

WHEN VICTIMS OF BATTERING RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY AFTER JAIL OR PRISON: GENERAL INFORMATION & NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Internet Resources

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When Survivors Reenter their Communities after Jail or Prison
developed by the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women.

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Introduction

This listing contains general information about needs of survivors as they reenter their communities after incarceration from prison and/or jail and national organizations that assist reentering people. This listing is not exhaustive, but it is intended to give practitioners and/or reentering survivors a starting point for reentry planning.

You will find a section with general resources focused on women and reentry, followed by a listing of national organizations. Since we know that effective reentry planning begins at arrest, we also included resources that may not be specifically about reentry, but could be helpful to practitioners working with incarcerated women who will inevitably be returning. The national organizations address reentry and related issues of incarcerated people.

While resources that address the specific needs of reentering women are becoming increasingly available on the internet, almost none are for or about reentering victims of intimate partner violence. Where information exists online that is specific to the reentry experiences of battered women, we included it.

And, while even more resources are available on the internet about people returning to their communities after incarceration, many do not focus on women so we did not include those here. The resources included in this listing are specifically about or relevant to reentering women.

This resource is part of a series of internet listings about *When Survivors Reenter their Communities after Jail or Prison* published by the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women. The other resources in our series are:

COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

Understanding and Mitigating the Direct and Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records

CURRICULA

Working with Incarcerated and Reentering Women: Curricula and Resources for Individual and Group Work

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

Evidence-Based Reentry Practices for Justice-Involved Women

EMPLOYMENT

Employment Issues and Efforts for Reentering People

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

Children and Family Reunification for Reentering People

HEALTH & HEALTH INSURANCE

Incarcerated Women's Health & Health Insurance for Reentering People

HIV/AIDS

Women Living with HIV/AIDS and Histories of Criminal Justice Contact

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Reentering Youth and/or Youth with Juvenile Justice Involvement

LGBTQ PEOPLE

Working with Arrested, Charged, Incarcerated, and Returning LGBTQ People

MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS

Justice-Involved Victims of Battering with Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Co-Occurring Disorders

PROBATION AND PAROLE

When Victims of Battering are on Probation or Parole

SEXUAL ABUSE AND PREA

Selected Internet Resources Focusing on Women/Victims of Battering Charged With Crimes Addressing Sexual Abuse Inside Jails and Prisons: PREA and Other Responses

Copies of these resources are available at http://www.ncdbw.org/reentry_resources.htm. Or email us at ncdbw@ncdbw.org and we will forward copies.

AUDIENCE

Practitioners and advocates working with charged, incarcerated and/or reentering victims of battering. Some resources will also be relevant for charged, incarcerated and/or reentering victims and members of their families.

A NOTE ON LANGUAGE

Labels can often stigmatize people and create barriers between those using the labels and those being labeled. Some of the resources included in this listing use the term “women offender” for women returning home from jails and prisons. It is not a term we use at the National Clearinghouse. Many incarcerated and formerly incarcerated women have objected to that term. We believe it is critical that individuals not be defined by their crime/alleged crime. Instead, we use terms such as “reentering woman,” “person returning from jail/prison,” or “formerly incarcerated woman.”

In this resource listing we changed words like “offender” or “inmate” when they did not appear in the title and when it did not affect the integrity of the document being described.

If you know of additional online resources that should be added to this list, please contact the National Clearinghouse. We would also like to know if you find errors or changes in any of the web addresses. Thanks.

Women and Reentry

There are relatively few resources that focus specifically on women's experiences of returning to their communities after incarceration in jail or prison and there are even fewer that focus specifically on the reentry experiences of victims of battering. However, to begin to understand the unique challenges faced by reentering survivors of battering, one must have a general background understanding of women's experiences of prison and reentry. To that end, we have included below several background pieces about the issues faced by women who are incarcerated and have experienced abuse and/or trauma.

NOTE: The materials in each section are listed by year from the most recently published to those published longest ago. Within each year, they are listed alphabetically by title.



