Best and Promising Practices in Integrating Reentry and Employment Interventions
Speakers

• **Erica Nelson**, Policy Analyst
  The Council of State Governments Justice Center

• **James Rhoads**, Director of Training and Education
  The Lord’s Place

• **Craig Spatara**, Criminal Justice Program Manager
  Palm Beach County Public Safety Department

• **Chris Warland**, Associate Director for Field Building
  Heartland Alliance’s National Initiatives on Poverty & Economic Opportunity

• **Ray Woodruff**, Employment Programs Manager
  Wisconsin Department of Corrections
The NRRC was authorized by the passage of the Second Chance Act (SCA) and launched by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in 2009.

NRRC staff have worked with nearly 800 SCA grantees, including state and local government agencies and community-based organizations.

The NRRC provides individualized, intensive, and targeted technical assistance, training, and distance learning to support SCA grantees.
Overview

• Understanding the intersection of reentry and employment
• Strategies for integrating best and promising reentry and employment practices
• Planning a system-wide, coordinated reentry process
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• Understanding the intersection of reentry and employment
  • Strategies for integrating best and promising reentry and employment practices
  • Planning a system-wide, coordinated reentry process
Quiz: How many adults were under some form of US correctional supervision at year-end 2016?

(A) ~15 million
(B) ~5.5 million
(C) ~6.7 million
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(A) ~15 million
(B) ~5.5 million
(C) ~6.7 million
Federal, state, and local governments are managing large correctional populations

1 and 38 adults is under correctional control

- **95%** of people incarcerated in state prisons will be released
- **68%** will be rearrested within 3 years
- **79%** within 6 years
- **83%** within 9 years

Employment is an important part of successful reentry

- Fewer Risky Activities
- Income for Family
- Improved Mental Health
- Pro-social Activities
- Stronger positive relationships

Less likely to reoffend

- Especially when earnings are above minimum wage
- Especially with stable jobs

Having a felony conviction and/or having been in prison can make people significantly less employable

- Skill deterioration*
- Lack of access to pro-social networks*
- Employer bias
- Legal barriers to employment

*For people who spent time in prison.

Reduce barriers to employment for people who have criminal records

- Build skills
- Engage employers
- Reduce policy barriers
Overview

• Understanding the intersection of reentry and employment
• Strategies for integrating best and promising reentry and employment practices
• Planning a system-wide, coordinated reentry process
Research underlies effective program design and practice

Just connecting someone to a job has not been shown to reduce recidivism

Address all underlying needs related to recidivism

Not everyone with a criminal record needs the same services

Assess level of job readiness and likelihood of recidivism

People who are higher risk require cognitive behavioral interventions, while those services can be detrimental to people who are lower risk

Match people to services based on assessment results

SOURCE: Latessa, “Why work is important and how to improve the effectiveness of correctional reentry programs that target employment” (2012)
Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies (IRES) white paper released in 2013

- Supported by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Annie E. Casey Foundation, with guidance from the U.S. Department of Labor
- Purpose: Bridge and integrate best practices from the corrections, reentry, and workforce development fields
Connect people to appropriate services based on assessed risk, needs, and job readiness.

**Step 1: Assess Risk and Needs**
- Low or “Lower” Risk
- Risk and Needs Assessment with Objective, Validated Tool
- Moderate/High or “Higher” Risk

**Step 2: Assess Job Readiness**
- Job-Readiness Assessment
- Lower Risk/More Ready (GROUP 1)
- Lower Risk/Less Ready (GROUP 2)
- Higher Risk/More Ready (GROUP 3)
- Higher Risk/Less Ready (GROUP 4)

**Step 3: Deliver Targeted Services**
- Integrated Risk and Job-Readiness Packages
- GROUP 1: Employment Program Components
- GROUP 2: Employment Program Components
- GROUP 3: Employment Program Components
- GROUP 4: Employment Program Components

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions
- GROUP 3: More Intensive Application of Service-Delivery Principles for Groups 3 and 4
- GROUP 4: More Intensive Application of Service-Delivery Principles for Groups 3 and 4
Employment Program Components to Improve Work Outcomes *(What to Do)*

