

An Evaluation of Re-entry: The Effectiveness of the Citizen Circle in Ohio to Aid Inmates in Their Return to Society

An Evaluation of Re-entry: The Effectiveness of the Citizen Circle in Ohio to Aid Inmates in Their Return to Society

Deanna L. Butler
by

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Deanna L. Butler

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

Signature



for the Degree of
Masters of Science

Deanna L. Butler.

8/4/06
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in the

Criminal Justice
Program

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ABSTRACT

Acknowledgements

Each year, the United States incarcerates more individuals than any other industrialized country in the world. Currently, over five million Americans are incarcerated or have been incarcerated. As astonishing as the aforesaid is, there is no comparison to the recurrent individuals who recidivate each year. In the State of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections has begun placing emphasis on the importance of reentry and reintegration through the implementation of the Citizen Circle Program. In an effort to determine if the efforts are working, participants in Mahoning County, Ohio, will individually state whether or not the reentry and reintegration efforts are working effectively. In addition, the same participants will be asked where the program could be improved. A Survey was done of Citizen Circle volunteers and ex-offenders. Overall, both groups had favorable opinions of the program. Future research could delve further into whether or not the program reduces recidivism and could also serve as a way that the participants could in turn, give back to the community by becoming a member of the Citizen Circle committee.

Thank you to my beautiful baby boy Clayton. You have made all of my dreams come true and completely fulfilled my

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life, anything else is just an added gift. One day when I would first like to thank God for blessing me with you are at the same point in your life as I am in mine. I such a wonderful family and great friends that have enabled will be there to tackle it with you; side by side. I love me to be a success. First and foremost, I would like to you so very much.

thank my parents for giving me the ability and drive that

I would like to thank all of my family and friends who has always carried me. Thank you for teaching me that supported me throughout this entire process. To Aunt knowledge is powerful and that it cannot ever be taken Shirley, you have always been there for me and I greatly away. It is mine to keep. To my mom, I would like to appreciate it. You have always kept me on track and made thank you for being there for me so that I could finish it possible for me to be successful. To Nicole, thank you this project. I would especially like to thank you for all for always being there for me along with offering your of your hard work and help that you put into reading and support. To Carla, thank you for all of the late night proofreading all of my papers to make sure that they were talks and advice when I need it, I appreciate it. To Jill correct. Lastly, thank you for being the one there for thank you for always being there and for the opportunity to Clayton when I could not.

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Thank you to my beautiful baby boy Clayton. You have made all of my dreams come true and completely fulfilled my life; anything else is just an added gift. One day when you are at the same point in your life as I am in mine, I will be there to tackle it with you; side by side. I love you so very much.

I would like to thank all of my family and friends who supported me throughout this entire process. To Aunt Shirley, you have always been there for me and I greatly appreciate it. You have always kept me on track and made it possible for me to be successful. To Nicole, thank you for always being there for me along with offering your support. To Carla, thank you for all of the late night talks and advice when I need it, I appreciate it. To Jill, thank you for always being there and for the opportunity to experience this process together. To Barb, thank you for the past year, it has been very exciting and pleasurable.

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RESULTS

CHAPTER V.

DISCUSSION

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

A. Citizen Circle Survey

B. Offender Survey

C. Citizen Circle Survey Results

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SIGNATURE PAGE.	i
ABSTRACT. . . . .	.iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS. . . . .	.iv
LIST OF TABLES.	ix
CHAPTER I.	1
INTRODUCTION	
CHAPTER II. . . . .	.9
LITERATURE REVIEW	
CHAPTER III.	28
METHODOLOGY	
CHAPTER IV.	32
RESULTS	
CHAPTER V. . . . .	.55
DISCUSSION	
REFERENCES.	61
APPENDICES. . . . .	.64
A. Citizen Circle Survey	
B. Offender Survey	
C. Citizen Circle Survey Results	

LIST D. Offender Survey Results

Table E. Citizen Circles Steering Committee

Table F. Human Subjects Review Form

Table 2

Citizen Circle Helps in the Transition From Incarceration to Society

Table 3

Agencies to Work With

Table 38

Attendance of Citizen Circle Members

Table 5. 39

Main Problems Facing Offenders

Table 6. 42

Offender Satisfaction

Table 7. 44

Offender Attendance and Citizen Circle Satisfaction

Table 8

Citizen Circle Times and Satisfaction

Table 9

Attendance and Meeting Times

Table 10.

Times Offender Attended the Citizen Circle

LIST OF TABLES (Cont)

Table 1. . . . .	.33
Effectiveness of the Citizen Circle	
Table 2. that Offenders are Correctly Participate in	36
Citizen Circle Helps in the Transition From Incarceration to Society	
Table 3. . . . .	.37
Agencies to Work With	
Table 4. . . . .	.38
Attendance of Citizen Circle Members	
Table 5. . . . .	.39
Main Problems Facing Offenders	
Table 6. . . . .	.42
Offender Satisfaction	
Table 7. . . . .	.44
Offender Attendance and Citizen Circle Satisfaction	
Table 8. . . . .	.47
Citizen Circle Times and Satisfaction	
Table 9. . . . .	.48
Attendance and Meeting Times	
Table 10.	50
Times Offender Attended the Citizen Circle	

List of Tables (Cont.)

Table 11 52

Activities that Offenders are Currently Participating in

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the history of the criminal justice system the debate between punishment and reform dominated discussion concerning law violators. In its early history of the development of the system, crime was thought to be a blinding this type of corrections, both the living and working conditions were harsh and rigid. The system began substituting unique institutions for deviant individuals; they subjected cruel and unusual treatment. The system also tried to in an effort to remove the offenders from their families and communities in order to get them away from all of the negative influences impeding upon the individual (Miller

ry syst

proved to be so detrimental to the offenders, the staff and the community that the criminal justice system transformed numerous times Chapter I but the course of history. The two main systems that came about during the 1820s because of the development of the penitentiary were the Pennsylvania System and the Auburn System. The

INTRODUCTION

Pennsylvania System was characterized by the separate-and-silent system, which controlled the inmates by keeping them from seeing or talking to one another (Fuller, 2006, p

184). Throughout the history of the criminal justice system, the debate between punishment and reform dominated solitary confinement in contemporary prisons. It is also discussion concerning law violators. In the early history the guiding philosophy for Super-Maximum prisons. In 1821 of the development of the system, crime was thought to be a along came the Auburn System, which was characterized by sin against the State and God. During this time of the congregated-and-silent system, that allowed inmates to corrections, both the living and working conditions were work and eat together, but did not allow the inmates to harsh and rigid. The system began constructing unique talk to one another. The inmates also were individually institutions for deviant individuals that embodied cruel locked in cells at night. The Auburn system dominated the and unusual treatment. The system also did this in an U.S. Correctional system

effort to remove the offenders from their families and in the mid- 19th century, the first movement towards communities in order to get them away from all of the change from the penitentiary system was the shift towards negative influences impeding upon the individual (Fuller, the Era of Reform. The Era of Reform focused on work by 2006, pp. 364-367). inmates in order to keep the inmates occupied along with

These conditions, known as the penitentiary system, proved to be so detrimental to the offenders, the staff, and the community that the criminal justice system transformed numerous times throughout the course of history. The two main systems that came about during the 1820s because of the development of the penitentiary were the Pennsylvania System and the Auburn System. The Pennsylvania System was characterized by the separate-and-silent system, which controlled the inmates by keeping them from seeing or talking to one another (Fuller, 2006, p. 364). The Pennsylvania System method is similar to the solitary confinement in contemporary prisons. It is also the guiding philosophy for Super-Maximum prisons. In 1823, along came the Auburn System, which was characterized by the congregate-and-silent system, that allowed inmates to work and eat together, but did not allow the inmates to talk to one another. The inmates also were individually locked in cells at night. The Auburn system dominated the U.S. Correctional system.

In the mid- 19th century, the first movement towards change from the penitentiary system was the shift towards the Era of Reform. The Era of Reform focused on work by inmates in order to keep the inmates occupied along with

helping to offset the high cost of incarceration. Much of the reforms made in the Reform Era is the foundation of the modern prison systems (Fuller, 2006, p. 368).

The above mentioned systems were very costly, therefore in the early 20th century came the development of the Prison Labor Era and the Public Works Era, which focused on having the inmates do work that was useful and deemed advantageous. According to Fuller (2006), there are three main reasons that work by inmates was viewed as beneficial:

- Work was a good way to keep inmates occupied
- Work has rehabilitative value
- Inmates could offset the cost of their incarceration

Although work by inmates was thought to be advantageous, there are arguments against prison labor. Initially, with the inmates providing labor free or extremely cheap, a company would be more likely to recruit the inmates to do work than law abiding citizens requesting substantially higher salaries in order to provide for their families (Inciardi, 2007, pp. 470-472). In turn, this gave the prison labor systems an unfair and unbeatable advantage over other companies. Another argument against prison

labor was that as the prison population increased, there became too many inmates to supervise with a limited number of staff members.

The Public Works Era was followed by the Rehabilitation Era (1960s-1970s), which focused on the problems within the individual and how they could be corrected. Today focus has shifted once again to the reentry and reintegration of the offender. Reentry is where the offenders receive the opportunity to successfully connect as productive members of society (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction pamphlet, 2002). Reintegration occurs when the offender is a productive member of the community.

