With our time together, we propose......

- Introductions
- The U.S. Correctional Population
- Re-entry and the Second Chance Act
- ED’s work with the Reentry Council
- Community based correctional education
- Pulling these threads together
U.S. Correctional Population
A SNAPSHOT

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Correctional Populations, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Correctional Population</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Probation</th>
<th>Parole</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Jail</th>
<th>Prison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6,037,400</td>
<td>4,590,100</td>
<td>3,826,209</td>
<td>723,808</td>
<td>1,329,900</td>
<td>613,534</td>
<td>1,316,333</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>7,045,100</td>
<td>4,947,400</td>
<td>4,166,757</td>
<td>780,616</td>
<td>2,189,100</td>
<td>740,770</td>
<td>1,448,344</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>7,766,000</td>
<td>5,015,200</td>
<td>4,215,361</td>
<td>799,875</td>
<td>2,232,900</td>
<td>758,717</td>
<td>1,492,973</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7,267,300</td>
<td>5,052,100</td>
<td>4,246,741</td>
<td>821,177</td>
<td>2,291,200</td>
<td>773,341</td>
<td>1,517,967</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>7,246,000</td>
<td>5,065,000</td>
<td>4,246,046</td>
<td>824,834</td>
<td>2,300,700</td>
<td>777,852</td>
<td>1,522,834</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>7,225,800</td>
<td>5,018,900</td>
<td>4,203,967</td>
<td>819,908</td>
<td>2,284,900</td>
<td>783,400</td>
<td>1,534,313</td>
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</table>

Average annual percent change, 2005-08: 1.5% 1.3% 1.8% 2.2% 3.0% 1.8%
Percent change, 2008-09: 0.7% 0.9% 0.9% 0.7% 0.7% 2.2% 0.1%
Probation and Parole

PROBATION
- Court ordered
- Alternative to prison
- Lesser crimes

PAROLE
- Condition of release
- Occurs after a prison term
- “Good” behavior

Figure 1.
Total adults under community supervision and on probation or parole, 2000-2009

Number of adults under community supervision and on probation or parole

- Community supervision
- Probation
- Parole (times 5)

[Graph showing trends from 2000 to 2009]
### Table A.1: Incarceration Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men, Ages 20-34</th>
<th>Women, Ages 20-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less Than High School Education</td>
<td>Less Than High School Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men, Ages 20-34</th>
<th>Women, Ages 20-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School Education</td>
<td>High School Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### What’s the impact?

**Figure 9: Rising Numbers of Children with Incarcerated Parents**

Minor children outnumber incarcerated parents by more than 2 to 1.
What’s the impact?

53% of incarcerated parents were the primary earners for their children.

22% income decrease when a father is incarcerated.

42% of children born in the bottom income distribution stay there.

23% of children with an incarcerated father are suspended or expelled from school.

What reentry need do inmates see?

SVORI Multi-site Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More education</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assistance</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver's license</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job training</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reentry is a public safety issue

- Federal and state corrections facilities held over 1.6 million prisoners at the end of 2009 — approximately one of every 199 U.S. residents.¹
- At least 95 percent of state prisoners will be released back to their communities at some point.²
- During 2009, 729,295 sentenced prisoners were released from state and federal prisons, an increase of 20 percent from 2000.³

³ Sabol & West.
Reentry is a public safety issue

- Approximately 9 million individuals are released from jail each year.¹
- More than 5 million individuals were on probation or parole at the end of 2009.²
- In a study that looked at recidivism in over 40 states, more than four in 10 offenders returned to state prison within three years of their release.³


Reentry is a fiscal issue

- In the past 20 years, state, spending on corrections has grown at a faster rate than nearly any other state budget item.
- The U.S. now spends more than $68 billion on federal, state and local corrections.¹

Reentry is a family issue

- 52 percent of state inmates and 63 percent of federal inmates are parents of minor children. They report having an estimated 1,706,600 minor children, accounting for 2.3 percent of the U.S. resident population under age 18.¹


Reentry is a community issue

TANF Recipients and Prison Admissions
Expressed as Standard Deviations from the Mean Value

TANF Recipients per 1000 SD
by Census Block Group, Wichita

Prison Admissions per 1000 SD
by Census Block Group, Wichita
Reentry is a community issue

