



An Evaluation and Sustainability Resource Brief

Best Practices for Collecting Data From Reentry Populations for Program Evaluation

Introduction

Reentry program evaluations often seek to assess whether the program being evaluated had a positive impact on the clients or participants who were served. Typically, this would entail measuring changes in key outcomes before and after program participation among participants or, in a more rigorous evaluation design, comparing outcomes for program participants to those for comparable individuals who were not offered the program and received standard reentry services (a comparison or control group). In addition to assessing the impact on outcomes, evaluations may also attempt to document participants' experiences with the program, their satisfaction, and their perceptions of whether their needs were met.

For some outcomes, existing data may be available for evaluators to use. For example, to assess recidivism outcomes for program participants and comparison group members, researchers can often access existing secondary data sources maintained by criminal justice agencies, such as administrative data on rearrest or reincarceration. However, for most domains, it is very unlikely that secondary data will be available because they are not routinely collected. This is particularly the case for outcomes such as housing, employment, substance use and mental health, and perceptions and attitudes, which can be measured only via self-report and which are critical for developing an accurate understanding of the program's impact from the point of view of those who participate. Furthermore, even if the data are already collected for reentry program participants during the course of standard program operations, they are rarely collected for comparison group members. Therefore, primary data collection is often needed in reentry program evaluations.

Primary and Secondary Data

Secondary data refers to existing data already collected or available for research purposes, such as administrative arrest data maintained by a criminal justice agency. Primary data are new data that a researcher needs to collect firsthand, such as by administering interviews, surveys, or focus groups.

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Defining Reentry Populations

In this brief, the term “reentry populations” is used to refer to individuals who are incarcerated, formerly incarcerated, or reentering citizens and participating in programs to support that transition (sometimes called “clients” or “consumers”). It also includes similar individuals from whom data might need to be collected because they are serving as a comparison or control group for evaluation purposes.

Some reentry programs, such as those implementing systems change, might consider staff or other justice system stakeholders to be program participants because they receive training or other services; however, strategies for data collection for such populations are beyond the scope of this brief.

Undertaking a primary data collection effort can be daunting, given the number of options that are available and the many decisions and arrangements that need to be made for the effort to be successful. This resource brief outlines best practices for collecting primary data on reentry populations, based on decades of experience from federally funded, multisite reentry program evaluations. It provides guidance on key decisions that need to be made up front, including what data need to be collected and from whom, when, and how. Next, it provides guidance on designing a data collection instrument (with a question bank of existing items and scales used in several large reentry program evaluations included as an appendix) and on developing and implementing data collection protocols.

Determining *What* Primary Data You Need to Collect and From *Whom*

A critical first step to designing a primary data collection effort is to determine what data need to be collected. By this, we mean the specific constructs or topics that need to be measured (because no data on these constructs are already available) for program participants and, if relevant, comparison group members. A process called “design mapping” can be a useful framework for this step (see sidebar).

To get started, clearly specify the key research questions that need to be answered in the evaluation. Your research questions could include both **outcome-focused** questions (i.e., what type of impact the program had on key outcomes that the program is designed to influence) and **process-focused** questions (i.e., how programs were implemented and perceived by participants). As an example, consider a Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)-funded reentry program that provides group sessions

Design Mapping

Design mapping is a process through which researchers identify and plot research questions, associated data elements, and data sources for an evaluation. Although the process begins with specifying the research questions you would like to answer, it is iterative in nature and may result in the need to modify certain research questions because they cannot realistically be answered with the data that are available (or that feasibly can be collected). Thus, it is an important “reality check” of your original research questions, resulting in a final set of questions that you can address successfully in the evaluation.

For a summary of the steps involved in design mapping, see the following infographic developed by the Evaluation and Sustainability Training and Technical Assistance project (ES TTA): <https://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/multimedia/infographic-mapping-second-chance-act-evaluation-design>

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on changing criminal thinking through a cognitive behavioral therapy approach and assists participants with obtaining jobs and stable housing after release. For this program, the evaluation might attempt to address the following questions:

Research Questions

- 1 Did the program reduce criminal thinking for program participants?
- 2 Did the program improve recidivism, employment, and housing outcomes for program participants compared to comparison group members?
- 3 How satisfied with the program were participants? Were different types of participants equally satisfied with the program?

Next, specify what **constructs** need to be measured to address your research questions and the **populations** for which each construct is needed. Typically, “population” would mean program participants only, comparison group members only, or both program participants and comparison group members. For the example research questions, the key constructs and populations include the following:

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | <i>Did the program reduce criminal thinking for program participants?</i> | |
| | Key Construct • Criminal thinking | Population for Which Data on the Construct Are Needed Program participants only |
| 2 | <i>Did the program improve recidivism, employment, and housing outcomes for program participants compared to comparison group members?</i> | |
| | Key Construct • Recidivism • Employment • Housing | Population for Which Data on the Construct Are Needed: Both program participants and comparison group members |
| 3 | <i>How satisfied with the program were participants? Were different types of participants equally satisfied with the program?</i> | |
| | Key Construct • Satisfaction • Demographics: age, gender, race/ethnicity | Population for Which Data on the Construct Are Needed: Program participants only |

Once you have mapped out your data needs at this high level, identify any existing data already available on the constructs through a “data assessment.” Be sure to assess data availability for all populations for whom you need the data. The results of a data assessment might look like this:

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| Key Construct | Population for Which Data on the Construct Are Needed | Existing Data |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Criminal thinking | Program participants only | No existing data available |
| Recidivism | Both program participants and comparison group members | Rearrest and reincarceration available for both groups |
| Employment | Both program participants and comparison group members | Collected for program participants at 3 months post-release; not available for comparison group members |
| Housing | Both program participants and comparison group members | Collected for program participants at 3 months post-release; not available for comparison group members |
| Satisfaction with the program | Program participants only | None available |
| Age | Program participants only | Collected at intake for program participants |
| Gender | Program participants only | Collected at intake for program participants |
| Race/ethnicity | Program participants only | Collected at intake for program participants |

Finally, based on the data assessment, identify any primary data that need to be collected to fill in the gaps you identified. In our example, the constructs that require primary data collection to measure are

- employment status (comparison group members and possibly program participants [see sidebar]),
- housing (comparison group members and possibly program participants [see sidebar]),
- criminal thinking (program participants), and
- satisfaction with the program (program participants).

Note that this step might reveal the need to refine certain research questions because they cannot realistically be addressed, even with new data collection. Through an iterative process, you will end up with a final set of research questions that you can clearly answer by your evaluation.

The Value of Having Standardized Data to Facilitate Comparisons Between Groups

In our example, even though employment status and housing are already collected by case managers for program participants at 3 months post-release, if the data are to be compared between program participants and comparison group members, they should reflect the same time periods and some standardization in how they were collected (e.g., self-report based on a structured interview question with consistent wording). Therefore, the evaluator might decide to collect these data for program participants to better facilitate a rigorous comparison.

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Determining the *Timing* of Your Primary Data Collection Effort

Key Terms

In this brief, **“study sample members”** refers to the individuals who are selected for the primary data collection effort. The sample may be a subset of the participants served by the program (e.g., everyone served in a certain time period, or a random or convenience sample selected for a specific data collection effort). **“Respondents”** is used to describe individuals in the sample from whom data are actually collected.

Once you have a general understanding of the type of data you need to collect to be able to address the research questions, determine the appropriate timing of your data collection. This means the data collection **time points for individual study sample members** (e.g., at jail intake, 1 month before release, 3 months after release) as well as the **overall data collection schedule for your evaluation** (e.g., Years 2 and 3 of a 4-year evaluation period).

In reentry program evaluations, the time points for individual study sample members often reflect their stage in the criminal justice system, such as incarceration date, program enrollment date, or release date. This approach provides a standardized reference point for all sample members and allows findings to be framed in an intuitively meaningful way (e.g., “Within the first 6 months of release, 50% of program participants had obtained a job, whereas 41% of comparison group members had done so”). Ideally, decisions about timing for the study sample members will be based

on the reentry program’s service model (e.g., whether pre- and post-release services are delivered, what the timing of those services is, how long the program lasts), the population that is served (e.g., a reentering population or a population that has already been released), and the research questions to be answered (e.g., whether you need to assess change over time, what participants’ long-term reentry experiences are). Multiple time points might be needed, depending on your research questions, evaluation design, and available budget (see the Key Questions sidebar). For example, some research questions might seek to compare short- and long-term outcomes for program participants and comparison group members, and others might seek to assess pre- and post-program changes in attitudes or beliefs among program participants, with both of these scenarios requiring multiple data collection time points. Process-focused constructs, like program satisfaction, are generally not as dependent on a standardized reference point or multiple data collection points as outcome-focused constructs (e.g., recidivism, employment) are.

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When making decisions about the ideal timing of data collection for individual sample members, it is critical to map out what the different scenarios being considered would mean for the overall schedule for data collection. This is where practical considerations may influence decisions about timing. For example, if your evaluation does not begin until after most participants have already been enrolled, a true baseline measure cannot be collected. Or, if the evaluation must be completed 6 months after the last program participant is enrolled, examining long-term outcomes for program participants will not be possible. Typically, reentry programs enroll clients on a rolling basis and serve them for a certain period of time before and after release. For grant-funded programs, the enrollment and service delivery period is often 3 years, beginning after a 1-year planning period. Data collection for the evaluation typically takes place on the same schedule as program implementation, with some grants allowing for additional time for the evaluation to follow participants through program completion and, ideally, for a period of time after program completion.

In making decisions about the timing of data collection for individuals and the overall data collection schedule, it can be extremely helpful to develop a timeline that lays out the timing of program enrollment, program service delivery, and the planned evaluation data collection schedule. The example timeline (Figure 1) shows a 4-year grant-funded program that includes a planning year and 3 years of service delivery, with each program participant receiving 6 months of services. In this example, the data collection schedule for the evaluation includes baseline interviews (conducted at the time of program enrollment) and 12-month follow-up interviews. To allow sufficient time for data analysis and reporting, data collection for the evaluation must conclude 6 months before the grant end date. In this example, the evaluation is therefore able to include only participants who enroll before the third quarter (Q3) of Year 3 because there is not enough time in the schedule to collect data for those who enroll later. If the follow-up interview schedule were changed to 6 months post-baseline interview, the evaluation could include participants who enrolled before Q1 of Year 4. While the benefit would be that more program participants could be included in the evaluation, the trade-off would be that only short-term outcomes (i.e., participants' experiences at the point that their service delivery period concluded) could be assessed, with no time for post-program outcomes to be documented.