Reentry and reintegration is the new "wave" of the future for corrections. According to the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2002, at least 95 percent of all state prisoners will be released at some point. Also, 67.5 percent of prisoners released in 1994 were rearrested within three years, an increase from 62.5 percent in 1983. Currently, the United States' incarceration rate is five to eight times higher than the rates of industrialized nations such as Canada, and Western Europe (Travis, 2005, p. 84). With such large sums of

individuals re-offending, it is imperative that reentry programs be well established.

One of the major initiatives in regards to reentry and reintegration in the state of Ohio is the Citizen Circle. The Citizen Circle is a group of community members that are committed to helping ex-offenders make the transition from incarceration to the community. There are four main ways that the Citizen Circle helps the ex-offenders make the transition from being incarcerated to being a productive member of society:

1. Promoting positive social interaction and accountability for ex-offenders returning to the transition community;
2. Fostering acceptance and focusing on the ex-offender's personal strengths;
3. Helping the ex-offender develop a viable plan of rehabilitation to promote responsible citizenship; and
4. Providing access to community resources (Ohio

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction offenders Citizen Circle handout, 2005).

Network of support and acceptance

Not only are the Citizen Circles beneficial to the ex-offenders, but they are also very valuable to the

community. In many cases, once an offender is released from an institution, he or she does not have a plan or have any idea as to what they are going to do, which can possibly leads to recidivism. However, with the Citizen Circle, the ex-offender is offered guidance as to what they need to do to stay in the community.

The Citizen Circles are very important because they give support and guidance to the ex-offender so that the old behaviors do not resume. The Citizen Circle helps to make the transition from the institution to the community "smoother". Since the Citizen Circle is very diverse and has different members from all walks of life, the transition is made easier and more successful. The Citizen Circle also provides the opportunity to develop partnerships and make a difference in an ex-offender's behavior, while promoting community safety (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Citizen Circle handout, 2005).

The Citizen Circle offers many benefits to ex-offenders including:

- Network of support and acceptance
- Increased access to community resources

- Public recognition of positive successes and contributions
- Increases self-worth and belonging
- Increased compliance with supervision conditions
- Long-term behavioral change (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Citizen Circle

Summary

In this chapter, information was presented on the handout, 2005).

importance of reentry and reintegration programs and how

the programs can reduce recidivism. The next chapter will

The Citizen Circle also offers many benefits to the

community that include:

rehabilitation, reentry, and reintegration. In chapter

three the methodology is presented. In the last two

chapters the results on the research, major findings,

limitations, and future research needs are presented

and the issues offenders face upon returning to the community

- Personal involvement in managing ex-offenders returning to the neighborhood
- Better understanding of the correctional process and the issues offenders face upon returning to the community
- Reduced rates of re-offending
- Access to the gifts and talents of others (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Citizen Circle handout, 2005).

The Citizen Circle initiative is something that is being done by the state of Ohio to help alleviate the sheer amount of individuals recidivating and will be viewed very closely by other states as to the effectiveness. It may be used in the future by other states.

Summary

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, information was presented on the importance of reentry and reintegration programs and how the programs can reduce recidivism. The next chapter will discuss the historical perspective of corrections including

The development of prisons focused on the hope of rehabilitation, reentry, and reintegration. In chapter three the methodology is presented. In the last two chapters the results on the research, major findings, and limitations, and future research needs are presented. Originally, the penitentiary served as confinement and ultimately punishment itself. It can be argued that the prisons were designed to control the underclass

The prisons originally came about through personal feuds being settled by the State. In the essay, "A Look at Prison History" by Thorsten Sellin (1967), he states that prison inmates are the equivalent of slaves of the state (Latessa and Holsinger, 2006, p. 29). Along with the prison, other harsh punishments included public executions,

changed

Chapter II

The prison system, along with other areas of the criminal justice system, can be directly compared to the operations of the military. A few examples given by Gill (1970), in the essay **LITERATURE REVIEW** "Discipline" (1970) include the deprivation of everything except the bare essentials of existence, the routine way of life, the

History of Corrections

degradation (Latessa and Holsinger, 2003, p. 29). When an

The development of prisons focused on the hope of changing the "bad" individuals and making them law-abiding citizens. Today, this idea seems to be very unrealistic. Originally, the penitentiary served as confinement and

Traditionally, there have been four main goals of ultimately punishment itself. It can be argued that the sentencing: deterrence, incapacitation, treatment, and prisons were designed to control the underclass.

Deserts. Deterrence can be defined as trying to prevent

The prisons originally came about through personal criminal activity by making an example out of persons feuds being settled by the State. In the essay, "A Look at convicted of crimes (Inciardi, 2007, p. 636)

Prison History" by Thorsten Sellin (1967), he states that Incapacitation can be defined as the physical isolation of

prison inmates are the equivalent of slaves of the state individuals for the goal of retribution (Petersilia, 2003, (Latessa and Holsinger, 2006, p. 29). Along with the p. 12). Treatment is where the focus is on getting the prison, other harsh punishments included public executions, individual better instead of punishment. Lastly, deserts

hard labor, and solitary confinement. In essence, this principle is the same today even though some methods have changed.

The prisons system, along with other areas of the criminal justice system, can be directly compared to the operations of the military. A few examples given by Gill (1870), in the essay "A New Prison Discipline" (1870) include the deprivation of everything except the bare essentials of existence, the routine way of life, the uniformity, the mass movement of the individuals, and degradation (Latessa and Holsinger, 2003, p. 29). When an individual enters prison or the military, they are stripped of everything including their individuality. This is not only true for inmates, but also for correctional officers.

Traditionally, there have been four main goals of sentencing: deterrence, incapacitation, treatment, and deserts. Deterrence can be defined as trying to prevent criminal activity by making an example out of persons convicted of crimes (Inciardi, 2007, p. 636). Incapacitation can be defined as the physical isolation of individuals for the goal of retribution (Petersilia, 2003, p. 12). Treatment is where the focus is on getting the individual better instead of punishment. Lastly, deserts

can be defined as the belief that the individual gets exactly what they deserve.

The main idea behind punishment is to prevent or to reduce the likeliness that an individual will commit a crime again. Although, the idea of punishment has primarily stayed the same; the main focus has shifted from punishment to reentry and reintegration because of the massive amounts of individuals being incarcerated and then released back into society. With the focus on reentry and reintegration, the individuals being released are better prepared with tools and skills to make a successful transition into the community and to reduce the likeliness of recidivating. The only way for the reentry and reintegration plans to be successful largely depends on the correctional agencies embracing reintegration as a primary goal of incapacitation (Latessa and Holsinger, 2006, p. 362). Reentry is where the offenders receive the opportunity to successfully connect as productive members of society (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction pamphlet, 2002). Reintegration occurs when the offender is a productive member of the community. One key element missing was the necessary resources. Resources spent on

Rehabilitation

The next move in corrections was geared towards rehabilitation during the 1930s-1970s, even though rehabilitation has always been one of the goals of the criminal justice system (Fuller, 2006, 372). What led this nation to move towards rehabilitation was a mindset switch from professionals in the field. They began to recognize that there were external factors that contributed to the commission of crime. Rehabilitation efforts were committed to finding the cause of crime in the biological, psychological, and sociological deficiencies of the individual (Fuller, 2006, 372).

Due the emphasis on rehabilitation, the interests of the prisons also began to change. Prisons were now being built to "facilitate the classification and treatment of offenders" (Fuller, 2006, 373). The prisons began to focus on education, treatment, and other skills that would be beneficial to the inmates and would help assure a successful transition back into society.

Like many other prison reforms, rehabilitation did not succeed for many reasons. Firstly, the rehabilitation movement was not fully accomplished. One key element missing was the necessary resources. Resources spent on

keeping inmates confined and maintaining the safety of the community took away from the rehabilitation efforts. Secondly, there was a lack of consensus regarding whether or not it was successful or if it could ever be successful (Fuller, 2006, 373).

Reentry and Reintegration

According to the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics (2002):

(<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/reentry/recidivism.htm>):

- At least 95 percent of all State prisoners will be released from prison at some point.
- As of December 2002, 1,440,655 prisoners were under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional institutions.
- In 2001, about 592,000 state prison inmates were released to the community after serving time in prison.
- 670,169 adults were under state parole supervision as of December 2002.

- By the end of 2000, 16 States had abolished discretionary release from prison by a parole board for all offenders.
- Among state parole discharges in 2000, 41 percent successfully completed their term of supervision.
- 67.5 percent of prisoners released in 1994 were rearrested within three years, an increase from 62.5 percent in 1983.
- The rearrest rate for property offenders, drug offenders, and public-order offenders increased significantly from 1983 to 1994. During that time, the rearrest rate increased:
 - From 68.1 percent to 73.8 percent for property offenders
 - From 50.4 percent to 66.7 percent for drug offenders
 - From 54.6 percent to 62.2 percent for public-order offenders
- The rearrest rate for violent offenders remained relatively stable (59.6 percent in 1983 compared to 61.7 percent in 1994).

- Among drug offenders, the rate of reconviction increased significantly, going from 35.3 percent in 1983 to 47.0 percent in 1994.

The sheer amount of individuals being released from prison has forced the system to focus from rehabilitation to reentry. Currently, reentry seems to be the new "it" word. A lot of time and resources are being spent on reentry to fully develop the program and to make it a success. Some of the goals of reentry include: enhancing public safety by preventing re-offending; providing education, employment, housing and treatment support to offenders; and assisting the offenders in meeting family and community responsibilities (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Community Oriented Reentry Pamphlet, 2004).

