



Annotated Bibliography



Reentry

Reentry Annotated Bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

¹ Beck, A.J. *The Importance of Successful Reentry to Jail Population Growth*. Presented at the Urban Institute's Jail Reentry Roundtable, June 27, 2006. www.urban.org/sites/default/files/beck.ppt

² Durose, Matthew R., Alexia D. Cooper, and Howard N. Snyder. *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010*. NCJ 244205. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rprts05p0510.pdf>

³ Kyckelhahn, Tracey. *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 2010—Final*. NCJ 247019. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5049>

REENTRY – GENERAL

Abramsky, Sasha. *A Second Chance: Charting a New Course for Re-Entry and Criminal Justice*. Washington, DC: Leadership Conference Education Fund, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027803>. Seven chapters comprise this report: introduction to the problem of mass incarceration; navigating life after re-entry; the dirty little secret of exorbitant prison phone rates; education works, there needs to be more of it; out of prison, out of work; and when millions of Americans aren't allowed to vote, it's bad for the citizen and bad for the community. A conclusion and recommendations finish off this report.

Advancing Practice: Experimentation, Implementation, Sustainability - Spotlight on Reentry. Fairfax, VA: George Mason University, Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence, 2012, <http://nicic.gov/library/026037>.

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.

Brisbin, Lorie, Lydia Newlin, Jeralist "Jeri" Costa, Mark Odom, Anne Seymour, Maureen Baker, and Erica King. *Offender Reentry: The Value of the Victim Involvement [Internet Broadcast]*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/029682>.

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

Carter, Madeline M. *The Reentry of Formerly Incarcerated Persons: Key Accomplishments, Challenges, and Future Directions; A Report on the National Reentry Symposium: Promising Practices and Future Directions*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections and U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP), 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/031485>.

The culmination of the Symposium was the development of regionally based reentry action plans designed to reduce the likelihood of recidivism through improved coordination and collaboration and the delivery of enhanced evidence-based programs and services.

Coaching Packet Series 1-3. Washington, DC: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2010, <http://newcepp.reclaimhosting.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Center-for-Effective-Public-Policy-Coaching-Packets.pdf>.

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.

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

This book is an excellent place to start for learning about the many challenges and opportunities related to offender reentry. Seventeen chapters are organized into seven

parts: reentry in the 21st century—defining what reentry is; from the inside out—prison programs and staff attitudes toward organizational change; coming home quicker—what jails can do to break the cycle; they’re out—what to do to support successful reentry; handle with care—reaching out to offenders with special needs; what works—assessing reentry initiatives; more than meets the eye—unsettled issues in reentry.

Employing Your Mission: Building Cultural Competence in Reentry Service Agencies Through the Hiring of Individuals Who Are Formerly Incarcerated and/or in Recovery. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/025304>.

This publication will be useful to those individuals wanting to make their reentry services more effective.

A Framework for Evidence-Based Decision Making in Local Criminal Justice Systems, 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/024372>.

This report is essential reading for individuals wanting to achieve “measurable reductions of pretrial misconduct and post-conviction reoffending.”

Gnall, Kathleen. *Learning from People Who Succeed Upon Release: Strategies, Approaches and Tools That Can Make a Difference.* NY: National Reentry Resource Center, 2012, <http://nicic.gov/library/026515>.

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.

Jones, Jonathan, and Benjamin Forman. *Reducing Recidivism in Massachusetts with a Comprehensive Reentry Strategy.* Boston, MA: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Reform Coalition (MassINC), 2016, <http://nicic.gov/library/032607>.

This policy brief offers fodder for the state’s Justice Reinvestment leaders as they contemplate the changes necessary to increase the system’s focus on recidivism reduction and achieve results. The pages that follow describe the dimensions of repeat offending in Massachusetts, summarize the extensive literature on evidence-based reentry programs, and review recent experience in other states working to improve reentry.

Justice Reinvestment in Kansas: Strengthening Probation Supervision and Promoting Successful Reentry. Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/029976>.

This report describes efforts of Kansas to implement justice reinvestment—“a data-driven approach designed to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can reduce recidivism and improve public safety.”

NYSBA Special Committee on Re-entry Program Assessments Report. Albany, NY: New York State Bar Association (NYSBA), Special Committee on Re-entry, 2016, <http://www.nysba.org/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=61803>.

This report is divided into the following nine sections: executive summary; diversion programs; programs in anticipation of re-entry; job training and employment; education; housing; medical health; mental health; and juveniles.

National Reentry Resource Center, 2016, accessed July 12, 2016, <https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc>.
The National Reentry Resource Center provides education, training, and technical assistance to states, tribes, territories, local governments, service providers, non-profit organizations, and corrections institutions working on prisoner reentry.

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

Results from an evaluation of the Office of Justice Programs' two major offender reentry initiatives are presented and analyzed.

Roadmap to Reentry A California Legal Guide. Oakland, CA: Root & Rebound, 2015,
<https://prisonuniversityproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/RoadmapGuide.pdf>.