Key Questions to Consider When Determining Timing

- Will repeated measures of a construct be necessary? This is typically the case if you are assessing short- and long-term outcomes or attempting to measure change in outcomes over time.
- Is a true baseline measure needed? This is typically the case if you are attempting to measure pre/post change among program participants and you do not have a comparison group in your evaluation.
- What timing makes the most sense for the constructs you are measuring? For example, some constructs only make sense to measure pre-release (e.g., expectations for release, perceptions of preparedness) and others only make sense to measure post-release (e.g., employment, housing). Some constructs require that the person have completed the reentry program and others require that the person still be actively engaged.
- What timing and number of data collection points are feasible based on the duration and budget for the evaluation? Logistical considerations may limit the number of data collection points that can be implemented or may influence the timing.

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Figure 1: Example Timeline

| Milestone | YEAR 1 | | | | YEAR 2 | | | | YEAR 3 | | | | YEAR 4 | | | |
|---|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Program milestones | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program planning phase | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program enrollment | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ |
| Program service delivery (each enrolled client receives 6 months of services) | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ |
| Evaluation milestones | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluation design phase | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline interviews conducted (with those enrolled before Q3 of Year 3) | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | | | | | |
| 12-month follow-up interviews (with those enrolled before Q3 of Year 3) | | | | | | | | | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | █ | | |
| Administrative recidivism data obtained | | | | | | | | | | | | | | █ | | |
| Data analysis and reporting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | █ | █ |

The timeline mapping process might lead an evaluator to rule out certain data collection scenarios because they are simply not feasible given the time constraints. Budgetary and practical considerations (e.g., burden on program staff or data collection staff) will also come into play when decisions are made about the number and timing of data collection waves. If this is the case, it may be necessary to repeat the design mapping process and revise the research questions, with the ultimate goal being to develop an evaluation plan that reflects realistic conditions.

Determining the Appropriate Mode for Your Primary Data Collection

Data collection **mode** refers to the method or approach for collecting data. In reentry program evaluations, the most common modes for collecting data among reentry populations include focus groups, individual interviews conducted by an interviewer, and self-administered surveys.

- **Focus groups** are open-ended discussions among a small number of participants (typically 6–8) facilitated by a moderator who follows a semistructured protocol. Groups traditionally take place in person but can be administered virtually (with some commercial platforms specifically designed for this purpose). Focus group topics are usually not sensitive; they pertain to participants’ perceptions of a program as opposed to their individual behaviors or experiences.

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- **Interviews** entail an interviewer’s asking questions (which can be closed-ended, open-ended, or a combination) of a respondent. They can take place in person, via telephone, or virtually (using video technology). Interview topics often cover individuals’ specific experiences, behaviors, and perceptions. Interviews can leverage technological features such as computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), which allows for complex skip or fill patterns to be programmed in the interview instrument; audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI), which allows respondents to use headphones to listen to prerecorded questions and enter their own answers directly; or computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), which allows the respondents to listen to prerecorded questions and enter answers directly. Both ACASI and CATI are often used for particularly sensitive questions, to avoid respondents’ having to disclose their answers to the interviewer.
- **Self-administered surveys** entail respondents’ answering questions (typically closed-ended questions) themselves. They can be administered via pencil and paper (PAPI), web application, or, in some situations, text.¹ Survey topics often cover individuals’ specific experiences, behaviors, and perceptions.

Decisions about the appropriate mode depend on the constructs that need to be measured, including the sensitivity of the topics (with highly sensitive topics, such as intimate partner violence or drug use, better suited to a mode that does not require disclosure to an interviewer); the available budget for data collection; and logistical considerations, such as the availability of staff to conduct interviews with sample members and the availability of needed technology or skills. Also, the decision must be based on the purpose of the data collection, including whether individual-level data need to be collected for each sample member. For example, if outcomes need to be measured for each sample member, an interview or survey is needed, but if the purpose is to collect certain measures from only a subsample of program participants (e.g., a process study seeking to learn about participants’ impression of the programs), a focus group would be appropriate. The need for maintaining identifiers will also factor into the decision (see sidebar). To help researchers think through these decisions, we have summarized the advantages and disadvantages of each mode in Table 1.

Considerations About the Need for Maintaining Identifiers

When determining the appropriate mode of data collection, consider whether the identity of individuals needs to be tracked in the data. This is usually the case if the primary data need to be linked to other data obtained for each individual in the study (e.g., administrative data on rearrest) or if the research team is planning to conduct more than one wave of primary data collection (through a longitudinal or repeated-measures study) and needs to be able to link the data points for each individual in the study. If linking across data sources is needed, make sure the specific data collection mode allows for the collection and secure storage of participant identifiers. See Scaggs & Lindquist (2022) for help with confidentiality considerations: <https://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/resources/ensuring-confidentiality-participant-data-reentry-program-operations-and-evaluation>

¹ [Gallup research](#) suggests text-based surveys can be a valuable supplement to other data collection but, because of limitations in response rates and question length, not a stand-alone substitute. Note that consent to contact via text message is required to send a text message survey.

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Table 1: Common Modes of Data Collection

| Modes | Advantages | Limitations | Other Considerations |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Focus groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require very little time to implement Can be done repeatedly throughout the evaluation to collect data on specific topics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require a trained facilitator Cannot be used for sensitive topics Participants might be discouraged from speaking out in a group setting Risk that participants may not keep the discussion confidential | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are appropriate only when opinions from a small subsample of the population are useful and there is no need for individual-level data <i>In person or virtual?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-person: generally builds stronger group rapport; works well when participants already show up to a central location Virtual: could increase the representation of some participants because travel is not required (but technology is required); offer more confidentiality; work well when public health conditions prevent in-person groups |
| Interviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically generate the highest quality and most complete data Allow for more constructs to be covered because of rapport with interviewer Do not require high literacy among respondents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require trained interviewers Are time-consuming for interviewers and respondent May be subject to social desirability bias, which could prevent truthful responses for sensitive topics (but can use self-administered techniques) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In-person or by telephone or video?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-person: highest rapport and longest interviews possible; require a private interview location and travel to that location Phone/video: reduce time and travel burden and work well when public health conditions prevent in-person interviews, but some respondents may not have required technology |
| Self-administered surveys | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require very little staff time Avoid social desirability bias | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically generate the lowest quality and least complete data Require high literacy among respondents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Paper, web-based, or text?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper: can be mailed or handed out in person; do not allow for complex skip patterns; require method for collecting surveys and keeping them confidential Web-based: allow complex skip patterns to be programmed; allow respondents to be recruited via email and complete survey from any location; must be kept short; require a platform license, some survey programming skills for staff, and internet-enabled devices for respondents Text: can be used as a supplement to other data and can be collected quickly, with respondents recruited via texting and able to complete from any location; require respondent to have a phone and cell phone plan and to provide consent for sending texts; require staff to have some programming skills |

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Designing Your Data Collection Instrument

A data collection instrument is the set of actual survey, interview, or focus group questions that will be asked, with the final wording and question order. To get started in designing your data collection instrument, list the

Tips for Determining Question Order

The two biggest factors that should influence question ordering are the **sensitivity** of the questions and the **reference periods** that are covered. Survey methodologists generally recommend putting sensitive questions or those that respondents may not want to answer (e.g., income, drug use, intimate partner violence) at the end of the instrument to mitigate the loss if respondents were to terminate the survey/interview. Starting with more innocuous questions also helps respondents develop interest in the activity up front (and, for the interviewer, build rapport with the respondent). It is also good practice to group questions based on the reference period they cover (e.g., “currently,” “before incarceration,” “since release,” “within the past 3 months”) to facilitate respondent recall.

key constructs for which questions need to be developed. It can be very useful to organize the constructs by domains, or higher-level groupings. The domains may reflect conceptual topics, such as “demographics” or “perceptions of the program.” With reentry studies, they may also need to be grouped by reference period, such as “pre-release experiences” and “post-release experiences.” At this stage, you may want to develop a tentative order in which domains will logically be covered (see sidebar).

Once you have this high-level outline, begin by identifying possible items or scales (i.e., sets of items that are intended to measure an underlying construct) that could be used to measure the construct. Selecting or adapting from existing items can save time and often result in higher-quality items than developing original items. Many existing survey/interview items or scales are freely available for anyone to use. These can typically be found in internet searches or in published materials from previous reentry evaluations. See the box below and [accompanying appendix](#) developed by the Evaluation and Sustainability Training and Technical Assistance (ES TTA) project for a resource to help you get started.

ES TTA Compendium of Survey Items and Scales

A compendium of items and scales used in several large, federally funded reentry evaluations is included as an [appendix](#) to this brief. The compendium draws from items used in the Multi-Site Evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), which included interviews with reentering adults and juveniles; the Multi-Site Family Study of Incarceration, Parenting, and Partnering (MFS), which included interviews with incarcerated fathers and their co-parenting or intimate partners; and the Evaluation of BJA FY2011 Adult Offender Reentry Demonstration Programs (AORDP), which included interviews with reentering adults.

Questions or scales on the following domains are included: demographics, housing, employment and income, criminal history, current incarceration characteristics, supervision status, programs and services (including self-reported needs and receipt), physical and mental health, substance use, violence, illegal activity and rearrest/reincarceration, reentry experiences, attitudes, and reentry expectations vs. experiences.

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When considering existing items, review any documentation about the population for which the item or scale was developed (considering the literacy level, demographic characteristics, and criminal justice status) and the process used to develop the item or scale, including whether it was pretested in some manner (e.g., cognitive interviews with reentering individuals to assess item interpretation). Two other considerations are validity and reliability. Validation traditionally refers to validating a self-reported measure (e.g., self-reported drug use) against an existing gold standard measure (e.g., drug test result covering the same reference period). In social-behavioral research, true validation is quite rare because of the lack of objective measures to serve as the gold standard. However, techniques such as latent class analysis using embedded replication (see Biemer, 2011) can be used to assess validity. Reliability refers to the consistency of a measure—whether over time (test-retest), within measures (internal consistency), or between raters (interrater). Multiple psychometric techniques are available to assess reliability, such as assessing the internal consistency of items within a scale using Cronbach’s alpha (Cronbach, 1970).

After compiling potential existing items or scales, consider which ones seem the most appropriate for your population and whether any adaptations might be needed, either for the question itself or, for closed-ended questions, for the response options that are used. Common adaptations in reentry studies include modifications to the reference period to make it more suitable to the timing of your data collection (e.g., changing a reference period from “within the past 6 months” to “since you were released”). While these changes are generally acceptable, they may not be appropriate for existing scales that require a specific reference period. Also, be mindful that adaptations might reduce the reliability of the scale.

If you are unable to find existing items or scales for constructs that need to be covered in your data collection instrument, you will need to develop your own items and response options. When developing new items, consider using wording and question structure similar to that of the rest of your items to ensure consistency and ease of comprehension for your respondents. For closed-ended questions, consider using a consistent set of response options (e.g., strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree) as opposed to many different sets of response options. Consistency simplifies the cognitive process for respondents and saves time.

When developing new items, consider pretesting them with individuals who are similar to your target population (see sidebar). This process is typically extremely helpful in identifying problems with items (e.g., unclear terms, confusing response options) that can be resolved through additional modifications to the final items.