- Reentry focuses on the offender once they are released from the institution. Reentry is a method in which the system tries to give offenders the help and assistance that they need in order to be successful once released from the institution. There are many different collaborating partners in this effort. Not only does the offender work with their parole officer, but they may also be referred

for substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, to faith-based organizations, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, and many other different agents (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2004, Community Oriented Reentry Pamphlet).

The state of Ohio's vision of reentry focuses on the opportunity for offenders to successfully connect as productive citizens. The state of Ohio believes that "reentry is a philosophy, not a program" (The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, "The Ohio Plan for Productive Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reductions" 2004). According to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC), the goals of reentry include, but are not limited to:

- Developing a seamless and successful transition of offenders from prison to the street
- Ensuring that offenders are ready to return to the community and that the offenders are better off at exit than at the time of entrance in to the institution
- Reducing recidivism
- Providing the offenders with the tools that they need to be employable

- Assisting the offenders in returning home and resuming responsibilities within the home
- Providing the offenders with effective life skills to assist in the transition to the community
- Enhancing the offenders awareness of the impact of their crime and provide them with opportunities to make amends for the harm caused by their crime (2004, "The Ohio Plan for Productive Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction").

Citizen Circle

The Citizen Circle is a reentry program developed by ODRC to meet the goals. It is a prime example of all of the different agencies coming together for the benefit of the offender. The Citizen Circle was implemented on July 1, 2004, in all Ohio prisons. The Citizen Circle is under the direction of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (ODRC, Plan for Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction, 2004).

The question is often posed "what is a Citizen Circle?" According to the ODRC, reentry means "Going Home

to Stay". A Citizen Circle is a group of community members committed to helping offenders make the change from "offender" to "citizen". Citizen Circles create partnerships that promote positive social interactions and accountability to help offenders become productive citizens. Citizen Circles enable offenders to develop relationships between offenders and family members and community members in order to make a plan for the offender to become a productive citizen. Citizen Circles also communicate to offenders the belief that their debt has been paid and that the community is ready to recognize them as a productive member of the community. Additionally, Citizen Circles provide the opportunity for developing partnerships, making a difference in an offender's behavior while promoting community safety (ODRC, 2004, "Reentry Means Going Home to Stay").

At the Citizen Circle meetings, the offender may be able to get information that they would not otherwise know how to obtain. The Citizen Circle has a very unique system of operation. First, participation in the Citizen Circle is usually mandatory for the initial visit and then the offender is only required to attend again in six months. However, if an offender would like to attend after their

mandatory session, they are free to do so as long as they fill out an application. Second, acceptance into the Citizen Circle is contingent on:

- Completing the application process
- Accepting responsibility of past criminal behavior and acknowledging the harm the offender has caused others
- Accepting agreed upon recommendations
- Participating in community service
- Setting goals focused on law abiding and productive action to promote responsible citizenship; and community behavior (ODRC, 2004, "The Ohio Plan For Productive Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction").

The Citizen Circles are very important because they give Third, the Citizen Circle focuses on the future rather than the past. When the ex-offender attends the Citizen Circle, each member focuses on what he or she is currently doing that is positive. Lastly, the Citizen Circle creates an environment aimed at fostering acceptance and focusing on the offender's personal strengths (ODRC, Reentry Means "Going Home to Stay", 2005). to develop partnerships and make a difference in an ex-offender's behavior, while promoting community safety (Ohio

There are four main strategies that the Citizen Circle uses to help the ex-offenders make the transition from being incarcerated to becoming a productive member of society:

1. Promoting positive social interaction and the Citizen Circle accountability for ex-offenders returning to the transition community;
2. Fostering acceptance and focusing on the ex-offender's personal strengths; called the Reentry Account
3. Helping the ex-offender develop a viable plan of Department action to promote responsible citizenship; and
4. Providing access to community resources (ODRC, The Citizen Circle handout, 2005).

This is where value is placed on work and the role of work. The Citizen Circles are very important because they give support and guidance to the ex-offender so that old behaviors are not resumed. The Citizen Circles help to make the transition from the institution to the community "smoother". Since the Citizen Circles are very diverse and have members from all walks of life, the transition is made easier. The Citizen Circle also provides the opportunity to develop partnerships and make a difference in an ex-offender's behavior, while promoting community safety (Ohio

Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections Citizen Circle handout, 2005).

The Citizen Circle offers many benefits to ex-offenders and the community (See chapter one for a detailed list of these benefits). Although it may appear as if the Citizen Circles only focus on the ex-offender making the transition from incarceration to the community, the Citizen Circle focuses on much more. The Citizen Circle focuses on seven domains or areas of concerns also called the Reentry Accountability Plan (RAP) (which was adapted from the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Citizen Circle handout, 2005).

The first area of focus is employment/ education. This is where value is placed on work and the role of work in life. It includes the evaluation of vocational and educational skills. Here the ex-offender is given different routes in which they can take in order to complete their education or to obtain employment. They are also encouraged to use their skills learned while incarcerated. For example, they may have worked in food services in the prison. They can now market these skills. The second area of focus is family/ marital issues. Here value is placed on making sure that the ex-offender

has positive support from his or her family. The third area of focus is the ex-offenders associates and social interaction. Here, value is placed on non-criminal associates and the opportunity for positive interaction. They are encouraged to join faith based organizations or other pro-social organizations from all walks of life. The fourth area of focus is substance abuse issues. Value is placed on living without reliance on alcohol and/or drugs. If substance abuse is an issue with an ex-offender, they will be referred to intensive treatment, Narcotics Anonymous (NA). The Citizen Circle will also try to help the ex-offender find a sponsor to keep them sober.

The fifth area of focus is community functioning of the ex-offender. Value is placed on having the knowledge and necessary skills for daily living, including shelter, personal budgeting, and leisure activities. The sixth area of focus is the ex-offender's personal/ emotional status. Value is placed on being in control of one's life including decision-making, coping with stress, and the decision-making ability of the ex-offender.

Lastly, the seventh area of focus is the attitude and beliefs of the ex-offender. Here, value is placed on living in law-abiding ways. If the ex-offender does not

have a positive attitude and determination, the ex-offender probably is not going to be very successful in the reintegration and reentry process.

There are many different people and agencies affiliated with the Citizen Circle. The groups are very diverse and the members come from all walks of life. A common question is who should be involved? It is very easy for anyone to become involved in the Citizen Circle. The following are examples of who should be involved in the Citizen Circle:

- The Faith Community
- Neighbors
- Social Service Agencies
- Employment Agencies
- Families/ Friends
- Educational Professionals
- Community Organizers

Reentry Courts

- Mentors
 - Substance Abuse Agencies
 - Ex-Offenders
 - Victims
 - Mental Health Agencies
- Reentry initiatives have become so popular that there are now reentry courts. These reentry courts evaluate offenders prior to sentencing to determine treatment and educational needs (Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services, 2004, "Specialized Court Dockets"). Reentry

- Law Enforcement
- Employers
- Health Department (ODRC, Citizen Circle handout, reentry plan 2005).

Since the United States locks up more individuals for at least one year after release (Office of Criminal Justice Services, 2004), reentry courts assist offenders in expediting the process of rejoining their communities. Although there is no "one size fits all" solution to the problem, the Citizen Circle is a great start. A list of Citizen Circle steering committee members is available if anyone is interested in being involved in the Citizen Circle (See Appendix E). In addition to the efforts of Citizen Circles, the criminal courts have also attempted to assist with reentry.

Reentry Courts

Reentry initiatives have become so popular that there are now reentry courts. These reentry courts evaluate offenders prior to sentencing to determine treatment and educational needs (Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services, 2004, "Specialized Court Dockets"). Reentrying

courts also link the court officer, the offenders, and prison staff while the offenders are still incarcerated. This allows for everyone to be involved in the offender's reentry plan. A few of the conditions of the reentry courts are that the offenders must remain crime free, must obtain employment, and must remain in treatment for at least one year after release (Office of Criminal Justice Services, 2004). Reentry courts assist offenders in expediting the process of rejoining their communities.

According to the Office of Justice Programs (1999), the core elements of reentry courts include:

- Assessment and planning that involves the offender, corrections staff, and judiciary to identify the needs and develop a plan to begin building linkages in the community to support successful reintegration
- Active oversight whereby the reentry court meets with the offender often and includes the offender's other relevant supporters
- Management of supportive services by the court to include community resources. The reentry court must have a broad array of supportive resources including substance abuse treatment, job-training

programs, faith based institutions, and housing services

- Accountability to the community through the development and involvement of citizen advisory boards, crime victims' organizations, and neighborhood groups
- Graduated and parsimonious sanctions established by the court that involves a predetermined range of sanctions and violations of the conditions of release.

Along with all of the different agencies and individuals involved in the reentry and the integration process, the Reentry courts are just as instrumental and most likely will be used more in the future by other states.

Summary

Reentry and reintegration is very important in the criminal justice system. More and more emphasis is being placed on successful programming that involves reentry and reintegration. The state of Ohio is one of the states leading the way through the use of the Citizen Circle groups. Their success will be very instrumental in the

decision of other states to adopt such programs. The next chapter will discuss the methodology used in the collection of that data for the current research.