COALITION CHRONICLES 33-2: DOMESTIC ABUSE & PRISON [NEWSLETTER]

by End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin (2016)

Host Description: "This issue of the Chronicles explores the complex connection between domestic abuse and prison. Inside you will find information about many facets of this connection: the experiences of abuse as risk factors for incarceration, collateral consequences of going to prison, a look at related problems such as drug abuse and mental illness, and more. You will also find resources that can help survivors with the process of reentry, and you will read about some of the courageous women who have survived both abuse and prison to share their stories."

http://www.endabusewi.org/sites/default/files/resources/chronicles-33-2_1.pdf

EVALUATION OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY JAIL COLLABORATIVE REENTRY PROGRAMS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

by Janeen Buck Willison, Samuel Bieler, KiDeuk Kim for the Urban Institute (2014)

Written for corrections practitioners interested in implementing a reentry program with prisoners still incarcerated. Excerpt: "In 2010 and 2011, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, launched local reentry programs under the auspices of the Bureau of Justice Assistance Second Chance Act Adult Offender Reentry Demonstration Programs initiative. Designed to reduce recidivism and improve [incarcerated individuals'] transition to the community, the first of these two programs (Reentry1) linked sentenced Allegheny County jail [incarcerated individuals] to Reentry Specialists who coordinated reentry services and programming both in jail and the community. The second program (Reentry2) connected [incarcerated individuals] to designated reentry Probation Officers before release, who then engaged [justice involved individuals] in prerelease reentry planning and supervised them in the community after release. Both programs attempted to reduce reoffending through the use of risk/needs assessment, coordinated reentry planning, and delivery of evidence-based programs and practices. In September 2012, researchers in the Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center (Urban-JPC) initiated a 12-month process and outcome evaluation of both reentry programs to answer critical questions about program performance and effectiveness. The study's process evaluation examined program fidelity and alignment with core correctional practices."

<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/413252-Evaluation-of-the-Allegheny-County-Jail-Collaborative-Reentry-Programs.pdf>

SNAPSHOT: WOMEN AND REENTRY

by the Federal Interagency Reentry Council (FIRC) (2013)

Written for practitioners interested in FIRC's efforts focused on reentering women. Excerpt: "Justice-involved females, like males, face a host of challenges when they leave jail or prison and return to their communities. However, the current systems do not always address the specific challenges faced by women. For example, while many justice-involved females struggle with both substance abuse and mental health problems – often linked to their history of physical or sexual abuse beginning in childhood and extending into adulthood – most state and local reentry programs lack a significant trauma-informed behavioral health component. And while a primary consideration for many justice-involved women who are mothers is to determine why and how to successfully reestablish a relationship with their children when they leave prison, most state and local systems are not focused on supporting this important aspect of reentry. These and many other factors point to the need to better identify effective strategies to help women overcome these challenges as they transition to their communities."

http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/SnapShot_Women.pdf

WORKING WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS: GENDER-RESPONSIVE TREATMENT STRATEGIES IN CORRECTIONS [CONFERENCE VIDEO]

posted by the Council for State Government Justice Center (2012)

Post Description: "Although women and girls in the criminal justice system account for a small percentage of the overall incarcerated population, that number is growing at an alarming rate. Presenters provide an overview of emerging research regarding what works for women and girls who have been involved in the criminal justice system. This session discusses how best practices for working with women and girls during incarceration and throughout the reentry continuum have taken shape."

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4FeFrcXdjv4>

CREATING A TRAUMA-INFORMED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR WOMEN: WHY AND HOW

by the GAINS Center through the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Mental Health Services (2011)

Offers the "Sequential Intercept Model" for helping women find ways to stop cycling through the criminal justice system. This strategy concentrates on five "intercept" points that women could have with the criminal justice system where assistance could be offered to help them to begin their personal restoration. The five intercept points described are (1) law enforcement and emergency services; (2) arrest and initial court hearing; (3) jails, prisons, and specialty courts; (4) discharge planning – reentry to community from jails or prisons; and (5) community corrections (probation or parole).