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When putting together the final data collection instrument, you may need to refine question ordering to ensure a logical flow for the respondent in terms of reference periods and topics and to factor in considerations regarding the sensitivity of items (discussed previously). The final instrument will also need to reflect mode-specific decisions or notations, such as the following:

- **Instructions for skip patterns.** Skip patterns pertain to the manner in which respondents are routed through the instrument on the basis of how they answered a previous question. For example, some constructs may apply to program participants but not comparison group members, or some follow-up items may be asked only if respondents answered a “gate” question in a particular way. If skip patterns are used, make sure the instructions are easy to follow for the intended audience (e.g., the person who will be programming the instrument for web-based administration, the interviewer, or the respondent).
- **Clarification on the format of response options.** Questions can be open-ended, such that respondents answer the question in a freeform manner, or closed-ended, such that respondents select from one or more predetermined response options. Some closed-ended responses allow respondents to select all options that apply, whereas others, called “forced choice,” make respondents select a single response. The format in the final instrument should be clear to respondents and interviewers. For computer-programmed instruments, the programming should follow these specifications regarding question format.
- **Interviewer instructions.** For interviewer-administered data collection, be sure the final data collection instrument includes any relevant instructions for interviewers. These include when to read the response options out loud or let respondents answer on their own, what probes might be used if respondents have difficulty answering a question, or when showcards displaying response options or other data collection materials (such as reference calendars) are meant to be used. This documentation will help ensure standardized and high-quality data collection for each interview.

The Importance of Pretesting

Pretesting entails administering a draft survey or interview to members of the target population to evaluate how well the questions work before you begin the final data collection effort. It can be done several different ways, such as administering the entire instrument and then debriefing with the respondent at the end, or through a question-by-question discussion with real-time probing. Cognitive interviewing is a form of pretesting that involves an in-depth assessment of how respondents interpret the questions, response options, specific terms, instructions, or reference periods. It involves using predetermined and ad hoc probes to learn how respondents understand the questions and formulate their responses (see Lavrakas, 2008). Pretesting is very important for identifying problems with specific terms, questions, or response options that might threaten the validity of the data collected. It can also be used to time-test the data collection instrument.

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Make sure to carefully review the final data collection instrument for accuracy. For self-administered instruments, edit the instrument to catch any typos or grammatical errors. Computer-programmed instruments should be tested carefully (including any skip patterns, fill patterns, and response option formats) to ensure that the programmed version matches the specifications.

Developing and Implementing Data Collection Protocols

Data collection protocols outline **how** your primary data collection effort will be implemented. For studies that are reviewed by an institutional review board (IRB)—which is required if the activity is classified as human subjects research (see sidebar)—a detailed protocol outlining procedures for selecting a sample, recruiting participants, obtaining informed consent, collecting data, protecting confidentiality, and securing data is typically required. Studies that are not required to have IRB oversight may not need this level of specificity but will still need to make decisions about these aspects of data collection and develop data collection materials such as consent forms and recruitment materials. In this section, we provide recommendations regarding key aspects of data collection that should be included in your study protocols, including strategies designed to protect human subjects—which is critical even for studies not classified as human subjects research—and other strategies for increasing participation and improving data quality.

Human Subjects Research Determinations

Data collection activities that are “**systematic investigations** designed to develop or contribute to **generalizable knowledge**” are generally classified as human subjects research. The data collection activities described in this brief are systematic investigations because they involve “predetermined methods for answering certain questions or studying a specific program.” However, most evaluations of a single reentry program are not designed to produce generalizable knowledge. If the purpose of the data collection activity is to provide information the program can use to make internal improvements or to allow the program to comply with performance measures requirements, it would not meet the criterion of developing or contributing to generalizable knowledge. Generalizable knowledge typically refers to findings applicable beyond the specific population served by the program (e.g., findings that would inform other reentry programs) or that are intended for policymakers. See the Office of Justice Programs decision tree for more information: <https://www.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh241/files/media/document/ResearchDecisionTree.pdf>

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Protecting Human Subjects

Any primary data collection effort with reentry populations should be designed to reflect common requirements for ensuring strong human subjects protections. Studies that are formally classified as human subjects research will need to have formal oversight by an IRB to ensure these protections. However, even studies that are not classified in this manner should follow similar standards to ensure that your study participants have the same protections. Reentering citizens are a vulnerable population because they are typically under criminal justice supervision and may face constraints in making voluntary decisions about participating in research; they may be subject to punitive consequences from the justice system if their data were disclosed (through a breach of confidentiality). Therefore, careful attention to ensuring that their participation in your primary data collection effort is truly **voluntary** (avoiding any coercion) and that their data are kept **private and confidential** is extremely important. Some key recommendations to help ensure these rights include the following:

- Make sure that reentry program staff and any corrections partners who may come into contact with your study participants—including staff at correctional facilities at which interviews are conducted or probation or parole agency staff who are aware that individuals under their supervision are being recruited for the study—are informed that the primary data collection effort is completely voluntary and agree to refrain from any activities that could potentially be coercive. Potential respondents must have the right to make their own decisions about whether to participate, and no harm or benefit should result from their decision, including any impact on their criminal justice status or the services or treatment they receive. An agreement between the research team and corrections agencies on these terms can be formally specified in a memorandum of understanding (MOU).
- Administer an informed consent form to all study participants. An informed consent form provides sufficient information to potential research subjects to allow them to make a voluntary decision as to whether or not to participate. Such a form should be administered even for studies not classified as human subjects research because all participants in a data collection activity have the right to make an informed decision about whether to participate based on a full understanding of what the data collection effort will entail (e.g., topics covered, mode, time commitment) and how their data will be used. Specific elements are required for studies classified as human subjects research (see <https://nij.ojp.gov/funding/informed-consent-requirements>), but any consent form should explain the purpose of the data collection effort, what participation will entail, and how participants' data will be protected. It should also discuss any limits to the confidentiality that the researcher can provide, such as any information disclosed about child abuse or neglect, or a planned escape from a correctional facility. Unless an IRB requires it, the form does not necessarily need to be signed with the respondent's name but should involve a process by which the respondent actively indicates their decision.

Best Practices for Collecting Data From Reentry Populations for Program Evaluation

- Ensure the privacy of the data collection effort by conducting any interviews or focus groups in a private location. This means a setting where no one can overhear the conversation. If possible, to avoid any unintended consequences resulting from the interaction, the setting should be unaffiliated with the criminal justice system. Privacy applies to telephone and virtual interviews as well, which should be conducted in a private setting at both the respondent's and interviewer's location. Self-administered surveys should also be completed in a private setting, without anyone able to view a respondent's answers. Additional privacy considerations are pertinent to focus groups (see sidebar).
- Keep respondents' data secure by following standard confidentiality procedures regarding the collection of personally identifiable information (such as collecting it only if it is essential) and the secure transfer, storage, and disposal of such information (see Scaggs & Lindquist, 2022).
- Make sure that any staff involved in data collection are trained on the study protocols and that procedures are in place to ensure that the protocols are followed. Some studies have staff sign a pledge of confidentiality indicating that they are aware of confidentiality protocols and agree to follow them.

Special Considerations for Focus Groups

Focus groups are different from other modes of data collection because they entail the disclosure of information by participants to individuals other than the research team (i.e., other focus group participants) and the researcher cannot guarantee that participants will keep one another's information confidential. Because of this risk, focus group topics should be limited to non-incriminating topics, moderators should be trained to redirect any discussions that put participants at risk, aliases should be used instead of names, and participants should be required to agree not to divulge anything said in the focus group to others. When choosing what information they share, participants should be mindful of the potential for others' violating this agreement.

Data Collection

In addition to protecting study participants, data collection protocols should be designed to collect the highest quality data, ensure high response rates among all prospective participants, and, for studies involving multiple waves of data collection, encourage high retention rates. Key recommendations for achieving these goals include the following:

- Carefully word the study recruitment materials to appeal to prospective participants. Depending on the mode of data collection, recruitment materials could include flyers posted in a physical location or an online forum (which is appropriate for focus groups or methods relying on a convenience sample), a lead letter mailed or emailed to a respondent, telephone recruitment, or in-person recruitment (e.g., as part of an intake process). In these materials, be sure to emphasize key points covered in the informed consent form, including the voluntary nature, time commitment, topics to be covered, and the degree of confidentiality provided. If incentives can be provided for participation (see below), highlight them in the recruitment materials. Seek feedback on draft recruitment materials from members of your target population to ensure that the materials are clear and appealing.

Best Practices for Collecting Data From Reentry Populations for Program Evaluation

- Explore the possibility of providing incentives for participation, to offset the time (and, in some cases, travel or other costs) required for participating in the data collection activity. Many departments of corrections do not allow people who are incarcerated to receive payment for research activities, and BJA grants cannot be used for incentives (including monetary incentives or stipends, as well as meals, gift cards, or prizes). However, other funding agencies may not have this restriction, and other sources of funding (e.g., gift cards donated by local businesses) should be explored to encourage participation among sample members who are not incarcerated. Financial incentives have such a large impact on participation rates for data collection activities (see Singer, 2012) that every effort should be made to provide them. On the other hand, the monetary value should not be so high that sample members choose to participate simply for the financial benefit when they otherwise might have concerns about participating.
- For data collection efforts that involve interviewers or other data collection staff, consider using those who have backgrounds similar to those of your study participants, including those with lived experience, from the same neighborhoods, or with similar demographics. These staff will likely develop a stronger rapport with potential participants, resulting in higher participation rates and better data quality. Be sure to provide plenty of training and support for all data collection staff, and consider any background clearances that may be required for data collection in correctional facilities. Note that data collection staff should be as independent from the program and the corrections system as possible so that study participants feel comfortable speaking openly about their experiences in the program and about sensitive (or incriminating) behavior, if covered in the data collection instrument.
- For data collection efforts that involve multiple waves, implement special procedures to ensure that you can locate respondents at the follow-up interview. Many longitudinal studies with reentering populations struggle with attrition (loss at follow-up) because respondents move, become homeless, or have inconsistent telephone service. To mitigate this possibility, use the baseline interview to obtain contact information not only for the respondent (including phone number, address, email address, social media accounts) but also for family members or friends who will know how to find the sample member at the next interview. Be sure to obtain participants' permission to reach out to these contacts if needed. Also, consider strategies for maintaining contact with study participants between waves, such as checking in with them via text, phone, or email. Doing so can help maintain up-to-date contact information to facilitate locating respondents at the next wave. If possible, provide a small financial incentive for the respondent to contact the study team at certain time points. Finally, for sample members you are having difficulty reaching, consider the possibility that they have become reincarcerated and use available correctional system or facility-specific search features to locate them.

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Conclusions and Additional Resources

The recommendations provided in this brief can help ensure that primary data collection efforts with reentry populations will be as successful as possible in collecting the data needed to address the key research questions of a reentry program evaluation. The extent to which these recommendations can be followed will depend on many factors, particularly the time, budget, and other resources available for the effort. However, regardless of the scope of a data collection effort, careful planning and an awareness of common challenges are critical to ensuring that the data collected are as useful as possible to the evaluation and that study participants do not experience any harm from participating.