Chapter II

Methodology

The purpose of this research was to examine the effectiveness of the Citizen Circle reentry program and to determine whether or not the program is worthwhile from the perspective of the volunteers and ex-inmates. In an effort to determine whether or not Citizen Circles are effective and worthwhile, two different surveys were distributed to the Citizen Circle group and the ex-offenders. The surveys were distributed to the volunteers who comprised the Citizen Circle and to the ex-offenders who comprised the clients (See Appendix A and Appendix B)

Design

The research was centered on a survey design and there was no experimental data that was involved in the outcome of the research project. The overall research design follows an unstructured format that contains open-ended questions giving qualitative Chapter III data which were analyzed by applying a quantitative value. Once the number of quota samples was reached, 15 for the offender surveys and 12 for the Citizen Circle survey, data were entered into a spreadsheet.

The offender survey (the clients) consisted of 12 questions. The purpose of this research was to examine the effectiveness of the Citizen Circle reentry program and to determine whether or not the program is worthwhile from the perspective of the volunteers and ex-inmates. In an effort to determine whether or not Citizen Circles are effective and worthwhile, two different surveys were distributed to the Citizen Circle group and the ex-offenders. The surveys were distributed to the volunteers who comprised the Citizen Circle and to the ex-offenders who comprised the clients (See Appendix A and Appendix B) that asked how effective they thought the Citizen Circle was, what the Citizen Circle does well and what it could improve on,

Design

The research was centered on a survey design and there was no experimental data that was involved in the outcome of the research project. The overall research design work follows an unstructured format that contains open-ended questions giving qualitative data, which were analyzed by applying a quantitative value. Once the number of quota samples was reached, 15 for the offender surveys and 12 for the Citizen Circle surveys, the results were entered into a spreadsheet.

The offender survey (the clients) consisted of 12 questions: how regularly they attend the meetings; whether or not they were satisfied with the experience(s) they have had with the Citizen Circle; whether or not they attend the Citizen Circle meetings voluntarily; whether or not the meeting times are convenient for the offenders; along with what the Citizen Circle does well and what the Citizen Circle could improve on. The offenders were also asked in which type of activities they had participated.

The Citizen Circle survey (the volunteers providing assistance) consisted of 11 questions: that asked how effective they thought the Citizen Circle was; what the Citizen Circle does well and what it could improve on;

whether or not the Citizen Circle convened adequately enough; whether or not the Citizen Circle helps the offenders make that transition from incarceration to society; which organizations the Citizen Circle should work with; the main problems the offenders are experiencing; the challenges to the Citizen Circle; and what the individual personally gets out of the Citizen Circle experience.

next chapter

Population

The first survey distributed to the ex-offenders participating in the Citizen Circle groups and the second survey was distributed to the participating community members of the Citizen Circle groups. The ex-offenders that were surveyed were from Mahoning County, Ohio, along with the Citizen Circle members surveyed. A total of 20 surveys each were distributed. There were a total of 15 participants for the offender survey and there were 12 participants for the Citizen Circle group.

The data for the offenders and the Citizen Circle surveys was obtained by attending and distributing surveys at the Citizen Circle meetings monthly from September 19, 2005 through July 17, 2006. The Citizen Circle meets the third Monday of each month at 10:00am.

Analysis

Frequencies were run for each question to determine how often respondents answered in a particular way. In addition, correlations were completed between various questions relating to the offenders' evaluation of the Citizen Circle along with the participating members' evaluation of the Citizen Circle, which is discussed in the next chapter.

Materials

Results and Findings

A paper survey instrument was distributed to participants and a desktop computer was used to record the data of each participant. The SPSS (Statistical Procedures

The purpose of this research was to examine the effectiveness of the Citizen Circle reentry program and to determine whether or not the program is worthwhile from the perspective of the volunteers and ex-inmates. There were two different surveys that were distributed to the Citizen Circle volunteers and to the ex-offenders. The surveys

Summary

In this chapter, the methodology use in this research project was presented. Data from offenders and from the Citizen Circle volunteers were collected. In the next

chapter the results and findings are presented.

This research is a descriptive study and the results be discussed accordingly. A total of 20 surveys was distributed. There were a total of 15 participants for the offender survey and there were 12 participants for the Citizen Circle group. There were two individuals who were asked to complete the survey, which whom refused to participate.

Citizen Circle Results and Findings

How effective is the Citizen Circle?

Introduction

When the members of the Citizen Circle were asked how effective they believed the Citizen Circle was, the effectiveness of the Citizen Circle reentry program and to determine whether or not the program is worthwhile from the perspective of the volunteers and ex-inmates. There were

two different surveys that were distributed to the Citizen Circle volunteers and to the ex-offenders. The surveys

were distributed to the two groups: the volunteers who comprised the Citizen Circle and to the ex-offenders who

Effectiveness of the Citizen Circle

Not Effective	Somewhat Effective	Effective	Very Effective
0%	41.7%	41.7%	16.6%

This research is a descriptive study and the results will be discussed accordingly. A total of 20 surveys were distributed. There were a total of 15 participants for the offender survey and there were 12 participants for the Citizen Circle group. There were two individuals who were asked to complete the offender survey, which whom refused to participate, and only 9.3 percent (one individual) could not provide positive feedback. The common responses had similar themes such as positive atmosphere,

Citizen Circle Results, and providing the offender with community resources.

How effective is the Citizen Circle?

When the members of the Citizen Circle were asked how effective they believed the Citizen Circle was, the majority of respondents stated that the Citizen Circle was somewhat effective to very effective (See Table 1) and 75 percent of the respondents indicated that improvements were possible. These improvements were suggestions such as meeting more often, additional resources, and having more volunteers.

Table 1

Effectiveness of the Citizen Circle

Not Effective	Somewhat Effective	Effective	Very Effective
0%	41.7%	41.7%	16.6%

What does the Citizen Circle do well?

All of the respondents stated that the Citizen Circle does things well except for one individual. That the group individual stated that since they were new to the group, they did not feel that they could adequately answer the question. Overall, 91.7 percent of respondents provided positive feedback and only 8.3 percent (one individual) could not provide positive feedback. The common responses had similar themes such as positive atmosphere, and accountability, support, and providing the offender with community resources.

What Could the Citizen Circle improve on?

When the Citizen Circle members were asked what areas transition from incarceration to society? could be improved on, 25 percent of the respondents

indicated that there was no need for improvements and 75 percent of the respondents indicated that improvements were possible. These improvements were suggestions such as group does help. However, three individuals did write in meeting more often, additional resources, and having more "some" or circle both yew and no. It could be concluded volunteers.

from their responses that the Citizen Circle is somewhat helpful (See Table 2)

Should the Citizen Circle meet more?

When the Citizen Circle members were asked whether the group should meet more, 58.3 percent stated that the group should meet more often. When the respondents were asked how many times the group should meet, 75 percent indicated that the group should meet two times per month, while 25 percent believed that the group should only meet once per month. The members who indicated that the group should only meet once per month believed so because they and other agencies are short on time and do not believe that they could find the time for another meeting.

Does the Citizen Circle help the offender make the transition from incarceration to society?

When the Citizen Circle members were asked whether the group helped the offender make the transition from incarceration to society, 75 percent indicated that the group does help. However, three individuals did write in "some" or circle both yes and no. It could be concluded from their responses that the Citizen Circle is somewhat helpful (See Table 2).

Table 2

Agencies to Work With

Citizen Circle Helps in the Transition From Incarceration
to Society

Agency	YMHA	WFTA	Mental Health	Substance Abuse	Employment	School	Health Care
Percent	33%	58%					
			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Helps	Yes		9	75.0	75.0	75.0	
	Some		1	8.3	8.3	83.3	
	Both		2	16.7	16.7	100.0	
	Total		12	100.0	100.0		

Attendance

When the Citizen Circle members were asked if they attend the meetings voluntarily or because of their employment, the members indicated that 58.3 percent attend voluntarily and 25.0 percent attend because of their employment.

Which organizations should the Citizen Circle work with? When Citizen Circle members were asked which organizations they should work with the majority of attend neither voluntarily or because of their employment responses included: Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority (YMHA), Western Reserve Transit Authority (WRTA), mental health treatment, local employers, substance abuse treatment, schooling, and the health care system (See Table 3).

Table 4
Table 3

Agencies to Work With

Agency	YMHA	WRTA	Mental Health	Substance Abuse Treatment	Employment	School	Health Care System
Percent	33%	58%	41%	33%	41%	25%	33%

Attendance

When the Citizen Circle members were asked if they attend the meetings voluntarily or because of their employment, the members indicated that 58.3 percent attend voluntarily and 25.0 percent attend because of their employment, while 16.6 percent indicated that they either attend neither voluntarily or because of their employment or that they attend both voluntarily and for their employment (See Table 4).

Main problems for the offenders

When asked what the main problems the offenders are facing, the Citizen Circle members indicated that accessing housing, employment, health care, transportation, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment are the main problems that the offenders facing. Of the responses, 66 percent indicated housing, 92 percent indicated employment 58 percent indicated health care, 50 percent indicated transportation, 25 percent indicated substance abuse

Table 4

Attendance of Citizen Circle Members

Table 5

Attendance

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Employment	3	25.0	25.0	25.0
Volunteer	7	58.3	58.3	83.3
Neither	1	8.3	8.3	91.7
Both employment and volunteer	1	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total	12	100.0	100.0	

Challenges to the Citizen Circle**Main problems for the offenders**

When asked what the main problems the offenders are facing, the Citizen Circle members indicated that accessing housing, employment, health care, transportation, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment are the main problems that the offenders facing. Of the responses, 66 percent indicated housing, 92 percent indicated employment, 58 percent indicated health care, 50 percent indicated transportation, 25 percent indicated substance abuse

treatment, and 25 percent also indicated mental health issues as the main problems facing offenders (See Table 5).