**More Job-Ready**

**Primary Focus:** Finding & Retaining Employment

- Non-transitional subsidized employment (e.g., on-the-job training)
- Job development and coaching
- Retention and advancement services *(includes continued education and training)*
- Financial work incentives

**Less Job-Ready**

**Primary Focus:** Promoting Job Readiness

- Education and training
- Soft-skill development
- Transitional job placements
- Non-skill-related interventions
## Employment Service-Delivery Principles to Reduce Recidivism *(How to Do It)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement</th>
<th>Lower Risk</th>
<th>Higher Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avoid intensive case management</td>
<td>Intensive case management and cognitive-behavioral interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing</td>
<td>Connect to services upon release</td>
<td>Connect to services pre-release or immediately upon release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incentives</td>
<td>External motivation is less critical</td>
<td>Enhance motivation through recognition and incentives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>Less intensive community supervision</td>
<td>Work closely with supervision agents and reentry service providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structured Time</td>
<td>Avoid disrupting existing pro-social ties</td>
<td>Structure time in pro-social environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Joseph</th>
<th>Group 4</th>
<th>Michael</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Risk/More Ready</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Higher Risk/Less Ready</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony conviction</td>
<td>Felony conviction</td>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GED</td>
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**Other Risk Factors:**
- No prior convictions
- Maintained family ties
- 3 prior convictions
- History of substance addiction

**Other Job Readiness Factors:**
- Employed at time of arrest
- Worked in correctional industries while incarcerated
- Unemployed at time of arrest
- Gaps in employment history
- Limited skills

**Appropriate Services:**
- Connect with services that focus on job attainment and retention
- Low intensity service delivery and supervision
- Intensive engagement and structured programming
- Focus on soft skills development and building job readiness

the NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER
Polling Question: What are two significant barriers to employment facing your clients

(A) Limited work experience
(B) Legal barriers to employment
(C) Lack of occupational skills
(D) Lack of “soft job skills”
(E) Negative attitudes about work
Integrating Transitional Jobs and Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Returning Citizens

Chris Warland
National Initiatives on Poverty and Economic Opportunity
National Initiatives on Poverty & Economic Opportunity

Dedicated to ending chronic unemployment and poverty.

- Advance the field
- Promote and nurture research and evaluation
- Address systemic issues that drive chronic unemployment
Defining TJ

- Time-limited, wage-paid work
- Supportive services
- Skill development
- Job development and retention services
The goals of TJ

- Stabilize with income
- Learn experientially
- Address barriers
- Build work history
- Access incentives
- Develop skills
- Transition to permanent employment
The community benefits of TJ

- Economic stimulus
- Increased tax payments
- Benefits to employers
- Reduced recidivism
- Reduced reliance on public benefits
- Positive ROI
Research evidence supporting TJ

- Has been very rigorously studied (multiple randomized control trials)
- Very high participation rates
- Significant impacts on recidivism and child support
- Works better for higher-risk individuals
- Positive ROI
- Impacts on violence when combined with cognitive-behavioral interventions
Cognitive-Behavioral interventions

- Evidence-based—one meta-analysis estimates 25% reductions in recidivism
- Focus on how feelings, thoughts, and behaviors interrelate
- Impact both employment and justice involvement
Cognitive-Behavioral interventions

- Studies find reductions in anxiety and depression among jobseekers
- Jobseekers find work more quickly and work more hours
- CBT may also focus on changing workplace behaviors to increase retention and success
TJ & CBT Combined: Evidence

- Enhanced Transitional Jobs Demonstration
  - Integrated CBT & TJ achieved best recidivism impacts

- One Summer Chicago Plus
  - Significant impacts on violent crime arrests

- Reducing Crime and Violence in Liberia
  - CBT plus income achieved significant reductions in crime and violence
READI Chicago

- Rapid Employment and Development Initiative
- Designed to address Chicago’s gun violence crisis
- Combines extended TJ with Cognitive-behavioral intervention

Other key features:
- Extended TJ: 18 months of paid work
- Relentless outreach and reengagement
- Trauma-informed; harm reduction principles