The following additional resources may be helpful in designing and implementing primary data collection among reentry populations.

Resources Produced by the Second Chance Act Evaluation And Sustainability Training and Technical Assistance (ES TTA) Project

- Design mapping infographic:
<https://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/multimedia/infographic-mapping-second-chance-act-evaluation-design>
- Resource brief on protecting confidential data:
<https://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/resources/ensuring-confidentiality-participant-data-reentry-program-operations-and-evaluation>
- Fact sheet comparing common web-based survey platforms:
<https://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/resources/fact-sheet-comparing-web-based-survey-platforms>

Other Resources

- Tips for collecting satisfaction surveys among criminal justice program participants:
<https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/surveying-participants-to-strengthen-behavioral-health-criminal-justice-programs/>
- Detailed description of cognitive interviewing:
<https://ccsg.isr.umich.edu/chapters/pretesting/cognitive-interviewing/>
- Office of Justice Programs decision tree for determining human subjects research classification:
<https://www.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh241/files/media/document/ResearchDecisionTree.pdf>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Human Research Protections:
Prisoner Involvement in Research:
<https://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/regulations-and-policy/guidance/prisoner-research-ohrp-guidance-2003/index.html>
- Using text messaging to collect data:
<https://news.gallup.com/opinion/methodology/221159/using-text-messaging-reach-survey-respondents.aspx>

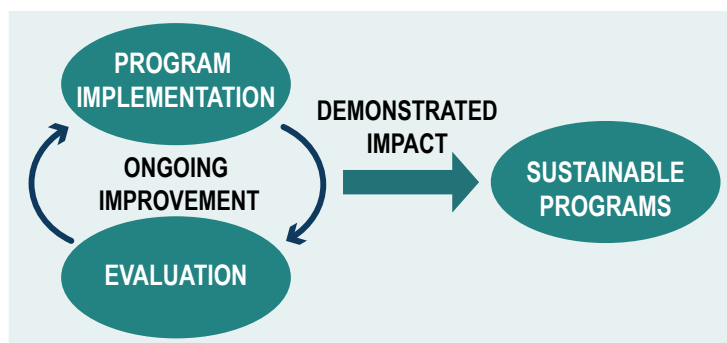
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The Evaluation and Sustainability Training and Technical Assistance Project

The Evaluation and Sustainability Training and Technical Assistance (ES TTA) Project supports Second Chance Act (SCA) grantees in conducting more rigorous evaluations that lead to data-driven program improvement and demonstrated impact and that support programs' long-term sustainability. For more information about the project, contact ESTTA@rti.org.



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Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Overview

This document is a compilation of survey domains and individual survey items from three RTI-led reentry studies that involved longitudinal interviews with reentry populations:

- Evaluation of BJA FY2011 Adult Offender Reentry Demonstration Programs (AORDP)
 - Final report: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/251703.pdf>
- Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) Evaluation
 - Final report: <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/evaluation-serious-and-violent-offender-reentry-initiative>
- Multi-Site Family Study of Incarceration, Parenting, and Partnering (MFS)
 - Final report: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/pdf-report/multi-site-family-study-incarceration-parenting-and-partnering-program-impacts-technical-report>

This resource is intended to be of use to researchers who plan to collect primary data for a reentry study or reentry program evaluation and are looking for previously developed and field-tested questions to include.

Please review the following general considerations before using this resource.

- In navigating this document, to skip to a certain domain, either open the hyperlinked domain title in the table below or use the navigation panel (under View tab in a Word document).
- This resource is a compilation of questions administered at different times (e.g., before release from incarceration, post-release, 12 months after baseline survey). Questions need to be adapted to the time frame appropriate for your study. Some examples are offered:
 - During the six months before your incarceration
 - Since your release on [date]
 - While you were incarcerated
 - Since last interview on [date]
 - During the time that you were on supervision
 - Since program enrollment
- This resource does not include skip patterns or programming instructions.
- For intact scales validated by other researchers, we included a subheading noting the scale items and name. Researchers may want to look into scoring methods for these scales as well as the populations for which they have been validated (e.g., males, females, adults, juveniles). Permission may be required for using these validated scales.

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Domains and Constructs for Which Survey Items Are Included

| Interview Domains | Constructs | |
|--|---|--|
| <u>Demographics/Background</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of birth • Gender • Race/ethnicity • Country of birth • Veteran status • Educational attainment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational certifications • Currently taking courses • Marital status • Relationship status • Parental status • Child support |
| <u>Housing</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living situation (past and current) • Contributing to cost of housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing is public or Section 8 • Number of places lived • Living with others |
| <u>Employment and Income</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any employment • Current employment • Specific sources of income (public assistance, friends or relatives, under the table/casual, illegal activities) • Reasons for no employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs • Job full-/part-time • Monthly income from job • Type of pay (formal, self-employment, under the table) • Benefits (health insurance, paid leave) |
| <u>Criminal History</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age at first arrest • Number of arrests, convictions • Juvenile incarceration (any juvenile incarcerations & number) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult incarcerations (any adult incarcerations & number) |
| <u>Current Incarceration Characteristics</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parole violation • Type of offense • Expected date of release • Disciplinary infractions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working while incarcerated • Contact with family: frequency and duration of personal visits, telephone calls, letters, etc. |
| <u>Supervision Status</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community supervision status • Expected completion • Probation/parole office contact (in person, phone, home, work) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision compliance • Parole/probation officer experience |
| <u>Programs and Services (Needs and Receipt)</u> (continues on next page) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service needs • Reentry planning (received any, setting, provider, family involvement) • Case management (received any, setting, provider, follow up on referrals) • Child support/custody assistance (received any, setting) • Public financial/health care assistance (received any, setting) • Legal assistance (received any, setting) • Spiritual/religious support (received any, setting, mentor, other services) • ID/documents assistance (received any, setting) • Money management (received any, setting) • Other life skills (received any, setting) • Personal relationship support (received any, setting) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring services (received any, setting) • Anger management (received any, setting) • Educational services (received any, setting, need) • Support with transportation (received any, setting) • Housing support (received any, setting) • Driver's license (received any, setting) • Access to resources like clothing banks/food pantries (received any, setting, need) • Employment/vocational assistance—finding a job, vocational programs, transitional job placement, job training (received any, setting, need) • Vocational/technical certifications or licenses (received any, setting) • Medical services—physical, dental, prescriptions (received any, setting) • Mental health services (prescriptions, mental health services ever and current, hospitalizations, outpatient program, need) |

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

| Interview Domains | Constructs | |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Programs and Services (continued)</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal thinking (received any, setting, need) • Parenting classes (received any, setting) • Childcare assistance (received any, setting) • Sexual or physical abuse programming (received any, setting) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use services (received any, setting, need) • Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA) (received any, setting) |
| <u>Physical and Mental Health</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traumatic brain injury screener (ever, age at first and last occurrence, medical attention, symptoms; Ohio State University Traumatic Brain Injury Identification [OSU-TBI-ID] instrument) • Recent head or neck injury (cause) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current health condition (physical, mental, limitation/ impact, impact length, support needs in daily life, symptoms in the past 30 days; CDC Health Related Quality of Life [HRQOL14] items) • Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms |
| <u>Substance Use</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol use (ever, first, recent) • Prescription drugs: stimulants, pain relievers, sedatives, tranquilizers, methadone (ever, first, recent) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational use of drugs: marijuana/hashish, nonprescription amphetamines or methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin/opium, other drugs (ever, first, recent) • Problematic drinking and drug use (TCU Drug Screen 5 scale) |
| <u>Violence</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victimization • Perpetration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang affiliation |
| <u>Illegal Activity and Rearrest/Reincarceration</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent arrest, incarceration • Criminal behavior (violent crimes, other crimes against people, weapon, drug use, drug sales, other drug crimes, DUI, property crimes, other crimes) | |
| <u>Reentry Experiences</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment (getting and maintaining) • Staying clean and sober • Dealing with pressure and stress • Staying away from negative environment • Service receipt • Support from family and friends • Supervision compliance • Financial security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends' behavior (other than family) • Family behavior • Relationship with family • Living with others who use drugs or have a record • Illegal income • Factors contributing to reincarceration • Supportive factors for staying in the community |
| <u>Attitudes</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal thinking (Criminal Cognitions Scale) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolerance for law violations • Self-identity |
| <u>Reentry Expectations vs. Experiences</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-release expectations (getting and keeping a job, staying clean and sober, social and peer pressure, participation in services, family support, supervision and law compliance, finances) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-release experiences (getting and keeping a job, staying clean and sober, social and peer pressure, participation in services, family support, supervision and law compliance, finances) |

Appendix:
Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving
Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Survey Items (by Domain)

Demographics/Background

What is your date of birth? [MM/DD/YYYY]

Do you identify as:

- 1 Male
- 2 Female
- 3 Transgender

**Which of the following best describes you?
Would you say: (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)**

- 1 White
- 2 Black
- 3 American Indian or Alaska Native
- 4 Asian or East Indian
- 5 Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
- 6 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- 7 Other
- Don't know
- Refused

In what country were you born?

- 1 United States
- 2 Other
- Don't know
- Refused

**Have you ever served in the Armed Forces,
including the Guard or Reserves? [Since last
interview (date), have you served in the Armed
Forces, including the Guard or Reserves?]**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

**What is the highest grade or level of school
you have completed?**

- 1 None
- 2 8th grade or less
- 3 Some high school
- 4 GED
- 5 High school diploma
- 6 Vocational/technical/business certificate or
diploma
- 7 Some college
- 8 Associate's degree (AA, AS)
- 9 Bachelor's degree (BA, BS)
- 10 Graduate/professional degree (MA, MS,
PHD, EDD, medicine/MD, dentistry/DDS,
law/JJ/LLB, etc)
- Don't know
- Refused

**Do you have any vocational or technology
certifications or licenses? [Since your last
interview (date), have you gotten any
vocational or technology certifications or
licenses?] By that we mean things like
automotive service and repair, Commercial
Driver's License, Microsoft Certified IT
Professional, HVACR certification.**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

**Are you currently taking any school courses,
such as GED, vocational, or college courses?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Are you currently taking....?

- 1 High school courses
- 2 A GED course
- 3 Vocational training
- 4 College courses
- 5 Some other type of schooling
- Don't know
- Refused

Are you...?

- 1 Married
- 2 Separated
- 3 Divorced
- 4 Widowed
- 5 Never married
- Don't know
- Refused

Are you currently involved in a steady intimate relationship?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How many children under the age of 18 do you have? Please count all children that you consider yourself to be a parent of.

- [RANGE 0-25]
- Don't know
- Refused

During the six months prior to your incarceration this time, how many of your children lived with you? [Since your release on (date), how many of your children under the age of 18 have lived with you?]

