

REENTRY PACKET

Your Customized Guide to Support your Successful Transition



National Web-based Reentry Resource Center

www.fairshake.net

This Reentry Packet has been customized for: **Adam**

Table of Contents

Website

Reentry Packet Cover Page

General Support Pages

Housing Resources

School

Moral Courage
Philosophy

Website

Quick Start Guide!

School

Cognitive Bias Cheat Sheet by Buster Benson

Employment

Functional resume
Business Plan

General Support Pages

National Resource Services

School

School

Transition Tips
Culture Shock
Motivation Tips
Handling Frustration

Articles

How Do You Solve A Problem Like Reentry

Resource Directory

Employment

Basic Writing Tips
Favorite Verbs for Your Resume
Thank You Letter

HOUSING

Like the Fair Shake [Find A Job](#) page, the Housing Search page lists search engines to find housing near you. In addition to the websites listed below, there is a lot more information in the [Resource Directory](#) and in Reentry Guides section below the Search Box.



Aunt Bertha

Aunt Bertha is a social care network that connects people and programs — making it easy for people to find social services in their communities. To do this, we've verified and added hundreds of thousands of programs covering every county in the US.



2-1-1

A phone number and a website! Not sure where to turn? We are here for you. **211 receives more requests for help with finding housing or shelter or paying utilities bills (over 4.4 million each year) than for any other issue.**

Homeless Shelters and Service Organizations:

National list of homeless shelters and other services homelessshelterdirectory.org/

Find the Housing Authority Near You!

A nearly-complete list. Some others are located on the Fair Shake website under State and Local Reentry Guides.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/pha/contacts



Section 8: Frequently Asked Questions

What is Section 8 Housing?

The actual name of the program commonly known as “Section 8” is the Housing Choice Voucher Program, a federally funded program that subsidizes rent for eligible participants. It is designed to assist very low-income families or individuals. A housing subsidy is paid directly to the landlord on behalf of a participating family/individual.



How do I apply for Section 8 housing?

Contact your local [Public Housing Authority](#).

For further assistance, contact the Housing and Urban Development office nearest you.

Does my criminal record ban me from public housing?

There are only 2 convictions for which a PHA must prohibit admission:

- If any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program; and,
- If any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacturing or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.





MORAL COURAGE

What is the definition of *moral*?

Oxford English Dictionary: Adj: 1.a.) Of or relating to human character or behavior considered as good or bad; of or relating to the distinction between right and wrong, in relation to the actions, desires, or character of responsible human beings; ethical.

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy: A code of conduct. Morality and religion are not the same thing, morality is only a guide to conduct.

What is *moral courage*?

Rushworth Kidder: "Moral courage is the bridge between talking ethics and doing ethics." He goes on to say it is "a readiness to endure danger for the sake of principle, he explains that the courage to act is found at the intersection of three elements: action based on core values, awareness of the risks, and a willingness to endure necessary perceived hardship."

Irshad Manji: "Moral courage equips you to do the right thing in the face of your fear." She also says "Most people who show moral courage do so because the intimate voice of individual conscience drowns out the groupthink that produces passivity."

"In order for things to get better, we're going to have to be a little more virtuous."

- Anonymous

ALL AROUND US, we see increasing polarization, fakeness, gaming, and desire for control. It's happening in groups, political parties, schools (including higher education), the medical industry, prisons, and work places. Rather than increasing listening skills, understanding, care or knowledge, we have been willing to accept more laws, rules, restrictions and authoritarian measures, hoping to shape and manage behavior.

MORAL COURAGE offers a different approach to increasing safety, cooperation and social engagement. Moral courage offers us the opportunity to demonstrate our most deeply held values: equality, freedom, authenticity, autonomy, democracy, ownership and more...as we willingly offer them; each of us in our unique ways. Moral courage offers us the chance to offer understanding, rather than demand acquiescence; to listen and care, rather than enforce conformity. It provides us the opportunity to be ourselves, and also to be citizens-of-the-world.

But, as the quotes above show us, moral courage is not easy, especially since we have not been encouraged to be courageous or moral. Courage requires risk, and we are powerfully discouraged from taking any risks. Morality requires thinking about right and wrong, and we are strongly encouraged to just 'follow rules' and not worry about moral issues. We have to be morally courageous simply to talk about morality! Yet we all have our own perspectives of the thick complexity surrounding 'right and wrong' and 'good and bad'. As with many cases of the Fundamental Attribution Error (please look for the page dedicated to this topic), however, the 'good and bad' is easily defined regarding others, and only gets complex when we need to apply them to ourselves.

Moral Courage is the willingness to give to others these things that we all want ourselves:

Care * Attention * Consideration * Respect * A fair shake * Opportunity * Honesty

According to Rushworth Kidder, author of the 2006 book *Moral Courage*, three components must be present for moral courage to occur:

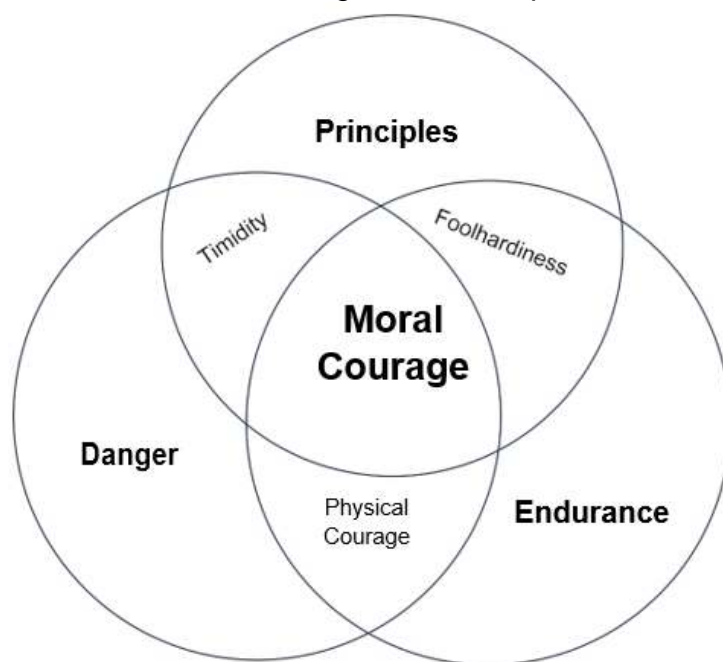
1. **Principles:** Convictions, core values, foundation for beliefs
2. **Danger:** Possibility of suffering physical or emotional harm or injury
3. **Endurance:** Fortitude; ability to last

If two of the elements are present, the result will be:

Danger + Principles = Timidity: Lack of self-confidence, boldness, or determination

Principles + Endurance = Foolhardiness: Rashness, incautious, recklessness

Endurance + Danger = Physical Courage: Bravery in the face of pain, hardship, even death

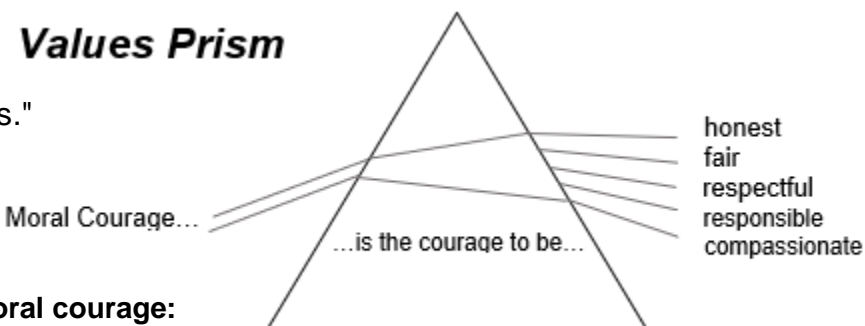


Moral Courage often requires us to take action to defend someone else, such as protecting a child, pushing back on bullies and questioning people who lie. Sometimes moral courage requires us to be honest with ourselves - which becomes increasingly difficult with age. (Yes, the words of experience.) In our current climate of polarization, sometimes it can be incredibly difficult to simply ask "why?" (Americans are becoming increasingly threatened by that small question, which is at the heart of the scientific method!) Moral courage is necessary when we are required to declare our boundaries, protecting our values and care for humanity.

Values Prism

"Sound values raise tough choices."

- Rushworth Kidder



Questions that may bolster our moral courage:

- Motives: why do I feel like I need to take a stand?
- Inhibitions: what might stop me? what are some deep fears I have about taking a stand? These fears might include: not wanting to accept ownership, indecisiveness, lack of commitment to the principle, sensitivity, desire for acceptance and many more...
- Risk challenges could include: disapproval, lack of support, suffering, shocking conventional opinion, shame, humiliation, ostracism, loss of status, loss of job and more.

Recommended Reading:

Haidt, Jonathan (2012). *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People Are Divided by Politics and Religion*. Pantheon

Kidder, Rushworth M. (2005). *Moral Courage*. Wm. Morrow

Manji, Irshad (2020). *Don't Label Me: How to Do Diversity Without Inflaming the Culture Wars*. St. Martin's Griffin (also visit Manji's Moral Courage website: www.moralcourage.com)



PHILOSOPHY: our Human Operating System

"It's not fair!" "Good job." "Why can't I do that?" "You should eat more vegetables."

These statements, which seem to have nothing in common, are all based on beliefs, values, and judgement. These statements are all philosophical expressions.

According to the City University of New York's website, "philosophy is a combination of two Greek words, *philein sophia*, meaning lover of wisdom". Philosophy celebrates all kinds of thinking and provides a 'wholeness' about knowledge, recognizing that our beliefs about things are connected, and form the foundation of our epistemology or 'how we know what we know'.

Discussions about philosophy are often considered 'academic' or pointless, and are generally avoided yet, as demonstrated above, philosophy forms the foundation of the way we view the world and act in it. It also forms the foundation of how we believe people-in-society ought to act.

Philosophy covers: morals and ethics (which we all have, whether we articulate them or not). It also covers beliefs, values, and reasoning or logic; and the questioning of our assumptions about all of them - known as critical thinking.

Philosophy guides all learning, including what we determine is important to learn or whether we want to learn at all. Sadly, we are systematically denied a pursuit of the 'love of wisdom' in our basic mandatory school years. Rather than teaching us how to learn, or simply to love to learn, we are instead trained to accumulate and memorize facts, followed by dehumanizing testing to demonstrate retention. But memorizing is not understanding. It does not help us become caring or creative problem solvers. It does not help us listen or value each other's contributions to a collective community project. Aren't these skills at least as important as remembering how to multiply? (We can do that on a calculator anyway.) Testing kills our creativity...but we can revive it! We are never too old to learn, or to learn to love wisdom.

