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Wood County Reentry Coalition: Needs Assessment Survey Results

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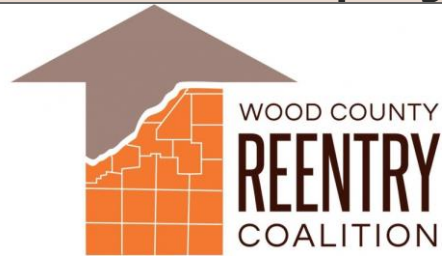
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Wood County Reentry Coalition: Needs Assessment Survey Results

Final Report for Results Collected Spring 2013 - Spring 2014



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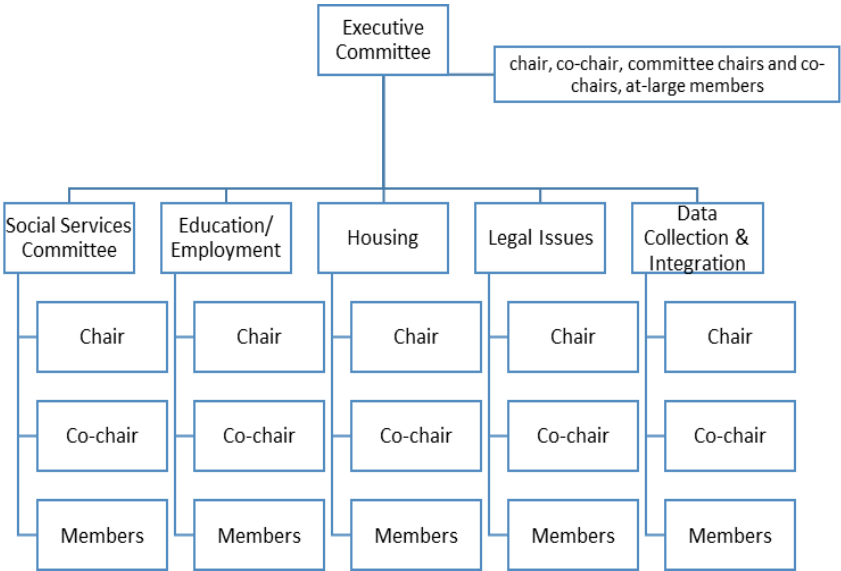
WOOD COUNTY REENTRY COALITION: AN INTRODUCTION

The Wood County Reentry Coalition (WCRC)¹ is designed to promote collaboration among policymakers, community leaders, and service providers in identifying the reentry challenges facing Wood County and working to provide resources for sound, comprehensive, and cost effective solutions towards a shared vision of enhanced service provision to assist offenders reentering society and becoming productive citizens. The WCRC seeks to formalize and support a sustainable system of care that can serve individuals returning to Wood County post-release. We ultimately seek to build and maintain a collaborative information exchange and integrate technology and communication processes across service providers and criminal justice agencies to more efficiently and appropriately deliver needed support and services to persons who are reentering the community after a period of incarceration.

The Coalition is comprised of an Executive Committee, including a chair, co-chair, committee chairs and co-chairs for the five subcommittees of the executive committee, and at-large members (see the flow chart below). The Coalition’s overall goal is to the reduction of the recidivism rate in Wood County by developing committees to address barriers to successful reintegration. The subcommittees of the Wood County Reentry Coalition include: social services, education/employment, housing, legal issues, and data collection and integration.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee includes the chairs and co-chairs of each committee as well as five at-large members.



¹ The information about the WCRC provided in pages 3-8 is from www.woodcountyreentry.com and unpublished reports and minutes from the WCRC general membership and executive committee meetings.

1. Social Services, chaired by Laura Selders

Health Care. Those released from prison typically have more physical and mental health problems, including infectious diseases, than the general public. Substance addiction often accompanies and can exacerbate these health problems, underscoring the importance of identifying the health care needs and ensuring the provision of medication and treatment for this population. Particularly for the most severely afflicted returning prisoners, attending to immediate medical needs is a critical component of release planning. Across all manner of physical ailments, people released from prison have more health problems than the average citizen, including chronic diseases like asthma and hypertension and communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C and tuberculosis. (Release Planning for Successful Reentry, Urban Institute Research Report, 2008)

Mental Health. Mental illness is prevalent among the incarcerated population. Upon release, limited and timely access to mental health treatment and medication is not only a public health issue, but also raises serious concerns regarding public safety. The process by which ex-offenders access timely mental health treatment and medication should be adequately designed to minimize public safety and health concerns, and aid in successful reintegration of ex-offenders. (Release Planning for Successful Reentry, Urban Institute Research Report, 2008; Reentry Coalition of Northwest Ohio Strategic Plan, 2009).

Substance Abuse. Substance abuse problems can derail a successful transition from prison to the community. Drug use and intoxication are common in the months following release, and without sustained advocacy and follow-up, those with substance abuse problems are likely to relapse and engage in other negative behaviors. Compared to others released from prison, substance users were more likely to engage in criminal behavior and to be reincarcerated in the year following their release. (Release Planning for Successful Reentry, Urban Institute Research Report, 2008) Substance abuse treatment is proven to reduce crime by as much as 80% and arrests by as much as 64% (Reentry Coalition of Northwest Ohio Strategic Plan, 2009).

Family Support. According to a U.S. Census Bureau report, more than 25 million children live apart from their biological fathers, which is 1 out of every 3 (34.5%) children in America. Nearly 2 in 3 (65%) African American children live in father-absent homes. In 2007, the ODRC population was 92.41% male and nearly half of them were African American. In the State of Ohio, 23% of children live in homes with their mother as the only head of the household. Children in father-absent homes are five times more likely to be poor and have a significantly higher probability of being incarcerated than those in mother-father families; youths who never had a father in the household experienced the highest probability of incarceration. In addition, youths are more at risk of first substance use without a highly involved father in their life. Each unit increase in father involvement is associated with a 1% reduction in substance use. Prison-based programs for inmates can enhance parenting skills, treat addictions, increase literacy, raise educational level, and prepare inmates for outside of

prison. However, for various reasons these programs are not readily available in American prisons. Inmates' relationships are substantially burdened by incarceration. Separation of a spouse or a partner creates enormous strains on a relationship, frequently ending the relationship. The individual in prison is removed from the family in a psychological sense as well as physically absent. These facts show the importance of uniting, educating, supporting, and coaching the reentry individual and the family. (Reentry Coalition of Northwest Ohio Strategic Plan, 2009)

Mentoring. A 2007 study done by Professor Byron Johnson² of Baylor University showed that there would be a great potential to reduce if the faith-based community, in partnering with a number of other social service programs, would engage the offenders prior to their release. Fathers Being Involved (FBI), in partnership with Community Partners in Reentry (CPR,) has chosen to address the issue of mentoring. (Reentry Coalition of Northwest Ohio Strategic Plan, 2009).

1. Education/Employment, Catherine Pape

Over the long run, obtaining employment represents one of the greatest barriers to an individual's successful reintegration into the community. At its most basic level, employment provides former prisoners with a consistent source of funding for necessary food, shelter, clothing, transportation, and other basic amenities. It also provides a new social network that supports positive behaviors and serves as a protective factor against future criminal activity. The lack of adequate education, sufficient career development, and educational and vocational training programs contributes to a higher recidivism rate. (Sandusky County Offender Reentry Task Force Strategic Plan, 2011; Release Planning for Successful Reentry, Urban Institute Research Report, 2008)

2. Housing, chaired by Mary Zellin

Securing safe, decent, affordable housing is a major challenge for people exiting prison, particularly offenders with mental illness, sex offender convictions, and other chronic health conditions. In the state of Ohio, approximately 2,208 offenders fall under these categories and were released on supervision without viable housing. It is projected at least as many offender are released without supervision into similar housing scenarios. Secure housing is a vital component in the stability of the reentry process and in reducing the recidivism rate of ex-offenders. (Release Planning for Successful Reentry, Urban Institute Research Report, 2008; Reentry Coalition of Northwest Ohio Strategic Plan, 2009).

² Johnson, B. (2007). Thinking About the Role of Religion in Crime Prevention, Prisoner Reentry and Aftercare.

3. **Legal Issues, No chair at press time**

Many ex-offenders face substantial civil legal problems after release. Such legal issues often have been left unresolved for months or years while the prisoner was incarcerated. These legal problems often prevent the ex-offender from maintaining stable housing and employment, two of the biggest predictive factors for whether an ex-offender is likely to return to prison or face homelessness or other severe hardships. Personal identification is critical upon release, as it is a prerequisite for achieving the more long-term reentry goals of finding a job, opening a banking account, and securing housing. (Release Planning for Successful Reentry, Urban Institute Research Report, 2008; Reentry Coalition of Northwest Ohio Strategic Plan, 2009).

4. **Data Collection and Integration, chaired by Dr. Melissa Burek**

There are a number of County Departments and local agencies providing services to Wood County ex-offenders. To avoid duplication of efforts and to provide the most cost-effective services, information should be shared amongst all of these agencies and with the Wood County community. Current, up-to-date information on resources and services in Wood County should be accessible to everyone. Service providers need a way to track information regarding the number of ex-offenders they are serving and the specific services provided. Also, a method of collecting information on the needs of the offenders returning to the Wood County community should be established. Offender needs should be identified prior to their release and connections should be made with local agencies available to meet their needs.