Table 5

Main Problems Facing Offenders						
Problem	Housing	Health Care	Employment	Substance Abuse	Mental Health	Transportation
Percent	66%	58%	92%	25%	25%	50%

Personal experience out of the Citizen Circle

Challenges to the Citizen Circle

When the Citizen Circle members were asked what they personally get out of the group, the majority of members the members expressed the following:

indicated that they get a good feeling about helping

- To continue to create a positive atmosphere where the ex-offender can come and feel confident that he or she is truly welcomed back into the community

- Time

- Keeping the volunteers active, no money to use for supplies, bus passes, etc

- To have a substantial amount of members show up

- Whether or not the offender is being honest and whether or not the offender is motivated

Offender Survey Results

- Lack of money, getting more community people involved, and getting the probation/ parole officers to buy into reentry

Introduction

- Maintaining attendance
- Dedication to the circle and for the members to take reentry seriously

of 20 surveys were distributed. There were a total of 15

- The lack of money and ability to get more people involved

results will be discussed below.

- Helping the offenders seek employment and building their self-esteem.

- Trusting the offender

Monthly Attendance

When the offenders were asked whether or not they attended the Citizen Circle monthly, 40.0 percent of the **Personal experience out of the Citizen Circle** offenders indicated that they do not attend monthly while

When the Citizen Circle members were asked what they 60.0 percent indicated that they attend monthly personally get out of the group, the majority of members

indicated that they get a good feeling about helping **Offender Citizen Circle Experience**

others, they network with other agencies, assisting offenders make the transition from incarceration to with the Citizen Circle. The offenders who attended society, and merely being able to help others.

regularly, and those who did not, indicated that they were

somewhat to very satisfied with the Citizen Circle (See

Table

Table 6

Offender Survey Results

	Attend	Not Attend	Total
Introduction			
Count	10	5	15
% Within Attend	66.67	33.33	100.00
% Within Not Attend	20.00	80.00	100.00
Total	16.74	33.33	40.00
Count	1	3	4
% Within Attend	25.00	75.00	100.00
% Within Not Attend	33.33	66.67	100.00
Total	16.74	33.33	40.00

Not only were the Citizen Circle volunteers surveyed, but the ex-offenders (clients) were also surveyed. A total of 20 surveys were distributed. There were a total of 15 participants for the ex-offender (client) survey. The results will be discussed below.

Monthly Attendance

When the offenders were asked whether or not they attended the Citizen Circle monthly, 40.0 percent of the offenders indicated that they do not attend monthly while 60.0 percent indicated that they attend monthly.

Offender Citizen Circle Experience	Value	Asymp. Std. Error (1)	Approx. T(1)	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal: The offenders were asked to rate their experience(s) with the Citizen Circle. The offenders who attended regularly, and those who did not, indicated that they were	5.37	2.62	2.002	.045

* Not assuming the null hypothesis.
 somewhat to very satisfied with the Citizen Circle (See Table 6).

Offender Attendance

Table 6**Offender Satisfaction**

			Attend		Total
			.00	1.00	
Satisfaction Not satisfied	Count		1	0	1
	% Within attend		16.7%	.0%	6.7%
Somewhat satisfied	Count		3	1	4
	% Within attend		50.0%	11.1%	26.7%
Satisfied	Count		1	5	6
	% Within attend		16.7%	55.6%	40.0%
Very satisfied	Count		1	3	4
	% Within attend		16.7%	33.3%	26.7%
Total	Count		6	9	15
	% Within attend		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Directional Measures

Circle (See Tabl			Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal	Somers' d	Symmetric satisf	.439	.211	2.002	.045
Ordinal		Dependent Attend	.537	.262	2.002	.045
		Dependent	.372	.178	2.002	.045

a Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Offender Attendance

The offenders were asked whether or not they attend the Citizen Circle voluntarily or if they were mandated to attend; 60 percent indicated that they attended voluntarily

while 40 percent indicated that they attended because it was mandatory. When the offenders who were attending because it was mandatory were asked whether they would attend the group if it were not mandatory, 50.0 percent indicated that they would, 40.0 indicated that they would not, and 10.0 percent indicated maybe.

The offenders who indicated that they would attend even if they were not required to do so were more likely to report that they were satisfied to very satisfied with the Citizen Circle. Those who indicated that they would not attend if mandated were more likely to indicate that they were not satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the Citizen Circle (See Table 7).

	mandatory	Total
Count	10	10
Percentage	100.0%	100.0%
Would attend if not mandatory		
Yes	5	5
No	4	4
Maybe	1	1
Percentage		
Yes	50.0%	50.0%
No	40.0%	40.0%
Maybe	10.0%	10.0%
Satisfied with Citizen Circle		
Very Satisfied	5	5
Satisfied	3	3
Somewhat Satisfied	1	1
Not Satisfied	1	1
Percentage		
Very Satisfied	50.0%	50.0%
Satisfied	30.0%	30.0%
Somewhat Satisfied	10.0%	10.0%
Not Satisfied	10.0%	10.0%

Table 7

Offender Attendance and Citizen Circle Satisfaction

		Count	Would attend if not mandatory			Total	Approx Sig.
			.00	1.00	2.00		
Satisfaction Ordinal	Not satisfied	1	.525	0	.160	0.941	.003
		%	25.0%	.0%	.192	2.941	.003
		Within would if not					
	Somewhat Satisfied	2		1	0	3	
		%	50.0%	20.0%	.0%	30.0%	
		Within would if not					
	Satisfied	1		3	1	5	
		%	25.0%	60.0%	100.0%	50.0%	
		Within would if not					
	Very satisfied	0		1	0	1	
		%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	10.0%	
		Within would if not					
	Total	4		5	1	10	
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
		Within would if not					

should meet more than one time each month, 53.3 said yes and 46.7 percent said no. Of the respondents that believed the Citizen Circle should meet more than once per month, the majority, 46.7 percent believed the group should meet

Half of the offenders who indicated that the time that the Citizen Circle meeting were very

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T(b)	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Somers' d Symmetric	.525	.160	2.941	.003
Ordinal Satisfaction Dependent	.552	.192	2.941	.003
Ordinal Would if not Dependent	.500	.148	2.941	.003

a Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Meeting Times

When asked if the Citizen Circle meeting times were convenient, 53.3 percent of the respondents said that they were and 46.7 percent of the respondents said that they were not.

When the offenders were asked if the Citizen Circle should meet more than one time each month, 53.3 said yes and 46.7 percent said no. Of the respondents that believed the Citizen Circle should meet more than once per month, the majority, 40.0 percent believed the group should meet

two to four times each month while 13.3 percent believed that the group should meet five times per month.

Half of the offenders who indicated that the times that the Citizen Circle meets were convenient were very satisfied with the Citizen Circle while 40.0 percent were satisfied. Of the offenders who were not satisfied with the times, most of the respondents found the Citizen Circle very satisfying. Approximately half were satisfied and the other half was somewhat satisfied (See Table 8).

Satisfaction	Count	Times		Total
		1	0	
Very satisfied	4	0	4	4
Within times		42.9%	37.5%	40.0%
Count	0	4	4	4
Very satisfied	4	.0%	50.0%	26.7%
Within times		7	8	15
Count	7	8	15	15
Within times		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Directional Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T(|b|)	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Symmetric	.567	.140	3.782	.000
	Satisfaction	.679	.178	3.782	.000
	Dependent times	.487	.115	3.782	.000

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table 8**Citizen Circle Times and Satisfaction**

		Times		Total
		0.00	1.00	
Satisfaction Not Satisfied	Count	1	0	1
	% Within times	14.3%	.0%	6.7%
Somewhat satisfied	Count	3	1	4
	% Within times	42.9%	12.5%	26.7%
Satisfied	Count	3	3	6
	% Within times	42.9%	37.5%	40.0%
Very satisfied	Count	0	4	4
	% Within times	.0%	50.0%	26.7%
Total	Count	7	8	15
	% Within times	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Directional Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error (a)	Approx. T (b)	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Symmetric	.567	.140	3.782	.000
	Satisfaction	.679	.178	3.782	.000
	Dependent times Dependent	.487	.115	3.782	.000

a Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

In addition to the above, there also was a statistical significance difference between those who attend regularly and those who did not and if they wanted more meetings available; 77.8 percent (n=9) who indicated they attend regularly wanted more meetings; where as, 83.8 percent of the offenders who did not attend regularly did not want more meetings ($\chi^2=5.40$, $df=1$, $p \leq .05$) (See Table 9).

Table 9

Attendance and meeting times

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table
 b. 4 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected

			Attend		Total
			.00	1.00	
Offered	No	Count	5	2	7
		%	83.3%	22.2%	46.7%
Yes	Count	1	7	8	
	%	16.7%	77.8%	53.3%	
Total	Count	6	9	15	
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 10).

Table 10
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.402 (b)	1	.020		
Continuity Correction(a)	3.225	1	.073		
Likelihood Ratio	5.786	1	.016		
Fisher's Exact Test		1		.041	.035
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.042	1	.025		
N of Valid Cases	15				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 4 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.80.

What the Citizen Circle does well

When the offenders were asked what the Citizen Circle does well, the responses were very positive. Some of the offenders said the Citizen Circle executed very well. When asked how many times that the respondent had attended the Citizen Circle, they indicated that they had attended anywhere from one time up to seven times (See Table 10).