- [RANGE 1-25]
- Don't know
- Refused

Of your children under the age of 18, how many did you financially support in any way during the six months prior to your incarceration/since your release?

[RANGE 1-25]

During the six months prior to your incarceration this time, were you required by a court to pay child support for any of your children under the age of 18?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Has the court order for child support changed while you have been incarcerated? [Are you currently required by a court to pay child support for any of your children under the age of 18?]

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Are you currently making any child support payments?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Housing

The next questions ask about your housing situation.

During six months before you were incarcerated this time/Since your release on (date), have you lived ...

- 1 In your own house or apartment, meaning your name was on the title, mortgage, or lease
- 2 In someone else's house or apartment, including your parents' place
- 3 In a residential treatment facility
- 4 In a transitional housing facility or halfway house
- 5 In a shelter
- 6 On the street or you were homeless
- 7 In no set place or you moved around a lot
- 8 In some other place or situation?
- Don't know
- Refused

In the six months before you were incarcerated this time, did you pay any rent or mortgage? / Since your release/last interview, have you been paying any rent or mortgage?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release/last interview on (date), has any program helped you pay rent, such as through a special program, public housing, or Section 8, or a Housing Choice voucher?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release/last interview on (date), how many different places have you lived? Please do not include any correctional facilities.

- 1 1
- 2 2 or 3
- 3 4 or 5
- 4 More than 5
- Don't know
- Refused

Who have you lived with since your release/last interview? Please tell me everyone you have lived with.

| Option | Yes | No | Not applicable |
|--|-----|----|----------------|
| A. Your spouse or intimate partner | 1 | 2 | NA |
| B. Your children | 1 | 2 | NA |
| C. Any other family members such as parents, grandparents, siblings, cousins, or other relatives | 1 | 2 | NA |
| D. Your friends | 1 | 2 | NA |

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Employment and Income

Have you ever had a job working for pay? / At any point since your release on [DATE], have you had a job? [“As you answer these questions about employment, please think about the time while you were living in the community, not the time while you were incarcerated”.]

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

At any point since the release/during the 6 months prior to incarceration did you have a job?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, how many months have you worked?

- IF LESS THAN 1, ENTER 1
- [RANGE 0-8]
- Don't know
- Refused

Do you currently have a job?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How did you support yourself during those six months prior to incarceration/since release?

| Option | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| A A job | 1 | 2 |
| B Support from your family | 1 | 2 |
| C Support from your friends | 1 | 2 |
| D A government program or public assistance | 1 | 2 |
| E Illegal income | 1 | 2 |
| F Some other type of support | 1 | 2 |

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

What were the main reasons you were not working? Please select all that apply. You...?

[CODE ALL THAT APPLY]

- 1 Were ill or disabled and unable to work
 - 2 Were retired
 - 3 Were taking care of home or family
 - 4 Were going to school
 - 5 Could not find work
 - 6 Could not get transportation
 - 7 Did not want to work
 - 8 Were incarcerated
 - 9 Were too young to obtain a work permit
 - 10 Had some other reason
- Don't know
Refused

How many different jobs did you have during the six months prior to incarceration/since release?

- 1
 - 2 or 3
 - 4 or 5
 - More than 5
- Don't know
Refused

Were you working more than 1 job at the same time?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

How many hours a week did you usually work? If you had more than one job, please count hours from all of your jobs.

- [RANGE – 1 – 140]
- Don't know
Refused

How much did you earn per month from before taxes but including any tips, bonuses, or commissions? If you had more than one job, please include income from all of your jobs.

[RANGE – 1-999999] \$_____

For your job/s, did you receive...?

- 1 Formal pay, where you received a pay stub
 - 2 Casual pay, where your pay was 'under the table' or 'off the books'
 - 3 You were self-employed
- Don't know
Refused

Did your job provide health insurance coverage? If you had more than one job during this time period, please answer for your main job.

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

Did your job provide any fully paid leave, such as sick leave or vacation leave? If you had more than one job during this time period, please answer for your main job.

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix:
**Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving
Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations**

Criminal History

How old were you the first time you were arrested?

[RANGE - 7-99]

Don't know

Refused

How many times in your life have you been arrested?

[RANGE - 0-100]

How many times in your life have you been convicted of a crime?

[RANGE - 0-100]

Don't know

Refused

In your entire life, have you ever been locked up in a juvenile detention facility, a juvenile training school, or in any other kind of juvenile correctional facility because of committing a crime?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know

Refused

How many times in your life have you been locked up in a juvenile detention facility, a juvenile training school, or in any other kind of juvenile correctional facility?

[RANGE - 0-100]

Don't know

Refused

Not counting your current term of incarceration, how many times in your life have you been sent to prison? Do not include any time you may have spent in a juvenile facility in your answer.

[RANGE - 0-100]

Don't know

Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Current Incarceration Characteristics

Now I'd like to ask about your current incarceration. Are you currently serving time for a parole violation?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Was the parole violation for a technical violation, like failing to report, a new crime, or both?

- 1 Technical violation
- 2 New crime
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

What crimes were you convicted of for this term of incarceration?

Select all that apply...

| Option | Yes | No |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| A Homicide | 1 | 2 |
| B Rape | 1 | 2 |
| C Other sex offense (not rape) | 1 | 2 |
| D Robbery | 1 | 2 |
| E Assault | 1 | 2 |
| F Burglary | 1 | 2 |
| G Theft | 1 | 2 |
| H Car theft | 1 | 2 |
| I Fraud or forgery | 1 | 2 |
| J Weapons offense | 1 | 2 |
| K Drug dealing | 1 | 2 |
| L Drug possession | 1 | 2 |
| M DWI or DUI | 1 | 2 |
| N Some other offense | 1 | 2 |

[DON'T KNOW AND REFUSED SHOULD BE ALLOWED FOR ANY ITEM]

SPECIFY OTHER OFFENSE

[50 CHARACTERS]

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

When do you expect to be released from this term of incarceration—the term you’re serving right now? (MM/DD/YYYY)

During this term of incarceration, how many disciplinary infractions have you received?

- 1 None
- 2 One
- 3 2-3
- 4 More than 3
- Don’t know
- Refused

During this term of incarceration, how many times have you been put in administrative segregation?

- 1 None
- 2 One
- 3 2-3
- 4 More than 3
- Don’t know
- Refused

Do you currently have a job here in this institution? Do not include work release.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don’t know
- Refused

Do you currently have a work release job?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don’t know
- Refused

The next questions ask how often you have talked on the phone with your family and friends during the past 90 days. During the past 90 days, have you talked on the phone with any of the following people? Please select all that apply.

| Option | Yes | No | Not applicable |
|--|-----|----|----------------|
| A. Your spouse or intimate partner | 1 | 2 | NA |
| B. Your children | 1 | 2 | NA |
| C. Any other family members such as parents, grandparents, siblings, cousins, or other relatives | 1 | 2 | NA |
| D. Your friends | 1 | 2 | NA |

[DON’T KNOW OR REFUSED IS ALLOWED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE]

How often have you talked to your spouse/partner in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don’t know
- Refused

How often have you talked to your children in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don’t know
- Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

How often have you talked to your other family members in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you talked to your friends in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

Now please tell me if you have received any mail, including letters or electronic messages from the same categories of people within the past 90 days. During the past 90 days, have you received any mail from any of the following people? Please select all that apply.

| Option | Yes | No | Not applicable |
|--|-----|----|----------------|
| A. Your spouse or intimate partner | 1 | 2 | NA |
| B. Your children | 1 | 2 | NA |
| C. Any other family members such as parents, grandparents, siblings, cousins, or other relatives | 1 | 2 | NA |
| D. Your friends | 1 | 2 | NA |

[DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED IS ALLOWED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE]

How often have you received mail from your spouse/partner in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you received mail from your other family members in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you received mail from your children in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you received mail from your friends in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Now please tell me if you have received any in-person visits from the same categories of people within the past 90 days. During the past 90 days, have you received any personal visits from any of the following people? Please select all that apply.

| Option | Yes | No | Not applicable |
|--|-----|----|----------------|
| A. Your spouse or intimate partner | 1 | 2 | NA |
| B. Your children | 1 | 2 | NA |
| C. Any other family members such as parents, grandparents, siblings, cousins, or other relatives | 1 | 2 | NA |
| D. Your friends | 1 | 2 | NA |

[DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED IS ALLOWED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE]

How often have you received personal visits from your spouse/partner in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you received personal visits from your children in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you received personal visits from your other family members in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you received personal visits from your friends in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

Finally, I'd like to ask about video visitation. Please tell me if you have had video visits with the same categories of people within the past 90 days. During the past 90 days, have you had video visits with any of the following people? Please select all that apply.

| Option | Yes | No | Not applicable |
|--|-----|----|----------------|
| A. Your spouse or intimate partner | 1 | 2 | NA |
| B. Your children | 1 | 2 | NA |
| C. Any other family members such as parents, grandparents, siblings, cousins, or other relatives | 1 | 2 | NA |
| D. Your friends | 1 | 2 | NA |

[DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED IS ALLOWED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE]

Appendix:
**Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving
Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations**

How often have you had video visits with your spouse/partner in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you had video visits with your children in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you had video visits with your other family members in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

How often have you had video visits with your friends in the past 90 days?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 More than 3 times
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Supervision Status

REFER TO RELEASE DATE.

At any point since your release on [DATE], have you been on parole, probation, or some other type of community supervision?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Are you currently on parole or probation?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How much more of your supervision term do you have left to serve? Please tell me how many months you have left to serve. (1-100)

On average, since your release on [DATE], how often have you met with your parole or probation officer in person? [If currently not on supervision, change to "Please think about the time while you were under supervision".]

- 1 Not at all
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 About once a month
- 4 Two or three times a month
- 5 Once a week
- 6 Several times a week
- 7 Every day or almost every day
- Don't know
- Refused

On average, how long do your typical in-person meetings with your parole or probation officer last? [If currently not on supervision, change to "On average, how long did your typical in person meeting with your parole or probation officer last?"]

- 1 Less than 5 minutes
- 2 Five to 30 minutes
- 3 31 minutes to 1 hour
- 4 More than 1 hour
- Don't know
- Refused

On average, since your release, how often have you spoken with your parole or probation officer on the phone? [If currently not on supervision, change to "Please think about the time while you were under supervision".]

- 1 Not at all
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 About once a month
- 4 Two or three times a month
- 5 Once a week
- 6 Several times a week
- 7 Every day or almost every day
- Don't know
- Refused

On average, since your release, how often has your parole or probation officer visited you at the place you live?