GOALS

The Wood County Reentry Coalition Data Collection and Integration team had several specific goals for the Wood County Reentry Needs Assessment Survey Data Collection. By subcommittee, they included:

1. Social Services

a. Health Care

The goals of this subcommittee include enhancing the accessibility of needed healthcare services for all offenders upon release. Specifically, they would seek to improve access to healthcare for all ex-offenders within five years, by initially establishing a baseline of offenders needing and receiving healthcare services, and then to increase the percentage receiving these services.

b. Mental Health

The goals of this subcommittee include increasing capabilities to assess mental illness during pretrial sentencing, increasing the capacity of mental health treatment providers and enhance the accessibility of mental health treatment services and

medications for all offenders prior to and after release, and evaluating the need for a mental health court in Wood County.

c. Substance Abuse

The goals of this subcommittee include enhancing the accessibility of substance abuse treatment prior to, and after, release as well as increasing the capacity of substance abuse treatment providers. Within the next five years, they hope to expand the existing capacity of service providers to allow for needed treatment to be delivered to offenders by initially establishing a baseline of offenders needing and receiving substance abuse treatment prior to and following release, and then seeking ways to increase the percentage of individuals being served.

d. Family Support

The goals of this subcommittee include helping offenders strengthen family relationships to help reduce risk of repeat incarceration. They seek to accomplish these goals by enhancing communication skills through hands-on training sessions in order to foster a creative atmosphere for trust, providing tangible tools to equip families to handle everyday life events, and presenting parenting and childhood development education. Over the next five years, they would like to establish a system to provide supportive services to the ex-offender and their family, increasing the level of family support. Their short-term objectives include identifying the needs of ex-offenders and their families, and any barriers to the provision of supportive service, as well as increasing the amount of supportive services to ex-offenders and their families.

e. Mentoring

The goals of this subcommittee include connecting offenders with positive, inspiring support prior to their release and maintaining that relationship for up to 12-18 months; thus, reducing the risk of recidivism. They seek to establish and develop a mentoring program, as well as develop a citizen's circle for Wood County offenders, and a list of volunteer mentors and provide training to assist them in their roles and mentors.

2. Education/Employment

The goals of this committee include ensuring that appropriate assessments and referrals have been made to facilitate the process of finding and keeping a job. Their objectives include identifying how many Wood County offenders are unemployed at intake and how many have an education less than high school diploma, establishing a baseline data regarding accessibility of educational programs and vocational services prior to and after release for the purpose of increasing those percentages.

3. Housing

The goals of this committee include compiling a list of private and public housing available to offenders and increasing housing opportunities to ex-offenders overall. Their objectives include providing safe, secure, and affordable housing for ex-offenders returning to the community, decreasing homelessness and near-homelessness within Wood County, and creating a database of agencies or individuals willing to offer placement (to include offenders with mental illness and those with sex offenses).

4. Legal Issues

The goals of this committee include increasing the percentage of inmates leaving incarceration that have proper identification, providing for early identification and intervention to resolve legal issues that will interfere with these offenders' abilities to maintain stable employment and housing, developing resource materials to help offenders, their mentors, and their families understand how to prevent or mitigate frequently occurring legal problems, and finally, recruiting support volunteer attorneys and law students who will assist offenders, their mentors, and their families in resolving legal issues.

5. Data Collection and Integration

The goals of this committee include establishing a Reentry Resource database that is accessible to everyone, creating a streamlined system of identifying offender needs and linking them with services, avoiding duplication of efforts, operate cost-effectively, and maximize services provided to ex-offenders in Wood County. They have been working to identify the existing resources available in Wood County, establish and maintain a database with the resource information, collect and integrate data from various agencies in order to streamline efforts, establish a method for identifying the needs of returning offenders, and linking them with services, and provide information about the resource database to the Wood County community.

Taken together, several of the above-noted goals was fulfilled or exceeded expectations, respectively. To illustrate:

1. The Social Services Committee hosted six one-stop shop events for formerly incarcerated persons and their families. While only 36 individuals visited these events, called "Mid-Month Match Ups," many Wood County and regional providers came together to share information and resources with the target population.
2. With the assistance of all the committees, the *Reentry Resource Guide and Assistance Directory* and online presence at www.woodcountyreentry.com was developed to aid providers and individuals in need of connecting to wraparound and recovery support services during their transition to the community and thereafter.

3. The Housing Committee has been actively involved in the planning stages for developing a transitional, step-down housing program and has made valuable contacts and created a list of housing options for formerly incarcerated individuals in the Wood County area. Most notably, the Housing Committee held a bowl-a-thon and raised \$1100 to go toward the housing program being planned.
4. Members continue to work with local agencies and organizations to continue building services to assist in successful reentry of incarcerated Wood County offenders.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Arguably, one of the most compelling criminal justice and social issues facing society is what the impact of strained prison populations and rising incarceration rates that have seen a fourfold increase over the past 30 years will be. The war on crime and drugs has taken an enormous toll on government budgets, often to the detriment of other human services such as education and social services. It is unclear whether jurisdictions can maintain the level of spending on corrections indefinitely or whether public and political support will continue for such expenditures. The wars on crime and drugs have also had a considerable influence on the social fabric of communities and society in general that we are only beginning to understand (Hagan & Dinovitzer, 1999³). Removing such a large number of persons from society will have an observable effect on the children, families, and communities of offenders, which will likely include a number of negative consequences. Expanding prison populations also increases the number of individuals who will eventually return to the community with additional burdens.

During 2010, a total of 708,677 sentenced prisoners were released from state and federal prisons, an increase of nearly 20 percent from 2000 (National Reentry Resource Center, 2012). What steps are taken to reintegrate this population back into the community and the success of those efforts will be important issues for Wood County, Ohio and the country as a whole (see Jeremy Travis (2005) *But They All Come Back: Facing the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry*; Joan Petersilia (2003) *When Prisoners Come Home: Parole and Prisoner Reentry*; Todd R. Clear (2007) *Imprisoning Communities: How Mass Incarceration Makes Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Worse*). Needs assessment of the offenders who are soon going to return to Wood County, OH communities is a vital first step in determining the services needed by this population in their successful rehabilitation and reintegration into the communities. This will also help in determining the gaps in services the area might have, and in budgeting limited resources to the most needed services/programs. In the future, this research will also help to determine if the availability of needed resources affects the recidivism rates among this population.

³ Hagan, J., & Dinovitzer, R. (1999). Collateral consequences of imprisonment for children, communities, and prisoners. *Crime and Justice*, 121-162.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this research was to assess the services needed by offenders who are soon going to be released. As a result, we recruited all incarcerated persons in jails, prisons and community-based correctional facilities (CBCFs) in Ohio who would be returning to the Wood County area upon release (i.e., we recruited incarcerated individuals who had a Wood County, OH address as their last place of residence prior to their most recent incarceration, or were arrested in and processed through Wood County courts).

More specifically, the Data Collection and Integration Committee of the Wood County Reentry Coalition (WCRC)'s sought to access inmates/clients at ODRC facilities to fill out an important survey, due to its charge with the WCRC Strategic Plan. Restated from above, this committee noted that: *There are a number of County Departments and local agencies providing services to Wood County ex-offenders. To avoid duplication of efforts and to provide the most cost-effective services, information should be shared amongst all of these agencies and with the Wood County community. Current, up-to-date information on resources and services in Wood County should be accessible to everyone. Service providers need a way to track information regarding the number of ex-offenders they are serving and the specific services provided. **Also, a method of collecting information on the needs of the offenders returning to the Wood County community should be established. Offender needs should be identified prior to their release and connections should be made with local agencies available to meet their needs.***

The Coalition's overall goal with this project was to reduce the recidivism rate in Wood County by 50% within five years. As noted in the bolded sentences above, in order to work towards meeting the reduction in recidivism goal, it was necessary to learn as much as we could about those individuals who are currently incarcerated but would be returning to the Wood County area upon release (i.e., returnees). To precipitate this data collection, we collected information from county providers that either directly assist returnees or have services and programs that could improve a returnee's reintegration status. The logical next step was to seek to better understand what services and programs returnees considered most relevant and useful to them so that Wood County agencies could most appropriately serve this population.

A team of researchers at Bowling Green State University (BGSU) designed a survey for individuals in ODRC custody containing questions related to reentry needs and challenges. Only inmates who resided in Wood County, Ohio prior to their incarceration were eligible to take the survey (though we were not averse to surveying inmates from other areas if the ODRC so desires and provides funding to offset personnel and supply costs).

The survey questions were designed to gain insight into:

- 1) What are the services needed by the reentering offenders after a period of incarceration?
- 2) What are the gaps in services in Wood County for reentering offenders?
- 3) Does services utilization reduces recidivism among offenders?
- 4) What are the gaps in offender reentry services?

HSRB AND ODRC APPROVAL

Initial approval for this project was granted by Bowling Green State University's Human Subjects Review Board in December 2012. Reauthorization to continue the project was requested and received in November 2013, 2014, and 2015.

REPORT METHODOLOGY

Given the nature of the respondents who were sought for this study (i.e., those incarcerated in jails, prisons, or community based correctional facilities in Ohio) who would be returning to Wood County upon release, we devised procedures that appeared to be similar to accepted practice for studying inmate populations^{4,5}.

In order to facilitate this project, we requested the following from ODRC:

- a. Security for research personnel
- b. Lists of inmates, who prior to their most immediate incarceration resided in Wood County
 - i. Name of individual
 - ii. Where incarcerated
 - iii. Intake and projected release dates
 - iv. Criminal history records
- c. Support in coordinating with the wardens/directors of the facilities where subjects will be interviewed.

Following the receipt of much of the above information from the state of Ohio, the director/warden of each facility was mailed a letter (see Appendix A1) and all the information about the data collection project was shared with them. After they approved of administering the survey at their facility, and also agreed to provide us with a private space to conduct the interview, they were contacted once again by a research team member with either the state-provided names (in the instance of a state facility) or to get the facility to provide potential participants' names (in the instance of community-based correctional facilities). This contact also was used to determine a date, time, and specific location to conduct the interview.

