea M. *People, Places, and Things: The Social Process of Reentry for Female Ex-Offenders*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2006.

The process of and factors that impact the reentry of female ex-offenders are investigated. Chapters following an abstract are: issues in female offending and reentry; methodology; origins of offending; intimate relationships and desistance -- family; romantic relationships and friends; education and employment; housing and neighborhood; and the social context of reentry.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/215178.pdf>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/024165>

Pettway, Coretta. *Best Practices Tool-Kit: Family Involvement during Incarceration and Reentry*. London, OH: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2008.

Aims to identify empirical evidence regarding strategies, programs and practices geared toward family involvement during incarceration and reentry. Topics include family of the incarcerated, families and reentry, maintaining and facilitating familial involvement, and exemplary programs.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023181>

Ready4Reentry Prisoner Reentry Toolkit for Faith-Based and Community Organizations. Washington, DC: Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, 2008.

A promising practices guide for small to medium sized faith-based and community organizations interested in starting or bolstering reentry efforts. Nine sections are

contained in this publication: launching a reentry organization; designing an effective program structure; forming successful partnerships; recruiting clients and volunteers; crafting intensive case management; removing barriers to employment through supportive services; implementing effectual employment preparation; succeeding at job placement; mentoring adult ex-prisoners; monitoring program success; and conclusion.
<http://www.doleta.gov/PRI/PDF/Pritoolkit.pdf>

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.
<http://www.vera.org/content/close-home-building-family-support-people-leaving-jail>

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.
http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411364_prisoner_reentry.pdf

Straight-Up: (Expanding) Mentoring of Current and Formerly Incarcerated Adults: Key Components of Successful Relationship-Building to Support Positive Change. Blaine, WA: National Coalition of Community-Based Correctional and Community Re-Entry Service Organizations, 2011.

“This paper contributes to identifying the determinants and characteristics of successful mentoring in the corrections and re-entry context. This analysis has application for formal mentors as well as for other front-line correctional staff and volunteers who seek effective interaction skills when engaging with current and formerly incarcerated individuals” (p. 3). Findings cover: mentoring as a support for positive post-prison outcomes; the context for

mentoring relationships within corrections and reentry; the role of the mentorship-style of leadership; what mentoring is; the degree to which mentoring is effective; who is most likely to benefit from mentoring; identifying and selecting individuals for mentor guidance; demographics and mentoring; the relationships between a mentor and offender; and how to mentor.

<http://www.nc4rso.org/Straight%20Up%20Mentoring%20of%20Current%20and%20Formerly%20Incarcerated%20Individuals.pdf>

They're Coming Back: An Action Plan for Successful Reintegration of Offenders that Works for Everyone. Philadelphia, PA: Philadelphia Consensus Group on Reentry and Reintegration of Adjudicated Offenders, 2002.

Strategies for implementing effective reintegration programs and interventions are provided. Following an executive summary, findings and recommendations are organized into five topic areas: personal empowerment, responsibility, and reconciliation; pre-release; legal; employment, education, and training; and community integration.

<http://www.fcnetwork.org/reading/philadelphiaareentry.pdf>

Travis, Jeremy, and Michelle Waul, eds. *Prisoners Once Removed: The Impact of Incarceration and Reentry on Children, Families, and Communities.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 2003.

The impact of incarceration upon the prisoners themselves, the relationships between parents and children, and service networks is explored. Chapters in this book include: "Prisoners Once Removed: The Children and Families of Prisoners" by Jeremy Travis and Michelle Waul; "The Psychological Impact of Incarceration: Implications for Postprison Adjustment" by Craig Haney; "A Woman's Journey Home: Challenges for Female Offenders" by Stephanie S. Covington; "The Skill Sets and Health Care Needs of Released Offenders" by Gerald G. Gaes and Newton Kendig; "From One Generation to the Next: How Criminal Sanctions Are Reshaping Family Life in Urban America" by Donald Braman and Jenifer Wood; "The Effects of Parental Incarceration on Children: Perspectives, Promises, and Policies" by Ross D. Parke and K. Alison Clarke-Stewart; "The Adolescent Children of Incarcerated Parents: A Developmental Perspective" by J. Mark Eddy and John B. Reid; "Prisoners and Their Families: Parenting Issues During Incarceration" by Creasie Finney Hairston; "Criminal Justice and Health and Human Services: An Exploration of Overlapping Needs, Resources, and Interests in Brooklyn Neighborhoods" by Eric Cadora, Charles wartz, and Mannix Gordon; "Incarceration, Reentry, and Social Capital: Social Networks in the Balance" by Dina R. Rose and Todd R. Clear; and "Building Partnerships to Strengthen Offenders, Families, and Communities" by Shelli Balter Rossman.

