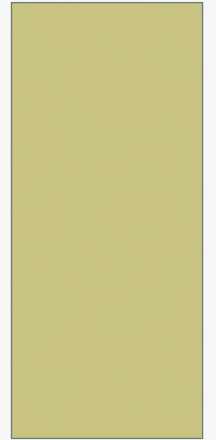
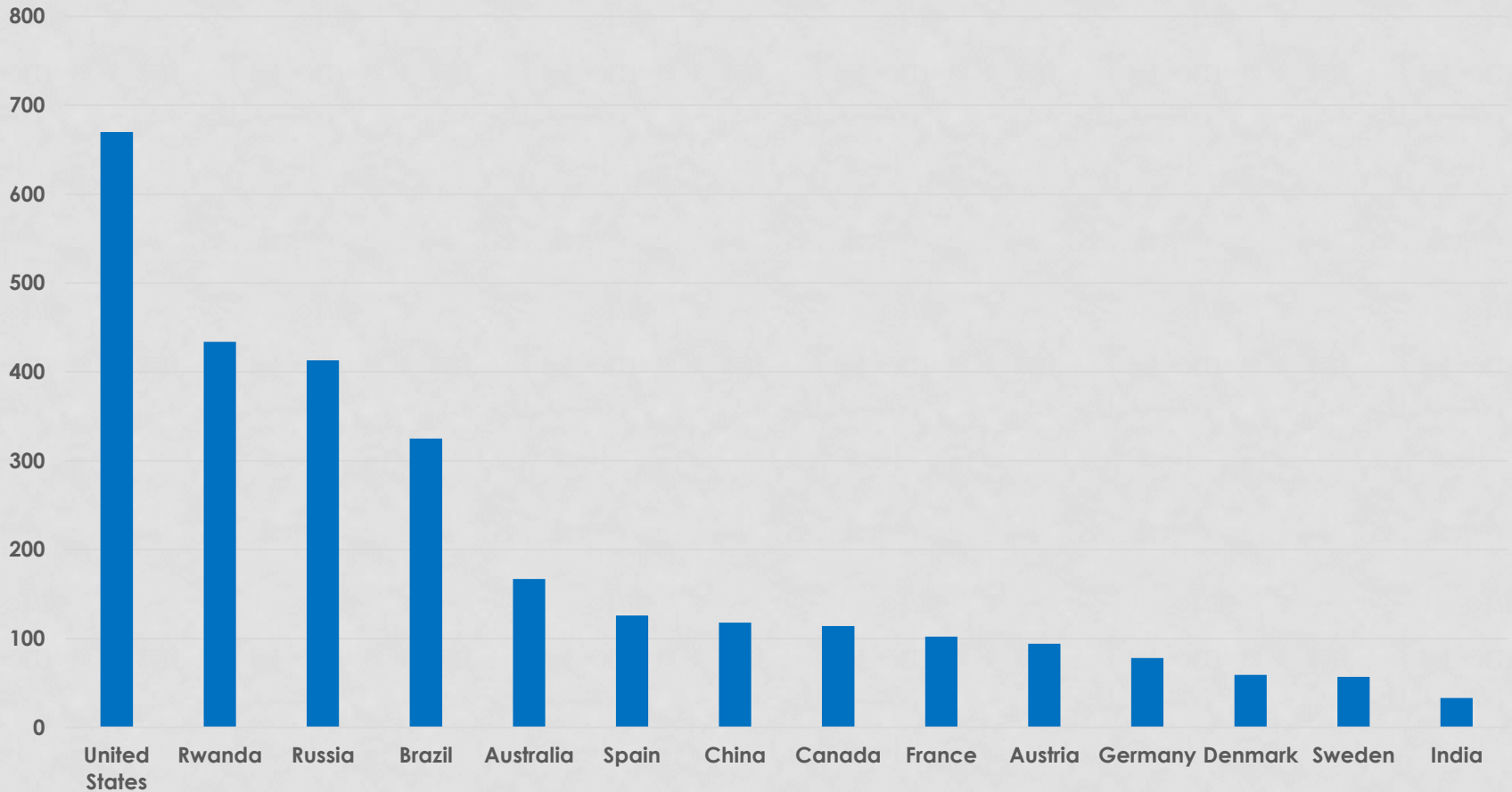


