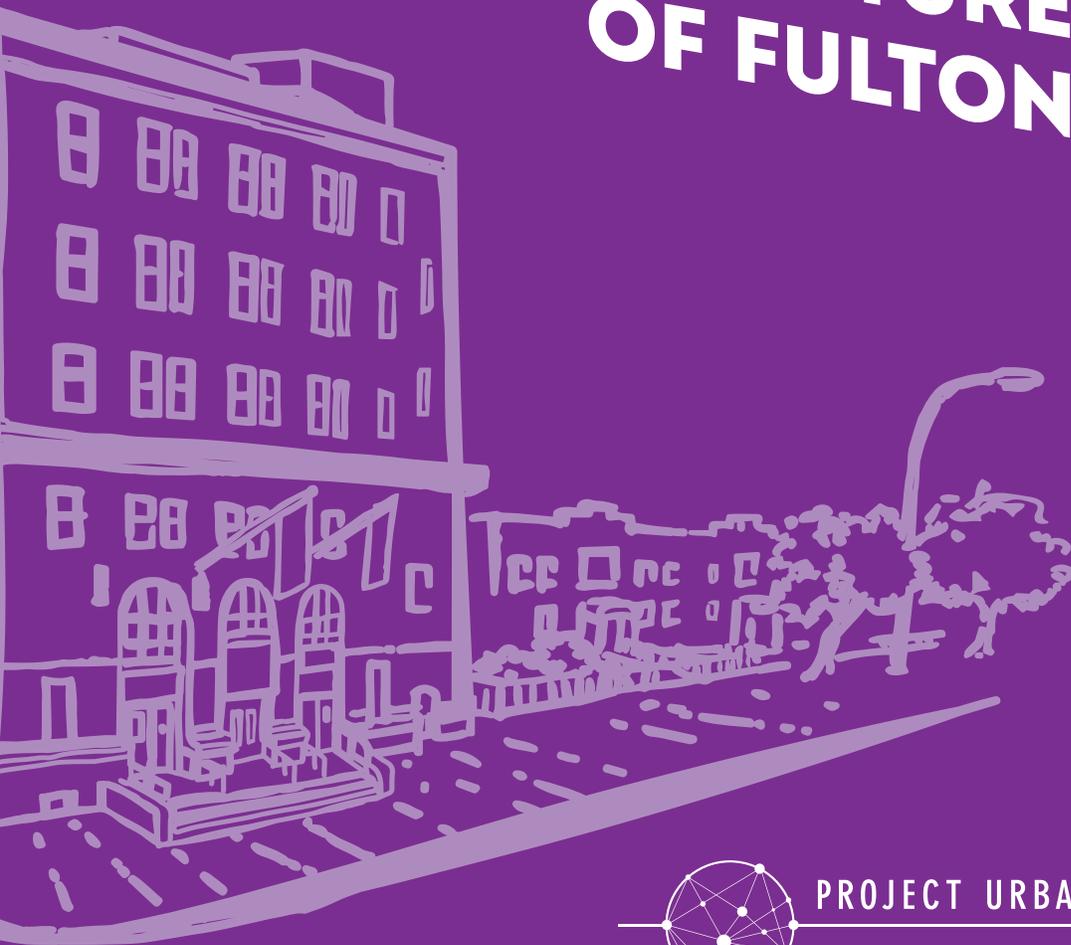


WHAT'S NEXT

THE FUTURE OF FULTON



PROJECT URBANISTA

TYTHE
design

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1	4	Introduction
	5	The Fulton Reentry Center Project Background
	6	The Community Engagement Process
	9	Community Conversation Series Overview
	11	Participant Snapshot
PART 2	14	Context of the Bronx Reentry Community
	15	Historic Context of Bronx Reentry
	18	The Bronx Demographic Snapshot
	19	Social Capital in the Bronx
	21	Community Resource Map
	28	Challenges in Bronx Reentry Community
	38	Goals and Ambitions in the Reentry Community
PART 3	41	Recommendations for the Fulton Center
	42	Programming and Services at the Fulton Center
	44	Mix of Participants
	46	Concerns related to the Fulton Reentry Center
	48	Opportunities for the Fulton Reentry Center
PART 4	53	Appendix

INTRODUCTION

The Fulton Economic Development and Community Reentry Center -- a new model for community-based reentry in the Bronx.

In 2011, Governor Cuomo and the State of New York Department of Corrections closed the Fulton Correctional Facility located in the Claremont neighborhood of the South Bronx. After nearly four decades as a correctional facility, this building is set to be transformed into the Fulton Economic Development and Community Reentry Center (The Fulton Reentry Center) to be developed by the Osborne Association.

Through the co-location of services, training and employment opportunities, this innovative model is designed to support the needs of citizens returning to the Bronx after a period of incarceration, while becoming an economic engine in the community.

