

TARRANT COUNTY JAIL INMATE REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

Final Report

August 1, 2013

Presented to

The Tarrant County Sherriff's Department

by

Cornerstone Assistance Network

with contributing data from

The University of Texas at Arlington--School of Social Work

TCJIRP Final Report

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Report Summary | 2 |
| Process Evaluation and Outcome Evaluation | 3 |
| Short Term Outcomes..... | 5 |
| Pre-Release Services..... | 5 |
| Pre-Release Group Intervention..... | 5 |
| Middle term Outcomes | 7 |
| Long term Outcomes..... | 10 |
| Barriers and Lessons Learned..... | 11 |
| Conclusion | 12 |
| Appendices..... | 14 |
| Appendix A: Project Overview and Agency Role | 15 |
| Appendix B: Original Proposal | 19 |
| Appendix C: Cornerstone Corrective Action Plan | 24 |
| Appendix D: Cornerstone Project Status Reports..... | 28 |
| Appendix E: Participant Follow-up Survey..... | 40 |

Report Summary

Project Period: March, 2012 - August, 2013

Grantor: Amon G. Carter Foundation

Grant Amount: \$175,000

Grant In-kind Match Amount (TC Jail, Cornerstone, and UTA): \$220,000

Number of Participants Enrolled: 195 (99 males, 96 females)

Number of Participants Completing Pre-release Services: 106 (54%)

Number of Participants Opting to Receive Post-release Services: 76 (72%)

Program Highlights:

- During pre-release, all group intervention participants improved in at least one domain (Resilience, Self-Efficacy, Hope, Social Support) upon enrollment.
- After receiving post-release services, nearly 69% of females and 82% of males reported having stable income that met their basic needs, with 62% of females and 94% of males in stable housing.
- After program corrective actions (Appendix C), Cornerstone was able to improve outcomes, such as program retention.
- Recidivism dropped from 51.4% to 22%. Recidivism was half the original goal of 40%.
- 23 of the 24 (95.8%) re-arrested were released to friends or family members rather than to a Cornerstone staff person or mentor.

Process Evaluation and Outcome Evaluation

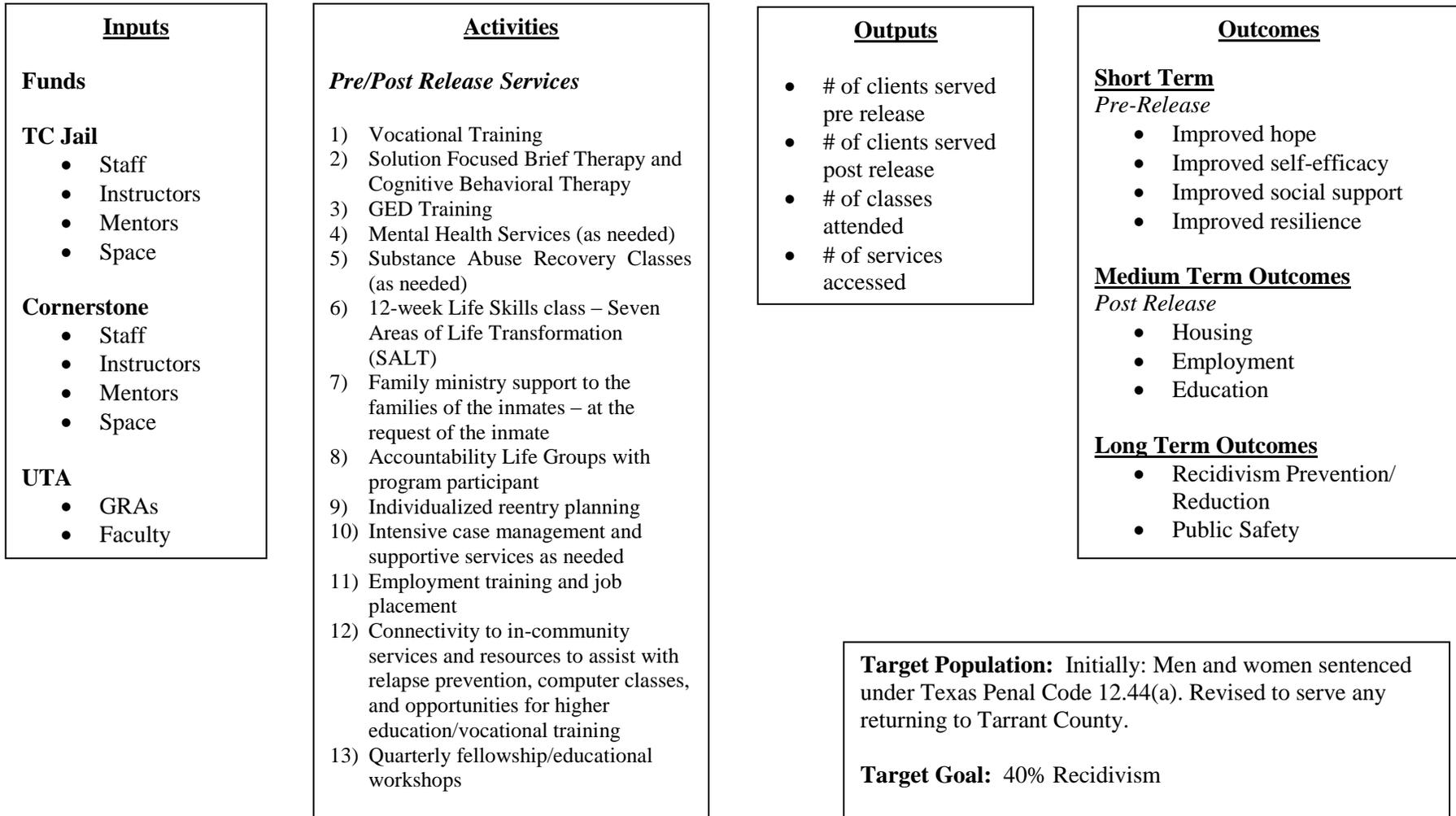
The development of the Tarrant County Jail Inmate Reintegration Program (TCJIRP) was an innovative process begun by the Tarrant County Sheriff's Department, in partnership with Cornerstone Assistance Network (Cornerstone) and the University of Texas at Arlington School of Social Work (UTA-SSW), with collaborations being developed between multiple community agencies. The development and implementation of any new innovative program results in an array of unexpected barriers, lessons learned, and program adjustments. The primary problem associated with program adjustments is the lack of consistency of treatment across treatment groups. In order to accurately interpret the cause and effect of program outcomes, an element of consistency needs to remain in place for a period of time long enough to measure outcomes.

Logic Model

The figure below contains a logic model for the TCJIRP. The logic model provides a visual representation of the program inputs, activities, outputs, and measureable outcomes. The program outputs are generally associated with process evaluations. Process evaluations are useful in recording and determining if a program was implemented in the way in which it was intended. To date, there is a clear description of the individuals that have received services from the program. However, due to variability in the number of classes, services, and other possible treatment groups during the course of the program, there is no objective way to determine how the direct effect of the classes and post release services impacted the participants and their families.

The measureable outcomes are separated into three categories: 1) short term outcomes; 2) middle term outcomes; and 3) long term outcomes. The short term outcomes were measured by the Graduate Research Assistants (GRAs) from the UTA-SSW. The GRAs gathered pre/post test data from program participants of the group Solution Focused Brief Therapy/Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (SFBT/CBT) group intervention. Data for the middle term outcomes was originally going to be captured by the Cornerstone mentors. However, obtaining individuals to serve as pre-release and post-release mentors was problematic and this portion of the program fell primarily upon Cornerstone staff. In an attempt to further data collection including follow-up data, Cornerstone case managers were charged with the task of collecting intake information and locating past program participants. This process is still underway (Note: reentry populations are generally transient post release and locating these individuals is difficult and timely). Finally, the long term outcome listed is recidivism.