THE REALITY OF RE- ENTRY

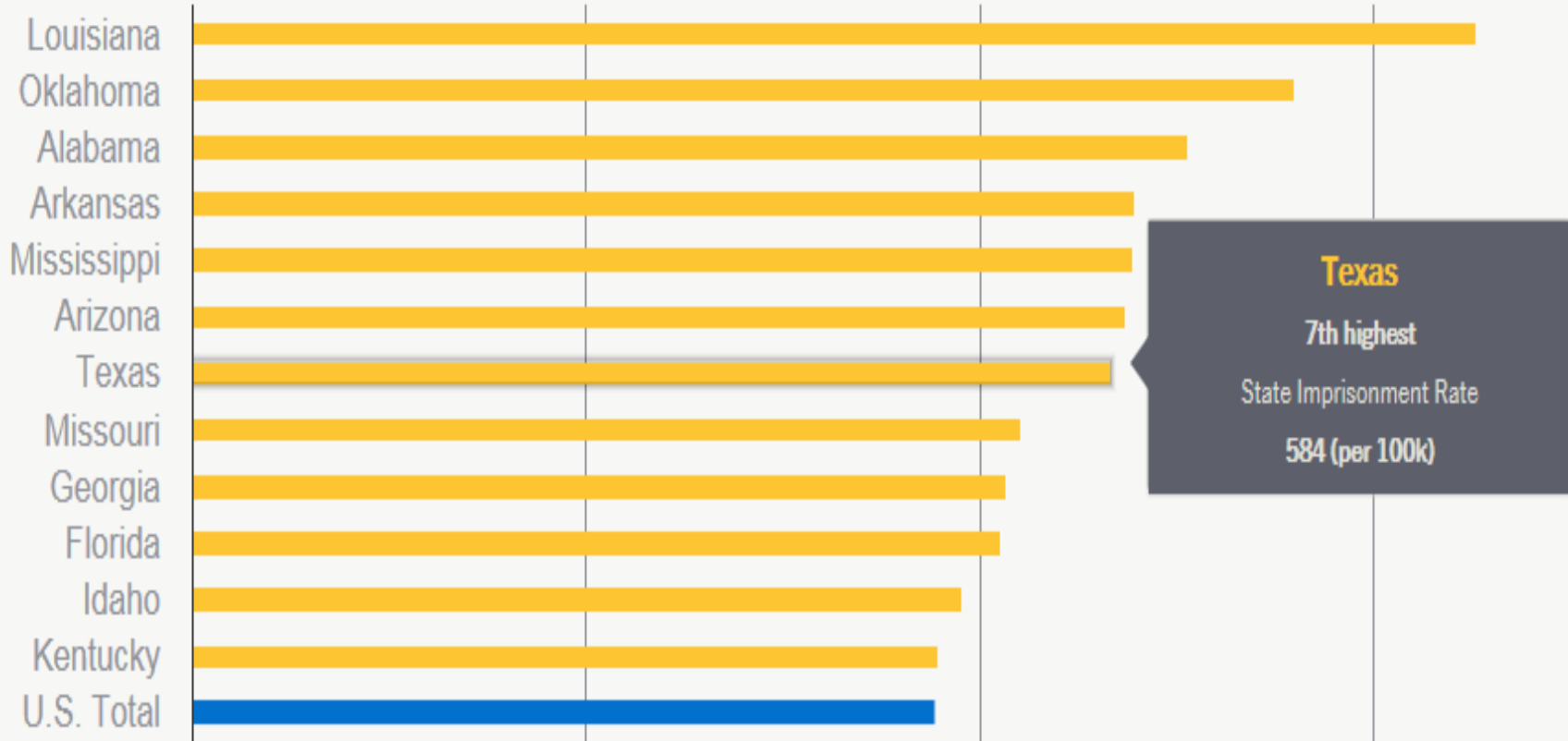
LAURA SAINTEY, NRTC
MARIE FRANCIS, CCAP