This guide is designed to be a resource of legal information that people can turn to about issues along the path of reentry. It is comprehensive in scope, covering nine areas of law and civic life: housing, public benefits, parole & probation, education, understanding & cleaning up your criminal record, ID & voting, family & children, court-ordered debt, and employment.

Reentry Council Snapshots and Additional Resources. New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027517>.

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

Reentry Matters: Strategies and Successes of Second Chance Act Grantees Across the United States. New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013,
<http://nicic.gov/library/027922>.

If your agency is looking for ideas on how to provide effective reentry services then this report is a great place to start. The program snapshots below illustrate the positive impact these reentry initiatives can have by focusing on areas vital to reintegration back into the community.

Willison, Janeen Buck, et al. *Second Chance Act Adult Offender Reentry Demonstration Programs: Implementation Challenges and Lessons Learned*. Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International. Washington, Dc: Urban Institute, 2016, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249188.pdf>.

This report describes the implementation challenges and successes among seven grantees who implemented adult reentry programs using SCA funding.

REENTRY – COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/025517>.

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.

Boulger, Jordan, Jessica Reichert, Rebecca Skorek, and Joshua Lettner. *Performance Incentive Funding for Prison Diversion: An Implementation Study of the DuPage County Adult Redeploy Illinois Program*. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/029784>.

"Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) was designed as a response to the high numbers of non-violent offenders incarcerated in Illinois' prisons at great cost to the state. Participating ARI counties divert non-violent offenders from prison and into community corrections programs. These programs are less expensive than prison and designed to be more effective at reducing recidivism" (p. i).

Dean, Charlotte. *San Diego Corrections Officers Say Re-Entry Programs Are Effective*. San Diego, CA: Independent Voter Network (IVN), 2013, <http://ivn.us/2013/09/23/san-diego-corrections-officers-explain-effective-reentry-programs/>.

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

Delay, Dennis, and Steve Norton. *Evaluating Corrections Reentry Programs: the Experience of the Hillsborough County Reentry Program*. Concord, NH: New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies, 2010, <http://www.nhpolicy.org/UploadedFiles/Reports/reentryevalplusapp.pdf>.

The New Hampshire Attorney General's office enlisted the New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies (the Center) to evaluate the Hillsborough County Reentry Program (Reentry Program).

Draper, Laura, and Blake Norton. *Lessons Learned: Planning and Assessing a Law Enforcement Reentry Strategy*. New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027165>.

This report describes how four law enforcement agencies, selected as learning sites, utilized the principles described in "Planning and Assessing a Law Enforcement Reentry Strategy."

Duwe, Grant. *An Evaluation of the Minnesota Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (MCORP) Pilot Project: Final Report*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 2013, https://www.doc.state.mn.us/pages/files/8913/8142/3580/MCORP_Evaluation_Final_DOC_Website.pdf.

Using a randomized experimental design, this study evaluated the effectiveness of the Minnesota Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (MCORP), a prisoner reentry pilot project implemented in 2008.

Exploring the Research Gaps in Residential Reentry Centers: A Compendium Guide of Resources for Reentry Professionals and Policymakers. New York, NY: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice

Center, 2016,
<https://csgjusticecenter.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/03/HousingResourcesforReentryProfessionalsandPolicymakers.pdf>

This guide lists the available research on the effectiveness and best practices of residential reentry centers (commonly known as halfway houses).

Hamilton, Zachary. *Do Reentry Courts Reduce Recidivism? Results from the Harlem Parole Reentry Court*. New York: Center for Court Innovation, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/024350>.

Those wanting to implement a reentry court in their community can use this report to show how such courts greatly benefit public safety.

James, Nathan. *Offender Reentry: Correctional Statistics, Reintegration into the Community, and Recidivism*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service (CRS), 2014,
<http://nicic.gov/library/029643>.

The report looks at correctional systems in the United States, the federal government's involvement in offender reentry programs, and the Second Chance Act (P.L. 110-199).

Labrecque, Ryan M., Myrinda Schweitzer, and Paula Smith. *Exploring the Perceptions of the Offender Officer Relationship in a Community Supervision Setting*, 2013,
<http://www.aabri.com/manuscripts/121424.pdf>.

"This study explores the impact of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model on offender perceptions of their collaborative working relationships with supervising probation or parole officers .

Labrecque, Ryan, Myrinda Schweitzer, and Paula Smith. *Probation and Parole Officer Adherence to the Core Correctional Practices: An Evaluation of 755 Offender-Officer Interactions*. Fairfax, VA: George Mason University, Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE!), 2013,
<https://www.gmuace.org/newsletters/AP%20April%202013%20Final2%20Electronic.pdf>.

This article discusses "the findings of a study examining the effect training on CCPs has on subsequent officer use of [supervision] skills."

Latessa, Edward J., Paula Smith, Myrinda Schweitzer, Ryan M. Labrecque. *Evaluation of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision Model (EPICS) in Ohio*. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati, School of Criminal Research, Center for Criminal Justice Research, 2013,
<http://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/ccjr/docs/reports/Final%20OCJS%20Report%202.22.13.pdf>

"The primary purpose of this study was to test the overall effectiveness of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model in reducing recidivism among criminal offenders within the context of a community supervision setting" (p. 44).