Tarrant County Jail Inmate Jail Reintegration Program Logic Model



Short Term Outcomes

Pre-Release Services

195 program participants (99 males, 96 females) were enrolled into the TCJIRP from May, 2012 - June, 2013. The average length of time that program participants received pre-release services was 39 days. 100% of those enrolled received pre-release services, albeit only a few days in some cases. 32% (63) of those enrolled were removed from the program for various reasons including for behavioral problems (13%) or being transferred to other jails/facilities (19%) post-sentencing. Those who completed pre-release services, (54% (106) of those enrolled) eventually released to Cornerstone to receive post-release supportive services and follow-up.

| Pre-Release Services | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 195 enrolled | | | |
| | Total (# and %) | Men (# and %) | Women (# and %) |
| Removed | 25 (13%) | 8 (32%) | 17 (68%) |
| Transferred | 38 (19%) | 10 (26%) | 28 (74%) |
| Currently Receiving Pre-release Services | 26 (13%) | 14 (54%) | 12 (46%) |
| Released to Cornerstone | 106 (54%) | 67 (63%) | 39 (37%) |

Building on existing services inside the TC Jail--including Vision Quest's goal setting and job development training, Tarrant County Community College's GED preparation classes for women, and substance abuse recovery classes--instructors were recruited and placed for basic Life Skills 101, Fatherhood/Manhood classes, Job Etiquette (women only), and Empowerment classes. All participants received individualized case management including reentry planning.

Pre-Release Group Intervention

The UTA-SSW hired two social work students (one male and one female) to serve as 'teachers' or 'group facilitators'. The female group facilitator worked exclusively with the women incarcerated at TCJ and the male group facilitator worked exclusively with the men incarcerated at TCJ. The facilitators were required to design and implement a learning program for offenders premised on the philosophical assumptions of both SFBT and CBT. Each lesson plan drew from SFBT and CBT practice models, the current evidence base, and was tailored to the immediate needs of the group participants. The group facilitators provided Cornerstone with the overarching objective of the lesson plan along with the attendance sheet from the group sessions.

Over the course of the program, the group facilitators led the group intervention 1-2 days per week. The group size ranged from 2-15 for the women and from 6-13 for the men. The group facilitators provided an orientation for the new participants that included an overview/objective of the group sessions, as well as an overview/objective of the entire program. After the initial orientation, both case managers provided 4 clinical assessments and asked the participants to complete them before the next group session, the following week. These assessments were referred to as a pretest and measured the following: 1) self-efficacy; 2) resilience; 3) hope; and 4) perceived social support. The same assessments were given again at the end of the client’s enrollment in the group intervention. A comparison of the scores on the pretest and posttest was conducted in order to determine if there was a statistically significant improvement.

Statistically significant is a term that is used by researchers to assert that the change in the client from pretest to posttest was NOT due to chance. More specifically, the change in the client was caused by something other than sheer chance, usually the treatment or intervention the client received. Through measuring the differences between pretest and posttest scores, the researcher can determine if the intervention or treatment used is benefiting the client or not. For this study, improvement in resilience, hope, self-efficacy, and perceived support were the domains thought to be indicative of client success in the group intervention. Research has shown that improvement in these domains lead to successful reintegration and reduced recidivism.

Statistical analysis was used to determine if there was an improvement in each of the 4 aforementioned domains (see table below).

| Statistically Significant Improvement after Pre-Release Group Intervention | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|---------------|------|----------------|
| (X=statistically significant difference detected) | | | | | |
| | Total | Resilience | Self-Efficacy | Hope | Social Support |
| Total Group | 67-70 | | | | X |
| Men | 35-38 | X | X | | X |
| Women | 30-32 | | | | X |
| Released | 47-50 | | X | X | X |
| Transferred | 13-15 | | | | |

Horizontal Categories

- *Total*: Range of the total number of participants that completed the questionnaires.
- *Resilience*: The Brief Resilience Measure
- *Self-Efficacy*: General Self-Efficacy Scale
- *Hope*: State Hope Scale
- *Social Support*: The Perceived Social Support from Friends

Vertical Categories

- *Total Group*: Findings from both men and woman that completed the pretest and posttest.
- *Men*: Findings from men that completed the pretest and posttest
- *Women*: Findings from women that completed the pretest and posttest
- *Released*: Findings from both men and women that were released after enrollment.
- *Transferred*: Findings from both men and women that were transferred after enrollment.

The above bullet points provide an explanation for each of the overarching categories in the table titled *Statistically Significant Improvement after Pre-Release Group Program*. Cells that contain an X indicate that a statistically significant improvement from pretest to posttest from the corresponding group and domain was detected. Detecting statistical significance is difficult with small client numbers. The client population measured is small in size and could attribute to the lack of significance in certain domains. Additionally, there are a number of missing posttests from both male and female participants that are not included in the analysis. The reasons for missing posttests range from clients dropping from the program to clients being released or transferred before the case manager could distribute/collect the posttest assessments.

Other explanations to consider for lack of improvement in certain groups (i.e. participants that were transferred to another location) could be related to the individual participants served. For example, the program was originally intended for individuals moving towards release. However, during the course of the program, the guidelines evolved and participants awaiting transfer to another facility were included in the group sessions. These individuals may not have benefited from the intervention since they were not going to be released upon completion of the program. Instead they were transferred to another facility (i.e. TCC, drug treatment, etc).

Nevertheless, there was some level of improvement in varying domains by all groups (except for those transferred). These findings indicate that the group intervention participants are improving in the specified domain upon enrollment in the group intervention. Therefore, continuing to offer the group intervention could continue to promote successful reentry and reduce recidivism. However, further testing of the intervention and addressing the lessons learned would be required to prove the effectiveness on a larger scale.

Middle term Outcomes

The desired long term outcomes of the TCJIRP was to help program participants reintegrate back into the community, reduce jail recidivism, and improve public safety through addressing the educational, employment, healthcare, housing, and family relationship needs of participants by providing support and connection to needed services in the community. From May, 2012 through June, 2013, 106 participants (54 in 2012 and 52 in 2013) were released to

Cornerstone after receiving pre-release services. Of the 54 released in 2012, 63% (34) continued their participation with the program by receiving post-release supportive services including case management, job and educational training, life skills training, transportation and housing assistance, mental health and substance abuse treatment, group counseling, etc. However, of the 52 released in 2013, 81% (42) continued their participation. This increase is contributed in part to the program policy change of participants being released directly to Cornerstone staff or a mentor and brought directly to Cornerstone upon release.

53 of the 76 (48%) receiving post-release services lacked the resources or family support required to have their basic needs met (e.g., food, clothing, housing, transportation. etc..). Cornerstone provided emergency assistance with referrals made to other social service providers when additional support was required. As indicated in the program expense report below, Cornerstone alone provided over \$23,000 in matching in-kind, post-release services. Upon completing a post-release needs assessment, case managers updated the participant's release plan and made any necessary referrals. These initial referrals dealt primarily with housing, employment opportunities, and drug and alcohol recovery. To further help stabilize the participant, Cornerstone partnered with over 40 community service providers connecting the participant to additional community resources (see list below).