The Second Chance Act

- Public Law 110-199 signed into law on April 8, 2008
- Authorizes $165 million for prisoner reentry programs in fiscal years 2009 and 2010
- Creates a National Reentry Resource Center
- Purpose: to help states and communities reduce recidivism
Second Chance Programs

1. State and Local Reentry Demonstration Projects (Section 101)
2. State, Tribal and Local Reentry Courts (Section 111)
3. Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison Programs (Section 112)
4. Grants for Family-Based Substance Abuse Treatment (Section 113)
5. Grants to Evaluate and Improve Education at Prisons, Jails, and Juvenile Facilities (Section 114)
6. Technology Careers Training Demonstration Grants (Section 115)
7. Offender Reentry Substance Abuse Treatment (Section 201)
8. Mentoring Grants to Nonprofit Organizations (Section 211)
9. Responsible Reintegration of Offenders (Section 212)*
10. Federal Reentry Initiative
11. Reentry Research

* Section 212 is a Department of Labor grant program. The rest are Department of Justice programs.

Funding Status

- FY2009 – $25 million provided for Second Chance grant programs in the Department of Justice
- FY2010 – $100 million provided for Second Chance grant programs in the Department of Justice
- FY2011 – $83 million provided for Second Chance grant programs in the Department of Justice
FY 2009 Funded Programs

1. **State and Local Reentry Demonstration Projects** - $15 million
2. **State, Tribal and Local Reentry Courts**
3. **Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison Programs**
4. **Grants for Family-Based Substance Abuse Treatment**
5. **Grants to Evaluate and Improve Education at Prisons, Jails, and Juvenile Facilities**
6. **Technology Careers Training Demonstration Grants**
7. **Offender Reentry Substance Abuse Treatment**
8. **Mentoring Grants to Nonprofit Organizations** - $10 million
9. **Responsible Reintegration of Offenders** - $20 million
10. **Federal Reentry Initiative**
11. **Reentry Research**

FY 2010 Funded Programs

1. **State and Local Reentry Demonstration Projects** - $37 million
2. **State, Tribal and Local Reentry Courts** - $10 million
3. **Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison Programs**
4. **Grants for Family-Based Substance Abuse Treatment** - $7.5 million
5. **Grants to Evaluate and Improve Education at Prisons, Jails, and Juvenile Facilities** - $2.5 million
6. **Technology Careers Training Demonstration Grants** - $5 million
7. **Offender Reentry Substance Abuse Treatment** - $13 million
8. **Mentoring Grants to Nonprofit Organizations** - $15 million
9. **Responsible Reintegration of Offenders** - $20 million
10. **Federal Reentry Initiative** - $14 million
11. **Reentry Research** - $10 million
Eligible Applicants

- Sec. 101: states, local government, territories, Indian tribes
- Sec. 111: courts, states, municipalities, nonprofits that have agreements with courts
- Sec. 112: prosecutors
- Sec. 113: states, local government, territories, Indian tribes
- Sec. 114: states, local government, territories, Indian tribes, “other public and private entities”
- Sec. 115: states, local government, territories, Indian tribes
- Sec. 201: states, local governments, territories, Indian tribes
- Sec. 211: nonprofit organizations and Indian tribes
- Sec. 212: nonprofit organizations

State and Local Reentry Demonstration Grants (Section 101)

- Authorizes grants to state and local governments and federally recognized Indian tribes that may be used for demonstration projects to promote the safe and successful reintegration into the community of individuals who have been incarcerated
- Program administered by the Department of Justice
State and Local Reentry Demonstration Grants (Section 101)

- $10 million was available in FY2009 and 20 grants were awarded
- $37 million was available in FY2010 and 66 grants were awarded

Mentoring Grants to Nonprofit Organizations (Section 211)

- Authorizes grants to nonprofit organizations and Indian tribes for the purpose of providing mentoring and other transitional services essential to reintegrating individuals released from prisons or jails into the community
- Program administered by the Department of Justice
Mentoring Grants to Nonprofit Organizations (Section 211)

- $10 million was available in FY2009 and 47 grants were awarded
- $15 million was available in FY2010 and 59 grants were awarded

Responsible Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (Section 212)

- Authorizes grants to nonprofit organizations for the purpose of providing mentoring, job training and job placement services, and other comprehensive transitional services to assist eligible offenders in obtaining and retaining employment
- Program administered by the Department of Labor
State, Tribal, and Local Reentry Courts (Section 111)