Socrates was a philosopher who loved to ask questions and to encourage others to ask questions. Socrates was not necessarily looking for answers. Instead, he often asked questions to understand how people think. Socratic questions, like the ones below, help us to understand each other:

- Why do you think that?
- What do you mean by that?
- Why is this question important?
- Could you put that another way?
- What do you think is the main issue here?
- Could you expand upon that point further?
- Why would someone make this assumption?
- Could you give me an example of what you mean?
- What assumptions can we make based on this question?
- Does this question lead to other important issues and questions?

As we will explore in the Moral Courage document, sometimes simply asking questions requires a great deal of courage. Although there is such a glut of information that it's difficult to make sense of it all, a lot of people are threatened when we ask questions...about the information, about beliefs or values and even about accepted norms, commonly called 'the status quo'.

But how can we learn if we don't ask questions? How can we grow if we don't question our own beliefs? How can we build a satisfying life if we don't determine what is valuable to us?

"The man who views the world at 50 the same as he did at 20 has wasted 30 years of his life."
- Muhammad Ali

WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY GOOD FOR?

Philosophy helps us:

- create meaning. Meaning guides our values, and values guide our lives.
- bolster our courage. People of all ages, all around the world, have endured and survived extremely difficult situations because of their beliefs.
- trust ourselves – our knowledge, our reasoning, and our beliefs! – and also to trust others, even when their beliefs are different from ours.
- understand identity: personal, group, national, global!
- recognize and address our desire to feel we have control over our lives, and help us grapple with our constant dual needs for autonomy and belonging
- interpret the world through different perspectives. We don't have to assume the perspectives, but understanding them can help us listen, understand, and 'walk a mile' in someone else's shoes

Moral Foundations Theory (MFT) www.moralfoundations.org

MFT was created by a group of social and cultural psychologists, including Jonathan Haidt, to understand why morality varies yet shows many similarities and recurrent themes. In brief, the theory proposes the concept of “intuitive ethics” used to construct cultural virtues, narratives, and institutions around the world. They consider these as universal moral foundations:

1) Care / harm:

This foundation is related to our long evolution as mammals with attachment systems and an ability to feel (and dislike) the pain of others. It underlies virtues of kindness, gentleness, and nurturance.

2) Fairness / cheating:

This foundation is related to the evolutionary process of reciprocal altruism. It generates ideas of justice, rights, and autonomy. [Note: In our original conception, Fairness included concerns about equality, which are more strongly endorsed by political liberals. However, as we reformulated the theory in 2011 based on new data, we emphasize proportionality, which is endorsed by everyone, but is more strongly endorsed by conservatives]

3) Loyalty / betrayal:

This foundation is related to our long history as tribal creatures able to form shifting coalitions. It underlies virtues of patriotism and self-sacrifice for the group. It is active anytime people feel that it's “one for all, and all for one.”

3) Authority / subversion:

This foundation was shaped by our long primate history of hierarchical social interactions. It underlies virtues of leadership and followership, including deference to legitimate authority and respect for traditions.

4) Sanctity / degradation:

This foundation was shaped by the psychology of disgust and contamination. It underlies religious notions of striving to live in an

elevated, less carnal, more noble way. It underlies the widespread idea that the body is a temple which can be desecrated by immoral activities and contaminants (an idea not unique to religious traditions).

5) Liberty / oppression:




This foundation is about the feelings of reactance and resentment people feel toward those who dominate them and restrict their liberty. Its intuitions are often in tension with those of the authority foundation. The hatred of bullies and dominators motivates people to come together, in solidarity, to oppose or take down the oppressor. We report some preliminary work on this potential foundation in this paper, on the psychology of libertarianism and liberty.

To explore more ideas in philosophy, check out the **Morals in Brief**, **JUDGE**, **VALUE**, and **BOUNDARIES** documents; or the reading list at the back of this book!

WELCOME TO FAIR SHAKE! ➔ www.fairshake.net

PRINT THIS PAGE to guide you as you explore the Fair Shake Do-It-Yourself Reentry Resource Center. There is a lot of information on the website! This guide will help you get find your way around.

3 important items for you to remember:

1. If you ever get lost on the website (or any website), click on the logo to return to the home page.
2. Words in blue are links to pages on our website, other websites or documents that you can also print.
3. Icons you will see:
 -  Available off-line and on-line
 -  Available on-line only
 -  Documents available off-line and on-line



➤ [Resource Directory](#)
➤ [Resource Directory](#)

Fair Shake Website Home Page: ➔ www.fairshake.net



Do It Yourself!

- You are unique! No one knows what you need better than you do
- Explore new opportunities!
- No tracking, nudging, or monitoring



Fair Shake Reentry Tool Kit

- [Resource Directory](#)
- [Reentry Packet](#)
- [Ownership Manual](#)
- [Building Computer Skills](#)
- [Find a Job](#)
- [Become a Member!](#)
- [Educate Yourself!](#)

Find RESOURCES:

Resource Directory – search our huge data base!
Resource Guides – local, regional, and national brochures, books, and interactive websites

Find EMPLOYMENT

Prepare For Work
Find A Job (also includes Start Your Own Business)
Help an Employer Hire You!

Explore LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Formal, Informal, Non-formal
Higher Ed, Life Skills, Lifelong Learning

And Improve COMPUTER SKILLS!

Step-by-Step Tutorials and Internet Safety Tips

SEARCH the entire Fair Shake WEBSITE

It is like a REENTRY, DEVELOPMENT and COMMUNITY-BUILDING LIBRARY!

You can find all the pages on our website from almost any location on our website! By hovering over the four menu tabs on the left side of our home page, you will activate the menu bar to reveal links to pages organized under headings.

STEP BY STEP:

Look to the left side of any page and you will see a dark purple column. Do you see the words: Reentry Resources, Information Center, Member Menu and About Fair Shake? Hover your cursor (don't click) over the words Reentry Resources at the top of the column. To 'hover', move the cursor – which usually looks like an arrow – over a tab. You will see the cursor switch to the image of a hand. The Menu Title will then change to light-purple and the Menu will appear to the right. Next, you can move your cursor over the words in the menu. Hover over any of the titles and the color will change to orange and a line will be added underneath. Click on the title that interests you, and you will go to that page on the website.



Most websites work like Fair Shake:

- Click on the logo to return to the home page
- Find the sitemap at the bottom of almost every page
- Words that change color are often links
- Learn about an organization's Mission and Vision by visiting the "About Us" page.

Found at the bottom of each webpage, the Sitemap also shows all of the pages on the website:

Home / Sitemap / Privacy Policy / Help / Contact Us / Back to Top

Maurice Sprewer

414.874.1657 (list the BEST contact number you have)

Maurice.sprewer@dwd.wisconsin.gov

(be sure that your email address is professional)

EXAMPLE of a FUNCTIONAL Resume'

Production Worker and General Laborer Committed to Safety and Quality

(personal branding statement - describes position and a quality that makes you great at it)

Summary of Skills: *(make sure the skills are relevant to the job you are applying for - usually found in the job description)*

- Sorting, grading, weighing, and inspecting products, verifying and adjusting product weight or measurement to meet specifications.
- Observing machine operations to ensure quality and conformity of filled or packaged products to standards.
- Monitoring the production line, watching for problems such as pile-ups, jams, or glue that isn't sticking properly.
- Attaching identification labels to finished packaged items, or cut stencils and stencil information on containers, such as lot numbers or shipping destinations.
- Stocking and sorting product for packaging or filling machine operation, and replenishing packaging supplies, such as wrapping paper, plastic sheet, boxes, cartons, glue, ink, or labels.
- Packaging the product in the form in which it will be sent out, for example, filling bags with flour from a chute or spout.
- Inspecting and removing defective products and packaging material.
- Starting machine by engaging controls.
- Removing finished packaged items from machine and separate rejected items.
- Counting and recording finished and rejected packaged items.
- Stopping or resetting machines when malfunctions occur, clearing machine jams, and reporting malfunctions to a supervisor.
- Removing products, machine attachments, or waste material from machines.
- Transferring finished products, raw materials, tools, or equipment between storage and work areas of plants and warehouses, by hand or using hand trucks.
- Packing and storing materials and products.
- Helping production workers by performing duties of lesser skill, such as supplying or holding materials or tools, or cleaning work areas and equipment.
- Counting finished products to determine if product orders are complete.
- Measuring amounts of products, lengths of extruded articles, or weights of filled containers to ensure conformance to specifications.
- Following procedures for the use of chemical cleaners and power equipment to prevent damage to floors and fixtures.
- Mixing water and detergents or acids in containers to prepare cleaning solutions, according to specifications.
- Loading and unloading items from machines, conveyors, and conveyances.
- Operate machinery used in the production process, or assist machine operators.
- Placing products in equipment or on work surfaces for further processing, inspecting, or wrapping.

Relevant Production and General Labor Experience

General Laborer (Position while incarcerated)

State of Wisconsin / Badger State Industries / FBOP *(whichever applies)*

year - year

City, State

Previous Relevant Employment

Previous Employer

year - year

City, State

Other Experience

Previous Relevant Employment

Previous Employer

year - year

City, State

Education

Relevant Education

(Relevant Degree / Diploma)

*Created by Maurice Sprewer Employment & Training Specialist / Reentry Coordinator
DWD / Job Service 4201 N. 27th Street Suite 602 Milwaukee, WI 53216*

Write Your Business Plan!

This text is from the Small Business Administration website:

<https://www.sba.gov/business-guide/plan-your-business/write-your-business-plan>

Traditional business plan format: When you write your business plan, you don't have to stick to the exact business plan outline, but it would be wise to use the sections that make the most sense for your business and your needs. Traditional business plans use some combination of these nine sections.

Executive summary: Briefly tell the reader what your company does and why it will be successful. Include your mission statement, your product or service, and basic information about your leadership team, employees, market and location. Include a brief financial summary and plans for growth, especially if you plan to ask for financing.

Company description: This is where you will share detailed information about your company. Be specific. Describe the problems your business solves. Describe the consumers, organizations, and businesses your company plans to serve. Explain your competitive advantages. Are there experts on your team? Have you found the perfect location for your store? Why are you so passionate about the product or service to see the project through to become a solvent business? This is the place to extol your strengths.

Market analysis You'll need a good understanding of your industry, what is in store for the future, and your target market. Competitive research will show you what other businesses are doing and what their strengths are. In your market research, look for trends and themes. What do your competitors do? Why does, or doesn't it work? Can you do it better?

Organization and management: Describe how your company will be structured, who will run it and how it will be managed. What is the legal structure of your business? A C corporation, S corporation, B corporation, a non-profit corporation? Will you have a partnership? If not, will you simply be a sole proprietor or possibly a limited liability company (LLC)? Consider all options before you file with the IRS or state regulators.