The Hope Center
Recovery Resource Council
Opening Doors for Women in Need
Saul to Paul Ministry, Employability with a Background
Union Gospel Mission
Workforce Solution – Next Step
Exodus Program – Dallas
The Parenting Center
MHMR
YWCA
Lifestyle Management (SALT)
Overcomer's Anonymous (Standing on the Rock Ministry)
The Parole Office
GED – ESL Classes – Cornerstone
DFW CitiWomen
Counseling (Dr. Tyler) – Promise House
Mentoring Connections
Transformations
CAN Works Program
Mercy Heart
I Can Still Shine
TrueVine Prison Ministry
Tarrant County Reentry Resource Directory
Fort Worth Pregnancy Center
Christian Women's Job Corp

Crazy8 Ministries
 The Titus Workshop
 Presbyterian Night Shelter
 Southside City Church (True Faith Community/Esther House)
 The Promise House
 Texas Reentry Services
 Cornerstone RExO Program
 MHMR CRU Program
 The Pregnancy Center
 Salvation Army

| TCJRP Overview for Participant Services | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| May, 2012 - June, 2013 | | | |
| 195 enrolled | | | |
| | Total (# and %) | Men (# and %) | Women (# and %) |
| Total Released to Post-Release Services | 106 (54%) | 67 (63%) | 39 (37%) |
| Total Receiving Post-Release Services | 76 (72%) | 52 (68%) | 24 (32%) |
| 2012 | 34 (63%) | 24 (71%) | 10 (29%) |
| 2013 | 42 (81%) | 28 (67%) | 14 (33%) |

Beginning in July, 2013, Cornerstone staff began following up with the 52 participants who had been released for post-release services in 2013. Follow up approaches included phone calls, texts, emails, home visits, and an online survey (see Appendix E).

In total, 30 of the 52 participants (58%) in follow-up were successfully contacted. 13 of the 21 females who were released for post-release services responded. Of the 8 that could not be contacted, 4 (50%) had bonded out of Jail and received no services from Cornerstone. Of the 13 females who did respond:

Employment:

- 9 (69%) had stable income that met their basic needs
- 2 (15%) had filed for disability
- 1 (8%) was the primary caretaker for her ill husband
- 1 (8%) had just given birth and was actively seeking employment

Housing:

- 8 (62%) had stable housing
- 5 (38%) were in a temporary living situation

Cornerstone staff was able to contact 17 of the 31 males who were released to receive post-release services. 14 could not be contacted through any of the approaches mentioned above. Of the 17 who were contacted:

Employment:

- 14 (82%) had stable income that met their basic needs
- 3 (18%) were actively searching for work

Housing:

- 16 (94%) had stable housing
- 1 (6%) was in a temporary living situation

Long term Outcomes:

Recidivism is one of the most fundamental concepts in criminal justice. According to the National Institute of Justice, recidivism refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior, often after receiving sanctions or undergoing intervention for a previous crime. Sanctions are administered by federal, state, or local jurisdictions and include all punishments that are available to the jurisdiction, such as fines, forms of community supervision, and imprisonment. Interventions are programs such as drug treatment, employment training, or cognitive therapies. An individual recidivates when he or she commits a crime at any time during or after the intervention or sanctioning process.

| Long term Outcomes | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 24 of 106 re-arrested | | | |
| | Total(%) | Men(%) | Women(%) |
| Recidivism | 24 (22%) | 16 (67%) | 8 (33%) |

While post-release services focused on accountability and helping participants maintain a stable environment through acquiring secure/safe housing, full-time employment, and continued sobriety, 22% (24 of the 106 released to Cornerstone) were re-arrested (16 males; 8 females). 20 of the 24 (83%) re-arrested had entered the program in 2012 and 4 (3%) of those re-arrested had entered the program in 2013. 50% of those re-arrested released in 2012 and the other half in 2013. Notably, 23 of the 24 (95.8%) re-arrested were released to friends or family members rather than to a Cornerstone staff person or mentor. Most received no or limited post-release services.

Follow-up on the 24 who were re-arrested indicated the following:

- 14 (58%) did not desire or make the effort to come to Cornerstone following their release. Each of these indicated they "fell back into old habits," including hanging around with old acquaintances.
 - 2 of the 12 above stated they were under the impression that they could not receive post-release services if they had not been in the program at least 30 days.
- 10 (42%) received referrals, emergency services, etc..., from Cornerstone, but chose not to receive ongoing case management or take advantage of the referrals given to them. In some cases, transportation was stated as the primary reason they did not remain in post-release programming.

Barriers and Lessons Learned

New programs inevitably reveal a number of unforeseeable barriers upon implementation. The TCJIRP was no exception and the barriers thus far are described below (Note: Many of these barriers were documented in the Corrective Action Plans found in appendices).

- **Mentors:** The original intention was to use peer mentors as part of the post release services. These mentors were to serve as a liaison between the program participants and post release services. The mentors were to assist participants in acclimating to society, resulting in the measureable outcomes of employment, housing, and education. A barrier was the lack of recruitment and retention of mentors as part of the program. Unfortunately, the mentors were a key component of the post-release intervention services and the lack of mentors resulted in difficulty tracking and maintaining connections with participants from the pre-release services. Therefore, the middle term outcome measures are scant.
- **Inmate Referrals:** Participants were originally referred to the program with a strict set of criteria including administration of a detailed assessment system. This proved to be a barrier, as many of the prisoners that received pre-release services were not released to the community, but instead transferred to another location.
- **Data Collection for UTA:** There was a considerable amount of difficulty in de-identifying client information and generating that information for UTA. The GRAs developed a system that included providing client first and last name initials. This was convenient until the duplicate initials began to appear leading to difficulty in differentiating between clients. Eventually, all of the data was reentered using a numeric system, where clients were assigned a numeric value associated with their name.

- **Data exchange between UTA and Cornerstone:** University and community agencies have differing methods of collecting and tracking data. Cornerstone has an extensive in house database system that is unique to the agency. On the other hand, university researchers tend to use statistical software systems capable of performing complicated analysis. Given the differences in data collection and analysis between agencies, reaching an understanding of available resources and information has been problematic.
- **Communication:** A central tenant of any community-university collaboration is communication. Communication between key stakeholders and community agencies is imperative in said collaborations and greatly impacts the ability to achieve program goals and objectives. During the course of the program, there was a continuous lapse in communication on both ends. This led to unmet expectations and numerous frustrations associated with key agency roles.
- **Evaluation:** The short and long term outcomes were measured and assessed throughout the duration of the program. However, there were some issues with the data collection from the UTA GRAs that resulted in a number of missing posttest assessments. This was primarily due to the circumstances surrounding the release of clients and the GRAs access to the clients. Additionally, lack of data collection and measures for the middle term outcomes has forced Cornerstone case managers to collect data after the fact.
- **Post Release Contact:** Reentry populations are difficult to locate upon release. Due to circumstances associated with reentering the population, clients are likely to “fall off the radar.” This has prevented Cornerstone’s ability to locate some of the program participants and gather data for the middle term outcomes.
- **Defined Guidelines for Consultant:** A consultant was given \$16,000 for services that were not clearly defined. After the funds were released, it became clear the consultant was paid for brokering services. In the future, if consultant services are used and there is an expectation for continued services, the consultant should have carefully documented guidelines as to the continued support during the course of the program.

Conclusion

The Tarrant County Jail Inmate Reintegration Program represents a unique collaborative model for coordinating services for persons re-entering communities after incarceration in a county jail. The collective efforts of TCJIRP partners were aimed at impacting the lives of those served through the program while increasing public safety by reducing the recidivism of those served. Despite numerous barriers experienced in the duration of the project, the final implications of the program are difficult to determine over the short time that the program operated. The long term goals set for this project, in the immediate sense, indicate success: 22%

recidivism in the program is still considerably less than the 51.4% (3 years after release) recidivism rate for inmates returning to Tarrant County (TCCJO, 2008). It is noteworthy that the majority of program participants that did recidivate were not released to Cornerstone, but to friends and family. However, the scope of the current program recidivism rate is short and further follow-up is needed.

It would be short-sighted to ignore the numerous successes experienced during the program. During pre-release, all group intervention participants improved in at least one domain (Resilience, Self-Efficacy, Hope, Social Support) upon enrollment. This suggests that further group intervention could further foster reintegration and reduce recidivism. But, again, more testing and addressing lessons learned would be required to prove effectiveness on a greater scale. Further success can be seen in those that received post-release services and who could be contacted afterward. Indeed, 72% of those who were released received post-release services, especially when released directly to Cornerstone. After release, nearly 69% of females and 82% of males indicated stable income that met their basic needs, with 62% of females and 94% of males in stable housing. Once again, the short timeframe in which this program operated does not allow a larger scope of impact to be measured.