To minimize any risks or discomforts of participation, we asked the warden/director to provide private space (with security) so that we could meet with the participants and conduct the survey interview. We also requested the signed cooperation of the warden/director to ensure to the best of his/her ability and the abilities of his/her staff that the inmates/clients would not be coerced into participating or not participating in the survey or face any adverse repercussions

⁴ See Casper, nd, "Securing Informed Consent from Less Educated Respondents: Results from the National Inmate Survey" retrieved from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.178.8093&rep=rep1&type=pdf>;

⁵ Cornell University Office of Research Integrity and Assurance Human, Human Participant Protection Program – "SOP 12: Informed Consent, Enrollment, and Other Considerations for Research Involving Prisoners" retrieved from <http://www.ibr.cornell.edu/documents/SOP%2012%20-%20Prisoners.pdf>).

for same (see Appendix A2). A copy of these signed warden forms were kept on file in Dr. Melissa Burek's office at Bowling Green State University.

Members of the research team went to the facilities at the designated time and date and met with the potential participants. These potential participants were provided a letter about the study and a copy of the consent form (see Appendix B). Prior to data collection, research team members on-site began by reviewing and explaining the content of the informed consent form and answering any questions that the potential participants had about the information on consent form or about the study itself. The potential participants were specifically reminded that their participation was voluntary in the research. After this review of the purpose of the study and the informed consent form, the research team member collected the signed informed consent forms from the participants who wished to take part in the research study.

Next, a research team member began asking survey questions and filled out the survey (see Appendix C). Survey instruments took approximately one hour to complete. After the surveys were completed, research team members immediately placed them in a locked box (the key was retained by a co-principal investigator on the research project). The team member then brought this box to the university and give it to the Co-PI. Upon receipt of the completed surveys, research team members input the received data into the Qualtrics statistical software package, and descriptive analyses were conducted on the data. Once the data collection ended in May of 2014, respondents' data were then compared to data already collected on available services and programs in Wood County in order to determine the deficiencies and strengths of the county's offerings. In order to share the initial findings, this report has been issued to the Wood County Reentry Coalition. There may also be additional multivariate statistical procedures utilized for possible publication in peer reviewed journals.

Several specific measures were administered in order to protect the confidentiality of the research participants. For example, to protect the confidentiality of the respondents an identifier code was used on the questionnaire as well as on the consent forms. The code numbers were saved on Dr. Melissa Burek's computer at Bowling Green State University and only she had access to this information. After code numbers were written on the consent form and survey, the first page of the survey and consent form that contained the identification information were destroyed. These consent forms and questionnaires were kept in a locked cabinet, in a locked office. All the information gleaned from the survey administration was stored only on a university computer, which is secure and password-protected. When reporting the data, no identifying information was made known and information was reported only in aggregate form. The research team members were given BGSU's Code of Ethics and Conduct documents and briefed about maintaining confidentiality in the procedures. They were also required to sign a research confidentiality form before being allowed to participate in the data collection.

As stated in the consent form, there was no direct benefit in the form of a particular reward for taking part in this research, other than the receipt of a Reentry Resource Guide and Assistance Directory a services and programs booklet that was made available to the administration at the

facility to distribute to the participants and non-participants with a Wood County address. We also were sure to communicate that just because a participant may identify a service needed by him/her that did not mean he/she was or would be guaranteed those particular resources.

Nevertheless, the main benefits to the study to the participants were:

- Helping Wood County to identify the kinds of services needed by individuals who are taking part in the research
- Assisting Wood County to determine whether or not those services were/are available
- Identifying the kind of services we need to increase offering in the Wood County area
- Learning about the kind of services that are being offered in Wood County from which they might personally benefit

RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

The observations that follow present summary information on citizens either from Wood County at the time of arrest, arrested and/or arraigned within Wood County courts, or returning to Wood County upon release. These returning citizens were surveyed across 15 Ohio prisons and community-based correctional facilities.

The information presented in the tables that follow is based on data collected from various correctional institutions throughout the state of Ohio. The participants were asked by researchers to participate in the survey that was conducted within the facilities. The trained researchers administered the surveys in an interview format. Table 1 presents the demographics of the participants involved. The typical offender from Wood County who is housed in ODRC facilities is under the age of 34 and a male. Women consisted of 17 percent of the participants surveyed. Of male and female participants, 45 percent were never married and not living with a partner. The demographics are continued on Table 2, which consists of the correctional institutions attended and the number of participants at each institution. NorthWest Community Corrections Center (NWCCC), North Central Correctional Institution (NCCI), and the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW) were the top three institutions with participants involved. NWCCC accounted for 21 percent of the participants, NCCI accounted for 18 percent, and ORW accounted for 10 percent respectively.

Table 3 outlines the participants living situations before incarceration, in which the majority lived in the state of Ohio. The most common county of residency was Wood County followed by Lucas County. The two cities that most of the participants resided in prior to incarceration were Toledo and Bowling Green. Table 4 displays the participants' possible housing options following their release. Once again, Ohio remains the overwhelming state of residency upon release, while only 10 percent plan to reside outside of Ohio. Five percent are unsure of their residence once released. The city of Toledo, followed by Bowling Green, were the top two cities for the participants to locate to upon release. Additional housing statistics were reported in Table 4.

Table 1. Basic Demographics (Age, Gender, Race, Marital Status)

Attribute	Percentage or Mean Value (sd)
Average age	33.89 (10.84)
Gender	
Males	83.3
Females	16.7
Race/Ethnicity	
White/Caucasian	66.1
Black/African-American	16.7
Chicano/Latino/Hispanic	10.9
Other/More than one race	5.2
Asian American	0.6
Native Alaskan/Native American	0.6
Marital Status	
Never Married, not living with a partner	45.4
Never Married, living with a partner	17.2
Divorced, not living with a partner	17.2
Married, living with a partner	6.3
Married, not living with a partner	4.6
Divorced, living with a partner	3.4
Separated, not living with a partner	2.9
Separated, living with a partner	1.7
Widowed, not living with a partner	1.1

Table 2. Correctional Institutions

Attribute	Participants Interviewed	Percentage Full Sample
Respondents by Correctional Institution		
Allen Correctional Institution	12	6.9
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	4	2.3
Franklin Medical Center	2	1.1
Lebanon Correctional Institution	7	4.0
London Correctional Institution	11	6.3
Lucas County Correctional Treatment Facility	7	4.0
Madison Correctional Institution	5	2.9
Mansfield Correctional Institution	4	2.3
Marion Correctional Institution	7	4.0
North Central Correctional Institution	31	17.8
Northeast Pre-Release Center	5	2.9
NorthWest Community Corrections Center	36	20.7
Oakwood Correctional Facility	5	2.9
Ohio Reformatory for Women	18	10.3
Pickaway Correctional Institution	4	2.3

Richland Correctional Institution	2	1.1
Southeastern Correctional Institution	7	4.0
Toledo Correctional Institution	6	3.4
Warren Correctional Institution	1	.6

Table 3. Housing Prior to Incarceration

Attribute	Percentage
Before this incarceration – State lived	
Ohio	90.8
State outside of Ohio	9.2
Before this incarceration – County lived	
Wood County	43.1
Lucas County	33.3
In a county outside the state of Ohio	9.2
In Ohio (but outside Wood, Lucas, Hancock, Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams counties)	7.5
Hancock County	3.4
Fulton County	1.7
Henry County	1.7
Before this incarceration – City lived	
Toledo	29.9
Bowling Green	10.9
Other city in Wood County	9.8
City outside of the state of Ohio	8.6
City in one of the other six counties (Lucas, Hancock, Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams)	6.9
North Baltimore	6.3
Perrysburg	6.3
City in Ohio but outside the above six counties	6.3
Findlay	3.4
Fostoria	3.4
Bradner	2.3
Northwood	2.3
Prior to incarceration – Type of housing lived	
Rented apartment/house	46.0
Family or friends providing space	27.6
Own home	22.4
None	1.7
Halfway House	1.1
Homeless Shelter	.6
Group Home	.6
Persons living in that household (including you)	<i>3.15 (sd = 1.80)</i>

One	14.4
Two	28.2
Three	20.7
Four	20.7
Five or more	13.7

Table 4. Housing Plans upon Release from Incarceration

Attribute	Percentage
After term served – State plan to live	
Ohio	85.0
State outside of Ohio	9.8
Unsure	5.2
After term served – County plan to live	
Wood County	38.6
Lucas County	29.2
In Ohio (but outside Wood, Lucas, Hancock, Defiance, Fulton, Henry, and Williams counties)	11.7
In a county outside the state of Ohio	8.8
Unsure	5.8
Hancock County	2.9
Fulton County	1.8
Henry County	1.2
After term served – City plan to live	
Toledo	25.1
Bowling Green	12.3
City in Ohio but outside the above six counties	10.5
Other city in Wood County	8.8
Unsure	8.8
City outside of the state of Ohio	8.8
City in one of the other six counties (Lucas, Hancock, Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Williams)	5.8
North Baltimore	4.7
Perrysburg	4.7
Findlay	3.5
Rossford	2.3
Fostoria	1.8
Northwood	1.8
After release – need help finding housing	
No	56.3
Yes	36.2
Unsure	7.5
After release – Type of housing plan to live	
Rented apartment/house	33.9

Family or friends providing space	33.3
Own home	16.7
Sober Living Facility	4.6
Halfway House	4.6
Unsure	4.6
Homeless Shelter	1.7
Group Home	.6