Random-assignment evaluation to be performed by University of Chicago Crime Lab

1K jobs in year 1
Integrating TJ & Cognitive-Behavioral interventions

Lessons Learned

- Curriculum selection: many are evidence-based, fewer are culturally competent
- Scheduling alongside work can be a challenge
- Dosage issues
- Compensation?
Trauma-Informed service delivery

- Incarceration may = trauma
- Realize your participants have experienced trauma
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma, e.g., avoidance or aggression
- Avoid re-traumatization
National Initiatives Toolkits

- WIOA Planning & Implementation Toolkit
- Opportunity Youth Employment Toolkit
- Employer Engagement Toolkit
- Working To End Homelessness Toolkit
- Transitional Jobs Programs Toolkit
- TANF and Transitional Jobs Toolkit

www.heartlandalliance.org/nationalinitiatives
Integrating Reentry and Employment Strategies

Presented by
Jim Rhoads – Director of Training and Education – The Lord’s Place
ABOUT THE LORD’S PLACE

• Serving homeless individuals and families in Palm Beach County for over 35 years
• 1,600 clients served per year
• Providing reentry services since 2010
• Enrolling nearly 300 individuals per year into employment services. Approximately 50 of these individuals enroll into a transitional work experience (TWE)
• 57% of TWE students report being released from incarceration in the previous year
TRANSITIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE

History of Transitional Work Experience

• Clients were offered a choice of either Culinary, Clerical, or Retail
• Program length up to 2 months. However if clients wanted to stay longer they could.
• Clients were getting jobs but were unable to maintain them
• National evidenced based models prompted us to lengthen our TWE programs from 6 – 9 months.
• This allowed clients additional “Hug Time” to assist in their “soft skill” development while attending TWE.
Incorporating CBI into Transitional Work Experience

- With 6-9 month program we needed additional curricula to improve our program dropout rate and for helping clients maintain their employment for longer than 3 months.
- Implementing CBI-EMP – included in the work schedule -- 2 hours every Monday and Friday.
- This permitted us to complete a cohort within 4 months.
- 16 weeks X 2 days a week to complete the required 32 sessions.
- Well within the TWE timeframe of 6-9 months.
CBI & TRANSITIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE

Before
57% of clients left the program before completion

After
32% of clients left the program before completion

Program retention numbers before and after implementing CBI
CBI & TRANSITIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE

Lessons Learned

• Co-Facilitator model
• All male and female cohorts
• Motivation for 31 sessions
• Choosing the right instructors
• Homework (practice work) and attendance
• Using a What, Why, and How lesson format
• Partnership with the City’s Downtown Development Authority (DDA)
CLIENTS CANNOT FIX WHAT THEY DON’T UNDERSTAND
TRANSITIONING TO UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT FROM TWE

Level One (0-3 mos.)
- CBI and interpersonal and professional skills development

Level Two (3-6 mos.)
- Performance based assessments
- “Rack system”

Level Three (6-9 mos.)
- Intensive job coaching
TRANSITIONING TO UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT FROM TWE

Employment rate

July 2016- June 2017: 55%

July 2017- June 2018: 63%

Percentage
Polling Question: Does your agency offer subsidized employment opportunities?

(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) No, but interested
Overview

• Understanding the intersection of reentry and employment
• Strategies for integrating best and promising reentry and employment practices
• Planning a system-wide, coordinated reentry process
Applying the IRES Framework at a systems level

1. **Is our leadership** committed to a collaborative approach?
2. **Do we conduct timely risk-needs assessments** and job-readiness screenings?
3. **Have we conducted a comprehensive process analysis and inventory of employment services?**
4. **Do we have a coordinated process for making service referrals and tracking data?**

MAKING ASSESSMENT INFORMED REFERRALS WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Ray Woodruff, Employment Programs Manager
Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC) operates 37 adult correctional facilities and centers across the state. 23,519 people incarcerated, and 8,993 people released in 2017. ~90 percent of people released are on community supervision. Milwaukee Co. receives greatest proportion of releases.
50% of people released in 2015 to Milwaukee Co. were higher risk and less job ready

- **Lower Risk/ More Ready (GROUP 1)**: 13% (102 people per year)
- **Lower Risk/ Less Ready (GROUP 2)**: 9% (69 people per year)
- **Higher Risk/ More Ready (GROUP 3)**: 28% (218 people per year)
- **Higher Risk/ Less Ready (GROUP 4)**: 50% (393 people per year)

