

**CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

**SCOPE OF THE ISSUE**

- The U.S. has the highest rate of incarceration in the world.
- 2.3 million Americans are incarcerated at any given time.
- 630,000-700,000 offenders are released every year.
- 30% of those released remain in prison for another 6 months and another 37% persist within 3 years.

**OCCUPATIONAL TREATMENT PRACTICE FRAMEWORK**

- There is no impact on health when opportunities for social participation are marginalized by context.
- The OT framework defines an OT service that includes creating contexts that facilitate occupational engagement.
- OTs possess a skill set to address the range of supports necessary to promote successful community living.

**EX-OFFENDERS CHALLENGES TO COMMUNITY INTEGRATION**

- Homelessness, substance abuse, health problems, and unemployment are common challenges for ex-offenders.
- Ex-offenders face the added challenges of social discrimination.
- Homelessness and unemployment are chronic issues that make it more challenging for them to recover fully.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand intervention processes for ex-offenders, which support their community reintegration and reduce recidivism.
- To design a system that is designed to reduce recidivism, and generate insights that can be used to design effective OT evaluation and feedback.

**DESIGN:**

- Evaluates the Occupational Circumstances Assessment Interview and Rating System (OCAIRS) tool.
- The OCAIRS tool is used to evaluate the occupational performance patterns of ex-offenders living in a community-based SH program.

**METHODS**

**Data Collection Phase One:**

- **Description:** Descriptive and historical data of programs, education, employment, and housing.
- **Independent Living Skills Survey-Self Report (ILSS):** 51-item self-report measuring social and independent living skills (e.g., hygiene, care of clothing, personal possessions and living space, food preparation, safety and self-regulation, job functions and activities).
- **Time Diary:** Self-report od monitoring time use, iniially for a day, then for a week at a time.

**Data Collection Plan- Phase Two:**

- **Kawa River Model Interview Process:** Culturally relative, interview process asks visual materials to represent their current life situation.
- **Occupational Circumstances Assessment Interview and Rating Scale (OCAIRS):** Assess the extent to which individuals are able to carry out roles relative to their life situation.
- **Kawa River Model Intervention:** Continued collection of time use data, review of evaluation terms from OCARS and Kawa, qualitative interviewing and building relational building and occupation.

**PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

**PRELIMINARY THEME**

- OT reintegration programs have the potential to significantly reduce reentry into the correctional system.
- Description of occupational performance patterns of ex-offenders living in a community-based SH program.

**PARTICIPANT DATA**

- **Participants:** 5 men at different phases of the data collection cycle. Mean age: 29.4 (Range 22-40). Two with some GED, 80% are employed.
- **Data Collection Plan- Phase Two:**

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**DISCUSSION POINTS**

Ex-Offenders Orchestrating Occupational Performances for Community Integration

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**PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

Our analysis of data from the OCARS focused on respondent descriptions of their habits and roles both entering M-Place and the processes by which changes in habits and roles were occurring. Five preliminary themes are found in the data.

**PRELIMINARY THEME**

- When I'm high, I don't care what's going on in the world. It was like, Where can I get more? That's all it was about... To be like, it was just like, I didn't care about anyone else. I didn't care about what was going on in the world. It was just like, Where can I get more? That's all it was about, so like to be like, it was just like, I didn't care about anyone else. I didn't care about what was going on in the world. It was just like, Where can I get more? That's all it was about...

**Kawa River Model Results**

**Rock’s Problems:** Common issues related to recovery, finances, family, friends, time and personal issues such as belief in self/whols.

**Banks/Environment:** Michael’s Place is perceived as both a strong influence on occupational performance (30% of responses) and a source of support (20% of the men’s time). Notably, nearly all of this time use occurred on the service when he was in prison for the first time.

**Time Diary:** Includes spent completing household duties, religious and spiritual activities, and volunteer activities.

**Sleep Patterns:** Recidivism of prisoners released in 1994

**DISCUSSION POINTS**

- **Time use prior to admission to Michael’s Place:** The time use patterns of ex-offenders living in SH and their efforts towards self-sufficiency (e.g., housing stability, employment, training, parenting, etc.). To understand ex-offenders’ perspectives of environmental supports and barriers to self-sufficiency. To longitudinally track habits of time use and role participation in various environmental contexts, ex-offenders engage in

**RESORTIVE RESIDENCES:**

- **Longitudinal, exploratory, qualitative study using phenomenological research methodologies**

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To describe time use and occupational performance patterns of ex-offenders living in SH and their efforts towards self-sufficiency (e.g., housing stability, employment, training, parenting, etc.). To understand ex-offenders’ perspectives of environmental supports and barriers to self-sufficiency. To longitudinally track habits of time use and role participation in various environmental contexts, ex-offenders engage in

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