Lindquist, Christine, Jennifer Hardison Walters, Michael Rempel, and Shannon M. Carey. *The National Institute of Justice's Evaluation of Second Chance Act Adult Reentry Courts: Program Characteristics and Preliminary Themes from Year 1*, Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI International. Portland, OR: NPC Research. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2013,
<http://nicic.gov/library/027094>.

Results from an initial cross-site process evaluation of eight Second Chance Act (SCA) funded reentry courts are presented.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/026396>.

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).

Mandatory Reentry Supervision: Evaluating the Kentucky Experience. Washington, DC: Pew Charitable Trusts, Public Safety Performance Project, 2014, <http://nicic.gov/library/029551>.

This brief examines the impact a mandatory reentry supervision program has on spending and public safety.

Morgan, Robert D., Daryl G. Kroner, and Jeremy F. Mills. *Re-entry: Dynamic Risk Assessment*. Technical Report. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/026040>.

This study aims to examine the dynamic predictors of post-release outcomes for parolees reentering the community.

Planning and Assessing a Law Enforcement Reentry Strategy: An Interactive Assessment Tool, New York, NY: Council of State Governments, Justice Center, Reentry Policy Council, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027164>.

The aim of this tool is to facilitate an informed discussion among law enforcement agencies and community partners regarding reentry strategies.

Recidivism Reduction Checklists, New York, NY: National Reentry Resource Center, 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/027088>.

These checklists can help familiarize state leaders with key issues related to recidivism reduction, and help them honestly evaluate strengths and weaknesses in their reentry efforts through enhanced communication and coordination.

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, no. 8(2011): 467-491, accessed July 12, 2016,

<http://thirdworld.nl/implementing-a-reentry-framework-at-a-correctional-facility-challenges-to-the-culture>.

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.

Webinar: The Recidivism Reduction Checklists: A Resource for State Leaders and Corrections Agencies. New York, NY: National Reentry Resource Center, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027089>.

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

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

<http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/reentry-courts-looking-ahead-conversation-about-strategies-offender-reintegration>.

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.

REENTRY – JAILS

Jannetta, Jesse, Hannah Dodd, and Brian Elderbroom. *The Elected Official's Toolkit for Jail Reentry*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/024845>.

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.

Miller, Holly Ventura, and Mitchell Miller. "A Promising Jail Reentry Program Revisited: Results From a Quasi-Experimental Design." *Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law and Society* 28, no. 2(2015), 211-225, accessed July 12, 2016,

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1478601X.2014.1000489?journalCode=giup20>.

This study examines the second cohort (2011–2013) of the Auglaize County (OH) transition program (ACT), a BJA-designated 'promising' reentry program. This evaluation sought to determine if the program maintained its positive impact on participant recidivism. [Abstract].

Moushey, Bill. *Stories of Transition: Men and Women in the Allegheny County Jail Collaborative's Reentry Program*. Pittsburgh, PA: Allegheny County Department of Human Services (ACDHS), 2013, <http://www.alleghenycounty.us/Human-Services/Resources/Research/Crime-and-Justice.aspx>.

This report is written for those individuals working with ex-offenders reentering the community.

Transition from Jail to Community Online Learning Toolkit. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010, <http://tjctoolkit.urban.org/>.

This online learning toolkit is an essential ingredient in the development of programs designed to help offenders reenter the community upon their release from jail.

Ward, Kyle C. *Rural Jail Reentry: Perceptions of Offender Needs and Challenges in Pennsylvania*. Dissertation, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, 2015,

<https://dspace.iup.edu/bitstream/handle/2069/2383/Kyle%20C.%20Ward.pdf?sequence=1>.

This dissertation explored challenges inmates experience leaving jail and returning to rural areas.

Weller, Mindy. *A Look at Jail-Based Reentry Programs*. University of Central Florida, 2010, http://etd.fcla.edu/CF/CFE0004456/Thesis_final_A.pdf.

This thesis study works towards closing this gap by examining jail-based reentry programs by observing the influences of age, race, gender, level of offence (misdemeanor/felony), and program completion on recidivism.

Willison, Janeen Buck, Sam Bieler, and KiDeuk Kim. *Evaluation of the Allegheny County Jail Collaborative Reentry Programs: Findings and Recommendations*. New York, NY: Urban Institute, 2014, <http://nicic.gov/library/029518>.

"This study evaluates two of Allegheny County (PA)'s programs to improve the successful reintegration of jail inmates following their return to the community. Both programs were designed to reduce re-offending through the use of risk/needs assessment, coordinated reentry planning, and the use of evidence-based programs and practices."

Willison, Janeen Buck, Jesse Jannetta, Hannah Dodd, Rebecca S. Neusteter, Kevin Warwick, Kaitlin

Greer and Andrea Matthews. *Process and Systems Change Evaluation Findings from the Transition to Jail Community Initiative*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center and National Institute of Corrections, 2012, <http://nicic.gov/library/026925>.

This report describes the TJC initiative, discusses the implementation experiences in all six learning sites, and presents findings from the implementation and systems change evaluation” (p. 9).