Table 5. Additional details related to housing prior to and post-incarceration

Attribute	Percentage
	Mean Value (sd)
Prior to incarceration – Type of housing lived	
Rented apartment/house	46.0
Family or friends providing space	27.6
Own home	22.4
None	1.7
Halfway House	1.1
Homeless Shelter	.6
Group Home	.6
Persons living in that household (including you)	<i>3.15 (sd = 1.80)</i>
One	14.4
Two	28.2
Three	20.7
Four	20.7
Five or more	16.1
After release – need help finding housing	
No	56.3
Yes	36.2
Unsure	7.5
After release – Type of housing plan to live	
Rented apartment/house	33.9
Family or friends providing space	33.3
Own home	16.7
Sober Living Facility	4.6
Halfway House	4.6
Unsure	4.6
Homeless Shelter	1.7
Group Home	.6

Data were also collected on the participant's children and grandchildren. Of the total participants, 66 percent stated they had minor-aged children or grandchildren, and 44 percent stated they were financially responsible for one child or grandchild (Table 5). The respondents were then asked the age of the children or grandchildren and the number of children in which

they were financially responsible. Referring to Table 5, results for the number of children the participant is financially responsible for is organized by age group on a scale ranging from age zero to 18 years with three to four-year intervals: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-18. The specific number of children whom the participant is financially responsible for is listed within each respective age group. A majority of the participants were only responsible for one child in each of the listed age categories. Prior to incarceration, 69 percent of the children had one caregiver, and 25 percent had two caregivers. As expected, during incarceration the number of children with one caregiver rose to 81 percent and children with two caregivers dropped to 16 percent. Of the participants incarcerated, 53 percent are ordered to pay child support.

To illustrate who is caring for the respondents and what help in terms of child care they are receiving is shown in Table 6. A majority of the children lived with their mother or the child's grandmother while the mother or father is incarcerated. Despite being incarcerated, 55 percent of respondents reported that their children are not receiving social service assistance. Of the children who are receiving assistance from social services, roughly 48 percent receive help from only one type of social service.

Table 6. Minor-Aged Children and Grandchildren (Caregiving, Social Services) (N=115)

Attribute	Percentage
	Mean Value (sd)
Have minor-aged children or grandchildren	
Yes	66.1
No	33.9
For how many children/grandchildren are you financially responsible	2.02 (sd = 1.38)
One	44.2
Two	29.5
Three	17.9
Four	4.2
Five	1.1
Six	2.1
Ten	1.1
For how many are you financially responsible by age category	2.02 (sd = 1.38)
0 to 4	1.11 (sd = 0.32)
One	89.3
Two	10.7
5 to 9	1.28 (sd = 0.55)
One	76.7
Two	18.6
Three	4.7
10 to 14	1.62 (sd = 0.74)
One	52.9
Two	32.4
Three	14.7
15 to 18	1.50 (sd = 0.86)
One	63.3

Two	30.0
Three or more	6.6
Prior to incarceration – Total Number of Caregivers for your Children	<i>1.39 (sd = 0.67)</i>
1	68.6
2	25.7
3-5	5.8
During incarceration – Total Number of Caregivers for your Children	<i>1.21 (sd = 0.48)</i>
1	81.3
2	15.9
3	2.8
Court ordered to pay child support	
Yes	53.2
No	43.5
Unsure	3.2

The next two categories discussed, related to the participants education and employment prior to and during incarceration. Table 7 displays the education levels of the respondents and if they were currently improving their education while incarcerated. Twenty-six percent of the respondents stated they received some college education, while 21 percent stated they have a GED. While incarcerated, a portion of the respondent's education may have been completed. Twenty-one percent of participants stated all of their high school or GED education was completed in a correctional facility.

Table 7. Education-Related Variables

Attribute	Percentage
Highest Level of Education Completed	
Some HS	14.4
GED	21.8
HS Diploma	20.7
Some Technical or Trade School	5.7
Completed Technical or Trade School	2.3
Some College	26.4
2 Yr Degree	6.3
4 Yr Degree	2.3
Portion of HS or GED Education Completed in a Correctional Facility	
None	62.1
Less Than Half	8.0
About Half	4.6
More Than Half	4.0
All	21.3
Were Enrolled in Higher Education When Incarcerated	
No	86.8
Yes	13.2

As shown in Table 8, 49 percent of participants are required to pay restitution and of these respondents 34 percent stated that they are not at all concerned about restitution obligations and 51 percent reported that they are concerned or very concerned about the ability to meet restitution obligation.

Table 8. Restitution-Related Variables

Attribute	Percentage or Mean Value(sd)
Court-ordered to Pay Restitution	
Yes	49.4
No	47.7
Unsure	2.9
Concern about Ability to Meet Restitution Obligation	
Not At All Concerned	33.7
Very Concerned	26.7
Concerned	24.4
Somewhat Concerned	15.1

A majority of participants had a full-time job and received wages, salary or paycheck prior to incarceration, as illustrated in Table 9. Eleven percent of participants received income from illicit drug sales or other illegal activity prior to incarceration. Five percent stated they desired to have employment upon release but are unable to due to mental or physical disability, while 2 percent stated they simply did not desire employment once released from a correctional institution. Employment will be critical for some respondents due to restitution payments.

Table 9. Employment and Income-Related Variables (N=174)

Attribute	Percentage
Maintained Job Prior to Most Recent Incarceration	
Yes	66.7
No	33.3
Primary Job Type Prior to Incarceration	
Full-time Employee	58.0
Unemployed	27.0
Part-time Employee	9.8
Disabled	2.9
Retired	1.1
Other	1.1
Primary Source of Income Type Prior to Incarceration	
Wages/Salary/Paycheck	67.2
Illicit Drug Sales or Other Illegal Activity	10.9
Relatives	4.6
Friends	4.0
Unemployment	2.9

Supplemental Income/Social Security Disability	2.3
Food Stamps	1.7
No Income	1.7
Welfare/Government Cash Assistance	1.1
Pension	1.1
Savings or Annuity	1.1
Self-Sufficient/Self-Supportive	1.1
Monthly Income	
No Income	32.7
\$1000 and below	23.1
\$1001-\$2000	25.3
\$2001-\$3000	9.1
\$3001 or more	9.8
Desire Employment When Released from Incarceration	
Yes	93.1
Yes but cannot (e.g., due to mental or physical disability)	4.6
No	2.3

The next topic of discussion regarded the participant's religious beliefs and activities. Table 10 details the religious attributes of the respondents. First, participants were asked if they attended or belonged to a house of worship such as a church, synagogue, mosque, kingdom hall, or other house of worship. Sixty-three percent of participants belonged to or attended a house of worship and 37 percent did not. An overwhelming number of participants were Protestant/Denominational or Non-Denominational Christian. Catholics were the next highest affiliation at 25 percent, followed by no religion/Atheists/Agnostic at 14 percent. Of the participants that belonged to or attended a house of worship prior to incarceration, 20 percent attended less than once a month, 15 percent attended once a week and 12 percent 2-3 times a month.

Table 10. Faith and Religion-Related Items

Attribute	Percentage
Prior to Incarceration Belonged to or Regularly Attend House of Worship	
No	63.2
Yes	36.8
If Identify/Affiliate with Religious Group, which one?	
Protestant/Denominational or Non-Denominational Christian	44.8
Catholic	25.3
Other	15.4
No/Religion/Atheist/Agnostic	14.4
Regularity of Faith-Based Activities Engagement Prior to Incarceration	
Never	32.8
Less Than Once a Month	20.1

Once a Month	11.5
2-3 Times a Month	12.1
Once a Week	15.5
2-3 Times a Week	5.7
Daily	2.3

Of the participants interviewed, there was a mix of offense levels that led them to their most recent incarceration. Table 11 outlines the offense level and category of crime that was committed. An overwhelming majority were incarcerated after committing a felony offense (96 percent). Drug-related offenses, property crime and violent were the most common crimes committed among the participants. Of all categories of crimes discussed, 50 percent of the respondents mentioned their crime was a first offense, and 26 percent mentioned their crime was a repeat offense. Of the participants that had been placed on parole at some point in their life, their parole was revoked an average of two times for new crimes committed and technical violations.

Table 11. Criminal History and Current Incarceration Variables

Attribute	Percentage or Mean Value(sd)
Total Current Sentence in Months (not counting time already served)	45.02 (sd = 33.24)
Offense Level Leading to Most Recent Incarceration	
Felony	96.6
Felony in the process of being dropped/plea-bargained to a misdemeanor	1.1
Misdemeanor	1.7
Unsure of the Level of the Offense	0.6
Category of Crime Leading to Most Recent Incarceration	
Drug-Related Offenses	37.9
Property Crime	21.3
Violent	17.8
Non-Violent	12.1
Sex	8.6
DUI	2.3
Offense Type Leading to Most Recent Incarceration	
First Offense	48.9
Repeat Offense	25.9
Parole Violation - Technical	.6
Parole Violation - New Crime	1.7
Probation Violation - Technical	16.1
Probation Violation - New Crime	6.9
Ever Been Placed on Parole	
No	80.5
Yes	19.5
Number of Times Parole Revoked	

New Crime	2.14 (sd = 1.89)
Technical Violation	2.00 (sd = 2.11)

There are various reasons as to why participants would not continue to stay involved in reentry programs. Table 12 displays the different factors that would affect program participants. As stated previously, over 90 percent of the respondents hope to have employment once released from incarceration. This statistic helps explain the 68 percent of respondents whom are more focused on finding a steady job than attending reentry programs. Fifty-six percent of participants associated cost of attending programs that are not free as a reason for not participating in reentry programs. Finding stable homes is another major concern for participants and this outweighs attending programs in the future. 17 percent of participants stated at least two factors that would affect their participation in reentry programs upon release. If programs were available to respondents, 75 percent stated it would be helpful if services provided for reentry included family members or significant others. Reentry concerns are continued on Table 13.