VanDeCarr, Paul. *Call to Action: How Programs in Three Cities Responded to the Prisoner Reentry Crisis.* Philadelphia, PA: Public/Private Ventures, 2007.

"This report is the story of how programs in three cities responded to the reentry crisis, before they became part of the Ready4Work initiative" (p. 2). Chapters comprising this

publication include: introduction -- getting out; Jacksonville (FL) case study -- a journey in progress; Memphis (TN) case study -- hearing the call; Washington, DC case study -- the most positive thing; and conclusion -- pioneers in reentry. Elements of a successful reentry program, be they internal components or external relations, are described.
http://www.ppv.org/ppv/publications/assets/211_publication.pdf

Visher, Christy, Tobi Palmer, and Caterina Gouvis Roman. *Cleveland Stakeholders' Perceptions of Prisoner Reentry*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2007.

"This policy brief presents findings from interviews with stakeholders -- specific persons or organizations -- familiar with issues affecting individuals transitioning from prison to the community" (p. 1). Topics discussed include: barriers affecting successful reentry -- housing, employment, social services, community perception and public stigma, and personal barriers; solutions and suggested changes to policy and practice; the role of government agencies in addressing reentry; prison reentry in Ohio - an overview; finding from interviews with former prisoners; and City of Cleveland's reentry strategy.
http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411515_cleveland_prisoner_reentry.pdf

Yoon, Jamie, and Jessica Nickel. *Reentry Partnerships: A Guide for States & Faith-Based and Community Organizations*. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2008.

Recommendations are given on how states "can improve reentry, reduce recidivism, and build or improve collaborations with community-based service providers" (p. 3). Goals and recommendations explain how to: build and sustain comprehensive networks with faith-based and community organizations; simplify pathways to funding for reentry initiatives; tailor responses to the population that will be served by a reentry initiative; and how to ensure accountability for efficient use of funds and gather critical data.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023485>

REENTRY – EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023734>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023255>

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.”

http://www.nawdp.org/Content/NavigationMenu/WorkforceDevelopment/eLearning/Dispelling_the_Myths.htm

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025293>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024426>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024622>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023976>

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 placed 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).

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025634>

First Policy Paper Series on Issues Affecting the Employment of Former Offenders in Illinois: Four Papers. Chicago, IL: Safer Foundation, 2002.

Four policy papers examining the systemic barriers to ex-offender employment are presented. Papers include: "The Need for Public Policy Advocacy to Reduce Barriers to Employment for Ex-Offenders" by Sharron D. Matthews; "Reducing Barriers to Employment for Women Ex-Offenders: Mapping the Road to Reintegration" by Patricia O'Brien; "Government Personnel Policies Impacting the Hiring of Ex-Offenders" by Matthews and Amanda Casarjian; and "A Review of the State of Illinois Professional and Occupational

Licensure Policies as Related to Access to Employment for Ex-Offenders" by Matthews, Ray Auclair, and Amanda Casarjian.
<http://web.archive.org/web/20061005054212/http://www.saferfoundation.org/viewpage.asp?id=312>

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.
<http://www.urban.org/publications/412552.html>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/024516>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/025305>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024019>

mms://tpt.wmod.llnwd.net/a3757/o33/20091007_NIC_DV_CC.wmv

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.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-9133.2012.00790.x/abstract>

MacDonald, Stephen, and Carl Nink. *Industry Recognized Certification: A Pathway to Reentry*. Centerville UT: MTC Institute, 2011.

The use of industry-based certification to increase the likelihood that ex-offenders will succeed in finding jobs is explained. Certification plays a vital role because the "reentry success of inmates requires that they develop skills consistent with industry standards and that they obtain recognized and marketable certification, which employers often use as one important criterion for hiring" (p. 1). Sections compiling this publication are: introduction; need for skilled labor; need for certification; certifications for corrections; available certifications; possible certifications; conclusion; certifying organizations; employment opportunities and median wage; what a Career Readiness Certificate (CRC) is; and Internet use in prisons (limited, secure, and virtual).

<http://www.mtctrains.com/public/uploads/1/2011/7/A%20Pathway%20to%20Reentry>.

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024978>

http://tpt.wmod.llnwd.net/a3757/o33/NIC_11_02_2011.wmv

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). http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/iej_files/Employing_Ex-Offenders.pdf

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023548>

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).