- The Citizen Circle helped the offenders with medications issues

The Citizen Circle helped the offenders with employment issues

Table 10

Times offenders attended the Citizen Circle

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.00	4	26.7	26.7	26.7
2.00	3	20.0	20.0	46.7
3.00	3	20.0	20.0	66.7
4.00	4	26.7	26.7	93.3
7.00	1	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Areas of Improvement for the Citizen Circle

What the Citizen Circle does well

When the offenders were asked what the Citizen Circle does well, the responses were very positive. Some of the areas that the offenders said the Citizen Circle executed very well include that:

- The Citizen Circle made the offenders feel welcomed
- The Citizen Circle offered good information and resources
- The Citizen Circle helped the offenders with medications issues
- The Citizen Circle helped the offenders with employment issues

Participation

- The Citizen Circle helped some of the offenders to open up
- The Citizen Circle helps keep the offenders in check
- The Citizen Circle helps to keep some of the offenders positive and gives the offenders something to look forward to

Overall, the majority of respondents said that the Citizen Circle was somewhere they could go and not worry that they were being judged for their past.

Activities that Offenders are Currently Participating

Activity	No, Do not Participate	Yes, Participate
When the offenders were asked which areas the Citizen Circle could improve on, the responses were very similar.		
Drug Counseling	N=7, 50.0%	N=7, 50.0%
Mental Health Counseling	N=8, 61.5%	N=5, 38.5%
Employment	N=6, 46.2%	N=7, 53.8%
Attend School	N=13, 100.0%	N=0, 0.0%
Attend Religious services	N=10, 76.9%	N=3, 23.1%
Volunteer work	N=13, 100.0%	N=0, 0.0%

Participation 2014. All indicated that they attend drug

counseling. 18.5 percent indicated that they attend mental

In order to gain a better understanding of the health treatment (one survey was left blank). 53.8 offender population, some additional information was indicated that they were employed (one survey was left requested. The offenders were asked a variety of questions blank), 92.9 percent indicated that they do not attend as to what activities they were currently participating school (one survey was left blank). 21.4 percent indicated (See Table 11).

that they attend religious services (one survey was left

blank), and 92.9 percent indicated that they did not do any

Table 11

volunteer work (one survey was left blank

Activities that Offenders are Currently Participating

Activity Restriction	No, Do not Participate	Yes, Participate
Drug Counseling	N=7, 50.0%	N=7, 50.0%
Mental Health Counseling	N=8, 61.5%	N=5, 38.5%
Employment	N=6, 46.2%	N=7, 53.8%
Attend School	N=13, 100.0%	N=0, 0.0%
Attend Religious services	N=10, 76.9%	N=3, 23.1%
Volunteer work	N=13, 100.0%	N=0, 0.0%

Of the respondents, half indicated that they attend drug counseling, 38.5 percent indicated that they attend mental health treatment (one survey was left blank), 53.8 percent indicated that they were employed (one survey was left blank), 92.9 percent indicated that they do not attend school (one survey was left blank), 21.4 percent indicated that they attend religious services (one survey was left blank), and 92.9 percent indicated that they did not do any volunteer work (one survey was left blank).

The results also indicate that the offenders have a favorable opinion of the Citizen Circle and believe that the group **Living Restriction** is a positive transition to being a productive citizen.

Lastly, the offenders were asked if they were restricted in the areas in which they could live; 85.7 percent of the respondents indicated that they were not restricted in the areas in which they could live, while 14.3 percent of respondents indicated that they were restricted in the areas in which they could live. One could hypothesize that those individuals who are restricted in the areas in which they could live may be sex offenders.

Summary

Chapter Four reported the results and findings of this research. The research indicates that there are many different variables that affect the attendance and opinion of offenders attending the Citizen Circle. The results also indicates that the majority of Citizen Circle members believe that the Citizen Circle is doing an excellent job at helping reintegrate the offenders back into society. The results also indicate that the offenders have a favorable opinion of the Citizen Circle and believe that the group assists in the transition to being a productive citizen.

Introduction

The next chapter will summarize the major findings of this

This research was centered on a survey design and research. It will identify any problems and/ or there was no experimental data that was involved in the limitations encountered while doing this research. Lastly, outcome of the research project. The research consisted of the chapter will conclude with recommendations for future two different groups: offenders and Citizen Circle research.

members. The purpose of the research was to demonstrate the importance of reentry and reintegration, not only for the offenders, but also for the community members

Summary of Findings

Based on the findings of the research, the following conclusions were made:

members believed that the Chapter V Circle was either effective or very effective.

2. The offenders who attended the Citizen Circle regularly, and those who did not reported that they were somewhat to very satisfied. **Conclusion** Citizen Circle activities

Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the Citizen Circle members believed that the Citizen Circle should meet more often. **Introduction**

The most common answer was that the Citizen Circle should meet at least twice per month. Forty percent (40%) there was no experimental data that was involved in the of the offender respondents believed the Citizen Circle outcome of the research project. The research consisted of should also meet more than once per month. The majority of two different groups: offenders and Citizen Circle respondents believed that the group should meet two to four members. The purpose of the research was to demonstrate times each month.

the importance of reentry and reintegration, not only for

There was a statistical significance difference the offenders, but also for the community members. between offender's voluntary attendance to the Citizen

Circle and the attendance of religious services

Fifty percent (50%) of all offender respondents attend some sort of substance abuse counseling.

Summary of Findings

Based on the findings of the research, the following conclusions were made:

1. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the Citizen Circle members believed that the Citizen Circle was either effective or very effective.

2. The offenders who attended the Citizen Circle regularly, and those who did not reported that they were somewhat to very satisfied with the Citizen Circle activities.

3. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the Citizen Circle members believed that the Citizen Circle should meet more often. The most common answer was that the Citizen Circle should meet at least twice per month. Forty percent (40%) of the offender respondents believed the Citizen Circle should also meet more than once per month. The majority of respondents believed that the group should meet two to four times each month.

4. There was a statistical significance difference between offender's voluntary attendance to the Citizen Circle and the attendance of religious services.

5. Fifty percent (50%) of all offender respondents attend some sort of substance abuse counseling.

Limitations

As with any research, there were limitations to the study. In this research limitation existed within the data collection process and sample population. This result indicates that a more extensive time period is needed to obtain enough data to evaluate the hypothesis. Also, 15 offender subjects is a very small number along with 12 Citizen Circle subjects. The research may not have accurately represented the offenders and Citizen Circle members in the state of Ohio. Another limitation to this research was that female offenders were not evaluated. All of the offenders surveyed were male. The researcher did not have the opportunity to survey any female offenders because at each meeting attended, there were not any female offenders in attendance. Data from females is very important in examining whether the Citizen Circle helps the offenders make the transition from incarceration to reintegration. Females usually have different issues and needs than males, so it would be very interesting to see how the two sexes varied and how they were the same. offenders and how serving on the Citizen Circle has helped them to be a positive outreach to others. Future research

Future Recommendations

This research is very instrumental for others to come. Firstly, reentry and reintegration programming is being viewed as a very positive approach to dealing with offenders and more and more states are looking to ease recidivism rates. As of 2002, there were more than 1.4 million Americans incarcerated and the number is only expected to grow in the future. Of those incarcerated, it is expected 93 percent of all prison inmates will eventually be released back into society (Petersilia, 2003, p. 3). Secondly, the Citizen Circle is not only beneficial to offenders, but it is also beneficial for the communities. The Citizen Circle helps assist the offender reintegration back into the community as a productive citizen. In many instances, the Citizen Circle provides the missing link that stands in the way of the offender and the community. Future research should include a more extensive study of the offenders and Citizen Circle members as to exactly why they participate. Also, future research should include if any of the Citizen Circle members were at one time offenders and how serving on the Citizen Circle has helped them to be a positive outreach to others. Future research

could also measure the recidivism rates of the offenders compared to those who do not attend the Citizen Circle.

The Citizen Circle initiative is something that is not being done by the state of Ohio to help alleviate the sheer amount of individuals that are recidivating and is being viewed very closely by other states to measure the effectiveness and success that the state of Ohio has. The more research that is done regarding the Citizen Circle, it is more likely that those other states will be willing to implementing the program. Also, the more research done on the Citizen Circle, along with reentry and reintegration programming, the better the Department of Corrections will be able to see if the programming actually reduces recidivism.

Summary

Although the United States has the highest prison population of any other industrialized country, the county is moving towards reentry and reintegration, which will hopefully alleviate the "tough on crime" attitude and turn the focus to treatment and programming. Many believe that

treatment and programming is just throwing money down the tube, but if you were never taught any different, you may not know what is truly acceptable behavior and what is not. Treatment and programming can help an individual to change their thinking and to think of the effects and consequences their actions have. The public and politicians need to remember that eventually the incarcerated are released back into society. The Citizen Circle and other reentry programs will improve their transition and help protect society and help improve the quality of life for those former inmates. Second edition. Roxbury Publishing

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Citizen Circle Survey

INFORMED CONSENT: The following survey is being conducted as part of a Master's thesis to examine aspects of the Citizen Circle Re-entry Program. Please take ten minutes to provide the response for each question that best matches your opinion. Your cooperation is appreciated, but not required. All information is anonymous and is confidential. There is a potential use of data being published online or reported in research by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation. **Citizen Circle Survey**. If you decide not to participate, please simply return a blank survey. At any time during the survey you may decide to terminate your participation. Thank you for your time and consideration.