[http://www.nasmhpd.org/sites/default/files/Women%20in%20Corrections%20TIC%20SR\(2\).pdf](http://www.nasmhpd.org/sites/default/files/Women%20in%20Corrections%20TIC%20SR(2).pdf)

FILLING IN THE HOLES: THE ONGOING SEARCH FOR SELF AMONG INCARCERATED WOMEN ANTICIPATING REENTRY

by Vicki Hunter and Kimberly Greer (2011)

Author's Abstract: "The analysis presented in this article is derived from a larger longitudinal project that attempts to study the experiences of women being released from prison. A focus of this research is to better understand the challenges that women face in achieving sustainable financial, emotional, and familial lives after release. The data consist of baseline interviews with 41 women who were incarcerated in a prison system in the midwestern United States and were within 6 months of release. The purpose of this substudy is to investigate the ways in which women prepare

for the reshaping of their identities as they approach their release dates. Women in this study have great difficulty describing who they are as individuals, and they often relate this difficulty to past experiences of trauma. Their descriptions of self are typically ill defined, unstable, and extremely fluid. Many report that their understanding of themselves as addicts helps them to develop a clearer, more stable sense of self.”

Abstract Only:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08974454.2011.584462#.VClyOTKPIdU>

IMPROVING ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS RETURNING TO THE COMMUNITY

by Christine H. Lindquist, Pamela K. Lattimore, Kelle Barrick, and Christy A. Visher; US Department of Justice (2010)

Excerpt: “This report presents findings from the pre-release and postrelease interviews conducted with women in 11 impact sites. The sample includes 153 females enrolled in SVORI programs and 204 comparison females who did not receive SVORI programming. The respondent profile revealed a high-risk, high-need study group. The women reported many physical and mental health problems, with half reporting receiving treatment for mental health problems before the current period of incarceration. Whereas more than half of the women reported working during the six months before prison, nearly as many reported receiving income from illegal activities. The women reported an average of 11 arrests, with the first occurring at 19 years of age, and nearly all reported at least one previous incarceration. The women reported very high levels of current service need; among the most commonly reported were education, public health insurance, financial assistance, employment, and mentoring.”

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/230420.pdf>

REENTRY CONSIDERATIONS FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS – ONE IN A SERIES OF COACHING PACKETS DESIGNED TO ASSIST JURISDICTIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFECTIVE PRACTICES THAT WILL SUPPORT SUCCESSFUL OFFENDER OUTCOMES

by Phyllis Modley and Rachele Giguere; Center for Effective Public Policy (2010)

Excerpt: “This Coaching Packet was originally developed to assist grant teams that were established to manage local PRI initiatives. The teams were composed of representatives from institutional and community corrections and faith-based or community organizations involved in the delivery of pre- and post-release services to [justice-involved individuals] transitioning from prison to the community. The content of these Coaching Packets has much broader application, however; the information and tools contained within this Coaching Packet can also be used by teams of criminal justice professionals and their partners to assess the status of their efforts in implementing evidence-based practices and effective reentry services to [justice-involved individuals]. . . .Research on the differences between [justice-involved] males and females invites institutional corrections and community supervision agencies to review the extent to which current practices acknowledge how women’s experiences within and outside of the criminal justice system are different from their male counterparts. Through an understanding of these critical differences, corrections agencies can focus on those policies and programs that will maximize the success of women reentering the community.”

<http://www.reentrycoalition.ohio.gov/docs/initiative/coaching/Reentry%20Considerations%20for%20Women.pdf>

THE INTERSECTIONALITY OF RACE, GENDER, AND REENTRY: CHALLENGES FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

by Geneva Brown; American Constitution Society for Law and Policy (2010)

This resource could be useful to any practitioner working with returning African-American women. Excerpt: "This Issue Brief is divided into three sections. The first identifies the trends of mass incarceration in the African-American community, and discusses reentry policies and the challenges created by such policies. The second elucidates intersectionality through the lives of African-American [justice-involved women] and the problems that African-American [justice-involved women] have with reentry. The third section concludes with reviewing legislative trends and proposals for gender and race-based treatment considerations for reentry."

<http://www.acslaw.org/files/Brown%20issue%20brief%20-%20Intersectionality.pdf>

FROM PRISON TO HOME: WOMEN'S PATHWAYS IN AND OUT OF CRIME

by Jennifer E. Cobbina; US Department of Justice (2009)

Excerpt: "Drawing from primary in-depth and survey interviews and an examination of official records, the current research examines the reentry experiences of a matched sample of [formerly justice-involved women] in the process of desistance with incarcerated female recidivists. Specifically, this study provides a nuanced analysis of the pathways women take into crime, the challenges they face post-release, the strategies females use to successfully or unsuccessfully reintegrate into the community, the reasons for recidivating, the motivators and methods used to desist from crime, as well as to capture the meanings of their experiences. This study highlights the importance of an intra-gender, theoretical understanding of reentry for [justice-involved women] and has direct implications for correctional policies and practices. Drawing from my study findings, I conclude by providing recommendations to help women reintegrate into society as responsible and productive citizens and to improve their reentry outcome by reducing the risk of recidivism."