- 1 Not at all
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 About once a month
- 4 Two or three times a month
- 5 Once a week
- 6 Several times a week
- 7 Every day or almost every day
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

The next questions ask about your experiences under supervision, such as parole or probation, since your release on the date shown below.
Release date: [DISPLAY DATE]

Since your release, during the time that you were on supervision, have you ever failed to comply with any conditions of your supervision?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, during the time that you were on supervision, have you tested positive for drug use at least once?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Sometimes people under supervision receive sanctions or punishments for noncompliance. Since your release, during the time that you were on supervision, have you been placed on house arrest or community control?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

(Since your release, during the time that you were on supervision) have you been required to spend time in jail as a sanction or punishment for noncompliance?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

(Since your release, during the time that you were on supervision) have you received a formal violation? A formal violation is where a judge violates someone's probation or parole because the person did not follow the terms or conditions of supervision.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

If your supervision officer thought that you were using drugs or not complying with other supervision conditions, how likely to you think it is that you would get some jail time?

- 1. Very likely
- 2. Somewhat likely
- 3. Not very likely
- 4. Not at all likely
- Don't know
- Refused

(If your supervision officer thought that you were using drugs or not complying with other supervision conditions, how likely to you think it is that) you would be violated (given a violation)?

- 1. Very likely
- 2. Somewhat likely
- 3. Not very likely
- 4. Not at all likely
- Don't know
- Refused

(If your supervision officer thought that you were using drugs or not complying with other supervision conditions, how likely to you think it is that) you would be revoked and end up in jail or prison?

- 1. Very likely
- 2. Somewhat likely
- 3. Not very likely
- 4. Not at all likely
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements about your parole or probation officer during the most recent time that you were under supervision. Your parole or probation officer has been helpful with your transition back to the community.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer seems trustworthy.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer gives you correct information.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer acts too busy to help you.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer treats you with respect.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer acts in a professional way.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer doesn't listen to you.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer calls you back or talks to you right away when you have a problem.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer is knowledgeable about your case.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Your parole or probation officer helps you to succeed.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer gives you a chance to tell your side of the story.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer treats you fairly.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Your parole or probation officer assists you in getting the services you need.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Disagree
 4. Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Programs and Services

Next, I'd like to ask about programs and services you received since [adapt to relevant timeframe: while incarcerated, prior to release, since release, since program enrollment].

[During this term of incarceration], have you received a needs assessment? A needs assessment is where staff ask you questions to figure out what kinds of services or programs could help you, such as drug treatment, counseling, health care, vocational training, or education.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive any reentry planning or case management? This would have included someone meeting with you to figure out what services or programs you needed, trying to get you into programs or services, or otherwise helping you plan for your release.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you meet with a specific person who talks with you about issues or needs you have, tries to get you into services or programs, helps you get benefits or assistance, and monitors your progress? These services are called case management and the person who provides them could be called a social worker, case manager, or case worker, or it could be your parole or probation officer.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Who has provided you with case management?

(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY):

| Option | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| A A parole or probation officer from within the correctional facility | 1 | 2 |
| B A parole or probation officer from outside the correctional facility | 1 | 2 |
| C A social worker, case manager, or case worker who is not a parole or probation officer | 1 | 2 |

[DON'T KNOW AND REFUSED SHOULD BE ALLOWED FOR ANY ITEM]

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Is a staff member following up to make sure you actually get the services that you were referred to, or to monitor your progress in the programs or services that you are receiving?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

During this term of incarceration, have you participated in any programs or classes that were designed to help prepare you for release?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Has a reentry plan been developed for you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you met with the person who will be your parole or probation officer after you are released?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Not applicable
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you met with any other staff from outside of the prison to help plan for your release?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

During this term of incarceration, have you worked with anyone else to help plan for your release?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Think about the people working with you to plan for your release. Have they involved any of your family members in this process?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you received help with modifying any child support you owe?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you received help with modifying custody arrangements for your children?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received help arranging for public financial assistance, such as disability benefits or welfare?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received help arranging for public healthcare assistance, such as Medicare or Medicaid?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received legal assistance?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received spiritual, religious, or emotional support from faith-based providers?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you been connected with a mentor from the faith-based community?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received other services from faith-based providers? For example, faith-based providers may provide services that are not religious or spiritual services and could include things like housing or employment assistance.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Have you received help getting documents necessary for employment, such as your birth certificate, social security card, or photo identification card?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received help developing money management skills, such as financial literacy classes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received help with other life skills?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received help with working on personal relationships?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive training on how to change your attitudes related to criminal thinking?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

You would like more training on how to change attitudes related to criminal thinking.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive any parenting classes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:
**Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving
Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations**

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive any assistance with finding childcare?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you participate in any services or programs for survivors of sexual or physical abuse?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive any mentoring services? Please don't count any mentoring from a faith-based community member.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you participate in any anger management programs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive any educational services, such as GED or basic education classes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

You would like more educational programs, such as GED, basic education, or higher education classes.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive help with finding or paying for transportation?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were incarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While incarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive help with finding or keeping a place to live?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were incarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While incarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive help getting a driver's license?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were incarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While incarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive help with accessing resources such as clothing banks and food pantries?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were incarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While incarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

You would like more help with housing and accessing resources like clothing banks and food pantries.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive any employment services or assistance with finding a job?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you participate in any programs to help prepare you for employment, such as developing resumes or working on interviewing skills?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you been placed in a transitional job arranged by a program or had wages paid for by a program for a trial period?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you participate in any trade or job training programs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received any vocational and technical certifications or licenses?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

You would like more employment services, such as vocational training, job readiness programs, or certification programs. Would you say...

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received any medical treatment or physical health care?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:
**Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving
Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations**

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received any dental services?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received any prescription medicine for a physical health condition you have had? If you do not have a physical health condition requiring prescription medicine, you can say "Not applicable"

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Not applicable – No physical health condition
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received mental health treatment or health care for emotional problems?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you received any prescription medicine for a mental health condition you have had? If you do not have a mental health condition requiring prescription medicine, you can say "Not applicable"

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Not applicable – No mental health condition
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Which of the following conditions have you received care for from a doctor, counselor, or other health professional? Please select all that apply.

| Option | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| A. Alcohol abuse/dependence | 1 | 2 |
| B. Anxiety disorder (generalized anxiety) | 1 | 2 |
| C. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD) | 1 | 2 |
| D. Bipolar disorder (manic depression) | 1 | 2 |
| E. Conduct disorder | 1 | 2 |
| F. Depression/dysthymia | 1 | 2 |
| G. Drug abuse/dependence | 1 | 2 |
| H. Obsessive compulsive disorder | 1 | 2 |
| I. Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) | 1 | 2 |
| J. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) | 1 | 2 |
| K. Phobia (social or specific) | 1 | 2 |
| L. Schizophrenia | 1 | 2 |
| M. Some other problem/diagnosis | 1 | 2 |

[DON'T KNOW AND REFUSED SHOULD BE ACCEPTED FOR ANY ITEM]

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Are you currently receiving treatment for these problems? If so, which ones?

| Option | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| A. Alcohol abuse/dependence | 1 | 2 |
| B. Anxiety disorder (generalized anxiety) | 1 | 2 |
| C. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD) | 1 | 2 |
| D. Bipolar disorder (manic depression) | 1 | 2 |
| E. Conduct disorder | 1 | 2 |
| F. Depression/dysthymia | 1 | 2 |
| G. Drug abuse/dependence | 1 | 2 |
| H. Obsessive compulsive disorder | 1 | 2 |
| I. Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) | 1 | 2 |
| J. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) | 1 | 2 |
| K. Phobia (social or specific) | 1 | 2 |
| L. Schizophrenia | 1 | 2 |
| M. Some other problem/diagnosis | 1 | 2 |

[DON'T KNOW AND REFUSED SHOULD BE ACCEPTED FOR ANY ITEM]

Since your release, about how many days were you hospitalized or in an intensive outpatient program for emotional or psychological problems? REFER TO REFERENCE CALENDAR

NUMBER OF DAYS: (RANGE 0 – 180)

Don't know

Refused

You would like more mental health treatment or health care for emotional problems.

1 Strongly agree

2 Agree

3 Disagree

4 Strongly disagree

Don't know

Refused

Now I'm going to ask about any drug or alcohol services you may have received. Since your release, have you received any professional treatment for drugs or alcohol, such as treatment in a residential facility, group therapy, or individual counseling?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know

Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

1 Living in the community

2 While reincarcerated

3 Both

Don't know

Refused

Appendix:
**Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving
Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations**

You would like more alcohol or drug treatment services.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you received any other support or services for drugs or alcohol, such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), or drug education classes or programs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you receive this service while you were living in the community, while you were reincarcerated, or both?

- 1 Living in the community
- 2 While reincarcerated
- 3 Both
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Physical and Mental Health

Traumatic Brain Injury Screening

(Note: the following 12 items were adapted from the Ohio State University Traumatic Brain Injury Identification (OSU-TBI-ID) instrument)

The next questions ask about your health. In your life, how many times have you had a head injury, such as from a fall, car crash, sports injury, blast, or gunshot?

[RANGE - 0-99 times]

How old were you when the first head injury happened?

[RANGE - 0-99 years]

How old were you when the last head injury happened?

[RANGE - 0-99 years]

For how many of these injuries did you receive medical attention, including being treated in an emergency department, doctor's office, or clinic?

[RANGE - 0-99]

For how many of these injuries did you become disoriented, see stars, feel dazed or confused, lose your memory of the events, or black out? The next question asks about injuries where you did lose consciousness or get knocked out.

[RANGE - 0-99]

For how many of these injuries were you knocked out or did you lose consciousness?

[RANGE - 0-99]

For how many of these injuries were you unconscious for more than 30 minutes?

[RANGE -0-99]

Since your release on [DATE], have you been hospitalized or treated in an emergency room following an injury to your head or neck?

Yes

No

Don't know

Refused

Since your release, have you injured your head or neck in a car accident or from crashing some other moving vehicle like a bicycle, motorcycle, or All-Terrain-Vehicle (ATV)?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know

Refused

Since your release, have you injured your head or neck in a fall or from being hit by something, for example, falling from a bike or horse, rollerblading, falling on ice, being hit by a rock, playing sports or on the playground?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know

Refused

Since your release, have you injured your head or neck in a fight, from being hit by someone, from being shaken violently, or being shot in the head?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know

Refused

Since your release, have you been nearby when an explosion or a blast occurred? Think about any military combat- or training-related incidents or prior work-related incidents, such as construction.

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know

Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

CDC Health Related Quality of Life Items

(Note: the following 14 items are from the CDC HRQOL14. For more information, see: https://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/hrqol14_measure.htm)

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your current health. Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very good
- 3 Good
- 4 Fair
- 5 Poor
- Don't know
- Refused

Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

[RANGE -0-30]

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

[RANGE -0-30]

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

[RANGE -0-30]

These next questions are about physical, mental, or emotional problems or limitations you may have in your daily life. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

What is the major impairment or health problem that limits your activities?