After examining barriers and lessons learned, among certain successes, the scope of the program's impact is currently difficult to determine. After program corrective actions (Appendix C), Cornerstone was able to improve outcomes, such as program retention. It is apparent that continuing this program would allow for continued improvements, and would further reveal new challenges to reintegration of jail populations.

The need for jail reentry programs is ever increasing, giving great purpose to overcoming the challenges of creating these programs. Reentry holds the promise that when inmates are released from jail, they are more likely to work and begin paying taxes, restitution, and child support. Community policing strategies have shown that community well-being is a key component of public safety. However, it has long been understood that reentry for jail populations poses a particular challenge. In fact, recidivism is one of the greatest reasons for the increasing jail population.¹ This is an ongoing challenge throughout the country that requires continued effort in finding a solution.

The collaborative effort on this project has not always been easy, especially since the challenges and obstacles to reentry are so formidable. However, as this project readily demonstrates, successful partnerships between local corrections facilities and community service organizations are vital if successful reentry programs are to take place. Moreover, the TCJIRP is a reminder that these alliances represent a catalytic element in building as well as sustaining a long-term commitment to the successful reentry of ex-offenders.

¹ Beck, A. J. (2006). The importance of successful reentry to jail population growth. Washington, DC: Urban Institute. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from <http://www.urban/projects/reentryroundtable/upload/beck.PPT>

Appendices

Appendix A: Project Overview and Agency Role

On October 9, 2011, Judge Sharen Wilson submitted a proposal to the Amon G. Carter Foundation requesting funds for a program titled the Tarrant County Jail Inmate Reintegration Program (TCJRP) (See proposal in appendix A). The TCJRP was a collaborative effort between the Tarrant County Sherriff's Office, Cornerstone Assistance Network, and the University of Texas at Arlington. Funds were awarded and the project initiation timeline was as follows:

| Project Initiation Timeline | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| February 2012 | \$150,000 awarded to Cornerstone |
| March 2012 | Cornerstone signs MOUs with UTA (\$34,000) and Stefan Ateek (\$16,000) |
| April 2012 | Planning meeting with community partners |
| May 2012 | Program commenced |

According to Judge Wilson’s original proposal, the initial focus of the Reintegration Program was on men and women sentenced under Texas Penal Code 12.44(a). The proposed program design was based on a 6 – 9 month program that would offer the following services in the jail and post release, depending on the amount of time available to serve them while incarcerated:

- 1) Vocational training
- 2) GED Certification
- 3) Mental Health Services
- 4) Substance Abuse Recovery Classes
- 5) Batterer’s Intervention
- 6) STD Awareness and Prevention Counseling
- 7) Solution Focused Brief Therapy
- 8) 12 week Life Skills class - Seven Areas of Life Transformation (SALT)
- 9) Family ministry support to the families of the inmates - at the request of the inmate
- 10) Accountability Life Groups with program participant
- 11) Individualized reentry planning
- 12) Intensive case management and supportive services as needed
(ID services, job development, and transportation assistance)
- 13) Employment training and job placement
- 14) Connectivity to in-community services and resources to assist with relapse prevention,
computer classes and opportunities for higher education/vocational training through the North
Texas Reentry Coalition
- 15) Quarterly fellowship/educational workshops

Original Agency Roles

The original proposal outlined the following expectations and roles of each community partner (expectations retrieved directly from original proposal found in appendix A):

Cornerstone

- two job placement specialists
- reentry mentor coordinator
- reentry resource coordinator
- project manager
- administrative personnel will provide necessary connections to training, labor market information, unfunded partners, and administrative oversight
- will play a critical role in connecting program participants to community partners and services
- increase connectivity of inmates to community services and ministries
- ongoing data collection using the COMPAS software

University of Texas at Arlington

- one master level student
- one doctoral level student
- two faculty members
- consultation with an expert in designing learning programs for offenders who might integrate Thinking for a Change cognitive therapy into their Solution Focused Brief Therapy (hereinafter SFBT)

Tarrant County Sheriff

- employer part of one full-time employee to coordinate the programs and to assist the inmates in getting their necessary documents, i.e. Social Security card, birth certificate, credit report, and driver license.

Collective Responsibility of UTA and Cornerstone

- Data will be collected and shared by UTA and by Cornerstone.
- Detailed analysis of the output and outcome data

Redefined Agency Roles

In August of 2012, Cornerstone Created a Corrective Action Plan in order to redefine the roles of each agency partner (information taken from Corrective Action Plan August 2012 Appendix B):

Cornerstone

1. Will maintain the master file and will document all activity done through Cornerstone
2. Coordinate meetings with teachers, management and county
3. Plan to meet with teachers bimonthly
4. Will assist in providing documentation for research
5. Teach *Preparing for Success on the Outside*
6. Provide clothes and food for those released
7. Offer space for ongoing classes and Steering Committee
 - a. Schedule classes once a month in the evening to continue classes on the inside
 - b. Steering committee meets monthly
8. Compile the data for case/release plans
9. Prepare resumes for participants
10. Coordinate classes on the inside

UTA

1. Will provide to Cornerstone the four areas they have agreed to document – initial interview/case notes, family history, group activities and evaluation/assessment. This will include both the men and women in the program.
2. Keep whatever information they need in their own working file
3. Will provide a teacher for both men and women
4. Pass on concerns and observations to Cornerstone
5. Report monthly on all incoming participants
6. Bring up to date the basic profile of all participants – those still inside and those released – by Sep. 15, 2012. Submit this to Cornerstone by email.
7. Participate in meetings with other teachers.

Vision Quest

1. Will submit any information about progress of participants including personal vision and goals.
2. Keep Cornerstone up to date on any problems in 40E
3. Try to recruit new mentors
4. Any profiles or case notes should be sent at the end of every month to Cornerstone

Tarrant County Jail

Refer all potential participants to Cornerstone on regular basis – include name, CID, location and release date (no less than 45 days left on sentence)

1. Handle any discipline problems, up to and including dismissal from the program.
2. Continue to provide office/class space.
3. Check if other categories of inmates, other than 12.44a, could be considered for the program, especially those who have more time in jail.

Appendix B: Original Proposal

October 6, 2011

Mr. John Robinson
Executive Vice President
Amon G. Carter Foundation
201 Main Street, Ste. 1945
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Re: Tarrant County Jail Inmate Reintegration Program

Dear John,

The Tarrant County Sheriff, in partnership with Cornerstone Assistance Network and the University of Texas at Arlington School of Social Work, and in collaboration with the North Texas Reentry Coalition, is requesting \$175,000 from the Amon G. Carter Foundation for the funding of its new and innovative Tarrant County Jail Inmate Reintegration Program. The proposed reintegration program is a collaborative community-based effort designed to prevent adult offender re-arrests and establish successful reintegration into the community.

The need for such a project is substantial. According to Tarrant County Executive Chief Deputy Bob Knowles, the rate of recidivism from county jails is 75% – 80%. The impact on Tarrant County is significant. Of the 34,459 inmates released from the Tarrant County Jail in 2009, an estimated 65% released to Fort Worth and its surrounding communities. Most of those released face a myriad of obstacles and barriers which are often magnified for those returning to lower socioeconomic neighborhoods. Statistics demonstrate that these areas have the highest rates of violent crimes and the lowest rates of employment and education. This Jail Inmate Reintegration Program seeks to help eliminate many of the barriers for its participants thereby reducing the rate of recidivism resulting in more productive citizens and safer Tarrant County communities.