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/226812.pdf>

WOMEN COMING HOME: LONG-TERM PATTERNS OF RECIDIVISM

by Beth M. Huebner, Christina DeJong, and Jennifer Cobbina (2009)

Author's Abstract: "Drawing on recent scholarship on prisoner reentry and gendered pathways to crime, explores how social relationships, incarceration experiences, and community context, and the intersection of these factors with race, influence the occurrence and timing of recidivism. Using a large, modern sample of women released from prison, the researchers find that women who are drug dependent, have less education, or have more extensive criminal histories are more likely to fail on parole and to recidivate more quickly during the eight year follow-up period. They also observe racial variation in the effect of education, drug use, and neighborhood concentrated disadvantage on recidivism. This study highlights the importance of an intra-gender, theoretical understanding of recidivism, and has import for policy aimed at female parolees."

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/07418820902870486>

WOMEN ON THE OUTSIDE: UNDERSTANDING THE EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE PRISONERS RETURNING TO HOUSTON, TX

by Nancy G. LaVigne, Lisa E. Brooks, and Tracey Lloyd for the Urban Institute (2009)

Excerpt: "This research brief explores the unique experiences of women exiting prison, focusing on a representative sample of 142 women who were released from Texas state prisons and state jails in 2005 (see State Jail sidebar for definitions) and returned to Houston communities. Because the information presented here stems from a larger study of both male and female returning prisoners, significant differences between the experiences of women and men are highlighted throughout this

report. Issues of pre-prison characteristics, reentry preparation behind bars, expectations for release, post-prison relationships and engagement in both pro- and anti-social behaviors are examined in detail. Results of regression analyses identifying the individual characteristics and experiences associated with post-release employment, substance abuse, and criminal behavior are also reported. The findings are presented with an eye toward how policies and practices designed to promote the successful reentry of prisoners might be adapted or enhanced to support women who are returning home. “

<http://www.urban.org/publications/411902.html>

CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM OF FEMALE OFFENDERS: THE IMPORTANCE OF STRUCTURED COMMUNITY-BASED AFTERCARE

by Kirk Heilburn et al. (2008)

Author’s Abstract: “Since rearrest was found to be less frequent, both in number and rate, for women who received structured and gender-specific programming, these results are promising for the risk reduction value of this kind of intervention. The comparison was made during an outcome period of 6 months in the community. The results provide some basis for gauging the impact of programming that is structured, gender-specific, and delivered following release from prison and prior to return to the community under standard parole conditions. The increase in [justice-involved women] and [incarcerated individuals] under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities is being accompanied by a correspondingly large increase in the number of females being released into the community from incarceration. Given the increasing numbers, researchers have begun examining whether male and [justice-involved women] present with different treatment/rehabilitation needs. The identification of distinctive treatment needs among [justice-involved women] is increasingly recognized as important in today’s corrections field. Even with the call for gender-specific programming in correctional contexts, there has been minimal empirical attention to the effectiveness of such programming. Gender-specific programming requires further study to attain and establish a strong empirical foundation. This study was designed as an empirical effort to compare the criminal recidivism of [justice-involved women] receiving gender-specific programming following release from prison with [justice-involved women] who did not receive an intervention.”

<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Criminal+recidivism+of+female+offenders%3A+the+importance+of...-a0178758357>

PEOPLE, PLACES, AND THINGS: THE SOCIAL PROCESS OF REENTRY FOR FEMALE EX-OFFENDERS

by Andrea Leverentz; US Department of Justice (2006)