- Authorizes grants to state, tribal, and local courts, and public agencies or non-profit organizations that have agreements with courts to establish reentry court programs
- $10 million was available in FY2010, and 9 grants were awarded, including one to the Missouri Office of the State Courts Administrator

Family-Based Substance Abuse Treatment (Section 113)

- Authorizes grants to states, local governments, territories and Indian tribes to
  - develop, implement, and expand comprehensive and clinically-appropriate family-based substance abuse treatment as an alternative to incarceration for nonviolent parent drug offenders; and
  - provide prison-based family treatment programs for incarcerated parents of minor children.
- $7.5 million was available in FY2010, and 23 grants were awarded
Grants to Evaluate and Improve Education at Prisons, Jails, and Juvenile Facilities (Section 114)

- Authorizes grants to states, local governments, territories, Indian tribes, and other public and private entities to
  - Evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education in facilities
  - Identify best practices re: academic and vocational education
  - Improve academic and vocational education programs
- $2.5 million was available in FY2010 and one award was made

Technology Careers Training Demonstration Grants (Section 115)

- Authorizes grants to states, local governments, territories, and Indian tribes to provide technology career training to prisoners during the three-year period prior to their release from prison, jail, or juvenile facility
- $5 million was available in FY2010 and 7 awards were made
Reentry Substance Abuse & Criminal Justice Collaboration (Section 201)

- Authorizes grants to states, local governments, territories and Indian tribes for the purposes of:
  - improving the provision of drug treatment to offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities; and
  - reducing the use of alcohol and other drugs by long-term substance abusers during the period in which they are incarcerated or on parole or court supervision
- $13 million was available in FY2010 and 22 awards were made

Authorized by the Second Chance Act and administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice

Provides education, training, and technical assistance to states, tribes, territories, local governments, service providers, non-profit organizations, and corrections institutions working on prisoner reentry

Launched by the Council of State Governments Justice Center in October 2009
Objectives

- Provide a one-stop, interactive source of current, user-friendly reentry information.
- Identify, document, and promote evidence-based practices.
- Advance the reentry field through training, distance learning, and knowledge development.
- Deliver individualized, targeted technical assistance to the Second Chance Act grantees.

Distance Learning

- Website (www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org)
- Online libraries
- Webcasts and Webinars
  - June 15th: Education and the World of Work: Anchors to a Strong Juvenile Reentry Plan
    - This webinar will describe the elements of strong educational programs in residential facilities; share strategies for ensuring continuity to academic and vocational programs in the community; and explore the roles of different parties in the juvenile justice system in ensuring educational opportunities for youth committed to placement.
http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/states
Why a Federal Focus on Reentry?

1 in 100 U.S. adults behind bars
• 1 in 15 African American men incarcerated

95% will be released to the community
• More than 700,000 annual releases from state and federal prisons
• 9 million cycle through local jails each year

2 in 3 released prisoners will be rearrested within 3 years
• Half will be reincarcerated for new crimes or technical violations
• U.S. spends $88 billion/year on corrections
A. G. Holder to his colleagues in the cabinet, Dec 7, 2010:

“Since he took office, President Obama has made it clear that reentry is a high priority for him and for this Administration. Because reentry intersects with issues of health and housing, education and employment, family, faith, and community well-being, many of your agencies are squarely focusing on the reentry population as well, with initiatives that aim to improve outcomes in each of these areas. This is a crucial opportunity to work together to coordinate our efforts and convey a consistent message about the Administration’s priorities and views pertaining to reentry.”

Reentry is a Public Safety Issue, but Also:

- An employment issue: 2 in 3 men were working/financial contributors before incarceration. Incarceration substantially reduces earnings.
- A public health issue: individuals released from prisons and jails represent a sizable share of the US population carrying communicable diseases.
- A housing issue: Homelessness is associated with a higher risk for incarceration and incarceration contributes to an increased risk of homelessness.
- An education issue: 2 in 5 inmates lack high school diploma/GED. More young black men with low education are incarcerated (37%) than employed (26%).
Reentry is a Public Safety Issue, but Also:

A substance abuse issue
- Three quarters of returning prisoners have a history of substance abuse. Less than 20 percent receive treatment in jail or prison; even fewer upon release.

A mental health issue
- Sixteen percent of prisoners have a history of mental illness; only 18 percent receive treatment while incarcerated.