Respondents were asked to list their most immediate, second most immediate, and third most immediate concerns as an open-ended question. We categorized their responses in order to get a better idea of what the participants felt their needs would be upon release. At 35 percent, job/employment was the first, most immediate and second, most immediate concern, with housing coming in at third. Following up housing were children and family concerns. The three categories of the least concern for respondents were setting up a support network, medical, and mental health. In fact, zero to less than one percent of participants stated mental health was a concern, though 33.9 percent and 43.2 percent participated in mental health programming before and during incarceration and 37.6% stated they would likely participate in same after release. Similar observations were made for physical health and wellness whereby between 61-87 percent of the respondents stated they would likely participate in these types of services post-incarceration.

Table 12. Factors Affecting Program Participation

Attribute	Percentage or
	Mean Value(sd)
% of respondents reporting these factors affect their program participation	
Focus More on Finding Steady Job than Attending Programs/Services	67.8
Inability to Afford Programs/Services that are Not Free	56.3
Focus More on Finding Stable Housing than Attending Programs/Services	50.0
Unreliable Transportation	47.7
Inability to Afford Public Transportation	41.4
Limited Access to Public Transportation	40.8
Focus More on Caring for My Children than Attending Programs/Services	33.3
Schedule Prevents Me from Participating	28.2
Inability to Secure Childcare to Participate	9.2
Mental Disability Prevents Me from Participating	6.3

None of these Concerns Prevents Me from Participating	6.3
Physical Disability Prevents Me from Participating	4.0
% reporting multiple factors affecting participation by number of factors	
No factors	6.3
1 factor	12.6
2 factors	16.7
3 factors	14.4
4 factors or more	50.0
Sum of factors affecting program/service participation	3.85 (<i>sd</i> = 2.42)
Helpful if Services Provided for Reentry Included Family/Significant Others	
Yes	74.7
No	24.1

Table 13. Reentry Planning and Concerns upon Reentry

Attribute	Percentage or
	Mean Value(<i>sd</i>)
Participated in Formal Reentry Planning While Incarcerated	
No	71.8
Yes	25.9
Unsure	2.3
% of Participants Naming Immediate Areas of Concern Upon Reentry	
No Immediate Concerns Named	2.3
One Immediate Concern Named	97.7
Two Immediate Concerns Named	91.4
Three Immediate Concerns Named	78.8
Three Most Immediate Reentry Concerns Upon Release from Custody	
Job/Employment	
Most immediate	35.1
Second Most Immediate	24.1
Third Most Immediate	11.5
Housing	
Most immediate	22.4
Second Most Immediate	16.7
Third Most Immediate	9.2
Staying out of Trouble	
Most immediate	5.7
Second Most Immediate	3.4
Third Most Immediate	2.3
Drugs & Alcohol	
Most immediate	5.7
Second Most Immediate	3.4

Third Most Immediate	1.7
Children & Family	
Most immediate	5.2
Second Most Immediate	6.9
Third Most Immediate	11.5
Finances	
Most immediate	4.0
Second Most Immediate	4.6
Third Most Immediate	2.3
Court-ordered Sanctions Post-release	
Most immediate	3.4
Second Most Immediate	5.7
Third Most Immediate	3.4
Identification/Driver's License	
Most immediate	2.9
Second Most Immediate	4.6
Third Most Immediate	2.9
Transportation	
Most immediate	2.9
Second Most Immediate	5.7
Third Most Immediate	9.2
Food & Clothing/Personal Care	
Most immediate	2.9
Second Most Immediate	5.2
Third Most Immediate	6.9
Education	
Most immediate	2.3
Second Most Immediate	7.5
Third Most Immediate	8.0
Legal/Getting Record Expunged	
Most immediate	2.3
Second Most Immediate	0.0
Third Most Immediate	0.6
Readjustment Concerns	
Most immediate	1.7
Second Most Immediate	0.6
Third Most Immediate	6.3
Setting up a Support Network	
Most immediate	0.6
Second Most Immediate	1.1
Third Most Immediate	1.1
Medical	
Most immediate	0.6

Second Most Immediate	1.1
Third Most Immediate	1.1
Mental Health	
Most immediate	0.0
Second Most Immediate	0.6
Third Most Immediate	0.6

Table 14 on what programs or services respondents participated in prior to, during, and what the likelihood of participating in post-incarceration are perhaps the most revealing when it comes to determining where providers serving Wood County should target their efforts from the standpoint of future clients. For nearly every major programs/services categories, except for drug treatment, dental care, vision care, and vaccinations, less than half of the respondents reported participating in these activities prior to incarceration. Similar statements can be made regarding participation while incarceration. However, the exceptions for this time period were education programs/services, drug treatment and alcohol treatment, well-care checkups, dental care, and religious services. As for post-incarceration, a large percentage of respondents indicated they would likely participate in the following programs/services in rank order:

1. Dental Care
2. Health Insurance
3. Education Programs/Services
4. Vision Care
5. Job Preparation Skills
6. Job Location Services
7. Well-Care Checkups
8. Religious Services
9. Goal Setting
10. Assistance with Employment Documents

Table 14. Participation in Services and Programs Prior and During Incarceration and Post-Release Likelihood

	Participated PRIOR to Incarceration?			Participated WHILE Incarcerated?			Would Participate AFTER Release			
	No	Yes	Unsure	No	Yes	Unsure	Likely	Neutral	Unlikely	N/A
Employment Programs										
Job Preparation Skills	59.1	39.2	1.8	53.3	43.8	3.0	69.0	9.8	14.4	6.9
Assistance with Employment Documents	63.5	35.3	1.2	72.4	27.6	0.0	59.5	10.1	24.4	6.0
Vocational Training	66.7	32.1	1.2	68.6	30.8	0.6	59.2	12.1	22.4	6.3
Transitional Jobs Program	84.0	15.4	0.6	79.3	18.3	2.4	52.6	14.6	26.9	5.8
Job Location Services	67.9	29.7	2.4	78.7	18.3	3.0	69.0	8.8	18.1	4.1
How to Keep a Job Services	82.8	14.8	2.4	81.7	16.6	1.8	48.8	11.6	32.0	7.6
Education/Housing/Finances										
Education Programs/Services	60.6	39.4	0.0	38.0	60.8	1.2	77.1	8.4	11.4	3.0
Computer/Internet Orientation Skills	66.7	32.1	1.2	69.4	29.4	1.2	52.3	11.6	29.1	7.0
Food and Nutrition	81.2	17.0	1.8	74.9	22.8	2.4	46.2	12.9	33.3	7.6
Housing Programs or Services	88.0	10.8	1.2	88.0	11.4	0.6	57.1	6.5	23.2	13.1
Budgeting	76.3	23.7	0.0	65.9	32.9	1.2	57.6	9.3	25.0	8.1
Credit Counseling	88.8	11.2	0.0	87.6	11.8	0.6	48.8	10.5	29.1	11.6
Homebuyer Education	90.5	8.9	0.6	89.9	8.3	1.8	43.0	11.0	32.0	14.0

	Participated PRIOR to Incarceration?			Participated WHILE Incarcerated?			Would Participate AFTER Release			
	No	Yes	Unsure	No	Yes	Unsure	Likely	Neutral	Unlikely	N/A
Benefits/Other Services										
Legal Services	55.1	44.9	0.0	65.3	34.1	0.6	53.8	16.6	21.9	7.7
Transitional Government Benefits	76.8	21.4	1.8	85.7	13.1	1.2	57.1	8.8	24.7	9.4
Health Insurance	48.8	51.2	0.0	79.9	18.9	1.2	82.9	5.9	8.8	2.4
Stable Transportation Assistance	82.6	16.8	0.6	92.2	6.6	1.2	51.2	8.8	24.7	15.3
Personal Development										
Anger Management	73.5	25.9	0.6	58.0	41.4	0.6	27.1	18.8	42.9	11.2
Stress Management	78.9	21.1	0.0	58.1	41.9	0.0	43.8	13.0	36.1	7.1
Mentoring	83.9	15.5	0.6	74.9	24.0	1.2	39.1	14.2	37.9	8.9
Goal Setting	70.4	29.6	0.0	44.0	56.0	0.0	60.0	16.5	19.4	4.1
Behavioral Health										
Drug Treatment Program	46.4	53.6	0.0	42.0	58.0	0.0	51.7	9.9	23.3	15.1
Alcohol Treatment Program	53.9	45.5	0.6	46.7	52.1	1.2	43.5	8.2	28.2	20.0
Mental Health Program	65.5	33.9	0.6	56.8	43.2	0.0	37.6	11.2	34.1	17.1
Physical Health and Wellness										
Well Care Checkups	53.9	45.5	0.6	48.2	51.2	0.6	61.5	10.3	16.7	11.5
Dental Care	31.4	68.6	0.0	38.2	61.8	0.0	87.1	5.3	5.3	2.4
Vision Care	46.1	53.3	0.6	55.1	44.9	0.0	72.2	7.7	13.0	7.1
Vaccinations	45.8	53.0	1.2	51.5	48.5	0.0	55.7	12.1	23.6	8.6