Excerpt: “The primary goal of this study is to learn about the complex social lives of [formerly justice-involved females] and how their release from prison impacts and is impacted by their relationships. The main area of interest is how various groups impacted – [justice-involved individuals], their employers or potential employers, landlords, friends and family, acquaintances – manage the process of...reentry. Little is known about the actual daily lives and experiences of [formerly justice-involved individuals] or how, when, and with whom their [past justice-involvement] status is salient. Even less is known about the experience and networks of [justice-involved females]. I argue that the reintegration experience is an interactive one, between [justice-involved people] and their private, parochial, and public social networks (Hunter 1985). These various relationships play varying roles in the reintegration process of [formerly justice-involved individuals], influencing their ability to successfully rejoin society. Many of issues related to offending and reentry, such as gender, drug use and abuse, structural disadvantages, and parenthood, appear throughout the chapters. In addition, chapters focus on methodology, origins of drug use and offending, reentry experiences with intimates (e.g., family, friends), educational and

employment experiences, and housing and neighborhood context. I conclude by briefly summarizing the lives of these women, and introduce ways in which their experiences are relevant beyond the fields of criminology and criminal justice.”

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/215178.pdf>

COMING HOME FROM JAIL: THE SOCIAL AND HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF COMMUNITY REENTRY FOR WOMEN, MALE ADOLESCENTS, AND THEIR FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

by Nicholas Freudenberg, Jessie Daniels, Martha Crum, Tiffany Perkins, and Beth E. Richie (2005)

Author’s Abstract: “Each year, more than 10 million people enter US jails, most returning home within a few weeks. Because jails concentrate people with infectious and chronic diseases, substance abuse, and mental health problems, and reentry policies often exacerbate these problems, the experiences of people leaving jail may contribute to health inequities in the low-income communities to which they return. Our study of the experiences in the year after release of 491 adolescent males and 476 adult women returning home from New York City jails shows that both populations have low employment rates and incomes and high rearrest rates. Few received services in jail. However, overall drug use and illegal activity declined significantly in the year after release. Postrelease employment and health insurance were associated with lower rearrest rates and drug use. Public policies on employment, drug treatment, housing, and health care often blocked successful reentry into society from jail, suggesting the need for new policies that support successful reentry into society.”

<http://www.reentry.net/search/item.88287>

CHALLENGES INCARCERATED WOMEN FACE AS THEY RETURN TO THEIR COMMUNITIES: FINDINGS FROM LIFE HISTORY INTERVIEWS

by Beth E. Richie (2001)

Author’s Abstract: “This article uses results of a qualitative research project to describe the challenges that incarcerated women face as they return to their communities from jail or prison. Following a descriptive profile of the population, the particular challenges are discussed, focusing on the gender and culturally specific needs that formerly incarcerated women from low-income communities face upon release from correctional facilities in this country. The article concludes with a discussion of the broader contexts that affect women's self-sufficiency, and the need for neighborhood development initiatives, public policy reform, and social changes.”

Abstract only:

<http://cad.sagepub.com/content/47/3/368.short?rss=1&ssource=mfc>

National Resources

In this section, you will find listings of relevant organizations around the country that work on issues of reentry and related issues of incarcerated people. Where these organizations focus specifically on women, we have highlighted those webpages.

NOTE: *The following resources below are listed alphabetically.*



AIDS INFONET

From their HIV and Correctional Settings page: “An [incarcerated individual’s] health is a critical factor in how well they make the transition to life back in their community. Getting a referral to an AIDS services agency is very important. Prisoners may need help finding housing, employment, and support services. If you are a prisoner who is getting ready to be released, consider visiting the library or asking a friend or family member to send you the address of a local AIDS service organization. They may be able to help you get set up with some referrals before your release.”

http://www.aidsinonet.org/fact_sheets/view/615?lang=eng

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

From their *Women and Criminal Justice* page: “[T]he overincarceration and overconviction of women has devastating effects on them and their families because of the barriers women face as a result of their criminal records. These barriers include employment discrimination (compounded by the trend among employers of conducting background checks), exclusions from certain occupations (including some traditionally dominated by low-income women, such as home health care and childcare), exclusions from housing, and bans on receiving public assistance. The ACLU is working to reduce the overincarceration of women and girls, ensure equal rights and dignity while in confinement, and eliminate barriers imposed as a result of having a criminal record.”

<https://www.aclu.org/>

Employment Discrimination Against Women with Criminal Convictions webpage:

<https://www.aclu.org/employment-discrimination-against-women-criminal-convictions>

BLACK AND PINK

Offers resource lists and resource guides geared to people in prison. Many of the resources are focused on Queer/Trans issues and/or the intersection of activism and surviving prison in the U.S., both of which could be relevant when working with someone reentering the community.