Use an organizational chart to lay out who's in charge of what. Describe the qualities each team member will bring to contribute to the success of your venture. Consider including resumes of key team members.

Service or product line: Describe what you sell or what service you offer. Explain how the product or

service benefits your customers and what the product lifecycle looks like. Share your plans for owning your intellectual property, like trademark, copyright or patent filings. If you're doing research and development for your service or product, explain it in detail.

Marketing and sales: There's no single way to approach a marketing strategy. Your strategy should include the reception for your audience and your advertising outlets. It should also include flexibility should your product, service or messaging need to change slightly. How will you attract and retain customers? Where and how will you sell your products or services? Be clear! You'll need to refer to this section later when you share your financial projections.

You'll refer to this section later when you make financial projections, so make sure to thoroughly describe your complete marketing and sales strategies.

Funding request: Your goal here is to clearly explain your funding needs for the next 5 years. How much will you need? What will you use it for? Demonstrate how your profits will keep your business fluid while you're able to pay off a loan. Or would you prefer to take on investors? Give a detailed description of how you'll use your funds. Specify if you need funds to buy equipment, materials, cover payroll or other specific bills. Include your strategy for paying off debt or selling the business.

Financial projections: Here you want to convince the reader that your business plan is stable, will remain solvent and will be a financial success. List the collateral you will put up against a loan. Provide a prospective financial outlook for the next five years. Include forecasted income statements, balance sheets, cash flow statements, and capital expenditure budgets. For the first year, be very specific. Use monthly projections if possible. Make sure to clearly explain your projections, and match them to your funding requests. This is a great place to use graphs and charts to tell the financial story of your business.

Appendix: Use your appendix to provide supporting documents or other materials were specially requested. Common items to include are credit histories, resumes, product pictures, letters of reference, licenses, permits, patents, legal documents, advertisements from competitors, trade news about your product, materials, or services, any contracts you may have now or which are on the table.

Tips for Writing a Business Plan



What is a business plan and why do I need one?

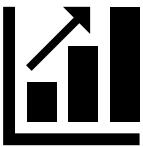
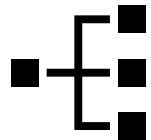
A business plan describes the strategy that the creators of an organization plan to follow as they build a new business...for instance, what steps will you take to start the business, and then what steps will you take to grow the business? The plan includes a description of the products or services that will be offered by the business, the customers, location, competitors, anticipated expenses, profit margin, plan to bring in employees, licensing or other special requirements and details specific to each industry, such as product shelf life and or cost of training staff. It should be written as a 3-to-5-year plan that includes short term and long-term goals. A business plan includes the mission statement and the vision for the organization. Use them to guide your structure and strategy. Business owners who need funding from another source to start the business – whether loans, grants or investors – will need a business plan to convince the grantors, lenders or investors that the business is a good investment.

A BUSINESS PLAN IS USUALLY REQUIRED TO OBTAIN FUNDING OR ATTRACT BUSINESS PARTNERS.

Is a business plan good for anything besides applying for funding?

Certainly. A business plan will guide you through the beginnings of your business. It will serve as a guide to get started, a measuring tool to keep you on track and a tool box notice problems and address them when they arise.

A business plan helps you monitor your cash flow, time and production rate to help you capture all of the aspect of creating your goods or services. It can be helpful in securing employees so you can attract a team that clearly sees and embraces your vision. It also provides a vision for potential partners or complementary business relationships, which can grow your business, or improve the environment for your business category.



If you can, incorporate graphs, charts, and visual displays of research, statistics and projections. They help readers stay engaged and visual descriptions appeal to different learning styles. They can also provide quick references.

Be prepared to make changes as the business develops!

Business Plan Basics:

- 1. Executive summary**
- 2. Company description**
- 3. Market analysis**
- 4. Organization and management**
- 5. Describe your services or products**
- 6. Marketing and sales goals**
- 7. Request funding**
- 8. Financial projections**
- 9. Appendix**



National Reentry Resources (besides Fair Shake)

2-1-1 or www.211.org Dial 211 or visit the website!

211 is a vital service that connects millions of people to help every year. Simply call 211 or search for 211 online. Program of United Way.

Services include:

Supplemental food
Shelter, housing, utilities
Emergency / disaster relief
Employment opportunities
Education opportunities
Veterans services

Health care
Rehab and addiction services
Reentry Resources
Support groups
Safe path away from abuse



Aunt Bertha: <https://www.auntbertha.com/>

Search for free or reduced cost services like medical care, food, job training, etc. People can create profiles, connect with resources, and save searches...or search anonymously anytime.

Positive Transitioning: 614-573-0464 or 844-392-9695

CALL FOR RESOURCES: Employment, Housing, Education, and Legal Assistance. - 24/7 Resources and Listening Line Are you looking for resources? Give us a call! Also sign up for coaching, enroll in classes and connect to a mentor or become a mentor. www.positivetransitioning.org

Help Yourself Therapy:

www.helpyourselftherapy.com/

SELF-Therapy For People Who ENJOY Learning About Themselves. Free, confidential, practical advice from a therapist. Everything is easy to understand and to use. Self-disclosure is never needed. Completely confidential.



Help Yourself Therapy

Homeless Accommodation Directory: www.homelessshelterdirectory.org/

Transitional Housing www.transitionalhousing.org

Food Pantries and Soup Kitchens: www.homelessshelterdirectory.org/foodbanks/

Employment Related:

Clothes For Women: **Dress For Success** <https://dressforsuccess.org/>

Clothes For Men: **Career Gear** <https://www.careergear.org/>



careeronestop

U.S. Department of Labor

Career One Stop www.careeronestop.org

Your source for career exploration, training & jobs.

Vital Records www.cdc.gov/nchs/w2w/

Where to write, or where to go, to obtain birth, death, marriage and divorce certificates.

Social Security new or replacement card: <https://www.ssa.gov/ssnumber/>

HOUSING

Like the Fair Shake [Find A Job](#) page, the Housing Search page lists search engines to find housing near you. In addition to the websites listed below, there is a lot more information in the [Resource Directory](#) and in Reentry Guides section below the Search Box.



Aunt Bertha

Aunt Bertha is a social care network that connects people and programs — making it easy for people to find social services in their communities. To do this, we've verified and added hundreds of thousands of programs covering every county in the US.



2-1-1

A phone number and a website! Not sure where to turn? We are here for you. **211 receives more requests for help with finding housing or shelter or paying utilities bills (over 4.4 million each year) than for any other issue.**

Homeless Shelters and Service Organizations:

National list of homeless shelters and other services homelessshelterdirectory.org/

Find the Housing Authority Near You!

A nearly-complete list. Some others are located on the Fair Shake website under State and Local Reentry Guides.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/pha/contacts



Section 8: Frequently Asked Questions

What is Section 8 Housing?

The actual name of the program commonly known as "Section 8" is the Housing Choice Voucher Program, a federally funded program that subsidizes rent for eligible participants. It is designed to assist very low-income families or individuals. A housing subsidy is paid directly to the landlord on behalf of a participating family/individual.



How do I apply for Section 8 housing?

Contact your local [Public Housing Authority](#).

For further assistance, contact the Housing and Urban Development office nearest you.

Does my criminal record ban me from public housing?

There are only 2 convictions for which a PHA must prohibit admission:

- If any member of the household is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program; and,
- If any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for manufacturing or production of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.



Transition Tips

Reentry can be both exciting and frustrating! Our attitude toward release from prison is that it should be a simple matter of getting resettled, resuming routines, and reestablishing your relationships; but reality proves there is much more to it than that. Here is a list of tips to consider that can help you go through the transition process:

1. **Mentally prepare for the adjustment process.** Be prepared for anything... especially the most challenging things like rejection, depression, anger and disappointment. Also, be prepared for things to be NOT as you expect them to be.
2. **Give yourself permission to ease into the transition.** Allow yourself the space and time to acclimate to your new environment. Don't worry if it takes you a little while to get used to things again. You'll need time to reflect upon what is going on around you.
3. **Understand that the familiar will seem different.** You have changed; home has changed. You will see familiar people, places, and behaviors from new perspectives.
4. **Expect to do some 'cultural catching up'.** Clothes, trends, language, and more have changed!
5. **Reserve judgments.** Reserve all judgments of others, but especially negative judgments; just as you would like to have others reserve judgments of you. Resist the impulse to make snap decisions.
6. **Expect mood swings.** It is entirely possible for you to feel ecstatic one moment and completely defeated a short time later. It's okay; it is a part of the process.
7. **Allow sufficient time for reflection and self-analysis.** Your most valid and valuable analysis of an event is likely to take place after allowing time for reflection. Consider your core values and determine how you can live within them.
8. **Respond to inquiries thoughtfully and carefully.** Prepare to greet surprise questions with a calm, thoughtful approach. If you find yourself being overly defensive or aggressive, take a deep breath and relax.
9. **Seek support networks.** Don't isolate yourself! There are people who want to help you through your transition. You will find them if you look...
10. **Volunteer.** A great way to connect to community, build references and network with people and possibilities is to volunteer.

To prepare yourself for upcoming challenges, it is safe to expect the following:

- You will have to prove yourself (over and over and over).
- People will make many assumptions about who you are now.
- You will be different than when you left; your family and friends will be different, too!
- People will expect a lot from you.
- The way you'd hoped things would be will be different from the way they are.
- You will feel down or depressed after the initial return 'honeymoon' period. Please refer to our Culture Shock! page for further transition considerations.

Culture Shock!

Most of the information Fair Shake shares is for everyone to read, because everyone plays an important role is creating opportunities for success after incarceration. This document has been created to increase generosity and understanding between the people who are coming home from prison and the people who have not experienced prison. Whether family, co-workers, neighbors, or friends, it's important to try to think about how hard it must be to 'hit the ground running' after living in such a stark and controlled environment, while gadgets, lingo, and trends are mutating quickly and constantly.

In many aspects, life in prison functions in opposite ways to life outside of prison.

Although we cannot grasp what prison culture is like, if we can imagine living for several years on a confined piece of land surrounded by fences while living, working and eating in cement buildings, we begin to scratch the surface of a very different daily life. Inside prisons (and outside of administrator's offices) we find few, if any, potted plants, curtains, pictures on the walls, or carpets on the floors to provide a little comfort and absorb sound. Sleeping quarters are often very small, sometimes made smaller by the addition of a toilet, a sink and possibly another person. Other sleeping spaces can include large dormitories filled with dozens of bunk

beds and little or no privacy or quiet. People in prison do things in large groups frequently, like dining and going to work, while everyone in prison is living within their own unique story, too, which may include difficult news from the doctor, a lawyer, or family and friends, at any time. Oftentimes people must bear their hard news alone.