	Participated PRIOR to Incarceration?			Participated WHILE Incarcerated?			Would Participate AFTER Release			
	No	Yes	Unsure	No	Yes	Unsure	Likely	Neutral	Unlikely	N/A
Cholesterol Screening	78.6	19.0	2.4	76.9	21.3	1.8	35.3	15.9	35.9	12.9
Blood Pressure Monitoring	73.2	26.2	0.6	61.5	37.3	1.2	38.8	14.7	32.4	14.1
Sexual Health										
HIV/AIDS outreach	74.3	25.1	0.6	60.7	38.7	0.6	30.6	11.2	36.5	21.8
Safe Sex Practices	65.1	33.7	1.2	73.7	25.1	1.2	36.7	18.3	32.5	12.4
Children and Family										
Parenting Skills	86.1	13.9	0.0	74.3	25.1	0.6	37.2	10.5	18.0	34.3
Fatherhood/Motherhood Programs	89.6	9.8	0.6	81.0	18.4	0.6	35.3	8.2	25.9	30.6
Help Finding Child Care Support	93.8	6.2	0.0	94.5	4.3	1.2	25.6	7.6	23.3	43.6
Child Daycare (6:30am-6pm)	90.8	9.2	0.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	16.6	9.5	16.0	58.0
After School Childcare (2:30pm-6pm)	92.1	7.9	0.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	13.6	10.7	17.8	58.0
Evening Childcare (6pm-12am)	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	9.9	21.1	59.1
Late Evening/Overnight Childcare (12am-6am)	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.5	23.4	59.1
Care for Children with Special Needs	96.7	3.3	0.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	4.1	4.1	17.8	74.0
Referral to Childcare Facilities	96.1	3.9	0.0	96.7	2.6	0.7	10.5	7.6	19.3	62.6
Monetary Assistance for Childcare Services or Programs	92.3	7.1	0.6	94.2	5.2	0.6	12.9	9.9	19.9	57.3
Religious Services	49.7	49.1	1.2	46.1	53.9	0.0	60.9	10.7	21.9	6.5
Faith-Based Mentoring	82.1	17.9	0.0	76.8	22.6	0.6	36.1	16.6	34.9	12.4

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR THE WCRC

On average, individuals returning to Wood County and surrounding areas post-release from incarceration have at least three to four factors that would negatively affect their participation levels in programs and services. The number one barrier is that these individuals need to focus more on finding a steady job than attending programs/services that could assist them. In fact, when determining the top three immediate concerns, the first and second was securing employment. Housing came in third. Formal reentry programming that concentrates on job preparation skills, assistance with employment documents, vocational training, job location services, education, housing programs/services, and transitional government benefits and health insurance primers can assist in these areas as well as the others noted in Tables 13 and 14. Only about 26 percent of the respondents reported participating in any formal reentry programming, however.

Facilitating connections to community services prior to release can provide and sustain supportive, pro-social networks and services for returning offenders. Fortunately, the groundwork for moving toward a more formalized system of coordination with community gatekeepers is being built in Wood County. There are several local non-profits and government agencies already working for the community that can assist criminal populations with their reentry needs and services in which they are likely to participate. Table 15 is a sample of such agencies (for a more complete listing, please refer to the Reentry Resource Guide and Assistance Directory, which can be found online at <http://kenti.co/woodcountyreentry/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/ReentryResourceandAssistanceDirectoryFeb2015.pdf>):

Table 15. Recovery Support Services Providers and Services Offered Examples

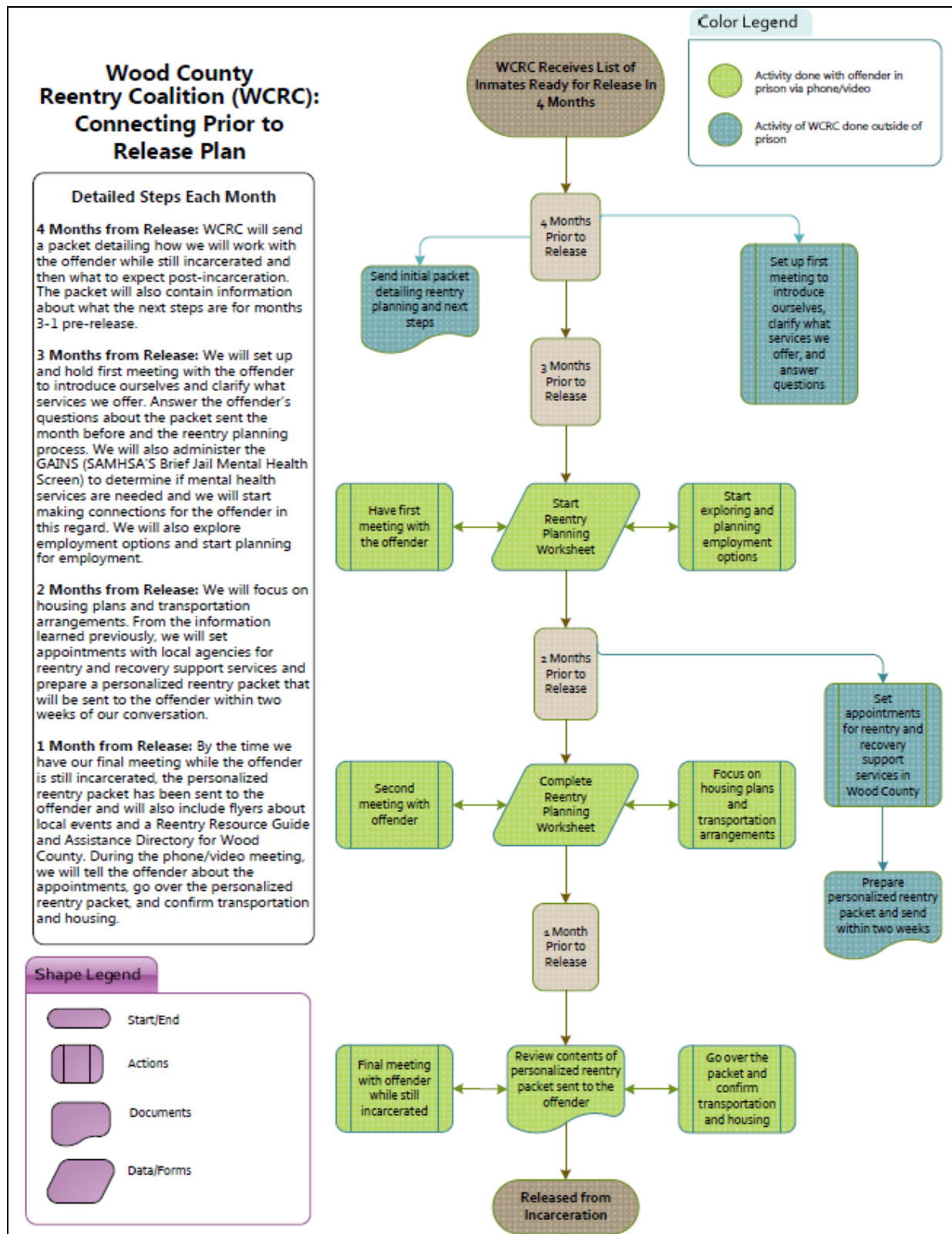
Agency Name and Address of Agency	Services Offered
Salvation Army of Bowling Green	Provides help in obtaining rental or public housing and can help pay for a rental property or mortgage down payment. Provides a shelter for families in need.
WSOS Community Action Commission Jordan Center	Provides help with rental assistance, home visits, budgeting, goal setting, and referral to other agencies. Offers a Head Start Program for children. Job preparation skills (resume writing, filling out applications, interview practice, job searches).
Wood County Health District	Services for new parents, children, adults, elderly, professionals, and teachers. Services include physical exams, dental referrals, vision care referrals, vaccinations, HIV/AIDS testing and education, contraceptives, and immunizations.
Behavioral Connections	Offer anger management, stress management, relationship skills, and time management programs. Recovery to Work program, employment services program. Other services: may help find child care subsidies, help getting and maintaining transportation, and help obtain governmental benefits. job preparation

	skills (resume writing, filling out applications), vocational counseling (job assessment, job placement, resume building, job education/training),
Family Service Counseling Center of Wood County	Mental health services include an assessment and referral. Provides services based on the needs of the patient determined by the assessment.
Wood County Job and Family Services	Child care service helps fund childcare if going to school or work and referrals to other childcare facilities. Educational services, job location services (referrals, postings, available computers for searches), job preparation skills, vocational training services and job retention services (rental assistance, childcare, utility assistance).
Wood County Child Support Enforcement Agency	Provides the following services assistance with child support and help with child custody, visitation, or parental rights.
Penta Adult Education	Services include vocational training programs (welding, auto body collision, building maintenance, plumbing licensure), Adult basic skills reinforcement such as improvement in reading, writing, and math skills.

The WCRC has been very active over the past two years and is making important strides in establishing the connections and foundations for serving the formerly incarcerated and their families. The logical, next step is to formalize a county-wide, cooperative, and coordinated approach to offender reentry service delivery for individuals scheduled for release from ODRC and CBCFs who call Wood County home. This type of program should use and expand upon existing resources to meet client and community needs through interagency cooperation and service coordination by working with offenders at least two-four months prior to release from secure custody. For jail populations, reentry planning should be integrated for offenders serving at least six months. An example of what could be done during inreach and outreach reentry planning is illustrated in Figure 1.

In February 2015, the Reentry Resource Center for the county opened and is currently located at the Family Services Counseling Center in Bowling Green, Ohio with plans to expand into North Baltimore, Ohio. This effort should be commended and evaluated to determine efficacy over the next several months. Reaching out to formerly justice-involved individuals is challenging so any active efforts that can be made and sustained will be salient, especially in a non-urban county like Wood. There are only a few sizeable cities with ready access to agencies that provide services and programs for reentry compounded by limited transportation help for those who need it. The county might also consider developing consistent intake forms from service providers needed to determine what additions should be made to aid in tracking those who are utilizing services and programs in Wood County. It will also be important to find a mechanism to track recidivism and other behavioral and attitudinal changes, and outcomes related to meeting the needs of the target population to more adequately assess the undertakings of the WCRC and its partners.