<http://www.urban.org/publications/412571.html>

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. Available Toolkits are: Prohibit Inquiries About Arrests That Never Led to Conviction; Standards for Hiring People with Criminal Records; Certificates of Rehabilitation; Sealing/Expunging Arrest and Conviction Records; Limiting Suspension/Revocation of Drivers' Licenses to Driving-Related Convictions; Improving Housing Opportunities for Individuals with Conviction Records; Opting Out of the Federal Ban on Food Stamps and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF); Working to Ensure that Individuals Who Can Safely Parent Have an Opportunity To Be Prospective Foster and Adoptive Parents; Restoring Medicaid Upon Release from Prison; Securing Official Identification for Individuals Leaving Prisons and Jails Valid State Identification Cards; Primary Funding Streams Available to Assist People with Criminal Records; Enforce Anti-Discrimination Laws; and How to Use Byrne Justice Assistance Grants.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/025514>

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.
http://www.vera.org/download?file=3031/SRIroundtable_Final.pdf

Building an Offender Reentry Program: A Guide for Law Enforcement. Alexandria, VA: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2006.

Information about the development and implementation of offender reentry initiatives by law enforcement agencies is provided. Sections comprising this guide are: offender reentry

101; building an offender reentry program; current state of practice examples from law enforcement; glossary; and additional sources.

<http://www.theiacp.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=ocK1XtwlyIA%3d&tabid=253>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/026397>

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

<http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA10-4545/SMA10-4545.pdf>

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024645>

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 (p. 1). 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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025574>

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.

<http://www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/412362-promoting-partnerships-police-community-supervision-agencies.pdf>

Keys to Federal Benefits Access. New York: Reentry Policy Council, 2011.

Identifies key issue areas for policymakers seeking to ensure that people who are eligible for SSI/SSDI and Medicaid are enrolled immediately upon release.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025572>

La Vigne, Nancy G., et al. *Prisoner Reentry and Community Policing: Strategies for Enhancing Public Safety*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute/Justice Policy Center, 2006.

The relationship between prisoner reentry and community policing while ensuring public safety is investigated. This report is divided into the following parts: introduction; what the impact of prisoner reentry is on public safety; why police should have a role in prisoner reentry; examples from the field; challenges for police reentry partnerships; and looking forward.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411061_COPS_reentry_monograph.pdf

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/022922>

Offender Re-Entry: Exploring the Leadership Opportunity for Law Enforcement Executives and Their Agencies: Final Report of the IACP/COPS 2006 Summit. Alexandria, VA: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2007.

Recommendations are provided that will guide law enforcement executives and their agencies in their work to transition offenders from prison to productive life while protecting the public from those who will re-offend. Fifty recommendations follow an executive summary and are organized according to these areas: asserting leadership; identifying funding; collaborating with community stakeholders; designing offender re-entry efforts; training agencies and community partners; educating the public; and cultivating public support.

<http://www.theiacp.org/PublicationsGuides/TopicalIndex/tabid/216/Default.aspx?id=1109&v=1>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023295>

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.
<https://ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/238337.pdf>

REENTRY - SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Berman, Judith. *Women Offender Transition and Reentry: Gender Responsive Approaches to Transitioning Women Offenders from Prison to the Community*. Silver Spring, MD: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2005.

"This document summarizes the work on gender responsive approaches to women offenders in the context of the TPC [Transition from Prison to Community] Initiative, a system-wide approach to facilitating more effective transition of offenders from prison to the community" (p. 37). Sections comprising this report are: introduction; the need for gender responsiveness; women and transition -- assessment, behavior and programming, release preparation, release preparation; release, supervision and services, responses to violations, discharge, and aftercare; planning for a system-wide approach to transition; and conclusion. Appended are the diagrams "Critical Questions in Five Basic Life Areas at Key Decision Points of the TPC" and "Integrating Five Basic Life Areas of Women Offenders and Key Decision Points of the TPC."

<http://nicic.gov/Library/021815>

Bumby, Kurt, Tom Talbot, and Madeline Carter. *Managing the Challenges of Sex Offender Reentry*. Silver Spring, MD: Center for Sex Offender Management, 2007.

