

2013 Program Report Card: Residential Work Release – Department of Correction

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

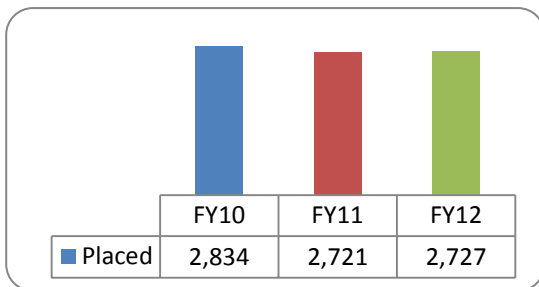
Contribution to the Result: DOC is able to supervise offenders within a controlled setting by placing them in halfway houses. The halfway house staff and other agencies provide job readiness, job-finding, and job retention services to the offenders. Included in job readiness is the offenders having identification, and are prepared for interviews. Job-finding involves matching offenders to existing job openings that fit his or her needs. Job-retention refers to offenders maintaining and having the ability to successfully participate in job interviews even when they face challenges.

Program Expenditures	State Funding	Federal Funding	Other Funding	Total Funding
Actual FY 12	\$19,142,673.00	\$0	\$0	\$19,142,673.00
Estimated FY 13	\$19,805,945.00	\$0	\$0	\$19,805,945.00

Partners: Connection, CT Renaissance, 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. In addition, the work release halfway houses help offenders access services from DOC contracted non-residential services and many services that are not under contract. These include behavioral health, employment, and housing related services.

How Much Did We Do?

Number placed in work-release halfway houses.



Story behind the baseline:

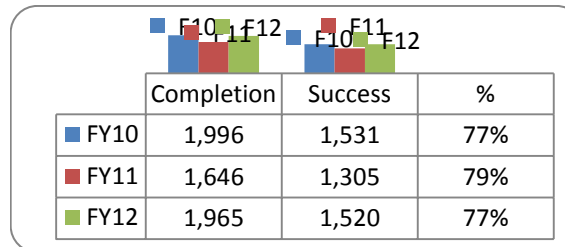
There was a 4% reduction from FY10 to FY11 due to a slight increase in length of stay (LOS) and a slight decrease in utilization. There was no change between FY11 and FY12.

The reduction in the work-release was 107. The LOS for FY10: 145 days, FY11: 147 days, and FY12: 137 days with a 4% reduction in utilization for FY10 97%, FY11 96% and FY12 92%.

Trend: ◀▶

How Well Did We Do It?

Percentage of successful completions



Story behind the baseline:

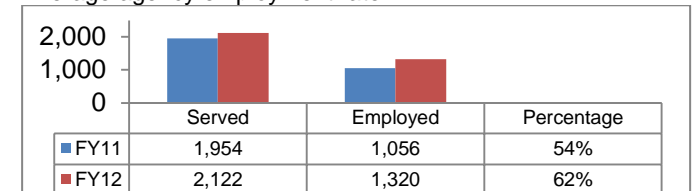
A successful completion occurs when a person is discharged with stable housing that includes moving to a shelter with case management services.

Successful completion rates within the halfway house programs for 2010 ranged from 56% to 94% with a difference of 38%; for 2011 the range was 68% to 93% with a difference of 25% and for 2012 the range was 69% to 96% with a difference of 27%. Better resources in the halfway houses may have been a contributing factor to the trend. Thus we are very satisfied that we have decreased the difference between lower and higher performing half-way houses. This occurred because we have more resources in the half-way houses.

Trend: ▲

How Well Did We Do It?

Average agency employment rate



Story behind the baseline:

We began to collect this data in 2011, "served" refers to the numbers who have completed orientation and who were not in a training or treatment program. The numbers served in the halfway house programs from FY11 to FY12 increased by 168. The number of those who were employed in the halfway house programs increased by 264 offenders. The range within the halfway house programs for 2011 was 18% to 100% with a difference of 82% and for 2012 the range was 23% to 93% with a difference of 70%. The increase in the number served and employed may be attributed to the increase in job developers.

FY2012	Starting Wage	Wage at Discharge	Saving Balance
Average	\$9.16	\$9.31	\$1004.23

For 2012 the average starting wage for those on residential work release was \$9.16 and at Discharge \$9.31; this shows an increase of \$0.15. In addition, on average offenders are leaving with a balance in their savings account of on average \$1004.23. This is considerable in light of housing issues for ex-offenders.

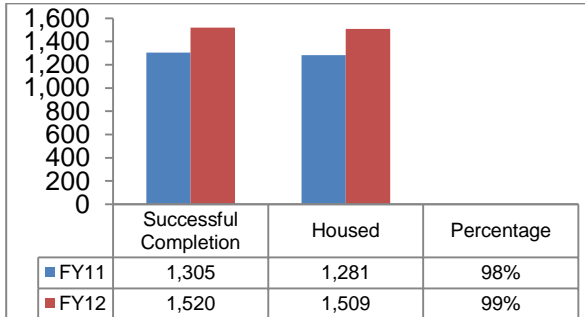
Trend: N/A

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

Is Anyone Better Off?

Percentage with stable housing



Story behind the baseline:

There was an increase of 215 in the number of successful completion within the halfway house programs. The number housed increased by 228, but within the halfway house programs those with stable housing in 2011 ranged from 83% to 100% with a difference of 17%. In 2012, the range was 84% to 100% with a difference of 16%. The range for those with stable housing decreased by 1%.

The successful outcomes reflects the collaborative efforts by DOC Parole and Community Service Staff and its partners to place offenders in appropriate programs which will help them achieve stable housing. This also shows that the half way houses are better at getting offenders who are returning to the community into stable housing. Unsuccessful outcomes are those that are discharged to a shelter with no case management or discharged with no housing.

Trend: N/A

Is Anyone Better Off?

Average bank account balance



Story behind the baseline:

There was an increase of 132 for those with bank accounts. The range in savings within the halfway house programs for FY11 was \$200.00 to over \$1,700.00 and for FY12, it was \$370.00 to over \$3,000.00. Thirteen of the twenty-five halfway houses had an average savings of over \$1000.00.

The halfway houses assist the offenders with maintaining savings accounts in preparation of their release from the halfway house programs.

The difference in the savings maybe due to the difference in the hourly wage earned in various geographic areas. Our intention will be to now focus on the low level performing halfway houses to increase the average saving.

Trend: N/A

Proposed Actions to Turn the Curve:

Through the use of DOC's seed money, the agencies were able to hire employment specialists. The approval for the second Job Developer was completed in December 2012.

We began collecting information on hourly wages on January 1, 2012. This information has helped to monitor individuals' financial self-sufficiency. There was no method put in place at the halfway houses to track the hours worked.

The slight reduction in placements was a result of normal variation and a slight increase in length of stay. The relatively constant number of placements from 2011 to 2012 was due to offsetting effects of a reduction in length of stay and a temporary reduction in available inmates due to the retroactive applications.

Data Development Agenda:

The collection of data has improved and the inconsistency became better thanks to the communication with the providers. The plan is to start auditing the providers in February. We have developed a plan to track longer term recidivism of those offenders and how they do with continued employment and stable housing.