Figure 1. Reentry Planning Example



APPENDIX A1: Warden Letter

Warden/Director
Prison Address
City, State

Date

Dear Warden/Director:

We are requesting your help with an important project. As chair of the Wood County Reentry Coalition (WCRC)'s Data Collection and Integration Committee, my team and I are seeking access to inmates/clients at your facility to fill out an important survey. This committee is charged with the following per our Strategic Plans document:

*There are a number of County Departments and local agencies providing services to Wood County ex-offenders. To avoid duplication of efforts and to provide the most cost-effective services, information should be shared amongst all of these agencies and with the Wood County community. Current, up-to-date information on resources and services in Wood County should be accessible to everyone. Service providers need a way to track information regarding the number of ex-offenders they are serving and the specific services provided. **Also, a method of collecting information on the needs of the offenders returning to the Wood County community should be established. Offender needs should be identified prior to their release and connections should be made with local agencies available to meet their needs.***

The Coalition's overall goal is to reduce the recidivism rate in Wood County by 50% within five years. As noted in the bolded sentences above, in order to work towards meeting the reduction in recidivism goal, we need to learn as much as we can about those individuals who are currently incarcerated but will be returning to the Wood County area upon release (i.e., returnees). Thus far, we have collected information from county providers that either directly assist returnees or have services and programs that could improve a returnee's reintegration status. We are now seeking to better understand what services and programs returnees consider most relevant and useful to them so that Wood County agencies can most appropriately serve this population.

A team of researchers at Bowling Green State University (BGSU) have designed a survey for individuals in your custody containing questions related to reentry needs and challenges. Only inmates who resided in Wood County, Ohio prior to their incarceration are eligible to take the survey. It would be helpful if you or your representative could provide us with a list of inmates falling under this category along with their projected release date. The survey should take approximately 60 minutes to complete. As you know, there are special considerations we need to cover when inmates are included as survey respondents.

First, ideally, we will need a private space, though we are well aware that such space is limited in most facilities, to interview each inmate/client separately to provide comfort and security for all parties involved. We rely upon you for your suggestions as to when we come to your facility regarding the date, time, and location in the facility (possible interview sites: already designated

private rooms, education rooms when classes are not in session, visiting room when no visitors are present, or cafeteria during off hours assuming out of sight from other residents).

The number of visits we will need to make are dependent upon the number of inmates/clients voluntarily agreeing to be surveyed and the space we have for the interviews. On the agreed upon date and time, we will mail the inmates/clients who meet the criteria a letter detailing the purpose of the study, when we are coming, and the nature of the types of questions they will be asked. In addition, a consent form will be included that the inmates/clients can read prior to our arrival, but do know that we will also go over the consent form on the day of our arrival and invite the inmates/clients to ask questions, and then to make their participation decision.

Second, we also need your signed cooperation in ensuring to the best of your ability and the abilities of your staff that the inmates/clients selected for the survey will not be coerced into participating or not participating in the survey or face any adverse repercussions for same.

There is a form included with this correspondence that you should fax back to me related to these concerns. A copy will be kept on file in my office at BGSU.

Third, we would like to provide the survey participants and non-participants who have a Wood County address on file with a booklet that details what services and programs are in Wood County, Ohio that can assist them upon their return. This booklet can be distributed at the time of our visit or when the individuals are released from custody, whatever is more convenient for you and your staff.

One of my team members or I will be calling you within the next two weeks to plan our visit to your facility. Thank you in advance for your participation in this important project. In the interim, if you have any questions about the administration of the survey or other logistics, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Melissa W. Burek, Ph.D.
Associate Professor and Graduate Coordinator
Criminal Justice Program
223 Health Center
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio 43403
mwburek@bgsu.edu
419-372-9542 (office)
419-372-2400 (fax)

APPENDIX A2. Warden/Director Promise of No Harm

Dear Dr. Melissa Burek and Research Team,

I, _____

of _____
Facility

have received the letter regarding the survey of inmates/clients in my custody explaining the Wood County Reentry Coalition's study conducted in partnership with Bowling Green State University (BGSU) researchers and graduate students (hereinafter as BGSU Research Team). By signing below, I am denoting the following:

- (1) That I approve of the administering of the survey to the inmates/clients under my authority per the items noted in the first correspondence letter received from Melissa W. Burek about the study.
- (2) To the best of my ability and the abilities of my staff that the inmates/clients selected for the survey will not be coerced into participating or not participating in the survey.
- (3) To the best of my ability and the abilities of my staff that the inmates/clients selected for the survey will not face any adverse repercussions for participating or not participating in the study.
- (4) That I will work with the BGSU Research Team to secure a private space or similar to interview each inmate/client separately to provide comfort and security for all parties involved.

 Printed Name

 Signature

 Date

Please fax signed form to Melissa Burek at 419-372-2400 or email a scanned copy with your signature to mwburek@bgsu.edu. If you do not approve to the conditions set forth, please fax, email, or forward a formal letter to this effect to:

Melissa W. Burek, Ph.D.
 Criminal Justice Program
 223 Health Center
 Bowling Green State University
 Bowling Green, Ohio 43403

APPENDIX B: CONSENT LETTER AND INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

May 23, 2013

Dear Potential Study Participant:

I am with the Wood County Reentry Coalition. My team and I are looking for your help in a study to understand your needs when you are let out. If we have a clearer idea of your needs before release, we may be able to make and offer better services, information, and resources to people like you so going back to your community is a more positive time.

A team of researchers at Bowling Green State University (BGSU) have made a survey with questions about reentry needs and problems with getting those needs met. Only persons who lived in Wood County, Ohio before they were imprisoned or who were convicted in a Wood County, Ohio court are allowed to take the survey. Your records indicate that you were associated with Wood County before coming to this correctional facility. The survey should take about 60 minutes of your time.

The warden told us we could have a private space so that we can meet with you and ask you the questions on the survey. The types of questions we will be asking are about you, housing, job, health, child care, and training needs. We will also be asking you questions about the types of programs or services that you took part in while in prison or that you would like to take part in when you are let out.

I want to make sure you know that there is no risk to you if you agree to participate or not participate in the study. With this letter is an informed consent form. This form talks about the study, its risks and benefits, and other important information about your participation, should you choose to do so. We are asking for study participants to sign this form if they want to take part in the interview. You may send us a signed copy of this form if you want to join in the study in the included self-addressed stamped envelope **or** you can wait until we come to the facility. We will go over the form with you at that time and you can then sign it if you want to participate. We also have a signed form on file from the warden that says you are not at risk whether or not you take part in the study.

Sincerely,



Melissa W. Burek, Ph.D.
Bowling Green State University
Wood County Reentry Coalition-
Data Collection & Integration Committee, Chair

Wood County Offender Reentry Survey: Needs Assessment Consent Form

Last 4 SS# _____

Birthdate____/____/____

BGSU HSRB - APPROVED FOR USE
IRBNet ID # 379210
EFFECTIVE 11/06/2013
EXPIRES 11/05/2014

Informed Consent for offenders who are soon to be released

Introduction:

You are invited to participate in a research study conducted by Dr. Melissa Burek (Associate Professor, Criminal Justice program, Bowling Green State University) and Dr. Mamta Ojha (Assistant Professor, Social Work program, Bowling Green State University) . The research project for which you are being surveyed is called “Wood County Offender Reentry : Needs Assessment”. You are being asked to participate in this research as you are in an organization that is being targeted for the research.

Purpose:

The purpose of this research is to:

- 1) Assess the services needed by offenders who are soon going to be released after a period of incarceration.
- 2) Determine the gaps in services in Wood County for reentering offenders, and also
- 3) To find out if services utilization reduces recidivism among ex-offenders.

The benefits of this research are multifold at many levels. Firstly it will help to determine the kind of services that are needed by the participants and if these services are available in the county or not. Secondly as you completing the survey you will also know about the kind of services that may be available from which you can benefit. The information you provide will help us determine the kind of services we need to have and potentially invest in more. However, there is no direct benefit in the form of a compensation for taking part in this research. Furthermore, identification of service that’s needed by you does not necessarily mean that you would get those resources.

Procedure:

The director/warden of the facility where you are residing has been contacted and all the information about the project has been shared with him or her along with the informed consent and survey. This information about the project was then shared with you and all the participants who wanted to participate were given the informed consent form along with the survey. Research team members will help you complete the survey and you will be requested to place these surveys in a locked box (the key will be with Dr. Burek) which the research team members would then bring to the university and give to Dr. Burek. The information you provide will then be entered in a computer which is password protected. No indentifying information or individual level information will be made known to any other person outside the research team. On an average, it will take an hour for you to fill out this survey.

Voluntary nature:

Your participation is completely voluntary and there are no risks to you greater than those experienced in everyday life. You are free to withdraw at any time. You may decide to skip questions or discontinue participation at any time without penalty. Your participation or non-participation will not affect your affiliation at the facility or the social service agency from where you are receiving the service(s) or plan to receive them in future. Neither your decision to participate or not to participate will have any impact on your relationship with Bowling Green State University.

Confidentiality Protection:

Identification information will be on the first page of the survey sheet and also the consent form. Once the survey has been completed a separate code number will be created for each participant. This code number

will be saved on Dr. Burek's computer and only she will have access to this information. The number given to each participant will then be written on each survey and the corresponding consent form. After doing so, the first page of the survey and consent form which has the identification information will be destroyed. The survey and consent forms will be stored in a locked cabinet, which will be kept in a locked office. All the information entered for the purpose of research and report will only be stored on a university computer, which has a secure server connection and is password protected. The results obtained from this project will be reported as a combined total and no individual identities will be revealed. All members of the research team who will help in collecting the information will be instructed about the confidentiality of the survey and prohibited from releasing any information about the participants. They will also sign a document to this effect. After five years these surveys will be destroyed.