KAREN KEITH, PERSON OF LIVED EXPERIENCE



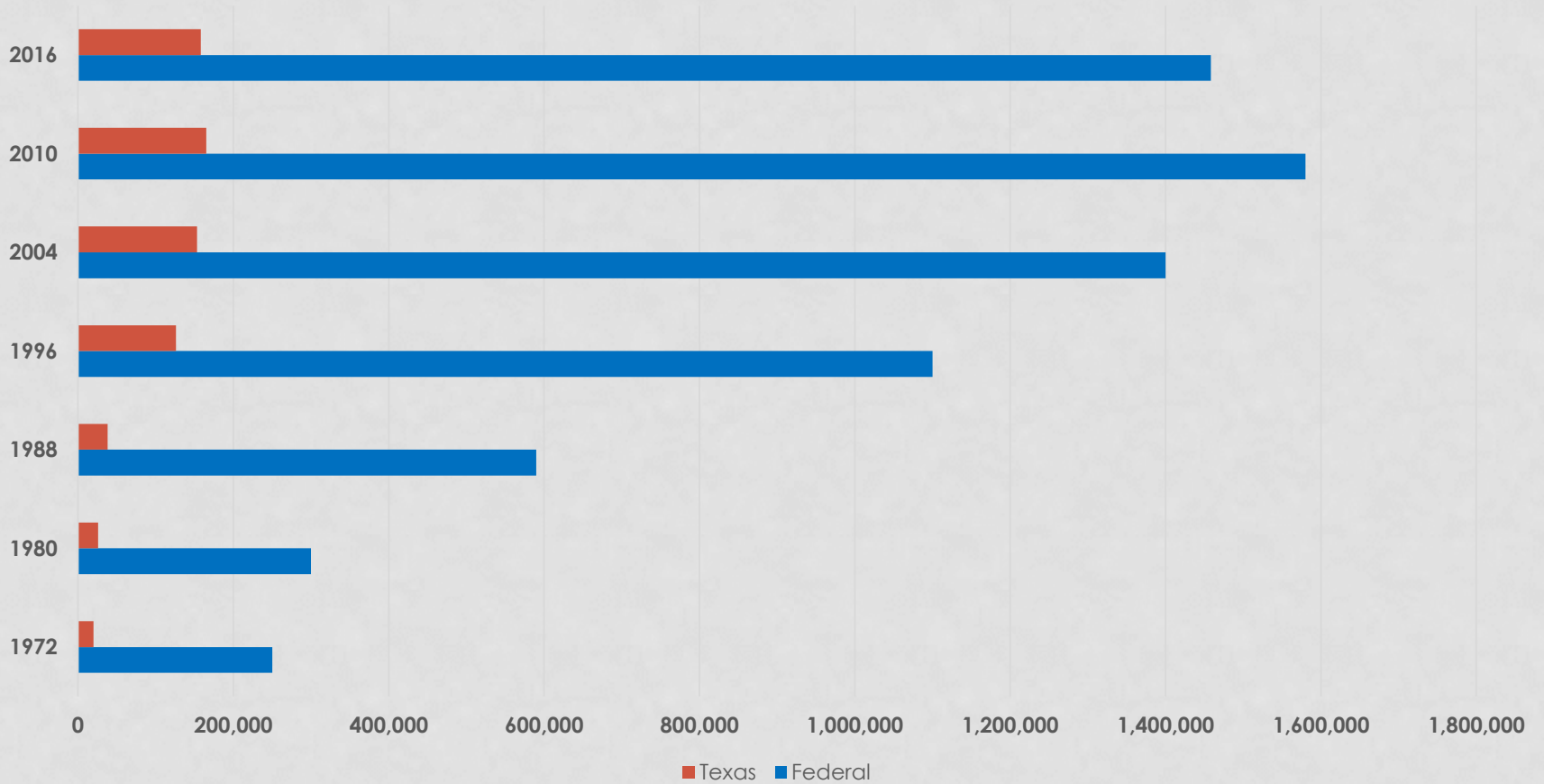
INTERNATIONAL RATES OF INCARCERATION PER 100,000