The initial focus of the Reintegration Program will be on men and women sentenced under Texas Penal Code 12.44(a) in which a defendant with a state jail felony charge can be punished as a misdemeanor. Compas, a reentry assessment tool recommended by the National Reentry Resource Center, will be used to identify inmates at high risk of recidivism and the high risk offenders sentenced under Penal Code 12.44(a). Due to the fact that these are state jail felony charges, the average sentence is approximately 8 - 9 months, but can range from 3 months to 2 years. The program design will be based on a 6 – 9 month program and will offer the following services in the jail and post release, depending on the amount of time available to serve them while incarcerated:

1. Vocational training
2. GED Certification
3. Mental Health Services

4. Substance Abuse Recovery Classes
5. Batterer's Intervention
6. STD Awareness and Prevention Counseling
7. Solution Focused Brief Therapy
8. 12 week Life Skills class - Seven Areas of Life Transformation (SALT)
9. Family ministry support to the families of the inmates - at the request of the inmate
10. Accountability Life Groups with program participant
11. Individualized reentry planning
12. Intensive case management and supportive services as needed
 - a. (ID services, job development, and transportation assistance)
13. Employment training and job placement
14. Connectivity to in-community services and resources to assist with relapse prevention, computer classes and opportunities for higher education/vocational training through the North Texas Reentry Coalition
15. Quarterly fellowship/educational workshops

Tarrant County will contract with Cornerstone Assistance Network (hereinafter Cornerstone), its Reentry Division, and University of Texas at Arlington School of Social Work Center for Clinical Social Work (hereinafter UTA – CCSW) for the implementation of program services (see attached budget).

Cornerstone staff support for the Jail Inmate Reintegration Program will consist of two job placement specialists, a reentry mentor coordinator, a reentry resource coordinator and a project manager. In addition, administrative personnel will provide necessary connections to training, labor market information, unfunded partners, and administrative oversight (see attached job descriptions). UTA-CCSW will provide one master level and one doctoral level student, and one faculty member. In addition, UTA – CCSW will consult with an expert in designing learning programs for offenders and will integrate Thinking for a Change cognitive therapy into their Solution Focused Brief Therapy (hereinafter SFBT). SFBT is a future-focused, goal-directed therapy aimed at changing behavior. The Tarrant County Sheriff will employ part of one full-time employee to coordinate the programs and to assist the inmates in getting their necessary documents, i.e. Social Security card, birth certificate, credit report, and driver license.

Because successful post-release and after-care services for ex-offenders is a community-wide effort, the North Texas Reentry Coalition (NTRC)—a d/b/a of Cornerstone Assistance Network—will play a critical role in connecting program participants to community partners and services. With established, strong leadership in place, the NTRC already has a wide community base of ministry support and partnerships with in-jail ministries, thus increasing connectivity of inmates to community services and ministries. It is firmly believed that only by utilizing the community-based efforts of the Coalition can a seamless transition for the inmates releasing back to Tarrant County be established.

Program sustainability would be accomplished through the evaluation and assessment process. Data will be collected and shared by UTA-CCSW and by Cornerstone. Ongoing data collection using the Compas software already in use will ensure accurate and detailed records of all services. Detailed analysis of the output and outcome data will help build a case for financial support which demonstrates

that reentry mentoring coupled with vocational training and education, job readiness and placement followed by retention and advancement strategy support and wrap-around services reduce homelessness, recidivism, and unemployment among the previously incarcerated which results in cost savings to the community.

The Jail Inmate Reintegration Program will be sustainable. Future funding will be sought from individuals and foundations; city, county or state funds including funding from Tarrant County in order to secure the newly created positions and to guarantee the longevity of the program. This program is envisioned as a model program for similar populations across the nation.

Thank you, John, for your consideration of this project. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you should have questions or need further information. Our program partners look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

Judge Sharen Wilson
Criminal District Court No. 1

TARRANT COUNTY JAIL INMATE REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

1.5 Year Grant Request and Program Budget

CORNERSTONE ASSISTANCE NETWORK

| Budget Category | Amount | Leverage Amount |
|--|------------------|--|
| A. Contract Services | \$100,000 | |
| B. Amount (leverage)not included in calculation of total program budget | | \$585,000 (see attached RExO Budget) |

Program Budget Summary

| Program Budget Category | Amount | Leverage Amount |
|--|---------------|------------------------|
| A. Personnel | | |
| a. Project Director | \$45,000 | |
| b. Program Assistant | \$20,000 | |
| c. RExO Support Staff | | \$306,613 |
| B. Fringe Benefits | | |
| a. Project Director | \$5,107 | |
| b. Program Assistant | \$1,530 | |
| c. RExO Support Staff | | \$56,060 |
| C. Travel | | \$21,600 |
| D. Supplies (training curriculum, laptop, etc...) | \$5,000 | \$20,027 |
| E. Other | \$8,363 | \$180,700 |
| Total Direct Costs | | |
| F. Indirect Costs | \$15,000 | |

| | | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| PROJECT COSTS | \$100,000 | |
| | | |
| Request | \$ 100,000 | |
| Amount (leverage)not included in calculation of total program budget | | \$585,000 |

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

| | | Leverage |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| GRA/MSSW Student salary (12 months) | \$20,000 | |
| M/O (Travel, measurement instruments) | | \$4,000 |
| Ph.D. Student/research & evaluation (12 months) | \$9,000 | |
| Faculty Salary (course release time over 12 months) | \$21,000 | |
| Workshop, Expert Consultant from Hawaii | | No charge |
| Integration of Thinking for Change Program with SFBT | | No charge |
| Dr. Lehmann & Dr. Jordan – training of students, data analysis, weekly supervision meetings, daily phone, email, text supervision, reports, presentations, publications, grant writing, teleherence, meetings with collaborators and potential funders. | | <u>No charge</u> |
| Total Requested | \$50,000 | |

TARRANT COUNTY SHERIFF

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| .5 FTE | \$25,000 | 100,000 Benefits, FTE |
| Total Requested | \$25,000 | |

TOTAL REQUESTED \$175,000

Appendix C: Cornerstone Corrective Action Plan

August 2012

Issues

- Incomplete communication between all agencies serving the inmates – Cornerstone, UTA and Vision Quest
- All information is not being included in the master file kept at Cornerstone
- No regular meetings or communication happens between the agencies
- Not had enough time to form a good relationship with the participants before their release. As it stands now, most of the participants come to get clothes and then essentially disappear.
- Incomplete goals/action plans for the participants
- Ongoing classes have not been established
- More mentors are needed, especially after release

Each Agency's Responsibilities

Cornerstone

11. Will maintain the master file and will document all activity done through Cornerstone
12. Coordinate meetings with teachers, management and county
13. Plan to meet with teachers bimonthly
14. Will assist in providing documentation for research
15. Teach *Preparing for Success on the Outside*
16. Provide clothes and food for those released
17. Offer space for ongoing classes and Steering Committee
 - a. Schedule classes once a month in the evening to continue classes on the inside
 - b. Steering committee meets monthly
18. Compile the data for case/release plans
19. Prepare resumes for participants
20. Coordinate classes on the inside

UTA

8. Will provide to Cornerstone the four areas they have agreed to document – initial interview/case notes, family history, group activities and evaluation/assessment. This will include both the men and women in the program.
9. Keep whatever information they need in their own working file
10. Will provide a teacher for both men and women
11. Pass on concerns and observations to Cornerstone
12. Report monthly on all incoming participants
13. Bring up to date the basic profile of all participants – those still inside and those released – by Sep. 15, 2012. Submit this to Cornerstone by email.
14. Participate in meetings with other teachers.