<http://www.blackandpink.org/>

THE CENTER FOR HIV LAW AND POLICY

From their *Prisons and Jail* page: “This HIV Policy Resource Bank category contains materials that address HIV in correctional settings as it relates to testing, treatment access, harm reduction, youth, immigrants, disability benefits, and other related human rights concerns.”

<http://www.hivlawandpolicy.org/issues/prisons-and-jails>

COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES RESOURCE CENTER

Promotes public discussion of the collateral consequences of conviction, the legal restrictions and social stigma that burden people with a criminal record long after their court-imposed sentence has been served. They provide news and commentary about the laws that impact this area. They also

provide practice and advocacy resources, and information about how to obtain relief from collateral consequences in different jurisdictions. The Center website is aimed at lawyers and other criminal justice practitioners, courts, scholars and researchers, policymakers and legislators, as well as those most directly affected by the consequences of conviction.

<http://ccresourcecenter.org/>

FORGE (FOR OURSELVES: REWORKING GENDER EXPRESSION)

Provides peer support primarily to those on the female-to-male (FTM) gender spectrum and local Significant Others, Friends, Family, and Allies (SOFFAs). FORGE's scope has grown to include everyone in the transgender community (which is defined as including SOFFAs). The webpage includes information about the training and technical assistance they provide, plus descriptions of their current projects.

<http://forge-forward.org/>

LEGAL ACTION CENTER (LRC)

The LRC's mission is to fight discrimination against people with histories of addiction, HIV/AIDS, or criminal records, and to advocate for sound public policies in these areas. Their website has numerous resources for reentering people.

http://lac.org/index.php/lac/legal_services

NATIONAL H.I.R.E. NETWORK

The National Helping Individuals with Criminal Records Reenter through Employment Network is both a national clearinghouse for information and an advocacy organization for policy change. The goal of the National H.I.R.E. Network is to increase the number and quality of job opportunities available to people with criminal records by changing public policies, employment practices, and public opinion. The National H.I.R.E. Network also provides training and technical assistance to agencies working to improve the employment prospects for people with criminal records.

<http://www.hirenetwork.org/home>

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS (NIC)

An agency within the Department of Justice, the NIC offers training, technical assistance, and information services to those who provide employment services to people with criminal records.

<http://nicic.gov>

- *National Directory of Programs for Women with Criminal Justice Involvement*
An online directory of programs for reentering women developed by the National Institute of Corrections, in partnership with the Women's Prison Association. This nationwide resource provides profiles of programs and services for women at all stages of criminal justice involvement, both in correctional facilities and in the community.

<http://nicic.gov/wodp/>

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF THE COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION [INTERACTIVE TOOL]

Congress directed the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to collect and study collateral consequences in all U.S. jurisdictions, and NIJ selected the American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section to perform the necessary research and analysis. The results of this gathering of information are now being made available through this interactive tool.

<http://www.abacollateralconsequences.org/>

NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

Provides education, training, and technical assistance to states, tribes, territories, local governments, service providers, nonprofit organizations, and corrections institutions working on prisoner reentry. Run by the Council of State Governments' Justice Center.

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/reentry/about/>

- *Juvenile Justice Project*

The Juvenile Justice Project webpage provides an overview of CSG Justice Center's juvenile justice-related activities and objectives, as well as access to seminal publications and regular announcements about new resources and opportunities in the field. The Juvenile Reentry webpage features guiding principles for improving youth reentry and overall juvenile justice outcomes, with links to research and reports.

[http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/juvenile-justice-project/?utm_source=CSG+Justice+Center+Primary+List&utm_campaign=57e040d4bd-NRRC Newsletter 3 17 2014&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_db9d88bcfb-57e040d4bd-42303673](http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/juvenile-justice-project/?utm_source=CSG+Justice+Center+Primary+List&utm_campaign=57e040d4bd-NRRC+Newsletter+3+17+2014&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_db9d88bcfb-57e040d4bd-42303673)

- *What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse*

Easy, online access to important research on the effectiveness of a wide variety of reentry programs and practices. The Clearinghouse provides a user-friendly, web-based, one-stop shop for practitioners and service providers seeking guidance on evidence-based reentry interventions, as well as an invaluable resource for researchers and others interested in reentry.