- 1 Arthritis/rheumatism
- 2 Back or neck problem
- 3 Fractures, bone/joint injury
- 4 Walking problem
- 5 Lung/breathing problem
- 6 Hearing problem
- 7 Eye/vision problem
- 8 Heart problem
- 9 Stroke problem
- 10 Hypertension/high blood pressure
- 11 Diabetes
- 12 Cancer
- 13 Depression/anxiety/emotional problem
- 14 Other impairment/problem
- Don't know
- Refused

For how long have your activities been limited because of your major impairment or health problem?

- NUMBER:
SPECIFY THE UNIT OF TIME
- 1 Days
 - 2 Weeks
 - 3 Months
 - 4 Years

Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons with your personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons in handling your routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did pain make it hard for you to do your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

[RANGE - 0-30]

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

[RANGE - 0-30]

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt worried, tense, or anxious?

[RANGE - 0-30]

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt you did not get enough rest or sleep?

[RANGE - 0-30]

During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt very healthy and full of energy?

[RANGE - 0-30]

In your life, have you ever had any experience that was so frightening, horrible, or upsetting, that, in the past month, you:

...have had nightmares about it or thought about it when you did not want to?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

...tried hard not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

...were constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

...felt numb or detached from others, activities, or your surroundings?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Substance Use

Now I'm going to ask you about your use of alcohol and other drugs. [Remember that your answers will be kept completely confidential.]

Have you ever, even once, had a drink or any type of alcoholic beverage? / Since your release, on the date shown below, have you had a drink of any type of alcoholic beverage?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you drank alcohol?

[RANGE – 0 – 99]

Did you drink alcohol in the 30 days before this incarceration? / Have you drunk alcohol in the past 30 days, that is, since the date shown below? It may be helpful to look at the reference calendar for this question.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you drink alcohol to the point of being drunk in the 30 days before this incarceration? / Have you drunk alcohol to the point of being drunk in the past 30 days?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Now I'm going to ask about your use of prescription drugs...We are interested in knowing whether you have used the following medicines without a prescription or for other reasons than were prescribed, or in larger amounts, or more often than your doctor ordered.

Have you ever, even once, used prescription stimulants, such as Ritalin, Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, or Benzedrine, without a prescription or for other reasons than were prescribed, or in larger amounts, or more often than your doctor ordered?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you used stimulants?

[RANGE – 0 – 99]

Did you use stimulants in the 30 days before this incarceration?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you ever, even once, used prescription pain relievers, including opioids and morphine derivatives such as Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine, morphine, without a prescription or for other reasons than were prescribed, or in larger amounts, or more often than your doctor ordered?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you used pain relievers or opiates?

[RANGE – 0 – 99]

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Did you use pain relievers or opiates in the 30 days before this incarceration? Every day; A few days per week, but not daily; A few days per month; Not at all?

- 1 Every day
- 2 A few days per week but not daily
- 3 A few days per month
- 4 Not at all
- Don't know
- Refused

Now I'm going to ask about your use of other prescription drugs that you have used without a prescription or for other reasons than were prescribed, or in larger amounts, or more often than your doctor ordered. This includes sedatives, such as barbiturates, sleeping pills, Quaaludes, or Phenobarbital; tranquilizers, such as Xanax, Valium, nerve pills, or tranks; or methadone, such as Street Methodone or Amidone. Have you ever, even once, used any of these other prescription drugs without a prescription or for other reasons than were prescribed, or in larger amounts, or more often than your doctor ordered?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you used any of these other prescription drugs?

[RANGE – 0 -99]

Did you use any of these other prescription drugs in the 30 days before this incarceration?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Now I am going to ask about your recreational use of other drugs. I will be asking about marijuana, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines, and other drugs. Have you ever, even once, used marijuana or hashish? Marijuana is also called pot, grass, or hash. Please do not count synthetic marijuana, like Spice, here.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you used marijuana or hashish?

[RANGE – 0 – 99]

Did you use marijuana or hashish in the 30 days before this incarceration?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you ever, even once, used non-prescription amphetamines or methamphetamine? This includes speed, meth, crystal meth, ice, and chalk.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you used non-prescription amphetamines or methamphetamine?

[RANGE – 0 – 99]

Did you use non-prescription amphetamines or methamphetamine in the 30 days before this incarceration?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Have you ever, even once, used cocaine? This includes cocaine in all forms, such as powder cocaine, crack cocaine, free base, or coco paste.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you used cocaine?

[RANGE – 0-99]

Did you use cocaine in the 30 days before this incarceration?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you ever, even once, used heroin or opium, such as Big H, Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, and Thunder? This includes smoking, sniffing, snorting, and injecting heroin.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you used heroin?

[RANGE – 0 – 99]

Did you use heroin in the 30 days before this incarceration?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Have you ever, even once, used other drugs? This includes synthetic marijuana, such as Spice or K2; club drugs, including Ecstasy, Molly, MDMA, GHB, or Rohypnol; hallucinogens such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, peyote; mescaline; magic mushrooms, or psilocybin; inhalants such as amyl nitrite, "poppers," "rush," correction fluid, lighter fluid, glue, toluene, halothane, paint solvents, butane or propane, nitrous oxide or "whippets," magic markers, spray paints, and other aerosol sprays such as non-stick cooking spray, hair spray, asthma spray, or air fresheners ; or other drugs, such as Khat, Salvia, DXM, bath salts, DMT, 2C, or BZP?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How old were you the first time you used any of these other drugs?

[RANGE – 0 – 99]

Did you use any of these other drugs in the 30 days before this incarceration?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Problematic Drug Use Scale

(Note: the following 12 items are adapted from the TCU Drug Screen 5 and may be used for personal, educational, or research purposes)

The next questions ask about the 12 months before you were incarcerated. Please look at the reference calendar to think about what was happening in your life during this time period.

During the 12 months before you were incarcerated/ Since your release/ In the past 6 months, did you use larger amounts of drugs or use them for a longer time than you planned or intended?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Did you try to cut down on your drug use but were unable to do it?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you spend a lot of time getting drugs, using them, or recovering from their use?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you get so high or sick from drugs that it kept you from doing work, going to school, or caring for children?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you get so high or sick from drugs that it caused an accident or put you or others in danger?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you spend less time at work, school, or with friends so that you could use drugs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did your drug use cause emotional or psychological problems?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did your drug use cause problems with family, friends, work or police?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did your drug use cause physical health or medical problems?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you increase the amount of a drug you were taking so that you could get the same effects as before? 1 Yes

- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you ever keep taking a drug to avoid withdrawal symptoms or keep from getting sick?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did you get sick or have withdrawal symptoms when you quit or missed taking a drug?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Violence

Next, I'd like to ask about physical violence you may have experienced during the six months prior to your incarceration this time/ since your release. It may be helpful to look at the reference calendar to remember what was going on in your life during this time. During the six months prior to your incarceration/since your release, how often . . .

...were you threatened with being hit by a fist or anything else that could hurt you?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

...did you have anything thrown at you that could hurt you?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

...were you pushed, grabbed, or shoved?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

...were you slapped, kicked, bitten, or hit with a fist?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

...were you threatened with a weapon or was a weapon used on you?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

...did you require medical attention for violent acts directed at you by others?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

During the six months prior to your incarceration this time/since your release, how often did . . .

...you threaten to hit someone with a fist or anything else that could hurt them?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

...you throw anything at someone that could hurt them?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

...you push, grab, or shove someone?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

...you slap, kick, bite, or hit someone with a fist?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:
**Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving
Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations**

...you threaten to use or use a weapon on someone?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or more times
- Don't know
- Refused

Are you a member of a gang now?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with these next couple of statements. You would like to get out of your gang. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with that statement? 1 Strongly agree

- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You would be able to leave your gang if you wanted to.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Illegal Activity and Rearrest/Reincarceration

At any point since release/last interview [DATE], have you been incarcerated in a jail or prison for more than 24 hours at one time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Since release/last interview [DATE], how many separate times have you been booked into or admitted into a jail or prison? (1-30)

Since release/last interview [DATE], how many total days have you spent in jail or prison? (0-180)

Please tell me the date you entered incarceration this time. [MM/DD/YYYY]

Now I'm going to ask about various crimes you may have committed since your release/ within the past 6 months [date below], regardless of whether or not you were caught. Remember, your answers will be kept completely confidential and no one except the people working on the study will be able to find out how you've answered.

Date: [MM/DD/YYYY] [Release or 6M prior]

Since your release/ In the past 6 months, have you committed any violent crimes, regardless of whether or not you were caught? By violent crimes, we mean things like physical or sexual assault, rape, robbery, manslaughter, attempted murder, murder, vehicular manslaughter, or vehicular homicide, and it doesn't matter whether you did or did not know the person.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you committed any other crimes against people, regardless of whether or not you were caught? Crimes against people include things like hit and run, child neglect, or harassment.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you carried a gun, knife, or other weapon, regardless of whether or not you were caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you used or possessed either drugs or drug paraphernalia, regardless of whether or not you were caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you sold any drugs, regardless of whether or not you were caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you committed any prescription drug crimes, such as forging prescriptions, stealing, or selling prescription drugs, regardless of whether or not you were caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:
**Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving
Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations**

Since your release, have you committed any other drug crimes, such as manufacturing or trafficking, regardless of whether or not you were caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you driven while intoxicated or under the influence, regardless of whether or not you were caught?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you committed any property crimes, regardless of whether or not you were caught? Property crimes include things like burglary, larceny, auto theft, bad checks, fraud, forgery, or grand theft.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Since your release, have you committed any other crimes such as prostitution, soliciting, shoplifting, or disorderly conduct, regardless of whether or not you were caught? Do not include any procedural violations you may have committed.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Reentry Experiences

The next questions ask more about how your life has been since your release from the incarceration where we first interviewed you.

How easy or hard has it been for you to get a decent job since your release?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to keep a job once you got one?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to stay clean and sober?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to deal with pressure and stress you have faced?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to stay away from friends or hangouts that get you into trouble?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get services and programs to help you?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get support from your family to help you stay away from drugs or alcohol?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get support from your friends to help you stay away from drugs or alcohol?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

How easy or hard has it been for you to get someone in your family to give you rides to work, appointments, or meetings?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get a friend to give you rides to work, appointments, or meetings?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get someone in your family to let you live with them if you need a place to stay? If you haven't needed it, please answer 5.

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
 5. Haven't needed it
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get a friend to let you live with them if you need a place to stay? If you haven't needed it, please answer 5.

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
 5. Haven't needed it
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to comply with all of your supervision requirements?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you obey the law?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to stay out of prison or jail?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to make enough money to support yourself?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

Please think about the people you spent the most time with during the 6 months before your incarceration, other than family members. / Please think about the people **other than family members** that you have spent the most time with since your release and while you were living in the community. / Please think about the people **other than family members** that you have spent the most time with in the past 6 months and while you were living in the community.

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

How many of those people were employed?

1. None
 2. Few
 3. Half
 4. Most
- Don't know
Refused

How many of them have ever served time in a correctional facility, such as a jail, prison, or juvenile correctional facility?

1. None
 2. Few
 3. Half
 4. Most
- Don't know
Refused

How many were taking illegal drugs regularly?