The "successful transition of sex offenders from prison to the community while ensuring victim and community safety" is explained (p.1). Sections of this policy and practice brief are: introduction; incarceration, release, and reincarceration trends with sex offenders; key elements of a sex offender reentry strategy; collaborate to achieve an "In to Out" approach; manage sex offenders in prison with an eye toward release; recognize the value of discretionary release decision making; to parole or not to parole sex offenders; "reach out" during the transition and release process; snapshot -- sex offender reentry in Vermont; snapshot -- using the Circles of Accountability and Support model to support sex offender reentry in Colorado; unintended consequences associated with community notification and residency restrictions; ensure victim-centeredness in the reentry process; adopt a success-oriented approach to post-release supervision; examples of dynamic risk factors relevant to post-release supervision and treatment of sex offenders; snapshot -- sex offender reentry in Texas; and conclusion.

http://www.csom.org/pubs/reentry_brief.pdf

Critical Elements of Re-Entry/Continuing Care Systems [Participant's Manual]. Longmont, CO: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 2005.

"Using a three-phase process [during this 36-hour course] to plan, create, and evaluate reentry/continuing care systems, participant teams plan ways to help juvenile offenders from their jurisdictions successfully transition from institutional settings back into the community." Sections of this manual include: jurisdictional team action planning -- building your new reentry/continuing care reality; visualizing juvenile success in your

reentry/continuing care jurisdiction; what are you currently bringing to the reentry/continuing care table?; becoming a change agent -- meeting the challenge; analyzing current practices -- discovering strengths and challenges; systems of care; and evaluation of reentry/continuing care.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/020591>

Cusick, Gretchen Ruth, Robert M. George, and Katie Claussen Bell. *From Corrections to Community: The Juvenile Reentry Experience as Characterized by Multiple Systems Involvement. Final report.* Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2008.

The impact of involvement in multiple systems on the recidivism of ex-offending juveniles in Illinois is investigated. Sections following an executive summary are: introduction; methods; findings -- description of systems involvement, profiles of multiple systems involvement in the collective reentry experience, and recidivism among youth with different reentry experiences; and discussion and implications. Involvement in multiple systems does not directly lead to lower recidivism rates.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023089>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023455>

Greenberg, Richard. *Do No Harm: A Briefing Paper on the Reentry of Gang-Affiliated Individuals in New Jersey.* Newark, NJ: New Jersey Institute for Social Justice, 2007.

Strategies for reintegrating gang-affiliated offenders into New Jersey communities are explained. Sections after an executive summary are: introduction; background and context - gangs and gang interventions, reentry dynamics of gang-affiliated individuals, and gang-related prison and parole programs in New Jersey; promising strategies -- pre-release and post-release interventions; and lessons learned.
http://www.njisj.org/documents/DoNoHarm_August2007_000.pdf

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/024913>

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).

<http://nicic.gov/Library/026076>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025734>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023952>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024158>

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.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025653>

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>

Women Offender Case Management Model. Ottawa, ON: Orbis Partners, Inc., 2006.

The gender-responsive Women Offender Case Management Model (WOCMM) is described. This document covers: the history of the project; philosophy and core practices; process incorporating four core elements (e.g., engage and assess, enhance motivation, implement the case plan, and review progress); preparing for implementation; and evaluation.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/021814>

Zarch, Rebecca. *A Practitioner's "Blueprint" for Replication*. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, 2007.

Designed to share the lessons learned from Women Offender Reentry Collaborative, including organizations that are already serving similar populations and those considering expanding or modifying services.
http://www.doleta.gov/pri/pdf/WORC_Blueprint_7_12.pdf

Zimmermann, Carol Rapp, Gina Hendrix, James Moeser, and David W. Roush, eds. *Desktop Guide to Reentry for Juvenile Confinement Facilities*. East Lansing MI: Center for Research & Professional Development, National Juvenile Detention Association, July 2004.

Components of an effective juvenile reentry process are described. Sections of this guide include: the roots of reentry—what we can learn from history, research, and theory; equipping for reentry success—building partnerships, coalitions, and independence; reinventing the process—shifting to a reentry mission, case plan, and transition plan; defining reentry for short-term stays; data to drive decisions--measuring reentry success; marketing reentry--agenda setting and the media; summary of risk and protective factors by domain; Texas Youth Commission Service Department Independent Living Subsidy Program Contract and Conditions of Placement; defining roles from confinement to community; Planning for Transition--the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services' Model; the tasks of community reentry--what institutions do; and the Santa Cruz County Juvenile Detention Screening Risk Assessment.
<http://wccf.org/pdf/REENTRY%20-%20DESKTOP%20GUIDE%20TO%20JUV%20OFFENDER%20REENTRY.pdf>

REENTRY SKILLS BUILDING

2012 Reentry Skills Building Handbook. Forsyth, GA: Georgia Department of Corrections, 2012.

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/026067>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/024755>

Atkinson, Rhonda, *et al.* *Project Metamorphosis*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana Dept. of Public Safety and Corrections, 1999.