REENTRY – PRISONS

Burke, Peggy B., et al. *TPC Case Management Handbook: An Integrated Case Management Approach*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/024393>.

This handbook is 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.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/022669>.

This handbook has been developed for a broad range of stakeholders involved in improving reentry practices.

Jones, Katherine. *Personal Reentry Guide and Journal*. Lake Harmony, PA: Prisoner Assistant, Inc., 2014, <http://www.lifetimelibrarygroup.org/reentry-booklet/>.

This workbook is "based on extensive research in the field of prison reentry and conflict management and is intended to assist inmates in the organization and implementation of reentry preparation" (p. 10).

Rhodes, William. *American Prisons Are Not a Revolving Door: Most Released Offenders Never Return*. London, England: London School of Economics and Political Science. American Politics and Policy (LS USAPP), 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/029987>.

"The dominant narrative around recidivism in America is that most released offenders go on to reoffend and return to prison. In new research, William Rhodes argues that this impression is wrong and that two out of every three released offenders never return to prison. He argues that previous estimates about recidivism have failed to take into account the overrepresentation of returnees in prisons.

Siegel, Jonah Aaron. *Prisoner Reentry, Parole Violations, and the Persistence of the Surveillance State*, 2014, <http://nicic.gov/library/029621>.

This dissertation examines how parole revocation impacts offenders' abilities to successfully reenter their communities.

Sohoni, Tracy. *The Effect of Collateral Consequence Laws on State Rates of Returns to Prison*, 2014, <http://nicic.gov/library/028477>.

This study is the first one done to address what is known empirically about how certain collateral consequence laws negatively influence the ability of ex-offenders to reenter their communities.

Spalding, Ashley. *Improving Reentry in Kentucky through Education and Supports for Inmates and Ex-Offenders*. Berea, KY: Kentucky Center for Economics Policy (KCEP), 2013, <http://kypolicy.org/dash/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Improving-Reentry-in-Kentucky-Report.pdf>.

This report explains the importance for inmates to further their education, in many instances earn a General Educational Development (GED) diploma, in order to be successful in getting a job after they are released from incarceration.

State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons. Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/024981>.

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.

Taxman, Faye S. "The Cattle Call of Reentry: Not all Processes are Equal." *Criminology & Public Policy*, 10(2011): 925–937, accessed July 12, 2016, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-9133.2011.00780.x/abstract>.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/025266>.

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

Veterans and Criminal Justice: A Review of the Literature. San Francisco, CA: Swords to Plowshares, Institute for Veteran Policy, 2012, <https://www.swords-to-plowshares.org/wp-content/uploads/Veterans-and-Criminal-Justice-A-Review-of-the-Literature-2012.pdf>.

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

Virginia Adult Re-entry Initiative: The Four Year Strategic Plan: Executive Summary: July 2010 - June 2014. Richmond: Virginia Department of Corrections, 2011, <http://vadoc.virginia.gov/documents/reentryInitiativeExecSummary.pdf>.

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.

REENTRY – VICTIMS of CRIME

Brisbin, Lorie, et al. *Offender Reentry: The Value of Victim Involvement*. [Internet Broadcast.] Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/029682>.

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

Creating a Victim Focus: A Guide to Working with Victims During Offender Reentry, n.d. <http://www.navspic.org/policies/Creating%20A%20Victim%20Focus%20--%20During%20Offender%20Reentry.pdf>.

This Guide includes innovative tools, programs, policies, and protocols that you can use as you develop your offender reentry initiative. The Guide is divided into six sections dealing with different aspects of victims' needs and a set of appendices with helpful information.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/026041>.

The impact of prison victimization on how an offender behaves when released back into the community is examined.

Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services Final Report, 2013, http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/vision21/pdfs/Vision21_Report.pdf.

The goal for [this report] is simple yet profound: to permanently alter the way we treat victims of crime in America.

Voice of the Victim: A Perspective Spotlight Issue, 2012, http://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/appa/pubs/Perspectives_2012_Spotlight.pdf.

This special edition provides a collection of articles to support community corrections professionals in incorporating victims' rights and services into daily practice. This issue reflects on ways to promote restitution collection, timely notifications, and other sources of support to victims. Feature articles include: The Power of Information and Notification: A Victim/Survivor's Perspective; Recommendations from the Public Hearing on Victim Issues in Probation and Parole: August 18, 2010; Crime Victims and Offender Reentry; Victim Services Provided Through The Allen County, Indiana Reentry Court Program Victim Awareness: A Model of Problem-Solving Justice; Restitution Court: A Victim Centered Approach to Restitution Collection in Maricopa County, Arizona; Victims and the Juvenile Justice System; National Information and Referral Resources for Crime Victim/Survivor Assistance; When the Offender Becomes A Victim: Identifying and Responding To Corrections-Based Sexual Abuse; The Emergence and Evolution of Technology to Benefit Crime Victims; Domestic Violence & Stalking in a Digital Age: Information for Community Corrections Agencies & Professionals; Community Corrections Officers: A Key Resource In The Battle Against Stalking; and A Victim-Centered Approach to Supervising Internet Harassment Offenders. Numerous resources for crime victim services are also provided.