Prisons have unique cultures, which can vary a great deal: over the years, within one institution, between institutions, and amidst the types of institutions (federal / state; or security levels). Not only do the people change, but also the philosophy and directive of "corrections".

We all become acculturated or "institutionalized" to places where we spend a lot of time: where we work, go to school, our neighborhood, etc. When we return home after spending time in another culture, our own customs can feel a little strange. We can adjust to a wide variety of conditions over time and even assume new cultural norms without consciously deciding to do so. Just as we need time to adjust to a new neighborhood or job, people coming home need time, generosity and understanding to adjust, too.

We have power! We can build relationships, trust and understanding by reducing expectations and projections; and by increasing listening and care.

Consider just a small sample of cultural and lifestyle differences:

Persona

IN PRISON: Survival in some prisons may require a tough appearance. Gentleness and kindness may be perceived to be weak, leading to a person being taken advantage of mentally, physically, or both. Maintaining a stoic exterior, keeping thoughts to one's self can be useful in prison.

OUT OF PRISON: Friendliness, smiles, and engaging conversations can show others we are open to interaction. These sociable attributes are critical for success many jobs.

Trust

IN PRISON: Trust is hard to give and hard to gain. Concealment of emotions is important in many circumstances but it can make trust more difficult to attain.

OUT OF PRISON: One of our most treasured character traits is honesty. Trust is an important element in any relationship; whether with family, friends, or work-related. We work hard to build long- lasting relationships. It is within these deeper relationships that we can learn more about ourselves.

Choices

IN PRISON: In addition to having an established schedule in prison, incarcerated people have few choices about where to go, what to wear, what colors they would like to see on the walls, or what they would like to eat for breakfast.

OUT OF PRISON: We constantly make decisions. Life moves at a brisk pace with frequent changes. We're constantly adjusting our plans, and re-prioritizing our goals to accommodate others and still keep time for ourselves. Lots of choice!

Gizmos

IN PRISON: There are few gizmos. One gizmo is the music player. For twice the cost that unincarcerated people pay for a single song, an incarcerated person – who often earns about 1/100th of what they would earn outside of prison – can add a song to their MP3 player. Another gizmo is the 'public computer', which offers email and news within the institution. The most advanced gizmos are the tablets, which may or may not be free to the user. They offer email, music and movie services that generally come with a cost, and may include free services, too, such as books from Project Gutenberg, prison and education programming, or even Fair Shake's free software.

OUT OF PRISON: Gizmos, such as phones, tablets and laptops are ubiquitous. The devices demand attention which many of us eagerly provide. They offer non-stop distractions from 'real life' in the form of videos (many of which people make and post themselves), TV, social media, email, music and radio. Gizmos are also able to offer two-way communication through text, voice or video options.

Social Media

IN PRISON: People watching TV together, people reading the same article and then talking about it, and even teleconferencing visits with family or friends are pretty much the extent of social media.

OUT OF PRISON: Social media is on almost every gizmo, and the pressure to join facebook, twitter, instagram and linkedin is great.

Many of us claim social media is 'pro-social' and boosts our awareness of current events and their meaning, but it has been tied to anxiety, depression and suicide.

Quiet Time

IN PRISON: Prisons are noisy places. They offer few quiet places or opportunities for time alone. The buildings are made of concrete and offer few furnishings to reduce noise. When people get upset, they may become loud. Many incarcerated people keep earplugs with them at all times.

OUT OF PRISON: Life is very busy and we are constantly interacting; the gizmos make sure of that. We have to be strong and determined to carve out time to be alone...to reflect on our day, our perspective, and life, or to sit quietly and listen. Quiet time can be rejuvenating and reaffirming.

Care-giving

IN PRISON: Incarcerated people are not able to provide daily, in-person physical or emotional care for children, partners, parents, or pets.

OUT OF PRISON: Caring for others is constantly affirming, taxing, challenging, and invigorating! We need to be needed, and we feel good supporting those we care about. Caring for others enhances our health!

Humanness

IN PRISON: Incarcerated people may be referred to as "offender", inmate, or by their last name or ID number.

OUT OF PRISON: We can insist upon being treated with respect.

Physical Contact

IN PRISON: Affectionate touch is brief and has been limited to family and close friends when they visit. Since COVID began, many visits have been replaced with teleconferencing.

OUT OF PRISON: Handshakes, hugs, back-patting, and other signs of affection are welcome and encouraged among relatives, friends, teammates and colleagues.

Information

IN PRISON: Incarcerated people can access a limited amount of information through magazines, newspapers, television, radio, and letters. But a person can think, weigh options, and philosophize with others, and without a gizmo buzzing at them constantly.

OUT OF PRISON: We are overloaded with information, misinformation and disinformation, with very few tools to differentiate one from another and very little desire to hear things from outside of our bubble. Online, we have limitless reinforcements for our beliefs.

Patience

IN PRISON: Incarcerated people must ask for - and wait for - assistance, services, and professional help including doctor visits, rides to see specialists, meetings with administrators, phone calls, and daily meals.

OUT OF PRISON: We are impatient. We want 'urgent care' and we can get medical help immediately, if necessary. We arrange meetings according to our schedule and we can spontaneously do things.

Consider these similarities, too!

- In prison, people continue to love children, partners, parents, grandparents, sisters, brothers, other relatives, friends, colleagues, clergy, advocates, etc.
- We all appreciate humor and many of us support our favorite sports people / teams
- We all feel sad, scared, excited, angry, caring, anxious, blue and vulnerable at times.
- We are all concerned about safety, security, and the future.
- We all need - and deserve - feelings of self-worth, agency, dignity and belonging.

Motivation Tips

From the Fair Shake Ownership Manual:

Self Motivation - While managers often try to find ways to motivate people from the outside, the best way to get things done is simply by wanting to do them. The more we align ourselves with our goals, values and interests, the more easily we can find the necessary motivation to carry out our tasks. Sometimes we have to keep our 'eyes on the prize' and work through things we really don't like – and sometimes we have to wait patiently - to get to the ultimate goal that we value the most.

"Whether you think you can or whether you think you can't, you're right." - Henry Ford

"He is able who thinks he is able." – The Buddha

Often people use - and many people want - **EXTRINSIC MOTIVATORS** (outside forces) to get us to do things we don't desire to do. Do we want to be lured by a Carrot? Do we prefer to be scared by a Stick? Bribe... or... threat? Encourage you to buy a gizmo with a coupon or make you worry that you will not be hip if you don't have the gizmo? Do you recognize these *extrinsic motivators*? You will find more examples of extrinsic motivators all around you once you start to take notice. Alas, extrinsic motivators work well to get us to do some things, but not everything.

We cannot always be pulled or pushed. Sometimes we just want to be interested in what we're doing!

The forces that can energize us through our most challenging and creative tasks are often our **INTRINSIC MOTIVATORS** (inside forces) that bring satisfaction when we do tasks we don't care for but can find meaning in. For example, hanging laundry may be your least favorite thing to do, but you need clean clothes. This mundane task can transform to something beautiful when it happens on a warm, sunny day in the early spring. Just knowing that a beautiful day of hanging laundry is possible makes it easier to hang laundry on less desirable days. Intrinsic motivators make the tough stuff tolerable and can even connect us to the rest of the people on the planet who are going through tough stuff. And also to the people who are enjoying the spring sun while hanging out their laundry.

When we have an inner goal, a desire to solve a puzzle, the wish to work out something by ourselves, we are often motivated with speed, stamina, determination and creativity! Often our values and beliefs provide the fuel for our intrinsic motivation motors.

Motivation Tips:

1. **Systematically and deliberately create success.** Decide what you want to do and what you will do when you get there. Now explore the steps you need to take to get you to where you want to be. Remember to anticipate the hurdles!

2. **Don't let your excuses get in the way.** You will come up with every excuse in the book to not move forward. You will even believe many of your excuses are legitimate. When you believe your excuses you can become stuck. Are you a victim or are you a creative thinker who can solve a problem?

3. **Change habits and behaviors that lead you to procrastinate.** Are you doing things that are holding you back? Schedule time to do nothing and other than that time, stay on track with your goals.
4. **Several small jobs done over short periods of time are more manageable than one large task.** Instead of focusing on the difficulty of the large task, break it into smaller jobs and create a timeline for finishing them.
5. **Try tackling the more undesirable tasks early** so that you can pursue more pleasant activities later in the day.
6. **Exercise self-discipline.** Say 'no' when you need to...to yourself and to others. Keep your "eyes on the prize!"
7. **Overcome procrastination and block out human and media obstacles.** Sometimes we have to just get started, even when we don't feel like we're ready, or even up for the task. Often just the ACT of getting started is enough to get engaged and encouraged. Refuse to let others divert you from your path! Procrastination is a self-defeating behavior that develops - in part - due to the fear of failure and paradoxically, the fear of success!
8. **Reward yourself.** Your self-motivation will increase enormously if you give yourself a pat on the back for a job well done. It feels great to accomplish tasks!
9. **Have fun!** Learning to enjoy yourself keeps you enthusiastic and motivated and helps you keep stress to a minimum. After all, good vibes create more good vibes!
10. **Imagine what the rewards will be when you finally reach your destination** and keep that thought foremost in your mind. You can also imagine the bad consequences (pain, frustration, the feeling of defeat) that may occur if you don't, if you prefer to look at it that way. Carrot or stick?
11. **Tell someone about your goals.** Show them or mark stages on a calendar to emphasize and visualize your goal. Check in with them periodically to tell them of your progress.
12. **Review your habits; do you see yourself accomplishing your goals?** You must change the habits that lead you to procrastinate in the first place. Lose, shorten or refuse to participate in demotivating habits during inappropriate times of the day (watching TV, disengaging from your goals) and replace them with habits that lead to engaging in and control of your life.
13. **Find your true interest.** If you dislike certain tasks, just look at them in the big picture...they are character building steps on the path of getting you to your greater goal.
14. **Make lists of the smaller jobs then tick off the work that you have completed.** Prepare a list of the things you have to do. Prioritize the list and then start ticking off tasks as they are completed. If you do this right, you may become motivated to complete them all!

Handling Frustration

Dealing with frustration

Life is full of frustrations. From the minor irritations of losing your car keys to the major anxieties of continued failure towards a goal, frustration is not a pleasant emotion in any magnitude. Because of the unpleasantness of this emotion, people will often avoid anything that might lead to it. Unfortunately, many of the things we truly want to experience such as triumph, joy, victory and purpose require a great deal of frustration. Being able to manage frustration allows us to remain happy and positive even in trying circumstances.