Project Metamorphosis was created to enhance the education and training of adult inmates in order to reduce recidivism. A functionally-contextual educational curriculum was developed integrating basic academic, employability, and cognitive skills training for learners at a variety of skill levels. The newsletter format is utilized within this curriculum because it is appropriate for adult learners and easily duplicated. This website provides access to the eight volumes of this program. Titles of the volumes are: Learning About Project Metamorphosis and self; Success is a Thinking Skill -- Work; Keys to Loving Relationships; Success is a Thinking Skill -- Decision-Making; Keys to Loving Relationships [part 2]; Finding and Keeping Jobs; Parenting Series; and Money Management.
http://www.learningconnections.org/going_home/meta.htm

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/025057>

Career 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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023066>

Cox, Brian A., Judy Burd, and Ed Roberts. *Cognitive Intervention: A Program for Offenders, WSD's TurningPoint.* Rev. [ed.] Huntsville, TX: Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice Windham School District, 1997.

WSD's Turning Point Program is an instructional curriculum designed to help offenders overcome criminal thinking and behavior and to reduce the recidivism of offenders through cognitive restructuring and cognitive skill development. This document contains a Facilitator's Manual, which includes such topics as motivating self-change in offenders, promoting change in a group setting, class climate, guidelines for managing classroom behavior, and thinking reports, and a Curriculum Manual that consists of 16 lessons with accompanying handouts. Lesson topics include: criminal addictive cycle, problem solving, thinking errors, choices and consequences, time management skills, and relapse prevention. Also provided is WSD's relapse prevention booklet and a copy of the Criminal Sentiments Scale developed by Don Andrews and Steve Wormith. The earlier DETOUR curriculum is embedded within this document.

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/024941>

Fair Shake Reentry Resource Center: Tools for a Successful Transition. Fair Shake, 2012.

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.
<http://www.fairshake.net/index.html>

The Maryland Prison to Work Project: Facilitator's Resource Handbook. Baltimore: Maryland State Department of Education, 2001.

"[I]nformation, curriculum and activities ...proven to be effective with preparing offenders for release, transition, and employment" are provided (p. I-4). The following sections comprise this manual: introduction; course narrative; instructional and career resources—overview, resource list, "The Art of Facilitation," career readiness handouts covering assessments, general employment information, vital records and employment laws and regulations, career exploration and job search, applications, cover letters and resumes, and interviewing, and instructional activities regarding assessment, exploration, job search, and transition/employment; career center; job fairs; and transition and retention services.
<http://www.msde.state.md.us/prisontowork/index.html>

Prisoner Reentry Resource Manual. Anchorage: Alaska Department of Corrections, 2010.

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.
<http://www.correct.state.ak.us>

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.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/024942>

Reasoning Skills Program [Lesson Plan]. Fairfield, IA: Department of Correctional Services, 2005.
Access to the Reasoning Skills Program for offenders on probation is provided. This set of 12 lessons "are designed to help you learn to think more clearly and to show you how to make decisions that get you what you want without creating new problems for yourself or others" (p. 1). Lessons cover: what does it mean to have a problem; responses are not an accident; bicameral mind (emotional and rational decisions); values; management of emotions; Darth Vader versus Robert E. Lee (understanding the dangers of being seduced by the emotions of power, control, and elation); problem solving; fate, nature, and nurture (the negative consequences associated with blaming these for ones problems); callous heart; Insurance Game (to show how the harm done by a criminal act goes far beyond the act itself); Isaiah (that being part of a system contributes its negative consequences even if one does not directly participate in the wrong themselves); and finding your way (life goals).
<http://www.8thjdcbc.com/VirtualClassroom.htm>

Reentry Readiness Manual. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University, 2008
This assessment of ten questions, is an effective way to see whether the offender feels s/he is ready to successfully reenter the community.
http://www.cbhs-cjr.rutgers.edu/pdfs/REENTRY_Assessment_final_doc.pdf

Simulated Online/Kiosk Job Application. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2008.
Each year, more and more employers are requiring job applicants to apply online or at a computer kiosk. Offenders in prisons, jails, parole and probation offices, faith-based agencies, and community-based organizations can use this CD-ROM to practice completing an employment application using a computer that does not have access to the Internet. This simulation training program provides basic information about computerized employment applications, tips for completing online job applications, a printable worksheet that can be used to prepare offenders for using these systems, and a full-length interactive application with context sensitive help. At the completion of the process, the user can print out the information that was entered.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/022996>