A family/fatherhood issue
- 1 in 28 children has a parent behind bars. 1 in 9 African American children has a parent incarcerated.

A community issue
- A large number of incarcerated people come from - and return to - a relatively small number of already disadvantaged neighborhoods.

Reentry is a Public Safety Issue, but Also:

A juvenile justice issue
- Approximately 100,000 juveniles are released from custody facilities each year. 50% have not completed 8th grade; 66% never return to school. Juvenile recidivism rates are estimated at 50-75%.

A veterans issue
- Over 200,000 veterans are incarcerated in the nation’s prisons and jails. An estimated 40,000 veterans are released from prisons each year.

A tribal issue
- Information is being developed which will document and amplify the disproportionate incarceration rates and impact on tribal communities and families.
Reentry is a Public Safety Issue, but Also:

Reentry presents a major opportunity to improve public safety, public health, workforce, education, family, and community outcomes.

Reentry Council
Inaugural Meeting - January 5, 2011
Cabinet-level Interagency Reentry Council

- Attorney General hosted first meeting on 01/05/11
- 6 Cabinet members and other Administration leaders in attendance
- Engaged and productive discussion
- Adopted mission statement and goals
- Substantial commitments made as result of the meeting
- Empowered staff – representing 18 federal departments and agencies – to work towards goals
- Bi-annual meetings (next meeting in July 2011)

Participating Agencies

- DOJ
- DOL
- ED
- HHS
- HUD
- USDA
- VA
- DOI
- DPC
- WHFBNP
- OVP
- OMB
- SSA
- OPM
- USICH
- ONSCP
- CSOSA
- EEOC
Reentry Council Mission Statement

To support the Administration’s efforts in advancing public safety and well-being through enhanced communication, coordination, and collaboration across Federal agency initiatives that:

1. Make communities safer by reducing recidivism and victimization;
2. Assist those returning from prison and jail in becoming productive citizens; and
3. Save taxpayer dollars by lowering the direct and collateral costs of incarceration.

Reentry Council Goals

- To identify research and evidence-based practices, policies, and programs that advance the Reentry Council’s mission around prisoner reentry and community safety.
- To identify Federal policy opportunities and barriers to improve outcomes for the reentry population.
- To promote Federal statutory, policy, and practice changes that focus on reducing crime and improving the well-being of formerly incarcerated individuals, their families and communities.
- To identify and support initiatives in the areas of education, employment, health, housing, faith, drug treatment, and family and community well-being that can contribute to successful outcomes for formerly incarcerated individuals.
- To leverage resources across agencies that support this population in becoming productive citizens, and reducing recidivism and victimization.
- To coordinate messaging and communications about prisoner reentry and the Administration’s response to it.
Getting Started…

- Organizing our work around specific deliverables to complete before July plus a few priority areas

- 3 categories of activities:
  - Actions the federal government can take to better coordinate/leverage resources for reentry
  - Actions the federal government can take to remove barriers to reentry
  - Bully pulpit opportunities to advance the reentry agenda, dispel myths/clarify policies, and signal to the field the importance of the issue and actions we can all take to improve outcomes

Reentry Council Activities:
Coordinate and Leverage Resources

Help state and local stakeholders “connect the dots”
- Identified and (NRR) mapped major federal reentry resources going to states and localities
- Work with select jurisdictions to coordinate and leverage cross-agency resources

Identify research and evidence-based practices
- Coordinate with NRR’s “what works library”
- Enhance cross-agency knowledge-transfer and coordination around reentry research
- Use research lessons to inform federal policies, programs, and solicitations

Improve reentry and transition for juveniles
- Build on Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council momentum
- Provide educational continuity and access to the same opportunities provided to out-of-custody youth
- Align, leverage, and coordinate tribal youth policy in the reentry area
- Ensure access to federal benefits, as appropriate
Reentry Council Activities: Address Federal Barriers to Reentry

Reduce barriers to employment for returning population
- Review federal hiring policies regarding use of arrest and conviction records to ensure they are consistent with federal laws prohibiting employment discrimination
- Utilize existing and new tools to better educate key stakeholders in this area
- Identify and highlight model hiring policies that encourage greater access to employment opportunities

Improve access to benefits
- Eliminate the lag time in resumption of benefits
- Promote enrollment in benefit programs for entitled persons
- Identify promising practices and strategies for dissemination