Vision Quest

5. Will submit any information about progress of participants including personal vision and goals.
6. Keep Cornerstone up to date on any problems in 40E
7. Try to recruit new mentors
8. Any profiles or case notes should be sent at the end of every month to Cornerstone

Tarrant County Jail

4. Refer all potential participants to Cornerstone on regular basis – include name, CID, location and release date (no less than 45 days left on sentence)
5. Handle any discipline problems, up to and including dismissal from the program.
6. Continue to provide office/class space.
7. Check if other categories of inmates, other than 12.44a, could be considered for the program, especially those who have more time in jail.

Future Possibilities

- With money we could hire a case manager to work with participants, especially after release
- Look for ways to find inmates with longer time inside
- Find ways to recruit more members
- Establish Chaperone/Sponsor component.

January 18, 2013

Issues:

#1: Number of pre-release services must increase. Participants have too much down time. Gaps in needed services are not being coordinated.

#2: Need immediate and increased emphasis on female pre-release services.

#3: Poor level of matching of trained mentors to participants.

#4: Number of post-release services needs to increase and on-going participant engagement is too low.

#5: Communication between all agencies continues to be problematic.

#6: Data collection processes are inconsistent.

Responses:

#1 : Number of pre-release services must increase. Participants have too much down time. Gaps in needed services are not being coordinated.

1. Cornerstone will continue to identify gaps in needed services and will double the number of needed organizations/classes/services being offered by 2/20/13.
2. Whenever possible, TC Jail will expedite the clearance process of new instructors/agencies.

#2: Need immediate and increased emphasis on female pre-release services.

1. By 2/20/13, female participants will have an equal number of services available to them.
2. Beginning immediately, all participants who are released on days that Cornerstone is open for business, will be picked up and delivered to Cornerstone by a staff member, volunteer, or taxi. This service will also be provided on the next available day that Cornerstone is open for business.

#3: Poor level of matching of trained mentors to participants.

1. By 2/20/13, twenty (20) trained mentors will be matched with pre-release participants (10 male; 10 female).
2. Beginning immediately, Cornerstone will conduct background checks on any potential mentor before referring to TC Jail for clearance.
3. Beginning immediately, Cornerstone will conduct pre-release mentee trainings for the purpose of educating participants on the benefits and expectations of being mentored.
4. Cornerstone will continue to increase its recruiting and training activities for pre-release and post-release mentors.

#4: Number of post-release services needs to increase and on-going participant engagement is too low.

21. Released participants will now receive priority screening and placement in Cornerstone's RExO program.
22. Cornerstone will continue to identify gaps in needed services and will double the number of needed organizations/classes/services being offered by 2/20/13.
23. Increased incentives will be offered for continued engagement.

#5: Communication between all agencies continues to be problematic.

1. Cornerstone has hired a part-time administrative assistant for the program to help improve communication between program partners.
2. Procedures manual completed before 2/20/13.
3. Jail will forward new/updated participant information weekly.
4. Instructors will continue meeting bi-weekly

#6: Data collection processes are inconsistent.

1. Cornerstone has contracted 8 - 10 hrs/wkly with a data specialist for assistance in coordinating and streamlining data collection processes.
2. Cornerstone will begin tracking all participant information and services in its in-house database.
3. All instructors will continue to provide Cornerstone documentation of any services being provided pre-release and post-release, i.e., sign in sheets, mentor updates, etc.
4. UTA students will provide Cornerstone and their supervisors the four areas they have agreed to document – initial interview/case notes, family history, group activities and evaluation/assessment.

Appendix D: Cornerstone Project Status Reports



Project Status Report

January 17, 2013

Grantor: Amon Carter Foundation

Grant Amount: \$150,000

Grant Received: February 7, 2012

Grant Term: February 7, 2012 - August 31, 2013

Project Funds are Used in the Following Ways:

100% of grant funds have been applied to the coordination of reentry resources for currently and formally incarcerated persons in the Tarrant County Jail who are returning to Tarrant County. More specifically, funds are being used to provide pre-release and post-release services including life skills training, employment and educational training/assistance, and mentoring. Program funds pay for a f/t Program Coordinator (Cornerstone), two p/t supervised students (UTA), and Social Work and Human Service Consultant (Stefan Ateek). In-kind staffing includes a p/t Jail liaison/coordinator (Sheriff's Department), and two UTA professors.

Results:

- 2/7/12 - Tarrant County provides pass-through funds from Amon Carter Foundation (\$150,000) to Cornerstone.
- 3/30/12 - Cornerstone signs MOUs with UTA (\$34,000) and Stefan Ateek (\$16,000).
- 4/19/12 - First planning meeting conducted.
- 5/1/12 - First program participants enrolled. Compass Assessments used to screen 12.44(a) candidates
- 7/19/12 - of 13 released, 3 remain engaged (23%). Length of pre-release stay in some cases less than 1 week. Typical post-release services include free food and clothing and then participant disengages.
- 8/16/12 - Corrective Action Plan devised and implemented (see attached). Defense attorneys

request that Compass Assessments be discontinued until after sentencing.

- 10/17/12 - 12.44(a) referrals decline so Sheriff begins broader screening of those returning to Tarrant County. Post-release participation (33%), and mentor involvement remain low.
- 10/24/12 - Program Coordinator released.
- 11/16/12 - New Program Coordinator hired.
- 12/1/12 - Instructors begin meeting bi-weekly; mentor recruitment and training intensifies; At least 90% of participants to be enrolled in RExO program post-release.
- 1/5/13 - Contracted with Data Specialist to streamline enrollment and data capture process.
- 1/12/13 - P/t admin assistant hired.
- 1/15/13 - New RExO (Cornerstone's job placement program) intake processes devised specifically for TC Jail participants.

- 1/17/13 -
 - 107 total enrolled since May 1, 2012;
 - 11 dismissed for disciplinary reasons and 25 currently receiving pre-release services.
 - 71 (43 males; 28 females) completing pre-release programming and released to follow-up; Of 22 released since 11/1/12, 12 (55%) have received services at Cornerstone and other community organizations. Goal is to have 90% of participants involved in post-release services.
 - Recidivism: 5.6% (4 of the 71 released to follow-up services).

Future Aims:

- Mentoring approval and matching process still needs to be streamlined.
- Additional community services to be brought in pre-release.
- Continue defining initiative to retain participants post-release (e.g., incentives, etc.)
- Staffing levels must be increased. E.g., Program Coordinator, Case manager, and Mentor Coordinator

3500 Noble Avenue ~ Fort Worth, TX 76111 ~ 817-632-6000 ~ www.canetwork.org



Project Status Report

February 27, 2013

Results since last report on 1/17/13:

- Participants:
 - 129 enrolled since May 1, 2012
 - 25 currently receiving pre-release services (13 female, 12 male)
 - 14 have been removed from the program
 - 2 have been released on bond
 - 17 have been transferred to other lock-up facilities
 - 69 released to post-release services (22 female, 47 male)
 - 37 (57%) of released participants have participated in ongoing services at Cornerstone
 - 4 have been re-arrested (4/69 released = 5.8% recidivism rate)
- Staffing:
 - Lori Jankowski hired as part-time Women's Services Coordinator.
 - A p/t triage specialist was hired to assist in relocating disengaged participants.
- Pre-release services added since last report:
 - 9 new services/instructors recruited (5 female; 4 male)
 - 8 services waiting Jail clearance (4 female; 4 male)
- Post-release services added since last report:
 - GED scholarships available for eligible participants
 - Seven Areas of Life Training (S.A.L.T.) classes to begin on Tuesday nights at Cornerstone

- Mentors and mentees will be asked to attend monthly Mentor Connections at Cornerstone
- DFW CityWomen to provide life style management to women.
- Erik Croomes to provide life style management to single fathers.
- Mentors:
 - 13 mentors trained by Cornerstone (5 female, 8 men)
 - 12 mentors waiting Jail clearance (4 female, 8 men)
 - 10 trained mentors matched (4 female, 6 male).
 - Total: 22 (9 female; 13 male)
- Communications and Data Collection:
 - Lt. Dunham forwards all participant information to Cornerstone's admin assistant who then disseminates info to applicable recipients.
 - Instructors are meeting bi-weekly to discuss program logistics and case files
 - Monthly Team meetings to include all involved
 - Class rosters are forwarded to the Project Coordinators. Those participant contacts are then entered into Cornerstone's CAN Matters database by the admin assistant. Reports are available upon request.
 - Mentors will report monthly to the Coordinators re: mentoring activities