**Data Definitions**
- **Higher Risk**: Medium, Medium with Override Consideration, or High Recommended Supervision Level
- **Lower Risk**: Low Recommended Supervision Level
- **More Ready**: Unlikely Education/Vocational Need Scale or Unlikely Employment Expectations Scale
- **Less Ready**: Probable or Highly Probable Education/Vocational Need Scale or Probable or Highly Probable Employment Expectations Scale

Data was analyzed for everyone released from four institutions of focus to Milwaukee Co. in 2015. Missing COMPAS Recommended Supervision Level and Core Education/Vocational Need Scale or Reentry Employment Expectations Scale for 32 people.

*WI DOC data analyzed by the Council of State Governments Justice Center*
Prior to 2017 – 5 WI DOC Primary Treatment Program Areas:
- Cognitive Behavioral
- Anger Management
- Domestic Violence
- Substance Abuse
- Sex Offender Treatment

February, 2017 – WI DOC established 6th Primary Treatment Program Area:
- Employment
WI DOC Employment Program Standards

Creation of Employment Program Standards (2017)

- Increase the effectiveness and consistency of service delivery throughout WI DOC
- Carefully consider fiscal and human resources
- Identify subordinate goals, objectives, and outcomes to form the basis of a policy and procedure guide
- Guide curriculum development and implementation
- Identify offender risk, needs, and responsivity factors and incorporate them into all aspects of treatment and treatment design
- Maximize service benefit by ensuring continuity of care
- Utilize evidence-based practices to continually improve program quality and effectiveness
WI DOC Employment Program Standards applies the IRES Framework

Program Example:

Windows to Work

Employment Program Components

- Education and Training
- Soft/Cognitive-Skill Development
- Transitional Subsidized Employment
- Non-Skill Related Interventions
- Non-Transitional Subsidized Employment
- Job Development and Coaching
- Retention and Advancement Services
- Work Incentives

Employment Service Delivery Principles

- Engagement
- Timing
- Incentives
- Coordination
- Structured Time

Target: Moderate to High Risk and Less Job Ready
Implementation of the Employment Program Standards

- WI DOC Division-Specific Implementation Teams
  - Division of Adult Institutions
  - Division of Community Corrections
  - Division of Juvenile Corrections

- Building Capacity in WI DOC
  - Curriculum End User Training
  - Reentry Planning Committee
    - Social Worker and Treatment Specialist Academy
SYSTEMS LEVEL COORDINATION FOR ASSESSMENT INFORMED SERVICE REFERRALS

Palm Beach County, Florida

CRAIG SPATARA
Palm Beach County Public Safety Department
KEY DEVELOPMENTS - COLLABORATION

✓ Established Reentry Task Force
✓ Detailed Assessment of Reentry Services
✓ Partnerships with Correctional Facilities
✓ Reentry Strategic Plan
✓ Community Based In-Reach Services
✓ Agreement on Countywide Individual Assessment
✓ Collecting and Tracking Data - RENEW
✓ Policies and Procedures
✓ Evaluation
✓ Aligning resources and funding to build capacity
The CJC was created by a Palm Beach County ordinance in 1988. It has 21 public sector members representing local, state, and federal criminal justice and governmental agencies, and 12 private sector business leaders representing the Economic Council of Palm Beach County. It has an established history of building strong partnerships to improve the criminal justice system in the County.

**Vision**
Cultivate and enrich local criminal justice practice, policy, and program development

**Mission**
Serve as a catalyst to bring together criminal justice and related agencies in partnerships
IMPACT- CJC AND REENTRY

Promoting collaboration among service providers and between corrections, reentry, workforce agencies and community-based organizations

Manages service contracts & quality assurance of services delivered
Board of County Commissioners
Mayor, Melissa McKinlay

Public Safety Department
Reentry Task Force
Interim Chair- Angela Bess
Palm Beach County School District

Housing Subcommittee
Chair- Armando Fano
City of West Palm Beach Housing and Community Development

Data and Evaluation Subcommittee,
Chair- Jennifer Loyless
Public Defender’s Office

Employment Subcommittee,
Dina Hill
CareerSource Palm Beach County

Juvenile Subcommittee,
Chair- Judge Kathleen Kroll
15th Judicial Circuit

Sex Offender Subcommittee,
Ted Rodarm
Matthew 25 Ministries

Sustainability Subcommittee,
Diana Stanley
The Lord’s Place
DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF REENTRY SERVICES

1) Created an inventory of the County services

2) Identified Gaps and Challenge
   Geographical- certain areas underserved
   Coordination- lacking in coordination
   Systemic- no pre-release contact
Most reentry efforts in the country are developed and administered by Law Enforcement.