Address child support relief
- Identify state/local child support collaborations with corrections and disseminate those models
- Promote ways of sharing information that protect privacy and help resolve child support issues
- Develop processes that can reduce the complexity of interstate child support case processing for federal prisoners

Reentry Council Activities: Identify Bullypulpit Opportunities

Reentry Myth Busters series
- Develop and disseminate fact sheets to clarify existing federal policies around public housing, access to benefits, federal bonding, parental rights, and more

Communications and outreach
- Speeches, events, outreach to stakeholders, web presence

Administrative actions
- AG writing letter to state attorneys general about collateral consequences
- HUD writing letter to Public Housing Authorities about existing policy/local discretion
- USDA considering administrative options to increase participation and reduce barriers re: SNAP benefits
Moment of Opportunity

- **Bi-partisan** interest/support at federal, state, local levels
- **Cross-agency** interest/support at federal, state, local levels
- **NGOs/faith-based institutions** engaged/demand high
- **Public support** for reentry so that individuals can work, pay taxes, rejoin families and communities
- **Optimistic** we can make a difference – reduce crime, strengthen families and neighborhoods

Staff Contacts
OVAE, ED’s lead for the Reentry Council

- Brenda Dann-Messier, Tarik Barrett
- Correctional education in Perkins and AEFLA
- The “Office of Correctional Education” function
  - Grant programs
  - Second Chance Act partnerships
  - Data projects
  - Re-entry Roundtable on Education
  - “Back to School” advisement guide for prisoners
  - Prisons and community colleges partnerships research
  - Reentry education expert panel project
  - Community based correctional education

Community-Based Correctional Education: Project Findings

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education

Michelle Tolbert
MPR Associates, Inc.
Overview for the Report

• The U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE) funded this project because of:
  - Findings shared during the Reentry Roundtable on Education, 2008; and
  - Increased state and national attention to community supervision because of rising correctional costs and shrinking state budgets.

Overview of the Report - Continued

• Based on information gathered from discussions with programs and state leaders

• Attempts to answer the following questions:
  - How are CBCE programs formed, coordinated, and funded?
  - How are they serving the needs of individuals under community supervision?
  - What challenges do these programs face and how are those challenges being addressed?
  - What resources and tools are available to providers who want to establish or strengthen a CBCE program?
State Initiatives

• New Jersey’s Reentry Initiative
  ○ Is part of the state’s anti-crime initiative, which includes prevention, law enforcement, and reentry
  ○ Supports local reentry efforts such as:
    ▪ Computer-Based Learning from Prison to Community
    ▪ The Female Offender Reentry Group
    ▪ Opportunity Reconnect
    ▪ Project Next Step

• Michigan Prisoner Reentry Initiative
  ○ A holistic, three-phase approach to corrections management

CBCE Program Characteristics

• Organizational Structure
  ○ Provider type (e.g., public school system, community college, criminal justice agency, nonprofit) generally dictates the governance, funding base, and reporting requirements of a CBCE program
  ○ Example: Five Keys Charter Schools, Inc., San Francisco, CA

• Target Population
  ○ Student composition
  ○ Educational skill levels and assessments used to determine skill levels
Program Characteristics - Continued

• Curriculum
  - Programs generally offer adult education, workforce preparation, and/or vocational courses
  - Example: Literacy, Education, & Resource Network, AZ

• Instructional Approaches
  - Approaches include classroom-based to distance education
  - Example: The Safer Foundation, Chicago, IL

Program Characteristics - Continued

• Instructor Preparation
  - Training includes traditional adult education training to training designed specifically for target population
  - Example: Allen County Community Corrections, Fort Wayne,

• Partnerships
  - Criminal justice partners, including: parole and probation, residential facilities, and the courts
  - Other partners: libraries, social service agencies, businesses, workforce investment agencies, and nonprofits
Challenges & Advice

- Challenges
  - Characteristics of target population, including substance abuse, lack of motivation, financial issues, and competing demands

- Advice
  - Collect and share outcome data
  - Develop partnerships
  - Hire instructors with the right attitude

Policy Implications

- Conduct more research
- Support programs with collecting, analyzing, and sharing data
- Assist programs with providing appropriate professional development
- Other policy implications?
National Meeting for Adult Education State Directors

May 11, 2011

Prisoner Reentry and Adult Education

Thank you for participating!