

2013 Program Report Card: Non-Residential Employment Program – Department of Correction

Quality of Life Result: All Connecticut working age residents have jobs that provide financial self-sufficiency.

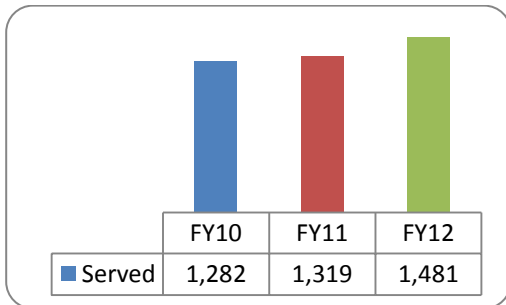
Contribution to the Result: Employment services assist released offenders from DOC to obtain and maintain employment. Services include employment readiness, job-finding, and assistance in maintaining employment. Barriers which include a need for identification, transportation, and clothing are identified and addressed.

Program Expenditures	State Funding	Federal Funding	Other Funding	Total Funding
Actual FY 12	\$2,055,138.00	\$0	\$30,000	\$2,085,138.00
Estimated FY 13	\$3,642,220.00	\$0	\$	\$3,642,220.00

Partners: Connection, CT Renaissance, Annie Casey Foundation, Neon, Perception, Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Department of Social Services, Department of Labor, Board of Pardons and Paroles, University of Hartford, University of Connecticut, local city and town governments, local colleges and universities, business community, other non-profit agencies, and other state agencies

How Much Did We Do?

Number served in non-residential employment services



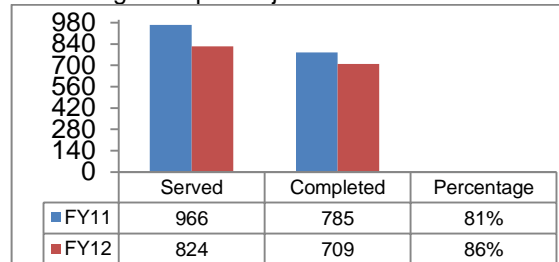
Story behind the baseline:

The demand for employment services has increased (for FY10-11 by 37, FY11-12 by 162 and FY10-12 by 199) therefore, there was an increase in the number served from FY10 to FY12. The demand for services were met and satisfied.

Trend: ▲

How Well Did We Do It?

Percentage completed job readiness



Story behind the baseline:

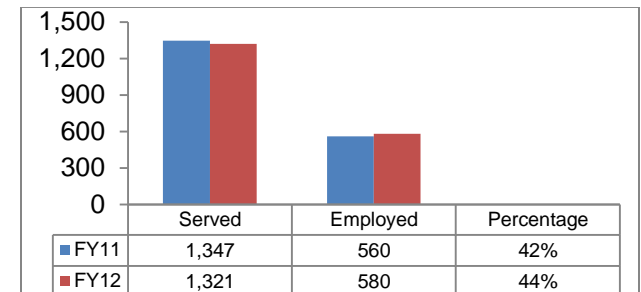
“Served” refers to those offenders participating in job readiness. Offenders are counted as “completed” if they completed all of the training or while participating in training obtained employment.

In 2011, the rates of job readiness completion ranged from 62% to 94% with a difference of 32%. In 2012, the job readiness completion ranged from 67% to 100% with a difference of 33%. There was a 1% increase in completion range. This may have occurred due to the decrease amount of offenders who completed the training for job readiness.

Trend: N/A

Is Anyone Better Off?

Percentage obtained employment



Story behind the baseline:

There were 28 more served in FY11 which was not reported on the 2012 Program Report Card. For FY11, the range was 31% to 55% with a difference of 24%. For FY12, the range was 22% to 65% with a difference of 43%. The number employed increased by 20 and the number served decreased by 26, but the percentage who were employed increased by 2%.

There was a decrease in the number served, but an increase in the number of those employed possibly due to the hiring of an employment specialist. Also research indicates that providing employment services is effective. DOC has been provided training from some of the best training agencies in the country.

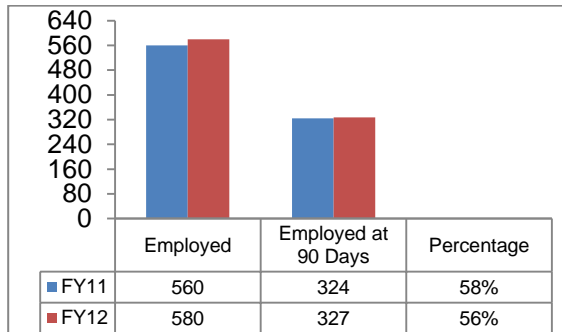
Trend: N/A

Is Anyone Better Off?

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Quality of Life Result: All Connecticut working age residents have jobs that provide financial self-sufficiency.

Percent retaining jobs at 90 days



Story behind the baseline:

We began collecting this data in 2011. Maintaining employment following release from prison is predictive of lower rates of recidivism. In 2011, 4 of the 7 employment contractors had at least 60% of those offenders who got a job maintain it after 90 days. For 2012, the numbers of those employed after 90 days continues to be close to 60%. From FY11 to FY12 the number of employed increased by 20 and the those employed after 90 days increased by 3.

The rates and returns for those who had criminal violations made a significant impact on the outcome measures for those retaining jobs after 90 days. I.e. if an inmate returns to prison they could not maintain employment.

Proposed Actions to Turn the Curve:

The employment rate for different geographic areas varied. The agencies obtained an employment specialist and the preliminary data showed an increase in job readiness. Further data will be collected to evaluate if the increase is due to the programs or ancillary factors. The hiring of an employment specialist made a significant change in the number of those employed and if they maintained employment.

We were able to establish the hourly wages and employment date beginning January 1, 2012 to address financial self-sufficiency.

Data Development Agenda:

We are satisfied with the data collected and continue to monitor data calculations for ancillary factors.

Trend: N/A