In order to successfully manage frustration, you need to first understand what causes it. Frustration is simply caused whenever the results you are experiencing do not seem to fit the effort and action you are applying. Usually frustration is caused by a narrow focus on a problem that isn't resolving itself as you had hoped. This is a very simple concept, but it is an important step to solving frustrating problems.

Frustration is Energy Consuming

Our energy as human beings is our primary currency we use to do anything. Physical, mental, emotional and spiritual energies all fuel discipline, creativity, courage and motivation. Anthony Robbins includes energy as the first key to success in any area of life. Stress in excessive doses is a negative emotional state that weakens the immune system and raises blood pressure as the direct result from a lack of energy. When we run out of energy we become useless.

Frustrating problems are incredibly energy consuming. Because these problems consume our energy in such great quantities, we need to be extremely careful that we don't try to keep running with an empty energy reserve. When this happens we burnout and require a long time to recover. The initial reaction of most people is to work harder when they encounter frustration. Although the intention to work harder makes sense, it often results in trying to spend more energy than we have available.

Why are frustrating problems more energy consuming than normal tasks? The answer to this is relatively simple. Because your action is not producing the results you expect, your brain naturally goes into full gear, rapidly consuming mental energy to solve the problem at hand. In this time it is very easy to run out of energy. When your energy stores are depleted this is when you become irritable, tired, stressed and sometimes even angry.

To get a little perspective on your issue, try broadening your focus from your current problem outwards. Try thinking about how the problem looks when you view it from a few weeks, a year, or ten years from now or compared to your lifetime?

Go outside and look up at the sky. Viewing the incredible expanse of space and time will ultimately make your problems look very small indeed.

Getting perspective when you are frustrated isn't a particularly difficult practice; the difficulty is in remembering to do it. It will be difficult to do this at first, but after diligent practice it will become a habit and happen automatically.

Nobody likes to feel frustrated. Unfortunately, frustrations are part of life. Learn to manage your frustrations so they don't leave you stressed, burned-out or depressed. Take breaks from your frustrations to recover your mental and creative energies. Reward your actions, not just your results and remember to gain a little perspective when you begin to feel overwhelmed. Don't let your frustrations prevent you from setting goals and living your life to the maximum.

Thank you Scott Young! Find more about this information here:
<http://www.scotthyoung.com/blog/2006/06/10/dealing-with-frustration/>

How Do You Solve a Problem Like Reentry?

Sue Kastensen, Founder and Director, Fair Shake

Imagine, if you can, being snugly stuck in a building with 1,600 other people, all of whom share your physical gender; never leaving, eating in the cafeteria that offers no choices, and sleeping in a room that is the size of your current bathroom, which, by the way, you share with one or two “roommates” not of your choosing. Imagine, also, that you have no internet access, no cell phone, and no computer. Your phone calls, on an old-school pay phone, will be conducted in a large room filled with boisterous people. You are restricted to one 15-minute call after which you must wait one hour before you are permitted to make another. Finally, you are only offered short intervals of time in the exercise room and library, and you receive few, if any, very short visits from family or friends. Oh, and you’ll share the bathroom with 50 people.

Can you imagine this for even one full day? How about one week? A month? A year? People in U.S. prisons are serving sentences that exceed 1 year ... so let’s imagine five, 10, 20 or even 30 years.

The crowded picture in your head, however, doesn’t come close to the reality of life in prison. I have omitted the suffering, the sadness, and the loss of loved ones; the manipulations, the disrespect, and lack of trust; the fear, the censorship, and the razor-wire fence. And the heavy gates with electronic locks.

Today there is an added threat of a potentially deadly virus running wild within the building. The virus, by the way, can only enter the building with the people who come and go for work, but who do not live there.

Finally, I want you to imagine how anyone who does not have personal experience in this process could possibly

guide people to build successful lives in a busy world once the exit door is opened to them. Where does one start to offer information about an ever-changing society when it is difficult to keep up, even for those who are fully engaged?

At least one building, full of the people in the thought exercise, opens its doors to release the inhabitants each day; 7 days per week (Carson, 2020). There are approximately 1.4 million prisoners currently serving time in state and federal prisons (Carson, 2020), and 95% of them will be returning to society (Hughes & Wilson, 2020). They are all excited to experience freedom again, but many are also extremely fearful of failure.

Very few prisons offer resources, support, or information to the incarcerated that will help them make vital connections for housing, medical support, or clothing prior to release. No prisons allow those who have recently come home to share their experience with those who are preparing for the transition.

Incarcerated people, when they can work, make less than 30 cents per hour, on average (Sawyer, 2017). It’s nearly impossible to save up for today’s cost of living on that wage, and the difficulty is exacerbated when landlords or employers refuse to consider leasing to or hiring formerly incarcerated applicants after running a background check.

With such a steep hill to climb, it should come as no surprise that less than 10 years after release from prison, 83% of those who have been released will find themselves back in prison (Alper, Durose, & Markman, 2018).



Photo credit: Federal Bureau of Prisons

Sue Kastensen presenting Fair Shake in a federal prison.

But it is a surprise. It’s shocking. A 17% success rate for an organization of any kind is ridiculous! How is this even possible? It’s embarrassing, unacceptable, maddening, and, for me, motivating.

Minding My Own Business

Prior to 1999, I — like most of my fellow Americans — was not aware of the formidable and terrifying gauntlet of challenges waiting for those who are returning to society from prison.

I was also not aware of the extremely long sentences and collateral consequences imposed by our war on drugs, or that people convicted of committing burglary were much more likely to commit another crime than people convicted of committing murder, or that many people convicted of sex offenses would be listed on a national registry for the rest of their lives.

I had never thought about the psychological hurdles to reengagement: building the courage and confidence to apply for a job, the frustrations of learning to use technology, needing strong boundaries to resist the

lure of using shortcuts to acquire money, finding and building healthy relationships (including reconnecting with children, parents and partners); or the intense tenacity and dedication to stay committed to goals made while incarcerated.

I never thought about any of that because in 1999, I — like most Americans — was focused on myself and my future. I was an enthusiastic 36-year-old business owner, manufacturing products that were in high demand in a rapidly growing market. I needed machines, and the employees to build and run them. Amid the growth and excitement, an employee took me aside one day and quietly asked if I might consider hiring her friend who would be coming home from prison soon.

Entrepreneurs are often courageous to try new and different things, but this question put me in a difficult position. I wanted to protect the loyal team that was cranking out our products every day, and I also wanted to give this person a “second chance.” Besides, if I did not say I’d consider this question in my small community of 2,000 people, who do I think should?

I said “yes.”

I learned a lot about reentry challenges from Rick, the applicant who became our new employee. He and I continued our conversation while I brainstormed on building a tool that could help people find needed resources. I knew that, at the very least, I could contribute an online reentry resource library! I called it “Fair Shake.”

Wanting to connect with professionals who help prisoners prepare for release, in 2002 I joined the Correctional Education Association and started searching for a mentor. I found one, and by 2005, I had sold my business, eager to create a nonprofit that would help people transition from prison to life after prison.

Unique Qualifications

Since before I can remember, I have been a risk-tolerant, extremely curious, self-determined, anti-fragile, and somewhat courageous individual. My approach to life did not bode well with authorities and by 8th grade, I felt I was being developmentally stunted at home and in school. In order to survive my teens, I had to find my own path.

After getting kicked out of my parents’ home at 13 — and after five high schools, four foster homes, several stays in group homes, a couple of jail visits and a few years in a Catholic reform school — in 1979, when I was 16 years old, I wanted to drop out of school and become an emancipated adult. I felt I was serving a sentence that had no end and no purpose. Authorities wanted me to stay in school, so I said I would continue with high school if I could attend Walden III, an alternative high school (which still exists today).¹ This was my last opportunity for a formal education and, thankfully, I flourished.

The school engaged in very little top-down pedagogy and primarily worked from a framework of student-centered, constructive, and problem-solving perspectives. Even the students were teaching classes! Some of my most cherished and important lessons were not taught in the classrooms; they were felt within the care of the community, for which I had yearned for so many years. The comradery, respect, interactions, support, and cooperative learning — unheard of in public or private schools in 1979 — gave me a deep understanding of authenticity, freedom, ownership, agency, interdependence, and even the importance of history.

At the start of my junior year, I detested school but at the end of the year, I found myself deeply in love with learning. I know now that we can find this love no matter where, or when, we find ourselves.

Lifewide Learning

Between selling my business and organizing a nonprofit, I worked in fair trade for a few years. During that time, I learned about stakeholders in the food chain: the farmworkers, farmers, processors, distributors, retailers, and consumers (we did not include the waste process at that time). My mind opened; I realized that the onus for reentry success did not solely fall on the person coming home from prison — that person also needed to be accepted for employment, housing, higher education, in places of worship, and more. In short, their success depended on all of us! I realized that I had to offer support to other stakeholders, too. I started thinking about ways to support and encourage family and friends, employers, landlords, corrections, and citizens to participate in this common goal for reintegration.

By creating, and listening, and creating some more, amazing things started to happen.

In 2014, I received a call from a reentry affairs coordinator in a federal prison in Colorado. She contacted me because the resource-selection tool on the Fair Shake website² was not working properly. After we talked for some time, she invited me to present Fair Shake at the prison complex. She said I would speak with hundreds of men in institutions that covered three levels of security. This would be my first opportunity to present Fair Shake to the incarcerated!

After I nervously introduced myself and provided an overview of Fair Shake, I asked the group if they would tell me what information and resources they were looking for that would help them find success after release. Once we started talking, I relaxed and they, too, became increasingly comfortable with our conversation. By the end of the presentation, I felt like we had an energizing reentry brainstorming session!

In addition to gaining insight from the responses to my question, I also discovered that most of the people in that room were corresponding with family and friends through a secure email server called CorrLinks and that I could continue to communicate with them through that service by creating a newsletter and sharing best practices.

I also learned an even more important lesson: A lot of incarcerated people go to great lengths to help one another.

In early 2016, I started writing a monthly newsletter and by the end of the year, 250 readers had signed on. (Today there are more than 4,000 subscribers.) It is not a broadcast newsletter, either. It is a place to share and build ideas. The readers know more than I do, so we advise and inform one another.

Once that door was opened, I committed myself to spend as much time as I could to engage in in-person conversations with incarcerated people. For the next three years, I traveled all around the country: north to south and coast to coast, presenting Fair Shake in many types of prisons and all levels of security.

For each trip, I created a route that put me on the road for up to one month. I had to drive to the institutions because it made no sense to fly. Prisons are mostly located far away from airports and amenities and can get locked down without notice. I learned to be very flexible!

