THE REALITY OF RE-ENTRY

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INTERNATIONAL RATES OF INCARCERATION PER 100,000

- United States
- Rwanda
- Russia
- Brazil
- Australia
- Spain
- China
- Canada
- France
- Austria
- Germany
- Denmark
- Sweden
- India
STATE IMPRISONMENT RATES

- Louisiana
- Oklahoma
- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Mississippi
- Arizona
- Texas
- Missouri
- Georgia
- Florida
- Idaho
- Kentucky
- U.S. Total

**Texas**
- 7th highest State Imprisonment Rate
- 584 (per 100k)
U.S. STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON POPULATION TO TEXAS POPULATION, 1972-2016
U.S. PEOPLE IN PRISONS & JAILS FOR DRUG OFFENSES

- State
- Federal
- Jails

Comparison between 1980 and 2016.
LIFETIME LIKELIHOOD OF IMPRISONMENT FOR U.S. RESIDENTS BORN IN 2001

- All Men: 1 in 9
- White Men: 1 in 17
- Black Men: 1 in 3
- Latino Men: 1 in 6

- All Women: 1 in 56
- White Women: 1 in 111
- Black Women: 1 in 18
- Latina Women: 1 in 45
# Texas Total Corrections Population, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Incarcerate</td>
<td>224,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison Population</td>
<td>157,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>66,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation Population</td>
<td>378,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole Population</td>
<td>111,892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TEXAS: GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men in prison</td>
<td>144,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in prison</td>
<td>12,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White imprisonment rate (per 1,000)</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black imprisonment rate (per 1,000)</td>
<td>1,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic imprisonment rate (per 1,000)</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TEXAS: JUVENILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Juveniles in custody</td>
<td>4,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>2,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>1,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverted</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Custody Rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White custody rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black custody rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino custody rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American custody rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian custody rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TEXAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prisons</th>
<th>106</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Released/Year</td>
<td>67,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parolees under supervision</td>
<td>113,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Offenses:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug related</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOW DOES CSBG COME INTO PLAY?

- By removing barriers that make it harder for individuals with criminal records to turn their lives around.
  - Basic Needs: clothing, food
  - Housing: transitional to permanent
  - Transportation
  - Obtaining Identification Documents
  - Money Management
  - Health: counseling, substance abuse programs, mental healthcare, physicals, medications
  - Employment: job readiness skills, tools, uniforms, second-chance employers
  - Education: financial aid, GED, certifications
How do we find out if the person in your office was formerly incarcerated? Many won’t tell you, as they are embarrassed and afraid of rejection.

- Work history: is there a large gap in their work history? Ask why....
- Self-Assessment: do they address certain barriers, such as inability to rent an apartment? No access to documents such as picture ID or voter registration card? Ask why....
COMPLEX TRANSITION WITH BARRIERS

• Difficult transition from incarceration to the community.
• Limited housing options
• Substance abuse
• Mental health issues
• Lack of adequate education
• Poor or non-existent job skills
• Not limited to only those who have been incarcerated but also to those with misdemeanors.
• They last indefinitely, even after an individual is “rehabilitated”.
• Denial to access government benefits and program participation (student loans, housing, contracting, voting, civic engagement).
• Affects employment and business opportunities.
CSBG’S ROLE

• Assist in securing documentation, such as birth certificates, picture IDs, driver’s license etc.
• Housing deposit
• Skills training
• Employment
• Nutrition
• Medical Access
• Mental health Access
• Substance Abuse
PARTNERSHIPS

- One agency alone cannot do it all
- Developing partnerships is crucial
- Key players
- Stakeholder input
- Funding and leveraging
THE FUTURE

• No “box” on employment applications
• Better legislature
• Better communication with court system
• Better police interaction and involvement
QUESTIONS?

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