REENTRY – COMMUNITY and FAMILY SUPPORT

Bilchik, Shay, *et al.* *Family Engagement in Reentry for Justice-Involved Youth*. New York: National Reentry Resource Center, 2010, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFv-Uq23rRk>.

On October 4, 2010, the National Reentry Resource Center and the Center for the Advancement of Mentoring hosted a webinar on engaging family members in reentry efforts and identifying pro-social support for youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

Brophy, Kathleen, Mara D'Amico, and Ashley Jones. *The State of the Re-Entry Service Community in Little Rock: White Paper of Analysis and Recommendations*. Little Rock, AK: University of Arkansas, Clinton School of Public Service, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027543>.

Findings from this study offer valuable strategies for implementing or improving your own offender reentry program.

The Connections Project. Germantown, MD: National Fatherhood Initiative, 2011, <http://capacitybuilding.fatherhood.org/page.aspx?pid=1139>.

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.

Crayton, Anna, *et al.* *Partnering with Jails to Improve Reentry: A Guidebook for Community-Based Organizations*. Washington DC: Urban Institute, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/024702>.

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..

Engaging Fathers for Successful Reentry: Research, Tips, Best Practices. Germantown, MD: National Fatherhood Initiative, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/025155>.

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

Fontaine, Jocelyn, Douglas Gilchrist-Scott, Megan Denver, and Shelli B. Rossman. *Families and Reentry: Unpacking How Social Support Matters*. New York, NY: Urban Institute. Safer Return Demonstration Project, 2012, <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/families-and-reentry-unpacking-how-social-support-matters>.

Individuals looking for information about how to engage families in an ex-offender's reentry efforts should read this report. The "goal of the research study was to add to the literature on whether and how family and social support networks are vehicles for practitioners and policymakers to reduce recidivism and lead to better reintegration outcomes" (p. iv).

Gaebler, Helen. *Criminal Records in the Digital Age: A Review of Current Practices and Recommendations for Reform in Texas*. Austin, TX: University of Texas, School of Law, William Wayne Justice Center for Public Interest Law, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027251>.

This report explains how access to criminal records can damage efforts for successful reentry and provides suggestions on how to solve this challenge.

Gordon, Steve. *Purposeful Neighboring: Creating Reentry-Ready Communities*. Bethany, OK: Strategic Reentry Group (SRG), 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/029704>.

"Purposeful Neighboring: Creating Reentry-Ready Communities is not intended to be a long, academic book. It is rather a practical book birthed in the fires of providing prisoner reentry services at the local, county, and state levels.

Morenoff, Jeffrey D. and David J. Harding. *Incarceration, Prisoner Reentry, and Communities*. Annual Review of Sociology, 2014, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4231529/>.

This review focuses on two complementary questions regarding incarceration, prisoner reentry, and communities: (1) whether and how mass incarceration has affected the social and economic structure of American communities, and (2) how residential neighborhoods affect the social and economic reintegration of returning prisoners.

Reentry Survival Manual: Manual for People Leaving Prison. Mechanicsburg, PA: PA Department of Corrections, n.d., <http://www.cor.pa.gov/General%20Information/Reentry/Documents/PA%20Reentry%20Manual.pdf>.

This manual is designed to help you, the person inside prison, help yourself and others inside prison to plan for successful community living. Its goal is simply to help you increase the odds of winning at community living.

Roman, Caterina G. and Nathan Link. *Child Support, Debt, and Prisoner Reentry: Examining the Influences of Prisoners' Legal and Financial Obligations on Reentry. Final Report to the National Institute of Justice*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University, 2015, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248906.pdf>.

In this report we describe the characteristics of adult male returning prisoners with child support orders and debt, and examine whether participation in SVORI was associated with greater services receipt than those in the comparison groups (for relevant services such as child-support services, employment preparation, and financial and legal assistance).

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/025853>.

This report describes the Family Justice Program's Close to Home project, which implemented the Relational Inquiry Tool (RIT)—a series of questions originally designed for and tested in prisons to stimulate incarcerated people's thinking about supportive family members as a resource—in three jails in Maryland and Wisconsin. The report also discusses the results from qualitative and quantitative research at the three facilities, aimed at gauging the attitudes of jail staff, incarcerated men and women, and family members toward the RIT.

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

Institute, Justice Policy Center and National Institute of Corrections, 2011,
<http://nicic.gov/library/025853>.

This report is useful to those individuals tasked with classifying a program as faith-based and eventually evaluating that program.

REENTRY – EDUCATION

Burdick, Katherine, et.al. *Building Brighter Futures: Tools for Improving Academic and Career/Technical Education in the Juvenile Justice System and Career/Technical Education in the Juvenile Justice System: A Pennsylvania Example*. Philadelphia, PA: Juvenile Law Center, 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/031350>.

This publication examines one particular initiative that has shown great success in combating this problem—the Pennsylvania Academic and Career/Technical Training Alliance (PACTT)—and provides suggestions for replication in juvenile justice programming across the country.