Community engagement is an important piece of the planning for the Fulton Reentry Center as the new development will impact a wide range of diverse stakeholders including those directly involved in programming at the site, local residents and policy makers. This document recounts the community engagement process for the Fulton Reentry Center which spanned nearly eight months and involved hundreds of Bronx residents, reentering citizens and others involved in the Bronx reentry community. The information presented in this document is a direct reflection of the voices of the participants who attended the Community Conversation Series.

In a series of five public and two invitation-based workshops, participants engaged in community resource mapping, needs assessment and scenario building activities all designed to elicit information about the resources, challenges, goals and ambitions of the Bronx reentry community and the Fulton Reentry Center. The analysis and findings are grouped into two broad sections; first the context and existing conditions within the Bronx reentry community and then, recommendations for how the Fulton Reentry Center can be an innovative resource in this community. All of the information presented reflects the voice of the participants and their perception of the needs, opportunities and ambitions for the Fulton Reentry Center and a better situation for all those returning home to the Bronx.

The toolkit accompanying this document is designed to support an ongoing conversation about community based reentry in the Bronx or elsewhere. It is based on activities used successfully in the Community Conversation Series and can be easily adapted to a particular context as needed. These tools can help keep the conversation going even after the formal community engagement process ends.

THE FULTON REENTRY CENTER PROJECT BACKGROUND

At the corner of Fulton Avenue and East 171st street in the Bronx stands a building that has been a part of the Claremont neighborhood for over 100 years. Completed in 1907, it retains much of its historic detailing and is elegantly sited fronting the southern tip of Crotona Park. Located within Bronx Community Board 3, the building has a long-standing history as a community gathering space, having been originally commissioned by the Bronx Episcopalian Church as a church house and meeting place. As the neighborhood evolved the building later housed a synagogue, YM-YWCA, a nursing home and a substance abuse treatment facility. In 1975, the building was converted to a Correctional Facility, first housing women under minimum-security and later as a work release facility. For over 35 years the building operated in this role, until 2011 when Governor Cuomo and the State of New York Department of Corrections closed the Fulton Correctional Facility. This decision led to an opportunity envisioned and seized by the Osborne Association to transform the building into a hub of support as the Fulton Economic Development and Community Reentry Center (Fulton Reentry Center).

The Osborne Association negotiated to obtain the building, and in early 2015 the State formally transferred the building to the organization. Since 1933, the Osborne Association has been providing programming and support for justice-involved individuals, facilitating opportunities through education, advocacy, and alternatives to incarceration. They had previously identified the Fulton Facility as an ideal site to create a new model of service provision through co-located services and workforce opportunities. Osborne aims to create a space to support reentry in the Bronx that will become an economic engine in the community.

As the transformation of the Fulton Facility gets underway, the Osborne Association partnered with Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), an organization that has been facilitating the revitalization of neighborhoods for over thirty years by connecting resources to neighborhoods in need. In collaboration with Osborne, LISC developed a public, competitive Request for Proposal to identify a Community Planning Consultant to design and facilitate a community engagement workshop series.

The intention of the workshop series was to inform the community about the project and to engage in discussion about issues related to the Fulton Reentry Center. Data collected in the process will help inform decisions about the mix of services and partners that will be co-located at the site. In collaboration with LISC, Osborne identified Project Urbanista and TYTHEdesign as the appropriate Community Planning team to design and host a series of 'Community Conversations' from October 2014 to January 2015. The involvement of an outside partner in this process was seen as essential to provide an objective and safe environment for public input.

In addition to the community engagement process, Osborne worked with LISC to identify a data consultant to analyze the current context of the Bronx reentry community and the area surrounding the proposed Fulton Reentry Center, including neighborhood demographics, statistics on the reentry community and other relevant information. This analysis in conjunction with the results of the workshop series offer insight into the current context of the neighborhood, and the opportunities for the Fulton Reentry Center. Information presented in this document will support the planning and development of the new Fulton Reentry Center.

THE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

METHODOLOGY

A community engagement process is an opportunity for individuals with a variety of backgrounds to offer their perspective on a proposed change in their community. The purpose of a public engagement process is to include the perspectives of those who will be directly affected by a new development. By including the community in the process it acknowledges the potential impact the project will have in the neighborhood, taps into local expertise as future patrons of the building and seeks ways to understand and mitigate concerns that arise during the planning process. Years of experience working in diverse communities has taught that a successful community engagement process must be accessible and inclusive, designed to generate the high rates of participation and robust data gathering and analysis. Workshops are designed to be interactive, engaging, and fun with activities structured to first elicit feedback on high-level themes and then detailed insights. Activities are carefully selected that utilize popular education techniques to address a broad range of learning styles, education levels, language competencies. Design thinking techniques and simple, attractive and intuitive materials supplement workshop facilitation.

GOALS

The objective of the Conversation Series was to, through the voices of workshop participants, identify needs, challenges, goals and ambitions surrounding the Fulton Reentry Center. To achieve these objectives we designed and conducted seven public and invitation-based Community Conversations to gather input from the wide range of stakeholders in the process including justice involved individuals, families, service providers and local residents.