Contact information:

If you have any questions about the study or your participation please feel free to contact Melissa Burek at mwburek@bgsu.edu (419-372-9542) or Mamta Ojha at mojha@bgsu.edu(419-372-8903). You may also contact the Chair, Human Subjects Review Board at 419-372-7716 or hsrb@bgsu.edu, if you have any questions about your rights as a participant in this research. Thank you for your time and interest in this research.

I have been informed of the purposes, procedures, risks and benefits of this study. I have had the opportunity to have all my questions answered and I have been informed that my participation is completely voluntary. I agree to participate in this research.

Participant Signature

APPENDIX C: WOOD COUNTY OFFENDER NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**Wood County Offender Reentry Survey:
Needs Assessment**

Last 4 SS# _____

Birthdate ____/____/____

DEMOGRAPHICS

1) Today's Date / /

2a) Sex:

Male

Female

Transgender

2b) Are you a veteran?

Yes

No

3) What is your race/ethnicity?

Asian American

Black/African American

Caucasian/White

Chicano/Hispanic/Latino

Native American/Native Alaskan

Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander

Other/More than one race

4) Please indicate your partnership status:

Divorced, not living with a partner

Divorced, living with a partner

Married, not living with a partner

Married, living with a partner

Never Married, not living with a partner

Never Married, living with a partner

Separated, not living with a partner

Separated, living with a partner

Widowed, not living with a partner

Widowed, living with a partner

5a) What type of housing did you have immediately prior to your incarceration?

- Halfway House
- Homeless shelter
- Rented apartment/house
- Group Home
- Own home
- Family or friends provide housing space
- None
- Other _____

5b) How many persons lived in your household prior to incarceration, including you?
_____ (number)

5c) Will you need help finding housing after your release?

- No
- Yes
- Unsure at this time

5d) What type of housing do you plan to live in after your release?

- Halfway House
- Homeless shelter
- Rented apartment/house
- Group Home
- Own home
- Family or friends provide housing space
- Other _____

6a) Do you have any children or grandchildren? **If none, go to question 9.**

- Yes
- No

6b) Prior to your incarceration, who used to take care of your children/grandchildren most of the time?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Child's aunt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Significant other | <input type="checkbox"/> Child's uncle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child's mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other family members |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child's father | <input type="checkbox"/> Friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child's grandmother | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child's grandfather | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

6c) You indicated that prior to your incarceration, another individual(s) took care of your children most of the time. Are you court-ordered to pay child support?

- Yes
 No
 Unsure

6d) How much child support are you ordered to pay? \$ _____

6e) For how many minor-aged (younger than 18) children or grandchildren under 18 are you financially responsible?

Age of Child(ren)	Age of Grandchild(ren)
a)	a)
b)	b)
c)	c)
d)	d)
e)	e)
f)	f)

7a) Are any of these children/grandchildren receiving social services?

- Neither my children nor my grandchildren receive social services.
 Both my children and my grandchildren receive social services.
 Only my children receive social services.
 Only my grandchildren receive social services.

7b) What services do your children/grandchildren receive from the social services system?

(Check all that apply.)

- Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- Disability
- Food Stamps
- Foster Care
- Head Start
- Medicaid
- Ohio Works First (TANF)
- Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC)
- School Lunch Program
- Welfare
- Other (Please specify): _____

8) Who is taking care of your children/grandchildren while you are incarcerated?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> You | <input type="checkbox"/> Child's aunt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Significant other | <input type="checkbox"/> Child's uncle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child's mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other family members |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child's father | <input type="checkbox"/> Friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child's grandmother | <input type="checkbox"/> Day care center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child's grandfather | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

9) What city and county did you live in before your most recent incarceration?

[Redacted area for question 9]

City

County

State if different from Ohio

10) What city and county will you live in after you have served your term?

[Redacted area for question 10]

City

County

State if different from Ohio

11a) Please select the option below that best represents your highest level of education completed:

- No High School
- Some High School (go to 11b)
- GED (go to 11b)
- High School Diploma
- Some Technical/Trade School
- Completed Technical/Trade Program

_____ Which one? Ex. Plumbing, Electrician, etc...

- Some College
- 2 Year Degree
- 4 Year Degree
- Graduate School

11b) How much of your high school/ GED coursework was completed in a correctional facility?

- None
- Less than half
- About half
- More than half
- All

12a) When you were incarcerated on your current charge, were you enrolled in an institution of higher education?

- Yes
- No

12b) Please select your primary job type prior to incarceration:

- Unemployed
- Part-time Employee
- Full-time Employee
- Retired
- Disabled
- Other (Please specify): _____

13) Please select your primary source of income prior to incarceration:

- Welfare/Government Cash Assistance
- Worker's Compensation
- Food Stamps
- Supplemental Income/Social Security Disability
- Unemployment
- Wages/Salary (Paycheck)
- Alimony
- Friends
- Relative
- Pension
- VA Payment
- Other (Please specify):

CURRENT AND PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

14a) What type of offense led to your most recent incarceration? (Check all that apply)

- First offense
- Parole -- Technical Violation
- Parole -- New Crime Violation
- Probation -- Technical Violation
- Probation -- New Crime Violation
- Repeat Offense

14b) What was the level of the original offense?

- Felony
- Felony in the process of being dropped to/plea bargained to a misdemeanor
- Misdemeanor
- Unsure of the level of the offense with which I was charged

15) What type of crime led to your most recent incarceration? (Check all that apply)

- Violent Crime
- Sex Offense
- DUI
- Property Crime
- Drug related crime
- Non-Violent
- Other (Please specify): _____

16a) Were you ordered to pay a specific amount of money in restitution (does not include court costs or related fees)?

- No (go to 17)
- Yes
- Unsure (go to 17)

16b) What was/is the total dollar amount of the restitution you are/were ordered to pay?

\$ _____

16c) How concerned are you about your ability to meet your restitution obligation, on the following scale?

- Not at all concerned
- Somewhat concerned
- Concerned

Very concerned

17) Have you ever been placed on parole?

Yes

No (go to 19)

18) How many times have you returned to a correctional facility because you had your probation/parole revoked for a new crime or for a technical violation?

	Number of Times Probation/Parole Revoked										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more times
New Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical Violation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19) How long is your current sentence? _____Years _____Months

20) Have you ever participated in any formal reentry planning while incarcerated?

Yes

No

Unsure

21) Please tell me your top three most immediate concerns/needs you have upon release from custody.

Most immediate concern/need _____

Second most immediate concern/need _____

Third most immediate concern/need _____

22) Would it be helpful if the services provided for reentry also encouraged the involvement of your family or significant others?

No

Yes

23) Did you have a job immediately before the most recent conviction that led to your placement in a secure facility?

Yes

No (go to 26))

24) What job did you have? _____

25) On average, what was your monthly take home pay? \$ _____

26) Do you want to work after release?

No (go to 28)

Yes

Yes, but cannot work (explain the reason why you are unable to work in the box below - e.g., disability):

27) What job do you want to have? _____

28) What types of jobs have you held in the past? (Write "Never Employed" in the space next to Job #1 if participant never had a job.)

Job #1 _____

Job #2 _____

Job #3 _____

Job #4 _____

Job #5 _____

Job #6 _____

29a) With which of the following groups do you identify/affiliate?

- Catholic
- Jewish
- Mormon
- Muslim
- Protestant
- No Religion/Atheist/Agnostic
- Other (Please specify): _____

29b) Prior to your incarceration, did you belong to or regularly attend a church, synagogue, mosque, kingdom hall, or other house of worship?

- Yes
- No

29c) How often did you engage in faith-based activities prior to incarceration?

- Never
- Less than Once a Month
- Once a Month
- 2-3 Times a Month
- Once a Week
- 2-3 Times a Week
- Daily

	Participated WHILE Incarcerated?			Participated PRIOR to Incarceration?			Would Participate AFTER Release?					
	No	Yes	Unsure	No	Yes	Unsure	Extremely likely	Likely	Neutral	Unlikely	Extremely unlikely	Does not apply
Child Daycare (6:30am-6pm) (39)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
After School Childcare (2:30pm-6pm) (40)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evening Childcare (6pm-12am) (41)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Late Evening/Overnight Childcare (12am-6am) (42)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Care for Children with Special Needs (43)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Referral to Childcare Facilities (44)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monetary Assistance for Childcare Services or Programs (45)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religious Services (46)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Faith-Based Mentoring (47)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31) Which of the following affect either your ability and/or willingness to participate in the programs/services just named? (Please check all that apply.)

- My transportation is not reliable.
- I have limited access to public transportation to programs/services.
- I am unable to afford transportation to programs/services.
- I do not have the money to participate in programs/services which are not free.
- I am not able to secure childcare in order to participate in programs/services.
- I am more focused on finding a steady job than attending programs/services.
- I am more focused on finding a stable place to live than attending programs/services.

- I am more focused on taking care of my children than attending programs/services.
- My schedule prevents me from participating in programs/services.
- My physical disability prevents me from participating in programs/services.
- My mental disability prevents me from participating in programs/services.
- None of these considerations affects my ability or willingness to participate.

32) **This is the final survey question:** Are there any additional programs or services that have not been mentioned in this survey, but you would find beneficial?

33) **This question is for the researcher only.** It provides a location to capture additional information noted in any of the questions above where there may not have been ample room to respond, where there may have been extenuating circumstances to note, or where there may have been researcher observations that would be helpful to record along with the participant's responses.