Our partners make us unique:
The Lord’s Place
Gulfstream Goodwill
The Riviera Beach Reentry Center
Choice to Change
DEVELOPING A SYSTEM-WIDE REENTRY PROCESS

- Developing policies
- Adopting a standardized assessment process
- Identifying strategies to engage people prior to release
TRANSITION PLANNING

Program Components:
• Family reunification
• Job readiness
• Peer mentoring
• Transportation assistance
• Occupational skills training (OST)
• Substance abuse and mental health treatment
• GED courses
• Transitional housing
• Transitional work experience
A case management system, RENEW, was developed to ensure offender criminogenic risk and needs are identified and addressed. This system includes the following elements: on-going risk and needs assessment, responsivity, case planning, case plan follow-up and documentation, transfer of records, staff training and quality assurance.

Consistent information flows

Assessment ➔ Planning ➔ Execution of Services
CHALLENGES OF COORDINATING

- Custody and Control vs. Social Service
- Language Barrier
- Turf Issues
EVALUATION

Welcomed 3rd party input, constructive criticism, suggestions, etc.

- University of South Florida
- Criminal Justice Commission Research and Planning Unit
- RTI International and Urban Institute
- University of Miami
FUNDING
SHIFTED EXISTING COUNTY RESOURCES TOWARDS REENTRY EFFORTS

✓ Department of Justice Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)
✓ Department of Justice Second Chance Act
✓ State of Florida JAG and State Appropriation
✓ Law Enforcement Trust Funds (Forfeiture)
✓ Local Ad Valorem Dollars
✓ MacArthur Foundation
RESULTS

Cut 1-year recidivism rates in half compared to baseline re-arrest rates

_Palm Beach County Baseline Re-Arrest Rates_
Florida Department of Corrections- 68%
Local Jail- 50%

_FY 2016- Palm Beach County RESTORE Program Results_
Florida Department of Corrections- 30.3%
Local Jail- 24.5%
Building the capacity of reentry and employment service providers

REENTRY SUMMIT
OCTOBER 3-5, 2018
WEST PALM BEACH, FL

INSPIRING CHANGE

For registration and more information please visit www.reentrysummitpbc.com

REGISTER NOW!

Join leaders from across the nation to share industry best practices and innovative programs for reentry services. Be part of the conversation that inspires criminal justice reform and advocates for social justice.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

Sec. John Wetzel – Penn Department of Corrections
Tonier Cain – Neen Cares
Ed Latessa, Ph.D. – University of Cincinnati
Questions and Answers

Erica Nelson
The Council of State Governments
Justice Center
enelson@csg.org

James Rhoads
The Lord’s Place
jrhoads@thelordsplace.org

Craig Spatara,
Palm Beach County Public Safety Department
CSpatara@pbcgov.org

Chris Warland
Heartland Alliance’s National Initiatives on Poverty & Economic Opportunity
CWarland@heartlandalliance.org

Ray Woodruff
Wisconsin Department of Corrections
Ray.Woodruff@wisconsin.gov
Resources

- Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies (IRES): Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Job Readiness
  - IRES white paper
  - First year of lessons learned from implementing the IRES framework on a systems-level
- National Reentry Resource Center Reentry and Employment Program: https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrcc/topics/employment
- National Transitional Jobs Network: www.transitionaljobs.net
- National Skills Coalition: https://www.nationalskillscoalition.org
Thank you!

Join our distribution list to receive National Reentry Resource Center updates!


For more information, contact [info@nationalreentryresourcecenter.org](mailto:info@nationalreentryresourcecenter.org)

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