When I would arrive at an institution where the myriad of presentation participants — incarcerated people, prison staff, and public servant visitors — had seen the Fair Shake Reentry Packet,³ or the free Fair Shake software application or even the website (in a staff office; prisoners do not have access to the internet), someone would inevitably ask me how my bubble truck⁴ was running and if I had new stories from meeting people along the way (I always did).



Sue Kastensen with her bubble truck.

My truck, with a camper on the back, made my travels possible. It was vital to have my kitchen, office, and bedroom with me at all times.

My travels are on hold for now, but prison reentry and education staff around the country have been staying in touch. Some check-in to make sure I will still be coming to their institutions when they open their doors again to volunteers, and others contact me to ask when the new software will be released. Robert Cialdini's (1984) "Scarcity Principle" is working in my favor, and suddenly Fair Shake is in high demand!

So, who comes to the presentations, and who signs up for the newsletters?

One can make almost no assumptions at all about who is in prison. As you have likely seen in the news, lawyers, CEOs, entertainers, and elected officials can be found in prisons; along with mothers, fathers, young people, and elders — many of whom have been in prison most of their lives and may have entered prison before they turned 18. The people serving time inside prison are as diverse as the people outside of prison, and many who have been convicted of committing crimes have also been victims themselves.

Criminologists, correctional administrators, elected officials, many academics, and, of course, the media, attempt to impress upon us that there is a specific type of person who commits a crime. They want us to believe that this "type" has "needs" that are unlike our usual human needs and they call them "criminogenic needs." They believe that these needs are like an addiction

and that most people who commit a crime must vigilantly "desist" from crime for many years, and possibly the rest of their lives because the needs are so strong. These people are put into groups according to their "risk of recidivism," their propensity to commit a new crime and return to prison.

To ensure that most prisoners from powerful and influential backgrounds will not be included in medium- or high-risk groups, the criminologists have devised a way for the majority of white-collar criminals to be excluded from having these "needs" (e.g., Jeffrey Epstein, Martha Stewart). The high-profile prisoners can often skip the dehumanizing, behaviorism-based programming and lengthy stretches of time in higher security prisons, where "assigning low-risk offenders to intensive programs designed for high-risk offenders" ... "can make things worse," according to the National Institute of Justice (2012, p. 109).

Considering the amount of time, effort, money, and research invested, I find it very disappointing that the criminologists have not created instruments that allow them to observe how people change. Many people grow, learn, feel deep remorse, and develop a world view that will lead to a law-abiding life, even without programming.

It is no wonder people are mystified about corrections, reentry, and how they can get involved to improve the corrections system or support the lives of those who have been released. National corrections associations, academics and elected representatives — the self-proclaimed "experts" — discourage others from getting involved in attending to the "broken system," as President Obama referred to it. They want us to trust them and leave the "reform" to them. After all, they will assert, they are informed by "evidence."⁵

These experts have been asking the question "What works?" to reduce recidivism for 50 years. In 1974, Robert Martinson answered their question.

After visiting many prisons and looking at the programming available in each one, he concluded that not one program worked for everyone. He found that some people benefited from one type, and others benefited from another, but no perfect program that applies to all had been created; there was no silver bullet. His findings liberated corrections from their duty of rehabilitation, creating a gap for the criminologists, with their medical model of interventions, dosages, and programming, to step in.

After more than 20 years of their studies, “evidence” and best practices, the criminogenic approach has only increased recidivism and failed to address the issues that it accuses the incarcerated population of engaging in in the first place: anti-social thinking and behavior. (See the Criminogenic Need Factors chart [National Parole Resource Center, 2014].)

have the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge of, and commitment to, them! In fact, many of our incarcerated have become far more prosocial than the people who determine them to be a high-risk for recidivism.

What You Focus on Grows

Since I have been presenting in several institutions annually, the prisons that have reentry councils, or think tanks, or other groups dedicated to problem-solving, often invite me to join their groups for an hour or two of conversation after my presentation. Over the course of a few meetings, we gain a deeper understanding of the unique qualities that each of us brings separately — and together — to the solution of the reentry problem.

It was through one of these opportunities that I was able to create a workshop for a National Conference on

It was a crazy idea that was fairly difficult to execute but we pulled it off. We were even able to include recorded presentations by Mike, the incarcerated member, and also the voices of the Fair Shake newsletter subscribers who shared their thoughts in writing.

The conference organizers greatly underestimated the interest in this topic: they gave us a small room for our presentation that we filled to more than 250% of capacity, while we had to watch many interested attendees walk away. Unfortunately, like so many things, the conference has been canceled this year, so we will not be able to rekindle and continue the conversation in person. The idea, however, will persist.

The Fair Shake Operating System

Creating a web and technology-based prisoner-reentry nonprofit organization that serves millions of people, on-demand, is a huge undertaking.

Many of my toughest lessons were learned simply by deciding to take this on! I had to learn to manage the daily website development by myself, to communicate with several stakeholders using a variety of tools, and to grasp several software tricks and tools involving Office, Adobe and Windows OS. And I have to keep on learning those tricks and tools, too, because software makers often change them when they update.

It was during one of these updates that I became very frustrated. I felt that no matter how hard I tried to keep up, Microsoft et al., were not interested in having me get my work done, they were mainly interested in making me learn things that served their interests. I felt like I was working for them!

My son calmly offered me an alternative to the commercial “matrix.” He asked me to consider learning to use an operating system called Ubuntu, which was constantly and seamlessly updated and improved by developers who ask for input from the users. He said it

Image credit: National Parole Research Center

Antisocial attitudes, beliefs and values	Attitudes, values, beliefs, and rationalizations supportive of crime; cognitive emotional states of anger, resentment, and defiance
Antisocial behavior patterns	Early and continuing involvement in a number and variety of antisocial acts and a variety of settings
Antisocial peers and associates	Close association with criminal others and relative isolation from anticriminal others; immediate social support for crime
Antisocial personality and temperamental factors	Adventurous, pleasure seeking, weak self-control, restlessly aggressive
Family/marital stressors	Two key elements are 1) nurturance and/or caring, and 2) monitoring and/or supervision
Substance abuse	Abuse of alcohol and/or other drugs
Lack of education, employment stability or achievement	Low levels of performance and satisfaction in school and/or work
Lack of pro-social activities in leisure time	Low levels of involvement and satisfaction in anticriminal leisure pursuits

Criminogenic Need Factors

Fancy (and expensive!) assessments, algorithms, and programming have been built to disregard the attributes, characteristics, and qualities they say criminals lack, which include building capabilities, perspective change, prosocial studies, engagements (such as mentoring), ownership, self-determination, critical thinking, and commitment to community. We want our nation's citizens — as parents, employees, friends, and community members — to embrace these empowering and liberating qualities; and incarcerated people would like to

Higher Education in Prison with three men; two of whom I had met several times in the same prison and had been released; and one I met in a different prison and was still incarcerated. We wanted to find out if the academic attendees would help us think about how we could switch the reentry goal from being a negative one (reducing recidivism) to a positive one (building a satisfying and successful life) since it is far easier (and much more sensible!) to pursue a positive goal.

was a little harder to get started, but he assured me that once I got the hang of it — like driving with a manual transmission — it would become easy.

I wasn't ready for it when he offered, but I very much liked the idea of the operating system and how it was created. It reminded me of what I was doing with Fair Shake. Fair Shake, too, was a little harder, and people had to "do it themselves," but in the end they would be more informed, and Fair Shake would continue to become more relevant and supportive. I promised to look it up later.

Later came hard. It was when I was being forced to abandon Windows XP, which I loved so much, that I decided I'd had enough; it was time to try Ubuntu. I searched online to download it and the search results provided not only the computer operating system, but more importantly, they provided a link to a vital philosophy for our human operating system!

I was like a kid in a candy store as I explored the information online about Ubuntu! I was so excited to read and hear and learn about this traditional, sub-Saharan African philosophy, founded on the idea of interdependence. Ubuntu can be understood through the Zulu maxim, "umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu," or "a person is a person through other persons." It means, according to Desmond Tutu (2015), that it is the very essence of being human that we belong in a bundle of life, and that the solitary individual is a contradiction in terms.

I couldn't believe my eyes. I recognized this as Fair Shake's operating system and since then I have been weaving the philosophy into all of the information I share. I also close the newsletter with "Ubuntu" to remind the subscribers that we are in this together.

Education for Democracy

Understanding and effectively running a large democracy is an enormous undertaking and proper preparation should begin at an early age. We must nurture care in our youth and demonstrate ways they can think about themselves as individuals-within-community. Their education must include how to express — and listen to — a wide variety of perspectives in problem-solving debates about how to achieve social goals. It will take all of the formative years of schooling to develop these crucial and necessary thinking, reflection, communication, and feeling skills.

Rather than provide powerful tools for ownership, engagement, and intellectual expansion in a vibrant democracy, however, today's foundational pedagogy, with its attendant testing and comparisons, conditions our children to passively receive and believe information. The unspoken argument (unless you ask, like I always have) is that if we just rely on experts, follow the rules, and pursue employment, we will create the means to achieve happiness, security, and satisfaction in our lives.

We need not look further than the front page of the newspaper on any given day to see the devastating suffering and failure of this approach: increased polarization and authoritarianism across civil society, increased mental illness, suicide, anxiety, depression, addiction and opiate use in individuals; and the enormous loss of meaning and control in our lives.

Our citizens are waiting for a courageous and benevolent leader to do the heavy lifting of leading civil society. We want to believe that reform is happening and that infusing money into bad systems is making them better. We are waiting for the white knight to come and save us, but we can't yet see her on the horizon. The education system we count on to properly prepare our youth to recognize and solve social, regional, and global problems is failing our

future leaders by withholding the very tools they must use to develop their capabilities, at our nation's collective peril.

In 2007, just one month after receiving my bachelor's degree (at 44 years of age), I read an article in the *Journal of Correctional Education* that offered a new lens for me to use as I think about "correctional education." In it the author, Cormac Behan (2007), argued: "[T]he current penal orthodoxy must be challenged and alternative discourses explored within and without of correctional settings" (p. 158). I agreed! I read on, and found myself weaving these considerations into my perspective:

Educators need to create an alternative discourse about how we define our progress. It could shift the focus of the argument from a defensive position to a positive one. This might be achieved by arguing for a different approach to education than what the prison authorities or politicians may want. Mezirow's theory of Transformative Learning has a lot to offer prison educators. It encourages individuals to challenge the way they make meaning in the world. This requires transforming frames of reference which begins with critical reflection, i.e., assessing one's assumptions and presuppositions. It begins with encouraging students to engage in critical thinking which, according to Stephen Brookfield, is what one should strive for in an adult education process. ...This is the beginning of liberating learning. (Behan, 2007, p. 160)

I had just finished school, but I wanted to head straight back to the library to find out more about transformative learning theory! After all, wouldn't we all benefit from taking the time to think critically, reflect, question our assumptions, biases and beliefs, and discuss our thoughts with others?