Future Aims:

- Mentoring approval and matching process will continue to be streamlined.
- Additional pre- and post-release services to be added

3500 Noble Avenue ~ Fort Worth, TX 76111 ~ 817-632-6000 ~ www.canetwork.org

TCJRP Status Report

April, 2013

I. Pre-Release

A. These are the participant statistics:

1. Since May 1, 2012:
 - a. *Total enrolled:* 157 (Gender M=80, F=77)
 - b. *Total removed* from the program for disciplinary: 20 (Gender M=5, F=15)
 - c. *Total transferred* to other lock-up facilities: 24 (Gender M=4, F=20)
 - d. *Total released* to post-release services: 85 (54%)
2. Since January 1, 2013:
 - a. *Total enrolled:* 60 (M=28, F=32)
 - b. *Total removed:* 10 (M=2, F=8)
 - c. *Total released on bond:* 3 (Gender M=1, F=2)
 - d. *Total released to post-release services:* 35 (Gender M=24, F=11) (58%)
 - 1) Applied for RExO program: 19
 - 2) Enrolled in RExO program: 15
 - 3) Received other CAN and community services: 35
3. *Currently receiving* pre-release services: 25 (Gender M=12, F=13)
4. *Total re-arrested:* 14 (M=8, F=6) 9%
 - a. Since January 1, 2013: 1 – Male (3%)

B. Classes, facilitators currently teaching for TCJRP:

| Class | Facilitator | Organization | Facility |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Substance Abuse | Ed Duncan | | Men & Women |
| 2. Arise | Andrea Edwards Omar Jones | UTA UTA | Women Men |
| 3. Vision Quest | Lori Jankowski Kenton Wheeler Tom Shepherd Gary Hueyyou | Cornerstone | Women Men Men Men |
| 4. Transformations | Coyletta Govan | Cornerstone | Women |
| 5. Etiquette in Employment | Janice Maddux | Women Organizing Women | Women |
| 6. Business 101 | Tom Shepherd | | Men |
| 7. Reentry Counseling | Roger Buchanan | Cornerstone | Men |
| 8. Manhood Class | Clinton Lee | | Men |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 9. Life Skills | James Guerra Steve Well Tim Ballog | | Men Men Men |
|----------------|--|--|-------------------|

C. Pre-release Class Schedules (See attached)

D. Pending classes.

| Class | Facilitator | Organization | Facility |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Single Fathers | Eric Croomes | | Men |
| 2. Cognitive Intervention | Zerita Hall | TDCJ Parole | Men & Women |
| 3. Mental Health | Dr. Stefan Ateek | | Men & Women |
| 4. Overcomers | | | Women |
| 10. Daughters of Destiny | Cheryl Bushman | Voices for Unity in Hope | Women |

E. Mentoring Program

| Mentor | Mentee | Pre- or Post- Release |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Zerita Hall | Vergina Wallace | Pre-release |
| 2. Betsy Crawford | Kryste McDonald | Pre-release |
| 3. Steven Bell | Gus Edwards | Pre-release |
| 4. Brenda Lightfoot | Sandra Lorden | Pre-release |
| 5. Duane Jinks | Lee Romine | Pre-release |
| 6. Kenton Wheeler | Lonnie Ashford | Pre-release |
| 7. Charles Lycan | Gregory Ferrell | Pre-release |
| 8. Charles Lycan | Larry Buchanan | Pre-release |
| 9. Steven Bell | Jerome Gray | Pre-release |
| 10. Steven Bell | Jeffery Funk | Pre-release |
| 11. Phyllis Norwood Lori Jankowski | Shannon McCulley (Promise House) | Post-release |
| 12. Sandy Walker | Kim Santos | Post-release |
| 13. Denise LaPosta | Roxann Garza | Post-release |
| 14. Denise LaPosta | Amber Hart (removed from program) | Post-release |
| 15. Julie Hollingsworth | Tameka Sherman | Post-release |
| 16. Steven Bell | Bret Yates | Post-release |
| 17. Steven Bell | Jason Kramer | Post-release |
| 18. Kenton Wheeler | Christopher Rosenthal | Post-release |
| 19. Richard Yhar | Sean Dooley | Post-release |
| 20. Richard Yhar | Oscar Perez | Post-release |

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 21. Kenton Wheeler | Bobby Jackson | Post-release |
| 22. Vernon Williams | Carlos Johnson | Post-release |
| 23. David Baker | Pending | |
| 24. Donna Kirvin | Pending | |
| 25. Brenda Armstead | Pending | |

F. New Services:

A pen pal program has been established to correspond with both offenders currently in the TCJRP program in Fort Worth and those who have been transferred to other facilities. Volunteers are currently writing seven women and are available to write anyone currently in Tarrant County who requests a pen pal.

| Mentor | Mentee | Facility |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Phyllis Norwood | Chazmine Jenkins | Plane State |
| 2. Phyllis Norwood | Hillary Clark | Carol Young Complex |
| 3. Phyllis Norwood | Chi Tran | Plane State |
| 4. Lori Jankowski Becky Weatherly | Chaylene Lerma | Galveston Hospital Facility |
| 5. Jeanene Hall | Jana Loss Cunningham | Dawson State Jail |
| 6. Phyllis Norwood | Elizabeth Newberry | East Texas Treatment Facility |
| 7. Danielle Betters | Misti Cruse | Dawson State Jail |

II. Post Release

A. Post-release classes available to TCJRP participants through Cornerstone:

| Class | Facilitator | Organization | Participants |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. GED-ESL | Jesse Vasquez | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 2. Seven Areas of Life Training | Coyletta Govan | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 3. Counseling | Dr. Tyler | Promise House | Women |
| 4. Bible Study | Sandra Stanley | Opening Doors for Women in Need (ODWN) | Women |
| 5. Narcotics Anonymous | | ODWN | Women |
| 6. Overcomers | | ODWN | Women |
| 7. Mentoring Connections | Kristen Horton | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 8. Transformations | Coyletta Govan | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 9. Employability with a Background | Jason Cancino | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 10. RExO Program | Frank Kuykendall | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 11. Arise (Pending) | | Cornerstone | Men & Women |

B. Post-release Class Schedule (see attached)

C. Future Aims:

1. Contact post-released participants who have not followed up at Cornerstone and get an assessment of their present situation and invite them to come to Cornerstone if needed.
2. Will offer an employment/career builder workshop in attempt to re-engage those released in 2012.