Davis, Lois M., Jennifer I. Steele, Robert Bozick, Malcolm V. Williams, Susan Turner, Jeremy N.V. Miles, Jessica Saunders, and Paul S. Steinberg. *How Effective is Correctional Education, and Where Do We Go from Here? The Results of a Comprehensive Evaluation*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation Safety and Justice Program, 2014, <http://nicic.gov/library/029836>.

This study examines the effectiveness of correctional education for adults and for juveniles, and the challenges associated with this programming.

Domenici, David, and Heather Salazar. *Supporting Second Chances: Education and Employment Strategies for People Returning from Correctional Facilities*. Boston, MA: Jobs for the Future, 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/031230>.

This brief highlights strategies for strengthening education and employment pathways for youth and adults returning from correctional facilities and notes key questions that new research should answer.

Erismnan, Wendy. *Reentry Education Model Implementation Study Promoting Reentry Success Through Continuity of Educational Opportunities*. Washington, DC: RTI International, 2015, <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/pi/AdultEd/reentry-education-model-implementation-study.pdf>.

This report uses observations from the first full year of the Promoting Reentry Success Through Continuity of Educational Opportunities (PRSCEO) demonstration projects to tell the story of each site's implementation of the Reentry Education Model and to look across the three sites to identify the model's strengths and limitations.

Halkovic, Alexis, et.al. *Higher Education and Reentry: The Gifts They Bring*. New York, NY: Prisoner Reentry Institute, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, 2013, <http://johnjayresearch.org/pri/files/2013/11/Higher-Education-in-Reentry.pdf>.

This report explores the lived experiences of previously incarcerated students when they come to college.

Recommendations to Improve Correctional and Reentry Education for Young People. Philadelphia, PA: Juvenile Law Center, 2013, <http://www.jlc.org/resources/publications/recommendations-improve-correctional-and-reentry-education-young-people>.

On November 19, 2012, the U.S. Department of Education (DoEd) hosted a Summit on Education in Correctional Facilities to address correctional and reentry education for youth and adults. The goal was to ensure that formerly incarcerated individuals have the tools and supports necessary to become positively engaged members of society who are prepared for 21st Century employment.

Tolbert, Michelle. *A Reentry Education Model: Supporting Education and Career Advancement for Low-Skill Individuals in Corrections*. Berkeley, CA: MPR Associates, Inc., 2012, <http://nicic.gov/library/026895>.

This report describes the “development of a correctional education reentry model illustrating an education continuum to bridge the gap between prison and community-based education and training programs. The goal of this model is to ensure that offenders can gain the knowledge and skills needed to obtain long-term, living-wage employment, and transition successfully out of the corrections system.

REENTRY – EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

Best Practices in Green Re-Entry Strategies. Green For All, 2011, <http://greenforall.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdf/GFA-Reentry-Paper.pdf>.

This paper considers the unique opportunities that the green economy – and green re-entry programs – can offer this chronically underserved population to find gainful employment necessary to escape a cycle of poverty, crime and recidivism.

Carter, Francina. *Get the Facts: Dispelling the Myths about Ex-Offenders*. Washington DC: National Association of Workforce Development Professionals, 2012, <http://www.createabetersociety.org/mythbusterpresentation.pdf>.

Presentation for workforce development professionals; facts about strategies and services that help to reduce the barriers to employment and support services faced by their clients with criminal records.

Correctional Industries: A Guide to Reentry-Focused Performance Excellence. Baltimore, MD.: National Correctional Industries Association (NCIA). Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2015, <http://info.nicic.gov/cirs/>.

This guide is specifically designed to empower each Correctional Industries organization, no matter the size or structure, to design and implement its program with an emphasis on maximizing system impact.

Correctional Industries: A Working Solution [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/025293>.

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.

Cortes, Katherine, and Shawn Rogers. *Reentry Housing Options: The Policymakers' Guide*. New York: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/024426>.

This guide is for those people wanting to reduce the recidivism of offenders returning to the community by offering plenty of affordable housing.

Duran, Le'Ann, Martha Plotkin, Phoebe Potter, and Henry Rosen. *Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies: Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Job Readiness*. New York, NY: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027628>.

This white paper presents a tool that draws on evidence-based criminal justice practices and promising strategies for connecting hard-to-employ people to work.

Edosomwan, Stella and Kirt Baab. *Rural Reentry: Housing Options and Obstacles for Ex-Offenders*. Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 2011, http://www.ruralhome.org/storage/research_notes/rural_reentry_12-2011.pdf.

This report serves as a probe into the burgeoning, complex topic of rural reentry, attempting to better understand the rural environment, its housing providers, and the ex-offenders who call it home.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/024622>.

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).

An Evaluation of the Prisoner Reentry Initiative: Final Report. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/025634>.

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.

The Federal Bonding Program: A US Department of Labor Initiative. Rockville, MD: McLaughlin Company, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027729>.

Information is provided for: program background; highlights of the Federal Bonding Program; what to do if you are seeking bonding; procedures for bond purchases and management; Directory of State Bonding Coordinators; marketing tools; and news and resources.

Fontaine, Jocelyn, and Jennifer Biess. *Housing as a Platform for Formerly Incarcerated Persons.* Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2012, <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/families-and-reentry-unpacking-how-social-support-matters>.