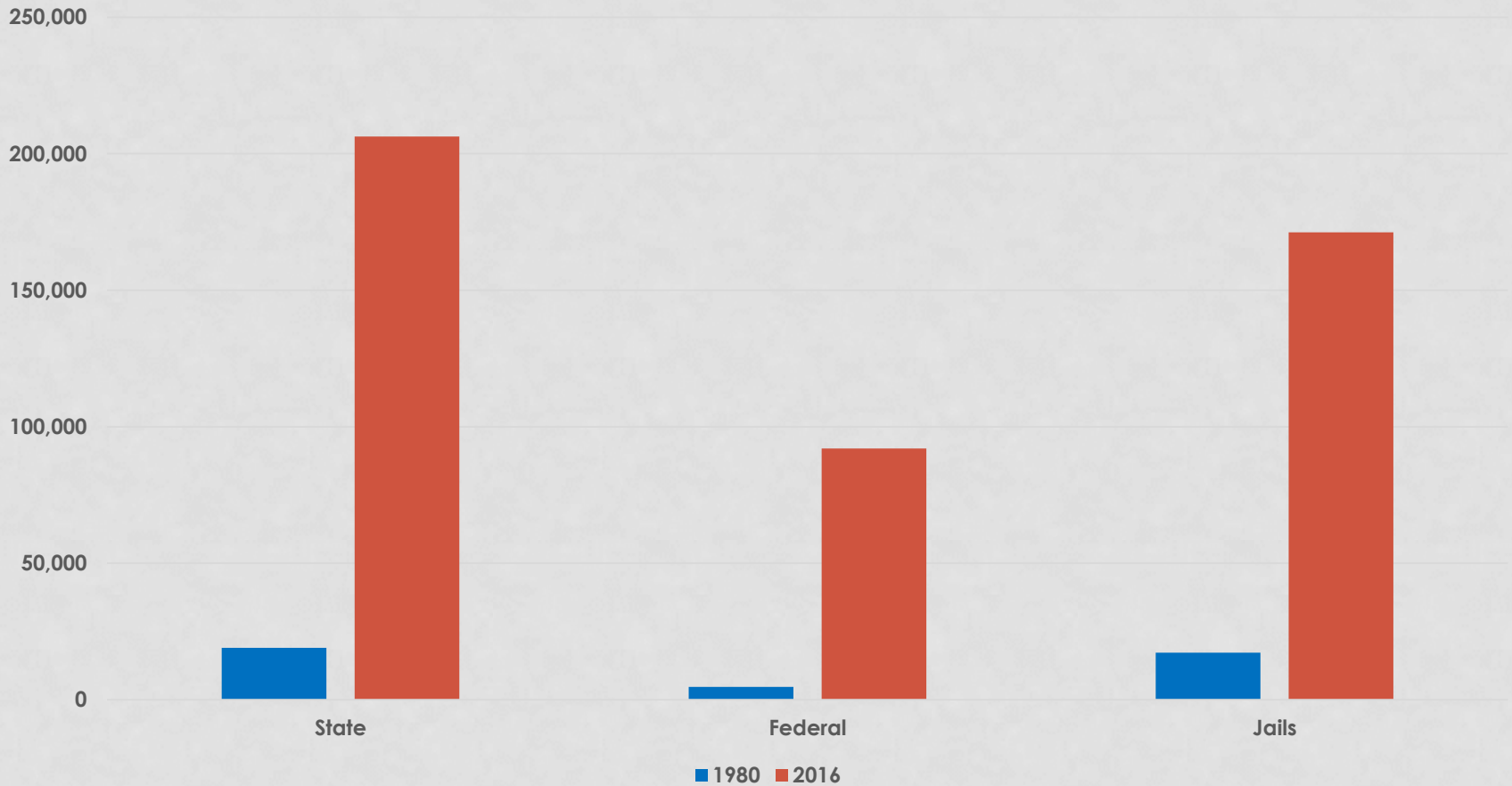
STATE IMPRISONMENT RATES



U.S. STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON POPULATION TO TEXAS POPULATION, 1972-2016



U.S. PEOPLE IN PRISONS & JAILS FOR DRUG OFFENSES



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



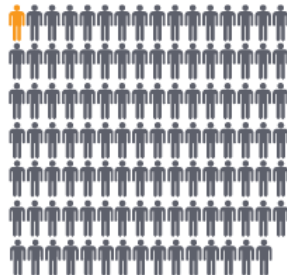
1 in 6

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

Total Incarcerate	224,113
Prison Population	157,903
Jail	66,210
Probation Population	378,514
Parole Population	111,892

TEXAS: GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY

Gender	
Men in prison	144,928
Women in prison	12,975
Race/Ethnicity	
White imprisonment rate (per 1,000)	457
Black imprisonment rate (per 1,000)	1,844
Hispanic imprisonment rate (per 1,000)	541

TEXAS: JUVENILES

Total Juveniles in custody	4,299
Committed	2,433
Detained	1,740
Diverted	54
Juvenile Custody Rate (per 100,000)	153
White custody rate (per 100,000)	94
Black custody rate (per 100,000)	417
Latino custody rate (per 100,000)	138
Native American custody rate (per 100,000)	99
Asian custody rate (per 100,000)	10

TEXAS

Prisons	106
Released/Year	67,603
Parolees under supervision	113,363
Offenses:	
Violent	22%
Drug related	25%
Property	16%

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

IDENTIFICATION

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....
- Housing: where do they live? Is it with relatives? Is it in a half-way house? Transitional housing? A shelter? 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

COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

- 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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