1. None
 2. Few
 3. Half
 4. Most
- Don't know
Refused

How many were gang members?

1. None
 2. Few
 3. Half
 4. Most
- Don't know
Refused

How often did these people convince you to do things you know you should not do?

1. Never
 2. Sometimes
 3. Often
- Don't know
Refused

Other than yourself, has anyone in your family ever been convicted of a crime?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

Other than any problems you may have had, has anyone in your family ever had problems with drugs or alcohol?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

Has anyone in your family ever been in a gang?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

Now think about the **family members** you spent the most time with during the 6 months before your incarceration. / Now think about the **family members** you have spent the most time with since your release and while you were living in the community.

Have any of these family members ever been convicted of a crime?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

Have any of these family members ever had problems with drugs or alcohol?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

Have any of these family members ever been in a gang?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

During the 6 months before your incarceration/Since your release, how often did these family members convince you to do something you knew you shouldn't do?

1. Never
 2. Sometimes
 3. Often
- Don't know
Refused

These next statements describe how you may **currently** feel about your relationships with your family. Please answer about the family members that you spent the most time with during the 6 months before your incarceration/in the past 6 months. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements.

You feel close to your family.

- 1 Strongly agree
 - 2 Agree
 - 3 Disagree
 - 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

You want your family to be involved in your life.

- 1 Strongly agree
 - 2 Agree
 - 3 Disagree
 - 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

You consider yourself a source of support for your family.

- 1 Strongly agree
 - 2 Agree
 - 3 Disagree
 - 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

You fight a lot with your family members.

- 1 Strongly agree
 - 2 Agree
 - 3 Disagree
 - 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

You often feel like you disappoint your family.

- 1 Strongly agree
 - 2 Agree
 - 3 Disagree
 - 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

You are criticized a lot by your family.

- 1 Strongly agree
 - 2 Agree
 - 3 Disagree
 - 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

You have someone in your family to talk to about yourself or your problems.

- 1 Strongly agree
 - 2 Agree
 - 3 Disagree
 - 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

You have someone in your family to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with a personal problem.

- 1 Strongly agree
 - 2 Agree
 - 3 Disagree
 - 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

You have someone in your family who understands your problems.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You have someone in your family to love you and make you feel wanted.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Thinking back to the six months before you were incarcerated this time, had anyone you were living with at that time ever been in jail, prison, or some other correctional institution?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

Did anyone you were living with during the six months before your incarceration use illegal drugs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

During the six months before your incarceration, did you support yourself at all with illegal income?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know
- Refused

How much of your income during those six months came from illegal activity?

- 1. All
- 2. About three-fourths
- 3. About one half
- 4. About one-quarter
- 5. None
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

What would you say are the three main reasons that you ended up back in a correctional setting?

CHOOSE UP TO 3:

1. You could not find a good job
2. You did not have enough money
3. You experienced problems with your family
4. You associated with friends that pulled you back into crime
5. You could not find a place to live
6. You lived in a neighborhood where it was easy to get pulled back into crime
7. You didn't have transportation to get to a job or take care of other needs
8. You were using drugs or alcohol
9. You couldn't get the services you needed.
10. Your probation or parole officer was not helpful
11. You were under too much stress or pressure
12. You didn't care whether or not you were put back in prison
13. You found doing crimes exciting and challenging
14. You felt safer in the facility than out on the streets
15. You receive more services in a correctional setting than in the community
16. You ended up back in a correctional setting for some other reason)

[ALLOW UP TO 3 ANSWERS; DK AND RE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED IF THE INTERVIEWER PICKS ANY OTHER RESPONSE CATEGORY]

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

What three things have made the most difference in terms of keeping you out of trouble since being released from incarceration?

CHOOSE UP TO 3:

1. You could not find a good job
2. You did not have enough money
3. You experienced problems with your family
4. You associated with friends that pulled you back into crime
5. You could not find a place to live
6. You lived in a neighborhood where it was easy to get pulled back into crime
7. You didn't have transportation to get to a job or take care of other needs
8. You were using drugs or alcohol
9. You couldn't get the services you needed.
10. Your probation or parole officer was not helpful
11. You were under too much stress or pressure
12. You didn't care whether or not you were put back in prison
13. You found doing crimes exciting and challenging
14. You felt safer in the facility than out on the streets
15. You receive more services in a correctional setting than in the community
16. You ended up back in a correctional setting for some other reason)

[ALLOW UP TO 3 ANSWERS; DK AND RE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED IF THE INTERVIEWER PICKS ANY OTHER RESPONSE CATEGORY]

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Attitudes

Criminal Cognitions Scale

(Note: the following 25 items comprise the “Criminal Cognitions Scale”. Permission from the authors may be required prior to use. Tangney JP, Meyer P, Furukawa E, Cosby B. The Criminogenic Cognitions Scale. George Mason University; Fairfax, VA: 2002.)

For the next set of questions, please indicate how well this describes your current thinking. When you want something, you expect people to deliver.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Bad childhood experiences are partly to blame for your current situation.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

The future is unpredictable and there is no point planning for it.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Your crimes did not really harm anyone.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You feel like what happens in your life is mostly determined by powerful people.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You will never be satisfied until you get all that you deserve.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

A theft is all right as long as the victim is not physically injured.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Even though you got caught, it was still worth the risk.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Because of your history you get blamed for a lot of things you did not do.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Most of the laws are good.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Victims of crime usually get over it with time.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

When you commit a crime the only one affected is the victim.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Most police officers and guards abuse their power.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Society makes too big of a deal about your crimes.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Sometimes you cannot control yourself.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You expect people to treat you better than other people.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

People in authority are usually looking out for your best interest.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Why plan to save for something if you can have it now.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

You insist on getting the respect that is due you.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

If a police officer or guard tells you to do something, there's usually a good reason for it.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

People in positions of authority generally take advantage of others.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You are just a "born criminal."

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You deserve more than other people.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You think it is better to enjoy today than worry about tomorrow.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

You do not like to be tied down to a regular work schedule.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- Don't know
- Refused

How important are your family ties to your self-identity, your sense of who you are?

- 1. Very important
- 2. Somewhat important
- 3. Not very important
- 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
- Refused

In 10 years, how important do you think your family ties will be to your self-identity?

- 1. Very important
- 2. Somewhat important
- 3. Not very important
- 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
- Refused

How important is your spirituality or religion to your self-identity, your sense of who you are?

- 1. Very important
- 2. Somewhat important
- 3. Not very important
- 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
- Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

In 10 years, how important do you think your spirituality or religion will be to your self-identity?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

How important is your work or occupation to your self-identity, your sense of who you are?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

In 10 years, how important do you think your work or occupation will be to your self-identity?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

How important is being clean and sober to your self-identity, your sense of who you are?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

In 10 years, how important do you think being clean and sober will be to your self-identity?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

How important are your community ties to your self-identity, your sense of who you are?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

In 10 years, how important do you think your community ties will be to your self-identity?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

How important are your friendships to your self-identity, your sense of who you are?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

In 10 years, how important do you think your friendships will be to your self-identity?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

How important is obeying the law to your self-identity, your sense of who you are?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

In 10 years, how important do you think obeying the law will be to your self-identity?

1. Very important
 2. Somewhat important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
- Don't know
Refused

Which three aspects of your identity do you feel are the most important to who you are at this time?

1. Family ties
 2. Spirituality or religion
 3. Work or occupation
 4. Being clean and sober
 5. Community ties
 6. Friendships
 7. Obeying the law
- Don't know
Refused

[DO NOT PERMIT RESPONDENT TO PICK OVER 3 (UNDER 3 IS PERMITTED); DO NOT ALLOW DK OR RE IN COMBINATION WITH ANOTHER ANSWER]

Appendix: Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

Reentry Expectations vs. Experiences

The final questions ask about what you think your life will be like after your release from this incarceration.

How easy or hard will it be for you to get a decent job after your release?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to keep a job once you get one?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to stay clean and sober after your release?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to deal with pressure and stress you may face?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to stay away from friends or hangouts that get you into trouble?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to get services and programs to help you after your release?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to get support from your family to help you stay away from drugs or alcohol?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to get support from your friends to help you stay away from drugs or alcohol?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

How easy or hard will it be for you to get someone in your family to give you rides to work, appointments, or meetings?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to get a friend to give you rides to work, appointments, or meetings?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to get someone in your family to let you live with them if you need a place to stay?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to get a friend to let you live with them if you need a place to stay?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to comply with all of your supervision requirements. If you are not going to be on parole or probation when you are released, please answer "not applicable".

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
 5. Not applicable
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you obey the law?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to stay out of prison or jail?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard will it be for you to make enough money to support yourself?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

What sources of financial support do you expect to have in the first month after your release? Select all that apply.

1. None
2. Pay from a job
3. Your savings
4. Money from other family members
5. Money from your friends
6. Public assistance
7. Money from illegal sources

Don't know

Refused

[DO NOT ALLOW DK OR RE IF AN ANSWER 1-7 IS SELECTED]

Please tell me how likely you are to do the following after your release/withing the next 6 months.

How likely are you to accept a minimum wage job if you can't find something better within a few months?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely

Don't know

Refused

If you are working a job you really don't like, how likely are you to quit the job without having another job lined up?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely

Don't know

Refused

How likely are you to give up friends that get you into trouble?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely

Don't know

Refused

How likely are you to participate in programs and services that will help you stay clean, get a job, or improve yourself?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely

Don't know

Refused

If you are living with people who could get you into trouble, how likely are you to find another place to live?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely

Don't know

Refused

If you are tempted to use drugs, how likely are you to take steps to avoid using?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely

Don't know

Refused

How likely are you to go out and have fun, even if you might get into trouble?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not very likely
4. Not at all likely

Don't know

Refused

The next questions ask more about how your life has been since your release from the incarceration where we first interviewed you.

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

How easy or hard has it been for you to get a decent job since your release?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to keep a job once you got one?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to stay clean and sober?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to deal with pressure and stress you have faced?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to stay away from friends or hangouts that get you into trouble?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get services and programs to help you?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get support from your family to help you stay away from drugs or alcohol?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get support from your friends to help you stay away from drugs or alcohol?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get someone in your family to give you rides to work, appointments, or meetings?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

Appendix:

Compendium of Survey Items for Research Studies Involving Primary Data Collection with Reentry Populations

How easy or hard has it been for you to get a friend to give you rides to work, appointments, or meetings?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get someone in your family to let you live with them if you need a place to stay? If you haven't needed it, please answer 5.

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
 5. Haven't needed it
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to get a friend to let you live with them if you need a place to stay? If you haven't needed it, please answer 5.

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
 5. Haven't needed it
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to comply with all of your supervision requirements?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you obey the law?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to stay out of prison or jail?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused

How easy or hard has it been for you to make enough money to support yourself?

1. Very easy
 2. Pretty easy
 3. Pretty hard
 4. Very hard
- Don't know
Refused