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.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/024516>.

Individuals assisting ex-offenders in finding housing should be familiar with this publication.

In Our Backyard: Overcoming Community Resistance To Reentry Housing (A NIMBY Toolkit). Long Island City, NY: Fortune Society, 2011, http://fortunesociety.org/wp-content/files_mf/14313083881395803928137882725004_TOOLKIT1NIMBY_FINAL_Emailable_110413.pdf.

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

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, Accessed July 13, 2016, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-9133.2012.00790.x/abstract>.

Latessa discusses the importance of employment and the effectiveness of correctional reentry programs that target employment [Abstract].

Lutz, Faith E., Jeffrey W. Rosky and Zachary K. Hamilton. *Homelessness and Reentry: A Multisite Outcome Evaluation of Washington State's Reentry Housing Program for High Risk Offenders*. International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology, 2013, <https://wsicj.wsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/436/2014/11/Criminal-Justice-and-Behavior-2014-Lutze-471-91.pdf>.

Each year many offenders are released homeless putting them at great risk of being returned to prison. To reduce the likelihood of recidivism, Washington State implemented the Reentry Housing Pilot Program (RHPP) to provide housing assistance for high risk/high need offenders leaving prison without a viable place to live.

Offender Employment Retention: Worth the Work [Satellite/Internet Broadcast]. Aurora, CO: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/024978>.

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.

Reducing Recidivism and Improving Other Outcomes for Young Adults in the Juvenile and Adult Criminal Justice Systems. New York, NY: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2015, <https://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/publications/reducing-recidivism-and-improving-other-outcomes-for-young-adults-in-the-juvenile-and-adult-criminal-justice-systems-2/>.

This brief, from the CSG Justice Center, is designed to help state and local officials better support young adults in the justice system.

Riggs, Robert. *Three Quarter Houses: The View from the Inside*. New York, NY: John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Prisoner Reentry Institute (PRI), 2013, <http://johnjayresearch.org/pri/files/2013/10/PRI-TQH-Report.pdf>.

This report is the first to vigorously examine the conditions to be found in Three-Quarter Houses.

Wells, Doris. *Training and Preparing Inmates for Post-Prison Employment*. November/December 2014 Corrections Today, 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/248574.pdf>.

In the three-year study that included both online and in-person application processes and an employer survey, Decker and his fellow researchers' goal was to determine the effect of a prison sentence on employment prospects.

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, <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/which-components-transitional-jobs-programs-work-best>.

An evaluation of the Transitional Jobs Reentry Demonstration (TJRD) was implemented in order to discover which components of the TJRD positively impact outcomes.

REENTRY – HEALTH AND SAFETY

Advocacy Toolkits to Combat Legal Barriers Facing Individuals with Criminal Records. New York: Legal Action Center, 2011, <http://lac.org/toolkits/Introduction.htm>.

Strategies for reducing the challenges faced by ex-offenders reentering their communities are explained by this series of Toolkits.

Blandford, Alex M., and Fred Osher. *Guidelines for the Successful Transition of People with Behavioral Health Disorders from Jail and Prison.* Delmar, NY: GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation. New York, NY: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027723>.

The Behavioral Health Framework developed to “help professionals in the corrections and behavioral health systems take a coordinated approach to reducing recidivism and advancing recovery” is explained (p. 2).

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/026397>.

In this report, 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.

Establishing and Maintaining Medicaid Eligibility upon Release from Public Institutions. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/024645>.

Individuals involved in acquiring Medicaid benefits for mentally ill ex-offenders returning to the community will find the lessons learned from this study helpful.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/025574>.

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).

Hunter, Sarah B. and Christina Y. Huang. *Substance Use Treatment and Reentry (STAR) Program.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2014, http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR500/RR572/RAND_RR572.pdf.

Providing substance use treatment and support for young offenders reentering communities following incarceration is a critical public health and safety need...This report should provide Homeboy Industries, Behavioral Health Services, and the CSAT with information about the performance of the project over the three-year period.

An Innovative Program Model for Mental Health Clinic Services for Correctional Reentry Populations:

The Fortune Society's Better Living Center. Delmar, NY: Policy Research Associates (PRAINIC), 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027521>.

New York's Better Living Center (BLC) (in Queens) is highlighted. This article describes the program's development, implementation, funding, four critical keys to success, and future directions.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/025306>.

The key role a partnership between local law enforcement and community supervision agencies plays in offender reentry is explained.

Travis, Jeremy, et al. *Exploring the Role of the Police in Prisoner Reentry*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Kennedy School, 2012, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/238337.pdf>.

"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).

Ware, Dazara, and Deborah Dennis. *Best Practices for Increasing Access to SSI/SSDI upon Exiting Criminal Justice Settings*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA), SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery (SOAR), 2013, <http://nicic.gov/library/027546>.

This document addresses: mental illness, homelessness, and incarceration; incarceration and SSA Disability benefits; role of transition services in reentry for people with mental illness; access to benefits as an essential strategy for reentry; SOAR collaborations with jails; SOAR collaborations with state and federal prisons; and best practices for assessing SSI/SSDI as an essential reentry strategy—collaboration, leadership, resources, commitment, and training.