How effective do you believe the Citizen Circle is?

not effective somewhat effective effective very effective

What does the Citizen Circle do well and what areas could the Citizen Circle improve?

Do you think that the Citizen Circle should meet more than once per month?

Yes No

If yes, how many times do you believe that the Citizen Circle should meet and why?

TITLE: SURVEY OF RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS

Citizen Circle Survey

INFORMED CONSENT: The following survey is being conducted as part of a Master's thesis to examine aspects of the Citizen Circle Re-Entry Program. Please take ten minutes to provide the response for each question that best matches your opinion. Your cooperation is appreciated, but not required. All information is anonymous and is confidential. There is a potential use of data being published online or reported in research by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections. If you decide not to participate, please simply return a blank survey. At any time during the survey you may decide to terminate your participation. Thank you for your time and consideration.

1. How effective do you believe the Citizen Circle is?

Do you attend the Citizen Circle for your employment
 not effective somewhat effective effective very
 effective Employment Volunteer Neither

2. What does the Citizen Circle do well and what areas could the Citizen Circle improve?

3. Do you think that the Citizen Circle should meet more than once per month?

Yes No

4. If yes, how many times do you believe that the Citizen Circle should meet and why?

5. Do you think the Citizen Circle really helps the offenders make the transition from incarceration to society?

Yes No

Please Explain.

6. Which, if any, organizations do you believe the Citizen Circle should work with?

7. Do you attend the Citizen Circle for your employment or do you attend voluntarily?

Employment Volunteer Neither

8. How does the Citizen Circle make the transition from incarceration to society easier for the offenders?

If you have any questions about the research you can contact one of the following people:

Jammy A. King, Chairperson
Criminal Justice Department at YSU
330-941-3279

9. What are the main problems that the offenders are experiencing?

Edward Orona, Director of Grants and Sponsored Programs at YSU
330-941-2377

10. What are the main challenges to the Citizen Circle?

11. What do you personally get out of the Citizen Circle experience?

Appendix B

Offender Survey

If you have any questions about the research you can contact one of the following people:

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Criminal Justice Department at YSU
330-941-3279

or

Edward Orona, Director of Grants and Sponsored Programs at
YSU
330-941-2377

EN1

DIRECTIONS. The following survey is being conducted as part of a Master's thesis to examine aspects the Citizen Circle Re-Entry Program. Please take ten minutes to provide the response for each question that best matches your opinion. Your cooperation is appreciated, but not required. All information is anonymous and is confidential. If you decide not to participate, please simply return a blank survey. Thank you for your time and consideration

Appendix B

1. Do you attend the Citizen Circle monthly?

Yes Offender Survey

2. How would you rate your experience with the Citizen Circle?

Not satisfied Somewhat Satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied

Do you attend the Citizen Circle voluntarily or is it mandatory?

Voluntarily Mandatory

If you attend the Citizen Circle and it is mandatory, would you attend if it was not mandatory?

Yes No

Are the times in which the Citizen Circle meets convenient for you?

Yes No

Do you think that the Citizen Circle should be offered more than one time each month?

Yes No

If yes, how many times do you think the Citizen Circle should be offered?

How many times have you attended the Citizen Circle?

TITLE: SURVEY OF RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS

DIRECTIONS: The following survey is being conducted as part of a Master's thesis to examine aspects the Citizen Circle Re-Entry Program. Please take ten minutes to provide the response for each question that best matches your opinion. Your cooperation is appreciated, but not required. All information is anonymous and is confidential. If you decide not to participate, please simply return a blank survey. Thank you for your time and consideration.

1. Do you attend the Citizen Circle monthly?

Yes attend? No

2. How would you rate your experience with the Citizen Circle?

Not satisfied Somewhat Satisfied Satisfied Very satisfied

3. Do you attend the Citizen Circle voluntarily or is it mandatory?

Voluntarily Mandatory

4. If you attend the Citizen Circle and it is mandatory, would you attend if it was not mandatory?

Yes No

5. Are the times in which the Citizen Circle meets convenient for you?

Yes No

6. Do you think that the Citizen Circle should be offered more than one time each month?

Yes No

7. If yes, how many times do you think the Citizen Circle should be offered?

Edward Orona, Director of Grants and Sponsored Programs at
89U How many times have you attended the Citizen Circle?

330-941-2277

9. What does the Citizen Circle do well?

10. What areas do you think that the Citizen Circle could improve?

Appendix

11. Which of the following do you currently participate in or attend? Citizen Circle Survey Results

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Drug Counseling	_____	_____
Mental Health Counseling	_____	_____
Employment	_____	_____
School	_____	_____
Religious Services	_____	_____
Volunteer Work	_____	_____

12. Are you restricted in areas in which you may live?
Yes No

If you have any questions about the research you can contact one of the following people:

Tammy A. King, Chairperson
Criminal Justice Department at YSU
330-941-3279

or

Edward Orona, Director of Grants and Sponsored Programs at
YSU
330-941-2377

Citizen Circle Survey Result

What does the Citizen Circle do well

- (Id 1) Positive atmosphere, support, accountability
- (Id 2) Express caring from community and resource referral directly from some resource
- (Id 3) They really take the time to listen to the offenders by spending the time, the group is able to focus on the needs of the of Citizen Circle Survey Results
- (Id 4) The circle provides a positive environment along with support for any problems they might be having
- (Id 5) The Citizen Circle provides numerous resources to the offenders and gives the offenders the opportunities to discuss problems that they are facing
- (Id 6) Since I am fairly new to the group, I am not able to adequately answer this question
- (Id 7) Offers support for participants, plugs in resources in the community, networking, consistency in members attendance, good working knowledge of community resources, provides handouts to participants, and probation/ parole officers come to the meetings
- (Id 8) The circle is an excellent source of resources for the offender and their transition back to the community
- (Id 9) The Citizen Circle does very well in implementing the plan outlined to assist the offender back into the community
- (Id 10) The Citizen Circle does an excellent job of making the offender feel welcomed along with providing them resources and contacts from the community to assist the re-entry process

(Id 11) I believe that it does well as far as giving the offenders the opportunity to come in and discuss issues they are having

Citizen Circle Survey Results

(Id 12) The circle does well in executing the plan

2. What does the Citizen Circle do well?

(Id 1) Positive atmosphere, support, accountability

What areas could the Citizen Circle improve on?

(Id 2) Express caring from community and resource referral directly from some resources about the program to a wider range of people that can provide much needed resources such

(Id 3) They really take the time to listen to the offenders by spending the time, the group is able to focus on the needs of the offender. The volunteers need to attend more meetings. It helps when everyone is present to share his

(Id 4) The circle provides a positive environment along with support for any problems they might be having

(Id 4) The Citizen Circle could meet more often and at

(Id 5) The Citizen Circle provides numerous resources to the offenders and gives the offenders the opportunities to discuss problems that they are facing. Referrals to faith based organizations along with following up with the

(Id 6) Since I am fairly new to the group, I am not able to adequately answer this question

(Id 7) Resources like money for bus fares, etc

(Id 7) Offers support for participants, plugs in resources in the community, networking, consistency in members and to attendance, good working knowledge of community resources, provides handouts to participants, and probation/ parole officers come to the meetings. Member that the offenders have been incarcerated, sometimes for many of years, and the

(Id 8) The circle is an excellent source of resources for the offender and their transition back to the community

(Id 11) I think that the circle could do better in trying

(Id 9) The Citizen Circle does very well in implementing and the plan outlined to assist the offender back into the community. Of the needs

(Id 10) The Citizen Circle does an excellent job of making the offender feel welcomed along with providing them resources and contacts from the community to assist the re-entry process

(Id 11) I believe that it does well as far as giving citizen clients the opportunity to come in and discuss issues they are having

(Id 12) The circles does will in executing the plan to assist the offender in the re-entry process may have about what is going on in their lives

(Id 2) No, what staff? It is already time intensive with

3. What areas could the Citizen Circle improve on?
taking time away from work

(Id 1) Getting the word out about the program to a wider range of people that can provide much needed resources such as housing and employment; Having to participate

(Id 5) I think the circle should meet two times per month

(Id 3) I think that the volunteers need to attend more for meetings. It helps when everyone is present to share his or her area of expertise

(Id 6) At least twice. It may permit more participation

(Id 4) The Citizen Circle could meet more often and at different times to accommodate offenders

(Id 7) Should meet to meet the needs of the participants

(Id 5) The Citizen Circle could do more referrals to faith-based organizations along with following up with the offenders

(Id 7) Resources like money for bus fares, etc. meet more than once a month, we would be enablers

(Id 8) Have more people from the community involved and to be better assistance to the offender should meet twice a month because it would give more time to actually spend

(Id 9) The Circle needs to remember that the offenders have been incarcerated, sometimes for many of years, and the offenders still think like ex-offenders the circle has set can be accomplished in two meetings a month

(Id 11) I think that the circle could do better in trying to provide more services and helping the clients understand how important it is for them to utilize these services according to the needs

(Id 1) Yes and no because on one hand the Circle can be

(Id 12) The circle needs to know that they are dealing with offenders and to be cautious of their safety also at times seem like another watchdog organization created to plot their every move

5. If yes, how many times do you believe that the Citizen Circle should meet and why?

(Id 1) Twice a month would be good so that those who need to participate in the group for support has more opportunity to voice any concerns that they may have about what is going on in their lives

(Id 2) No, what staff? It is already time intensive with volunteers with busy, underpaid, mostly professionals taking time away from work and positive encouragement for the offender

(Id 4) Twice a month

(Id 5) I think the circle should meet two times per month once every other week. A month seems like a long time for someone to wait if they are having a problem

(Id 6) At least twice. It may permit more participation from ex-offenders or provide more intense follow-up

(Id 7) Should meet to meet the needs of the participants cared about, safe, and gives them an opportunity to voice

(Id 8) Two times a month would be sufficient to help offenders

(Id 9) I think that if the Citizen Circle would meet more than once a month, we would be enablers.