<https://whatworks.csgjusticecenter.org/>

NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON JUSTICE INVOLVED WOMEN (NRCJIW)

A technical assistance, training, and resource center for criminal justice professionals, the NRCJIW was created and is maintained by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in partnership with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to reduce the number and improve the outcomes of women involved in the criminal justice system.

<http://cjinvolvedwomen.org/>

RESTORATION OF RIGHTS PROJECT

Provides a collection of individual downloadable documents that profile the law and practice in each U.S. jurisdiction relating to relief from the collateral consequences of conviction. The 54 jurisdictional profiles include provisions on loss and restoration of civil rights and firearms privileges, legal mechanisms for overcoming or mitigating collateral consequences, and provisions addressing non-discrimination in employment and licensing. In addition to the full profiles, there is a set of charts covering all 50 states (plus territories and the federal system) that provide a side-by-side comparison and make it possible to see national patterns in restoration laws and policies.

<https://www.nacdl.org/rightsrestoration/>

SYLVIA RIVERA LAW PROJECT

From their website: "The Sylvia Rivera Law Project (SRLP) is a collective organization founded on the understanding that gender self-determination is inextricably intertwined with racial, social, and economic justice. [They] seek to increase the political voice and visibility of low-income people and people of color who are transgender, intersex, or gender non-conforming. SRLP works to improve access to respectful and affirming social, health, and legal services for our communities. [They]

believe that in order to create meaningful political participation and leadership, [trans and gender-non-conforming people] must have access to basic means of survival and safety from violence.”

<http://srlp.org/>

TRANSGENDER GENDER VARIANT INTERSEX JUSTICE PROJECT (TGIJP)

Offers various publications and resources on their website relevant to transgender people who are or have been in prison, many created by and geared to transgender people both inside and outside of prison. TGI Justice Project seeks to create a world rooted in self-determination, freedom of expression, and gender justice, and works in collaboration with others to fight against imprisonment, police violence, racism, poverty, and societal pressures.

<http://www.tgijp.org/>

THE URBAN INSTITUTE: JUSTICE POLICY CENTER

From their *The Justice Policy Center* page: “The Justice Policy Center is best known for groundbreaking work on prisoner reentry. Our comprehensive studies of prisoners reentering society have played a major role in getting cities, states, and the federal government to invest in constructive interventions. Our findings have informed priorities for federal funding to states and localities in support of reentry programs and policies ensuring a safer return—from resources to combat health problems or substance abuse to programs that line up employment or education.

<http://www.urban.org/policy-centers/justice-policy-center/sound-strategies-combating-crime-and-promoting-public-safety>

Special Issue Areas

This resource is part of a series of internet listings about *When Survivors Reenter their Communities after Jail or Prison* published by the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women. If you are looking for additional and/or more in-depth information about the range of issues related to reentering women/victims of battering, we encourage you to consult some or all of the resources listed below. Copies of these resources are available at www.ncdbw.org/reentry_resources.htm. Or email us at ncdbw@ncdbw.org and we will forward copies.

The other resource listings in our series are:

COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

Understanding and Mitigating the Direct and Collateral Consequences of Criminal Records

CURRICULA

Working with Incarcerated and Reentering Women: Curricula and Resources for Individual and Group Work

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

Evidence-Based Reentry Practices for Justice-Involved Women

EMPLOYMENT

Employment Issues and Efforts for Reentering People

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

Children and Family Reunification for Reentering People

HEALTH & HEALTH INSURANCE

Incarcerated Women's Health & Health Insurance for Reentering People

HIV/AIDS

Women Living with HIV/AIDS and Histories of Criminal Justice Contact

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Reentering Youth and/or Youth with Juvenile Justice Involvement

LGBTQ PEOPLE

Working with Arrested, Charged, Incarcerated, and Returning LGBTQ People

MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS

Justice-Involved Victims of Battering with Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Co-Occurring Disorders

PROBATION AND PAROLE

When Victims of Battering are on Probation or Parole

SEXUAL ABUSE AND PREA

Selected Internet Resources Focusing on Women/Victims of Battering Charged With Crimes Addressing Sexual Abuse Inside Jails and Prisons: PREA and Other Responses