REENTRY – SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Aday, Ronald H. and Jennifer J. Krabill. *Older and Geriatric Offenders: Critical Issues for the 21st Century*. Chapter 7, Special Needs Offenders in Correctional Institutions, 2013, http://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/49941_ch_7.pdf.

This book focuses on offenders who have special needs within the corrections system—special groups with particular concerns and needs, or who present challenges to prison staff.

Altschuler, David, and Shay Bilchik. *Critical Elements of Juvenile Reentry in Research and Practice*. Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2014, <http://nicic.gov/library/028156>.

This article focuses primarily on juvenile justice policies and practices for youth returning to their communities from out-of-home placements (e.g., secure confinement, residential placements)."

Buell, Maureen, and Linda Mellgren. *Improving Outcomes for Re-entering Justice Involved Women*. Washington, DC: National Institution of Corrections (NIC), 2013. DVD, 48 minutes.

"A sub-group of the Federal Interagency Reentry Council Staff Working Group - representing agencies from across the federal government, came together and crafted a 2013 Action Plan specific to women and reentry. [Order here](#).

Guidelines to Gang Reentry. Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association, 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/024913>.

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."

Jarjoura, G. Roger. *Mentoring as a Critical Component of Juvenile Reentry Initiatives*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2013. DVD, 47 minutes.

"This session considers the role that mentoring can play in the reentry process for juvenile offenders returning home after a period of incarceration. [Order here](#).

Lattimore, Pamela K., et al. *Prisoner Reentry Services: What Worked for SVORI Evaluation Participants? Final Report*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2012, <http://nicic.gov/library/026076>.

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.

Lindquist, Christine, Tasseli McKay, Mindy Herman Stahl, Ada Pecos Melton, Rita Martinez, and David J. Melton. *Cross-Site Evaluation of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Tribal Green Reentry Program: Final Technical Report*. National Criminal Justice Reference Center (NCJRS), 2014, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/grants/248537.pdf>.

The goals of the cross-site evaluation were to document the implementation of the Green Reentry programs and to determine the extent of the initiative's impact on the tribal youth and communities served.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/025734>.

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.

The Reentry of Adults Convicted of Sexual Offenses: A National Survey of Reentry Professionals. New York, N.Y.: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/029806>.

Results are presented from a national survey of stakeholders invested in the successful reentry of adults convicted of sexual offenses.

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, <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/publications/community-reentry-after-prison-drug-treatment-learning-from-sheridan-therapeutic-community-program-participants>.

Results from an evaluation of the Sheridan Correctional Center National Drug Prison and Reentry Program are provided.

The State of Juvenile Justice: A National Conversation about Research, Results, and Reform. New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/029762>.

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

Strategies for Creating Offender Reentry Programs in Indian Country. Albuquerque, NM: American Indian Development Associates, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/024788>.

"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).

VanderPyl, Taryn. *Easing Reentry through Employability Skills Training for Incarcerated Youth*. Journal of Applied Juvenile Justice Services, 2015, <http://npjis.org/jajjs/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Easing-Reentry-VanderPyl-Final.pdf>.

This article focuses on services and supports or teaching employability skills at each of the stages of the juvenile justice process – before, during, and after incarceration.

REENTRY – SKILLS BUILDING

2015 Reentry Skills Building Handbook. Forsyth, GA: Georgia Department of Corrections. Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles, 2015, <http://nicic.gov/library/030133>.

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.

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, <http://nicic.gov/library/024755>.

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..

Bush, Jack, Barry Glick, and Juliana Taymans. *Thinking for a Change: Integrated Cognitive Behavior Change Program*. Version 4.0. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2016, <http://nicic.gov/library/032650>.

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.

Career Resource Centers: An Emerging Strategy for Improving Offender Employment Outcomes. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/023066>.

“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).

Employment Information Handbook. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Prisons 2011, <http://nicic.gov/library/024941>.

This handbook “provides prisoners with contacts and other information that can help them to prepare for release” (p. 2).

Guevara, Michael, Juliana Taymans, and Reggie Prince. *Thinking Controls Behavior*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2013. DVD, 39 minutes. [Cuff Key to Door Key].

This workshop covers the underlying foundations of cognitive behavioral training, including cognitive restructuring and cognitive skills. [Order here.](#)

Prisoner Reentry Resource Manual. Anchorage: Alaska Department of Corrections, 2012, <http://www.correct.state.ak.us/TskForce/documents/reentry-pg40.pdf>.

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.

Ransom, Gary R., and Scott Nicholson. *Offender Transition Program: Resource Manual*. Washington, DC: U. S. Bureau of Prisons, 2010, <http://nicic.gov/library/024942>.

Information for inmates making the transition back into the community is provided in this manual.

Reentry Resource Manual. Ohio: ODRC Office of Offender Reentry, 2014,
<http://jfs.athensoh.org/documents/ReentryResourceManual2014.pdf>.

A resource manual to assist reentry service providers with accessing information about services available across Ohio for people returning home from a period of incarceration.