After 10 years of self-study, I gathered all my savings and returned to school to pursue a master's degree in education. I needed to learn about education theory, curriculum-building and evaluation, so I could build a place where all people — regardless of their educational attainment or relationship — could freely learn how to learn. We have the right, as citizens and humans, to know how to think deeply, how to find information that is not offered through the “news,” to consider other perspectives, build agency, and expand our capacity for complexity, caring, and knowledge. We deserve to have a place to break free from the limitations of other people's educational norms, goals and expectations, and think outside of the social or tribal bubble. A place where learners of any age and any educational attainment level could continue freely on their personal path of acquiring wisdom.

Where I once thought a certificate was the answer, I grew to understand that employers et al. were understandably cynical about the value of certificates that cannot show commitment, moral fortitude, team building or critical thinking. They want to judge the person for themselves, which makes sense. After all, a driver's license does not verify a willingness to use turn signals, only that the driver knows how to use them.

It takes courage to face an employer in an interview following many years of incarceration. It also takes courage to say “no” to a powerfully persuasive family member or close friend. It takes great bravery to do the right thing when our group is doing the wrong thing. We can muster the strength that we need to create good boundaries, expand our capabilities, and reduce our suffering. From there, we can feel strong enough to reach out to help others and discover that helping them helps us even more. No certificate shows this level of growth, determination, or commitment.

I was extremely fortunate to have been diverted from dropping out of school to finding a reason to love learning. In the halls of Walden III, at the age of 16, I was able to experience the process and value of transformative learning. I am deeply grateful and, like many believers, I feel a responsibility to offer this opportunity to others.

The Fair Shake Free School

So now, while I am not able to get into the prisons to talk with people face-to-face, but while the interest rises in newsletter subscriptions, creating think tanks, exploring biases, and more, I am pushing the creative side of my mind to its limits (which will, thankfully, expand even more) to figure out how one person can maintain and even build a lifelong learning “community center” that not only offers information, but asks visitors to contribute.

The Fair Shake Free School will more deeply investigate these areas:

- Philosophy — to explore epistemology, purpose, morality, care for humanity, values, etc.
- Psychology — to explore the feeling/thinking problem, our needs and wants, uniqueness, dropping unwanted baggage, motivation, etc.
- Sociology — to explore TV and media and its impacts, how authority impacts groups, how being in groups impacts individuals, etc.
- Citizenship — building community and capabilities together, education, democracy, global village, etc.
- “Swellness” — where our physical health meets our mental health.

We now live in a world of constant change; where lifelong learning is no longer just a good idea, it is vital for security, satisfaction, meaning-making, and building trust.

Fair Shake will not engage in top-down pedagogy but will, instead, rely on a learning foundation based in

heutagogy (self-determined learning), ubuntu (teaching and learning undergirded by humanity toward others), and transformative learning theory (critical reflection and potential for perspective change).

Looking through the heutagogical lens (Glassner & Back, 2020), learners will understand that they are the captains of their learning adventure and they will “make the road by walking” (Machado, 1912). They will learn how they can discern the value of the information they entertain, ask relevant questions for proper reflection, and construct knowledge to build their life to its fullest.

By applying the lens of ubuntu (Bangura, 2005), learners will be able to think deeply about what is at the core of being a human: relationship! They will be able to remember that we learned how to be human from other humans, and that we can build information in a way that honors, accepts, and encourages others. Ubuntu is such an important philosophy for democracy that, in 1997, the South African Department of Welfare stated that Ubuntu “acknowledges both the rights and the responsibilities of every citizen in promoting individual and societal well-being” (p. 12).

Finally, the transformative learning lens (Mezirow, 1990) will equip learners with ways to foster critical self-reflection, challenge social norms, engage in dialog with greater confidence, and consider other perspectives, including changing our own. These tools will support compassion as well as capacity-building in a world of constant change and emerging truth.

Our Opportunity

Let us think again about those who are stuck in the building:

The monolith of correctional bureaucracy and its supporters — the current managers of the building — have no incentive or desire to improve their performance. In accordance with

our current contract, they can keep us out, but they cannot stop us from reaching in to connect, to listen, and to share time, learning opportunities, and humanity. They can also not stop us from changing our contract with them in the future.

We can change the building; for instance, we can create a campus with choices. We can continue to include limitations and restrictions, while we also include decency, respect, and opportunities. We can remind those inside that we know they are bringing unique and important contributions to our communities.

The management of the building, and the welfare of those being held within it, is OUR business; we have a right and a duty to build possibilities with our fellow citizens. As we now properly recognize ourselves as the owners, and see our neighbors inside as co-creators, we can experiment with new ways of thinking about how to help them prepare to leave the building and find success in our dynamic, technology-based world.

Remember, more than 1,600 of our fellow citizens will walk out of those doors full of hope and determination each day. With our eyes and hearts open, I am certain that we can switch the 83% failure rate to an 83% success rate.

What works to improve reentry success? We do. Together.

Notes

- ¹ Walden III, Racine, Wisconsin: <https://www.rusd.org/district/walden-iii-middle-high-school>
- ² Fair Shake website: <https://www.fairshake.net/>.
- ³ Fair Shake Reentry Packet: <https://www.fairshake.net/reentry-resources/reentry-packet/>.
- ⁴ If you'd like to learn about the philosophy behind the bubbles, please check out the "On Sue's

Desk" page of the website and scroll down until you see Bubble Truck Philosophy (<https://www.fairshake.net/suesdesk/>).

- ⁵ To see the survey that the Federal Bureau of Prisons use to assess the "risk of recidivism," please find the Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA) survey on the Fair Shake website: (<https://www.fairshake.net/risk-assessments/>), or on the Research and Practice in Corrections Lab website: https://sites.google.com/a/siu.edu/corrections-and-research_lab/Downloads. See the "Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA)" questionnaire (please scroll down to find it) and the "Measures of Criminal and Antisocial Desistance (MCAD)" survey — worth a moment while you're there!

References

- Alper, M., Durose, M. R., & Markman, J. (2018, May 23). 2018 update on prisoner recidivism: A 9-Year follow-up period (2005–2014). Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=6266>
- Bangura, A. K. (2005). Ubuntugogy: An African educational paradigm that transcends pedagogy, andragogy, ergonagy and heutagogy. *Journal of Third World Studies*, 22(2), 13–53.
- Behan, C. (2007). Context, creativity and critical reflection: Education in correctional institutions. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 58(2), 157–169.
- Carson, E. A. (2020). Prisoners in 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=6846>
- Cialdini, R. B. (1984). *Influence: The psychology of persuasion*. New York, NY: Harper Business.
- Glassner, A, & Back, S. (2020). *Exploring heutagogy in higher education: Academia meets the zeitgeist*. Singapore, Asia: Springer.
- Hughes, T., & Wilson, D. J. (2020). Reentry trends in the U.S. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>
- Machado, A. (1912). *Campos de castilla*. Madrid, Spain: Ediciones Cátedra.
- Martinson, R. (1974). *What works? — Questions and answers about prison reform*. Retrieved from <https://www.nationalaffairs.com/storage/app/uploads/public/58e1a4/ba7/58e1a4ba7354b822028275.pdf>
- Mezirow, J. (1990). *Fostering critical reflection in adulthood*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- National Institution of Justice. (2012, January). *Lessons learned from 30 years of prison programs*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/239775.pdf>
- National Parole Resource Center. (2014). Action guide series: Use of valid actuarial assessments of risk and needs: Understanding the evidence and its implications for using risk and needs assessment tools. Retrieved from <https://nationalparoleresourcecenter.org/action-guide-use-of-valid-actuarial-assessments-of-risks-and-needs/determining-risk-of-recidivism.htm>
- Republic of South Africa Department of Welfare. (1997). *White paper for social welfare*. Retrieved from <http://www.kzndsd.gov.za/Documents/2015/August/documents/WhitePaperforSocialWelfare1997.pdf>
- Sawyer, W. (2017, April 10). How much do incarcerated people earn in each state? Retrieved from <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2017/04/10/wages/>
- Tutu, D. (2015, October 6). Striving for Ubuntu. Retrieved from <http://www.tutufoundationusa.org/2015/10/06/striving-for-ubuntu/>

Citizenship - Department of Motor Vehicles

3600 North Martin Luther King Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73111
405-425-2424

<https://oklahoma.gov/dps/obtain-an-oklahoma-driver-license-id-card.html>

Employment - Employment Services

501 N. Walker Avenue, Suite 160
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
(405) 588-8200

The Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) is dedicated to providing immediate, effective and comprehensive employment services to men and women with recent criminal convictions. Our highly structured and tightly supervised programs help participants regain the skills and confidence needed for a successful transition to a stable, productive life.

<https://ceoworks.org/locations/oklahoma-city>

Employment - Workforce Development

Looking to start a new career, reenter the workforce, or overcome a barrier to employment? OESC offers various programs to help job seekers along their journey, which also benefit employers.