(Id 10) I think the Citizen Circle should meet twice a month because it would give more time to actually spend with the offenders

(Id 12) I believe that the goals that the circle has set can be accomplished in two meetings a month

6a. Please Explain.

(Id 1) Yes and no because on one hand the Circle can be looked on as a valuable asset to the ex-offenders when it comes to support and resources, but it can also at times seem like another watchdog organization created to plot their every move

(Id 3) Any community agency that offers services (ie, mental health, substance abuse, employment, schooling, etc)

(Id 2) Some. However, there are those who are not ready, motivated, or able to change and their ways or continue to "play the game"ning and readiness (ensure of what agency can provide such services)

(Id 3) The circle may be the first group that offers positive feedback and support to the offender. I think the circle helps the offended feel more accountable for their actionsWRFA, housing, mental health treatment

(Id 5) We provide resources and positive encouragement for the offender.

(Id 6) I am unsure since my involvement is of short duration

(Id 11) All organizations willing to help people achieve
(Id 7) It is a resource for offenders

(Id 8) The circle is very beneficial to offenders who are motivated and willing to change

9. What are the main problems that the offenders are
(Id 9) I believe meeting with the circle makes them feel cared about, safe, and gives them an opportunity to voice their opinions or feelings. public), the workforce, the healthcare system

(Id 10) The Citizen circle is an excellent source for resources within the community which helps the offender and make the transitionll of people 10-20 professionals, away from their jobs. Some, not all of offenders may not want

(Id 11) I feel the Citizen circle allows clients to be a part of a organization that wants to help them explore options and to disclose their strengths and weaknesses

(Id 12) I feel that we help give them confidence to make the transition

(Id 5) Transportation and employment

Id 6) Locating employment

7. Which, if any, organizations do you believe that Citizen Circle should work with? employment, medication needs

(Id 1) Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority
Local Employers employment, transportation

(Id 3) Any community agency that offers services (ie, Mental health, substance abuse, employment, schooling, etc)

(Id 4) Health care system, WRTA

(Id 6) Job training and readiness (unsure of what agency can provide such services)

(Id 7) WRTA, treatment agencies and transportation

(Id 8) WRTA, housing, mental health treatment

(Id 9) Every organization that is interested in Circle? participating

(Id 1) To continue to create a positive atmosphere where

(Id 10) WRTA can come and feel confident that he or she is truly welcomed back into the community

(Id 11) All organizations willing to help people achieve specific goals in our community

(Id 3) Keeping the volunteers active, no money to use for supplies, bus passes, etc

9. What are the main problems that the offenders are experiencing? a substantial amount of members show up

(Id 1) Accessing housing (public), the workforce, the healthcare system offender is motivated

(Id 2) Time intensive balancing act weighing positives and negatives. a room full of people 10-20 professionals, away from their jobs. Some, not all of offenders may not want to be there.

(Id 8) Maintaining attendance

(Id 3) Employment, medical, transportation

(Id 9) Dedication to the circle and for the members to take

(Id 4) Healthcare, housing, employment

(Id 5) Transportation and employment to get more people involved

(Id 6) Locating employment

(Id 11) Helping the offenders seek employment and building

(Id 7) Housing, sobriety, lack of employment, medication needs

(Id 8) Housing, employment, transportation

(Id 9) Medical, transportation, counseling

(Id 10) Housing, employment
 Experience

(Id 11) Functioning in the community, housing, employment, self-esteem issues
 of the most meetings is a sense of accomplishment

(Id 12) Housing, employment, transportation
 participants. Whether it is that they found a job, housing, or something as simple as they just say thanks for being there

10. **What are the main challenges to the Citizen Circle?**

(Id 3) It feels good to help or offer help to the offender

(Id 1) To continue to create a positive atmosphere where the ex-offender can come and feel confident that he or she is truly welcomed back into the community

(Id 2) Time
 a feeling of accomplishment knowing that I was able to help someone else better himself or herself

(Id 3) Keeping the volunteers active, no money to use for supplies, bus passes, etc
 providing support and encouragement to participants

(Id 4) To have a substantial amount of members show up

(Id 7) Networking with others in the community, and helping

(Id 5) Whether or not the offender is being honest and whether or not the offender is motivated

(Id 8) Rewarding feeling of helping others

(Id 7) Lack of money, getting more community people involved, and getting the probation/ parole officers to buy into re-entry

(Id 10) To be able to help others and to see them do well

(Id 8) Maintaining attendance

(Id 11) I am happy knowing that I am doing something to

(Id 9) Dedication to the circle and for the members to take re-entry seriously

(Id 12) Striving to give provide good strength and morals

(Id 10) The lack of money and ability to get more people involved

(Id 11) Helping the offenders seek employment and building their self-esteem. Hard to try to lead them in a positive direction

(Id 12) Trusting the offender

11. What do you personally get out of the Citizen Circle Experience?

(Id 1) I feel that the most important thing that I get out of the most meetings is a sense of excitement each time I hear something positive has happened to one of the participants. Whether it is that they found a job or housing, to something as simple as they just saying thanks for being there

Appendix

(Id 3) It feels good to help or offer help to the offender. It also helps to network with the other agencies

(Id 4) Networking with other agencies

(Id 5) I get a feeling of accomplishment knowing that I was able to help someone else better himself or herself

(Id 6) Assisting with providing support and encouragement to participants

(Id 7) Networking with others in the community, and helping offenders

(Id 8) Rewarding feeling of helping others

(Id 9) Being involved in the outcome of situations

(Id 10) To be able to help others and to see them do well

(Id 11) I am happy knowing that I am doing something to help people try to reestablish their lives

(Id 12) Striving to give provide good strength and morals in the community

Offender Survey Results

9. What does the Citizen Circle do well

(Id 1) They made me feel welcomed

Appendix D

(Id 6) I think that they offer good resources

(Id 8) Helped with medications and employment issues

(Id 9) Helped me to open up even if I did not want to

(Id 10) Helps keep Offender Survey Results

(Id 11) Helped with employment

(Id 13) Helps keep positive and gives something to look forward to

(Id 15) Have found a lot of goodwill and gets positive vibes

10. What areas do you think that the Citizen Circle could improve?

(Id 2) I sometimes need a ride and money to get places, so transportation is a problem

(Id 3) More time

(Id 4) More time

(Id 5) Meet more, have more time, and transportation

(Id 6) Helping to stay off street

(Id 10) More time

(Id 12) Need to meet more and at different times

Offender Survey Results

9. What does the Citizen Circle do well?

(Id 3) They made me feel welcomed

(Id 6) I think that they offer good information and resources

(Id 8) Helped with medications and employment issues

(Id 9) Helped me to open up even if I did not want to

(Id 10) Helps keep in check

(Id 11) Helped with employment

(Id 13) Helps keep positive and gives something to look forward to

(Id 15) Have found a lot of goodwill and gets positive vibes

10. What areas do you think that the Citizen Circle could improve?

(Id 2) I sometimes need a ride and money to get places, so transportation is a problem

(Id 3) More time

(Id 4) More time

(Id 5) Meet more, have more time, and transportation

(Id 8) Helping to stay off street

(Id 10) More time

(Id 12) Need to meet more and at different times

Community Corrections: Adult Parole Authority
CITIZENS CIRCLES STEERING COMMITTEE

81

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Appendix F

Dr. Tammy King, Principal Investigator
Ms. Debra Butler, Co-Investigator
Department of Criminal Justice
UNIVERSITY

Human Subjects Review Form

RE: Human Subjects Research Protocol Number: 55-2006
Title: An Evaluation of Re-entry

Dear Dr. King and Ms. Butler

The Human Subjects Research Committee of Youngstown State University has reviewed the aforementioned Protocol via expedited review and has fully approved your project as submitted.

Any changes in your research activity should be promptly reported to the Human Subjects Research Committee and will not be initiated without HSRC approval except where necessary to eliminate hazards to human subjects. Any unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects should also be promptly reported to the Human Subjects Research Committee. Best wishes for the conduct of your study.

Sincerely,



Peter J. Kowalsky
Dean, School of Graduate Studies
Research Compliance Officer

Dr. Tammy King, Chair
Department of Criminal Justice

December 19, 2005

Dr. Tammy King, Principal Investigator
Ms. Deanna Butler, Co-investigator
Department of Criminal Justice
UNIVERSITY

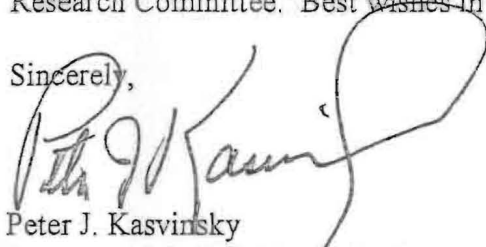
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Sincerely,



Peter J. Kasvinsky
Dean, School of Graduate Studies
Research Compliance Officer

c: Dr. Tammy King, Chair
Department of Criminal Justice