TCJRP Status Report

June, 2013

III. Pre-Release

G. These are the participant statistics:

1. Since May 1, 2012:
 - a. *Total enrolled:* 157 (Gender M=80, F=77)
 - b. *Total removed* from the program for disciplinary: 20 (Gender M=5, F=15)
 - c. *Total transferred* to other lock-up facilities: 24 (Gender M=4, F=20)
 - d. *Total released* to post-release services: 85 (54%)
2. Since January 1, 2013:
 - a. *Total enrolled:* 60 (M=28, F=32)
 - b. *Total removed:* 10 (M=2, F=8)
 - c. *Total released on bond:* 3 (Gender M=1, F=2)
 - d. *Total released to post-release services:* 35 (Gender M=24, F=11) (58%)
 - 1) Applied for RExO program: 19
 - 2) Enrolled in RExO program: 15
 - 3) Received other CAN and community services: 35
3. *Currently receiving* pre-release services: 25 (Gender M=12, F=13)
4. *Total re-arrested:* 14 (M=8, F=6) 9%
 - b. Since January 1, 2013: 1 – Male (3%)

H. Classes, facilitators currently teaching for TCJRP:

| Class | Facilitator | Organization | Facility |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Substance Abuse | Ed Duncan | | Men & Women |
| 2. Arise | Andrea Edwards Omar Jones | UTA UTA | Women Men |
| 3. Vision Quest | Lori Jankowski Kenton Wheeler Tom Shepherd Gary Hueyyou | Cornerstone | Women Men Men Men |
| 4. Transformations | Coyletta Govan | Cornerstone | Women |
| 5. Etiquette in Employment | Janice Maddux | Women Organizing Women | Women |
| 6. Business 101 | Tom Shepherd | | Men |
| 7. Reentry Counseling | Roger Buchanan | Cornerstone | Men |
| 8. Manhood Class | Clinton Lee | | Men |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 9. Life Skills | James Guerra Steve Well Tim Ballog | | Men Men Men |
|----------------|--|--|-------------------|

I. Pre-release Class Schedules (See attached)

J. Pending classes.

| Class | Facilitator | Organization | Facility |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Single Fathers | Eric Croomes | | Men |
| 2. Cognitive Intervention | Zerita Hall | TDCJ Parole | Men & Women |
| 3. Mental Health | Dr. Stefan Ateek | | Men & Women |
| 4. Overcomers | | | Women |
| 10. Daughters of Destiny | Cheryl Bushman | Voices for Unity in Hope | Women |

K. Mentoring Program

| Mentor | Mentee | Pre- or Post- Release |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Zerita Hall | Vergina Wallace | Pre-release |
| 2. Betsy Crawford | Kryste McDonald | Pre-release |
| 3. Steven Bell | Gus Edwards | Pre-release |
| 4. Brenda Lightfoot | Sandra Lorden | Pre-release |
| 5. Duane Jinks | Lee Romine | Pre-release |
| 6. Kenton Wheeler | Lonnie Ashford | Pre-release |
| 7. Charles Lycan | Gregory Ferrell | Pre-release |
| 8. Charles Lycan | Larry Buchanan | Pre-release |
| 9. Steven Bell | Jerome Gray | Pre-release |
| 10. Steven Bell | Jeffery Funk | Pre-release |
| 11. Phyllis Norwood Lori Jankowski | Shannon McCulley (Promise House) | Post-release |
| 12. Sandy Walker | Kim Santos | Post-release |
| 13. Denise LaPosta | Roxann Garza | Post-release |
| 14. Denise LaPosta | Amber Hart (removed from program) | Post-release |
| 15. Julie Hollingsworth | Tameka Sherman | Post-release |
| 16. Steven Bell | Bret Yates | Post-release |
| 17. Steven Bell | Jason Kramer | Post-release |
| 18. Kenton Wheeler | Christopher Rosenthal | Post-release |
| 19. Richard Yhar | Sean Dooley | Post-release |
| 20. Richard Yhar | Oscar Perez | Post-release |

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 21. Kenton Wheeler | Bobby Jackson | Post-release |
| 22. Vernon Williams | Carlos Johnson | Post-release |
| 23. David Baker | Pending | |
| 24. Donna Kirvin | Pending | |
| 25. Brenda Armstead | Pending | |

L. New Services:

A pen pal program has been established to correspond with both offenders currently in the TCJRP program in Fort Worth and those who have been transferred to other facilities. Volunteers are currently writing seven women and are available to write anyone currently in Tarrant County who requests a pen pal.

| Mentor | Mentee | Facility |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Phyllis Norwood | Chazmine Jenkins | Plane State |
| 2. Phyllis Norwood | Hillary Clark | Carol Young Complex |
| 3. Phyllis Norwood | Chi Tran | Plane State |
| 4. Lori Jankowski Becky Weatherly | Chaylene Lerma | Galveston Hospital Facility |
| 5. Jeanene Hall | Jana Loss Cunningham | Dawson State Jail |
| 6. Phyllis Norwood | Elizabeth Newberry | East Texas Treatment Facility |
| 7. Danielle Betters | Misti Cruse | Dawson State Jail |

IV. Post Release

D. Post-release classes available to TCJRP participants through Cornerstone:

| Class | Facilitator | Organization | Participants |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. GED-ESL | Jesse Vasquez | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 2. Seven Areas of Life Training | Coyletta Govan | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 3. Counseling | Dr. Tyler | Promise House | Women |
| 4. Bible Study | Sandra Stanley | Opening Doors for Women in Need (ODWN) | Women |
| 5. Narcotics Anonymous | | ODWN | Women |
| 6. Overcomers | | ODWN | Women |
| 7. Mentoring Connections | Kristen Horton | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 8. Transformations | Coyletta Govan | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 9. Employability with a Background | Jason Cancino | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 10. RExO Program | Frank Kuykendall | Cornerstone | Men & Women |
| 11. Arise (Pending) | | Cornerstone | Men & Women |

E. Post-release Class Schedule (see attached)

F. Future Aims:

3. Contact post-released participants who have not followed up at Cornerstone and get an assessment of their present situation and invite them to come to Cornerstone if needed.
4. Will offer an employment/career builder workshop in attempt to re-engage those released in 2012.

Appendix E: Participant Follow-up Survey

Participant Follow-up Survey

1. Before going to jail, what was your income/budget?

- No income.
- Inadequate income and/or inappropriate spending.
- Can meet needs with subsidy; appropriate spending.
- Can meet basic needs and manage debt without assistance.
- Income is sufficient, well managed; has discretionary income and is able to save.

2. What is your current income/budget?

- No income.
- Inadequate income and/or inappropriate spending.
- Can meet needs with subsidy; appropriate spending.
- Can meet basic needs and manage debt without assistance.
- Income is sufficient, well managed; has discretionary income and is able to save.

3. Before going to jail, what was your employment status?

- No job.
- Temporary, part-time or seasonal; inadequate pay, no benefits.
- Employed full time; inadequate pay; few or no benefits.
- Employed full time with adequate pay and benefits.

Maintains permanent employment with adequate income and benefits.

Not able to work because of disability.

4. What is your current employment status?

No job.

Temporary, part-time or seasonal; inadequate pay, no benefits.

Employed full time; inadequate pay; few or no benefits.

Employed full time with adequate pay and benefits.

Maintains permanent employment with adequate income and benefits.

Not able to work because of disability.

5. Before going to jail, what was your housing status?

Homeless or threatened with eviction.

In transitional, temporary, or substandard housing; and/or current rent/mortgage payment is unaffordable (over 30% of income).

In stable housing that is safe but only marginally adequate.

Household is in safe, adequate subsidized housing.

Household is safe, adequate, unsubsidized housing.

6. What is your current housing status?

Homeless or threatened with eviction.

In transitional, temporary, or substandard housing; and/or current rent/mortgage payment is unaffordable (over 30% of income).

In stable housing that is safe but only marginally adequate.

Household is in safe, adequate subsidized housing.

Household is safe, adequate, unsubsidized housing.

7. Before going to jail, what was your transportation status?

No access to transportation, public or private.

Transportation is available and reliable, but limited and/or inconvenient; drivers are licensed and minimally insured.

Transportation is generally accessible to meet basic travel needs.

Transportation is readily available and affordable; car is adequately insured.

8. What is your current transportation status?

No access to transportation, public or private.

Transportation is available and reliable, but limited and/or inconvenient; drivers are licensed and minimally insured.

Transportation is generally accessible to meet basic travel needs.

Transportation is readily available and affordable; car is adequately insured.

9. Do you think you have benefited from the Tarrant County Jail Inmate Reintegration Program?

I don't know if the program was beneficial or not.

The program was not beneficial at all.

The program was somewhat beneficial.

The program was very beneficial.

The program was extremely beneficial.