<https://oklahoma.gov/oesc/individuals/programs.html>

Free - Free Phone

FREE Smartphone + FREE Unlimited Talk, Text + Data every month!
<https://www.safelinkwireless.com>

Health - Free/Sliding Scale Clinic

4915 N. State St.
Warr Acres, OK 73122
405-495-4667 Call for Hours
Provides an opportunity to maintain wellness to any individual who is considered medically indigent (not covered by Medicare/Medicaid or any other insurance). We do this through education in the areas of diabetes, high blood pressure, nutrition and women's clinics. We also are open to individuals who are sick and seeking treatment during regular clinic hours:
Family Practice - Monday Evenings at 4:30 p.m.
http://www.stcharlesokc.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=172232&type=d&pREC_ID=368670

Health - Free/Sliding Scale Clinic

1125 S Walker Ave
OKC, OK 73109
405-235-7055
Adult and Pediatric Clinic
Wed 4 p.m. - 7 p.m.
All clinics on a walk-in basis
No fees
Spanish and English spoken
Be there by 4:30 pm
\$10 donation

Health - Free/Sliding Scale Dental Clinic

431 SW 11th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73109
405) 236-0413

Employment - Employment Services

2401 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73152
405-557-0200
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/

Employment - Workforce Development

Oklahoma Office of Workforce Development
900 N. Portland Ave.
Oklahoma City, 73107
Oklahoma Works aligns resources, education, training and job opportunities to build Oklahoma's workforce. Oklahoma Works facilitates quality employment, skilled talent for businesses, and increased wealth for Oklahomans.
<https://oklahomaworks.gov/>

Food - Food Pantry

800 W. California
Oklahoma City, OK 73106
(405) 232-2709
NEED FOOD

Are you in need of food? Here are some quick facts to get started:

Shop by appointment only, shoppers can come by the Impact Hunger Food Resource Center to make an appointment between 9:00 am and 6:00 pm Monday through Friday
The FRC (Store) is open for shopping from 1:00 pm till 6:00 pm Monday through Friday
Shoppers can shop once every fourteen days
Shoppers can choose up to twelve items per trip
<http://www.cityrescue.org/need-help/>

Health - Free/Sliding Scale Clinic

10255 North Pennsylvania Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73120
405-749-0800
All the care is free
Crossings Clinic also has partners who provide more advanced care in podiatry, pediatrics, dermatology, neurology, general surgery and physical therapy, Mercy Health Center has provided courses for diabetics including nutrition and exercise. Diabetic shoes have been donated. In cooperation with the Health Alliance for the Uninsured, Crossings Clinic offers a "Super Saturday Clinic" for women's health.
<http://crossings.church/clinic/>

Health - Free/Sliding Scale Clinic

1320 N. Pennsylvania Avenue
OKC, OK 73103
405-605-3101 Call for Hours
Manos Juntas Clinic joins hands in an effort to provide healthcare accessible to all who present in need for service. Any individual/family who arrives in the building between 9am and 11:15am will be seen that day at no cost.
<http://www.manosjuntas.com/Free Medical Clinic.html>

Health - Free/Sliding Scale Dental Clinic

10255 North Pennsylvania Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73120
405-749-0800
All the care is free
OUHSC hygiene students provide teeth cleaning to

Hours:

Tuesday 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Wednesday 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Thursday 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Alternating Fridays/Saturdays – 9:30 a.m. – 6:30 p.m.

<http://nsookc.org/services/dental/>

Health - Narcotics Anonymous

Find NA meetings near you!

<https://www.narcotics.com/na-meetings/>

Reentry Resource - Multiple Resources Available

A central location of useful resource links for those transitioning into communities across the state.

<https://www.ok.gov/re-entry/>

Shelter - Low Income Housing

Find low income apartments in Oklahoma along with non profit organizations that help with low income housing along with HUD apartments, public housing apartments, public housing authorities, and housing assistance agencies.

<https://www.lowincomehousing.us/OK.html>

Shelter - Supportive Housing

400 N Walker Ave, Suite 190

OKC, Oklahoma 73102

405-943-3700

We Can Help You Find a Home

If you or a loved one is impacted by mental illness, a job can be the first step towards improved health, sobriety, and fulfillment. That's why, along with housing, we believe employment should come first. How can you achieve both housing and employment first? Our employment services work alongside other in-house and community services, assisting you wherever you may be on your path to recovery. Just like Housing First, Employment First seeks to remove your barriers while also prioritizing your choice and self-determination. You deserve the opportunity to have a good job, be independent and self-sustaining.

<https://mhaok.org/doyouneedhousing>

patients one day a week.

<http://crossings.church/clinic/>

Health - Free/Sliding Scale Dental Clinic

1201 N. Stonewall Avenue

Oklahoma City, OK 73117-1214

(405) 271-6326

Hrs- Mon-Fri 8a.m. - 5p.m.

different types of care offered at the OU College of Dentistry

<http://dentistry.ouhsc.edu/Patients.aspx>

Reentry Resource - Multiple Resources Available

Our findhelp technology powers Americas leading social care network. Our network features more than 300,000 free and reduced-cost programs in all 50 U.S. states, territories, and Puerto Rico, powering social care systems for hundreds of customers nationwide.

<https://www.findhelp.org/find-social-services/oklahoma>

Shelter - Low Income Housing

1700 Northeast Fourth Street

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73117-3803

(405) 239-7551

Our Mission is to provide affordable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing or housing assistance, with quality environments and opportunities to low income people of Oklahoma City.

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

Shelter - Shelters

We provide an online directory of shelters in Oklahoma.

<https://www.shelterlist.com/state/oklahoma>

Transportation - Public Transportation

EMBARK buses serve much of the Oklahoma City metro area. Each routes hours of operation vary, but many popular routes run about every 30 minutes during the weekday and every 60 minutes on Saturday. Please visit the website for the most in depth information, or call 405-235-RIDE (7433). Thank you!

<http://embarkok.com/>

Favorite Verbs For Your Resume

Originally "Our Favorite Resume Verbs" by Wendy Enelow

Accelerate	Collaborate	Differentiate	Expand
Accentuate	Collect	Diminish	Expedite
Accomplish	Command	Direct	Experiment
Accommodate	Commercialize	Discern	Explode
Achieve	Communicate	Discover	Explore
Acquire	Compare	Dispense	Export
Adapt	Compel	Display	Facilitate
Address	Compile	Distinguish	Finalize
Advance	Complete	Distribute	Finance
Advise	Compute	Diversify	Forge
Advocate	Conceive	Divert	Form
Align	Conceptualize	Document	Formalize
Alter	Conclude	Dominate	Formulate
Analyze	Conduct	Double	Foster
Anchor	Conserve	Draft	Found
Apply	Consolidate	Drive	Gain
Appoint	Construct	Earn	Generate
Appreciate	Consult	Edit	Govern
Architect	Continue	Educate	Graduate
Arrange	Contract	Effect	Guide
Articulate	Control	Elect	Halt
Ascertain	Convert	Elevate	Handle
Assemble	Convey	Eliminate	Head
Assess	Coordinate	Emphasize	Hire
Assist	Correct	Empower	Honor
Augment	Counsel	Enact	Hypothesize
Author	Craft	Encourage	Identify
Authorize	Create	Endeavor	Illustrate
Balance	Critique	Endorse	Imagine
Believe	Crystallize	Endure	Implement
Brainstorm	Curtail	Energize	Import
Brief	Cut	Enforce	Improve
Budget	Decipher	Engineer	Improvise
Build	Decrease	Enhance	Increase
Calculate	Define	Enlist	Influence
Capitalize	Delegate	Enliven	Inform
Capture	Deliver	Ensure	Initiate
Catalog	Demonstrate	Equalize	Innovate
Centralize	Deploy	Eradicate	Inspect
Champion	Derive	Establish	Inspire
Change	Design	Estimate	Install
Chart	Detail	Evaluate	Instruct
Clarify	Detect	Examine	Integrate
Classify	Determine	Exceed	Intensify
Close	Develop	Execute	Interpret
Coach	Devise	Exhibit	Interview

These verbs have been generously provided by Wendy Enelow and Louise Kursmark
Founders of The Resume Writing Academy www.resumewritingacademy.com

Favorite Verbs For Your Resume

Originally "Our Favorite Resume Verbs" by Wendy Enelow

Introduce	Organize	Recapture	Solve
Invent	Orient	Receive	Spark
Inventory	Originate	Recognize	Speak
Investigate	Outsource	Recommend	Spearhead
Judge	Overcome	Reconcile	Specify
Justify	Overhaul	Record	Standardize
Launch	Oversee	Recruit	Steer
Lead	Participate	Recycle	Stimulate
Lecture	Partner	Redesign	Strategize
Leverage	Perceive	Reduce	Streamline
License	Perfect	Regain	Strengthen
Listen	Perform	Regulate	Structure
Locate	Persuade	Rehabilitate	Study
Lower	Pilot	Reinforce	Substantiate
Maintain	Pinpoint	Rejuvenate	Succeed
Manage	Pioneer	Remedy	Suggest
Manipulate	Plan	Render	Summarize
Manufacture	Position	Renegotiate	Supervise
Map	Predict	Renew	Supplement
Market	Prepare	Renovate	Supply
Master	Prescribe	Reorganize	Support
Mastermind	Present	Report	Surpass
Maximize	Preside	Represent	Synthesize
Measure	Process	Research	Target
Mediate	Procure	Resolve	Teach
Mentor	Produce	Respond	Terminate
Merge	Program	Restore	Test
Minimize	Progress	Restructure	Thwart
Model	Project	Retain	Train
Moderate	Promote	Retrieve	Transcribe
Modify	Propel	Reuse	Transfer
Monitor	Propose	Review	Transform
Motivate	Prospect	Revise	Transition
Navigate	Prove	Revitalize	Translate
Negotiate	Provide	Satisfy	Trim
Network	Publicize	Schedule	Troubleshoot
Nominate	Purchase	Secure	Unify
Normalize	Purify	Select	Unite
Obfuscate	Qualify	Separate	Update
Obliterate	Quantify	Serve	Upgrade
Observe	Question	Service	Utilize
Obtain	Raise	Shepherd	Verbalize
Offer	Rate	Simplify	Verify
Operate	Ratify	Slash	Win
Optimize	Realign	Sold	Work
Orchestrate	Rebuild	Solidify	Write

Thank You Letter

Writing a thank you letter allows you the opportunity to share your reflections from interview including topics that were discussed and your decision to accept the job if it is offered to you. If you do not want the job you can write a short thank you letter stating that you wish to withdraw your application. If you do want the job, restate the qualifications and social skills you possess related to the requirements of the position and culture of the company. Be sure to send your thank you letter within a day of your interview.

Sue Kastensen
PO Box 63
Westby, WI 54667
608-634-6363
sue@gmail.com

January 20, 2012

Alex Wikstrom
Sun Dog Manufacturing
123 Swiggum St.
Westby, WI 54667

Dear Mr. Wikstrom:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with me about the Shipping Manager job opening yesterday. I appreciate the opportunity to interview for this position.

Upon reflection, I believe I am a good fit for the Shipping Manager position and also for the company. I bring four years experience in shipping and receiving and I am familiar with nearly all of the tools you showed me. I learn quickly and will be able to master each of the computer shipping programs easily. My personality is well-suited to accommodate the variety of employees who will bring items to be shipped, and also the freight handlers that I will interface with.

Thank you for listening to me describe my past and what I have learned from my incarceration. Be assured that I have reflected upon, learned from, and moved beyond all types of criminal behavior. I am ready and willing to be a reliable benefit to Sun Dog Manufacturing.

I'm very interested in working with you and your team. I am a dedicated worker and can commit to supporting Sun Dog Manufacturing well into the future. Please feel free to contact me if you would like further information. My cell phone number is 608-634-1234

Thank you again for your time and consideration.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Signature Here

Sue Kastensen

*** For many more examples, Search the Internet for *Thank You Letter Examples* ***