Five Community Conversations were open to the public and designed in a progression, with each workshop building upon the themes and data collected in the previous one(s). This progression allowed for both new participants and repeat participants in each workshop. An invitation-based workshop with the Bronx Reentry Task Force, convened by the Bronx Borough President's office, preceded the public Conversation Series. This workshop was an effort to hear from key stakeholders, policy makers and service providers, and those directly involved in Bronx Reentry about the history and context of the situation, trends over time, and their ambitions for the future, particularly as it relates to the Fulton Reentry Center. The Conversation Series concluded with a focus group discussion with approximately 20 recent parolees currently under community supervision. This focus group ensured that the voice of recent parolees was included as there was limited attendance from parolees in the public workshops.

This report offers an analysis of the thousands of data points gathered during the Community Conversation Series. It provides key outcomes and offers recommendations for the Fulton Reentry Center and the Bronx Reentry Community as communicated by participants in the Community Conversations. An analysis of participation and attendance over the course of the series offers insights not only for the effectiveness of the outreach but in shaping outcomes of the analysis. The report integrates the data received from the Data Consultant Report with that collected in the workshops in the form of geocoded resource maps. The maps and accompanying analysis provide robust information on resources in the area where the Fulton Reentry Center will be developed.

THE ROLE OF THE PARTNERS

Project Urbanista and TYTHEdesign collaborated to design and conduct the community conversation series. Project Urbanista (www.projecturbanista.com) is an urban planning firm that specializes in community engagement with hard to reach communities. They partnered with TYTHEdesign (www.tythe-design.com), a capacity building firm that uses the lens of design and strategy to help organizations increase their social impact. As a team we developed the community engagement series including designing and facilitating each workshop, conducting participant outreach, and synthesizing the data. As part of the process we designed customized materials to drive the outreach campaign and to support activities at each of the conversations.



STRATEGY

Outreach and preparation are critical components for determining the success of any community-engagement process. Our team designed a comprehensive Outreach Strategy to identify opportunities and local capacity for outreach and distribution. This approach not only informs the public of the project, it provides an opportunity for early data collection and idea generation through informal conversation with people on the street.

This effort is designed to create a buzz in the neighborhood and motivate a large and diverse participation in the Fulton Reentry Center. We used our design expertise to create a suite of materials for outreach, social media, and workshop activities. Anchoring the design strategy was the succinct tagline “What’s Next?” and a few original pieces such as an illustration of the Fulton facility, a themed conversation bubble, and a vibrant color scheme reminiscent of Osborne’s colors. With these elements we designed outreach collateral including, bilingual (Spanish/English) postcards, informative one page flyer, and a large poster. The outreach campaign began in early August and extended through the final workshop in mid-January.

OUTREACH

Our team created a comprehensive outreach list of colleagues and stakeholders that should be included in the Community Conversation Series. By collaborating with LISC and Osborne, the team was able to leverage their existing network of stakeholders in the field, maximizing the expanse of our reach and reducing the possibility of missing a key player. This effort yielded over 120 professionals invited to the workshop series. This master list was included as part of our digital invitation campaign which included regular e-blasts along with personal invitations. In addition, we attended a Community Board 3 meeting to introduce the team and the Conversation Series, encouraging participation and outreach from the attendees. We also presented at public meetings, conducted an activity in a public space, and distributed postcards and flyers throughout the neighborhood. In addition, we set up a social media presence including Facebook and Twitter, for individuals interested in learning more about the project and to host photographs, announcements and reminders for each workshop.

To reach out to the local public, we set up an activity at Morrisania Library Branch on Boston Road. The activity, called “What Matters Most?” engaged passersby in a conversation about their neighborhood. Individuals could fill out colorful cards that asked them ‘what matters most ...’ and ‘I wish there were ...’ in their neighborhood to jumpstart a conversation about the area. This activity provided some useful feedback and an opportunity to invite the public to participate in the Conversation Series.

In addition, the Osborne Association identified a group of individuals from their Justice Communities program to be outreach ambassadors and distribute postcards and flyers throughout the neighborhood.

LIMITATIONS OF OUTREACH

One of the challenges of outreach is the lack of accountability for those who indicate their interest or who have been invited to attend. Robust outreach efforts increase the chance of high attendance, but the exact number can never be fully anticipated. Announcement emails and newsletters recorded consistent open rates around 30%, confirming the ability to reach a significant number of people, and yet were not necessarily an indicator of attendance. Outreach efforts were reaching the hundreds in numbers with attendance hovering around 30 – 40 attendees for each workshop. Outreach was successful in that it reached numerous potential participants across different groups (service providers, justice involved, and families), providing them with information about the project and the workshops and inviting them to participate.



Morrisania Library Branch engagement activity “What Matters Most?”

COMMUNITY CONVERSATION SERIES OVERVIEW

Our team designed a series of seven Community Conversations; five public workshops and two invitation only events, one with the Bronx Reentry Taskforce and one with a focus group of recent parolees under community supervision participating in Osborne programs. The Workshops built upon one another in thematic progression, but were also designed to function independently, allowing for both repeat and first time attendees at any given workshop. The invitation-only workshops were tailored to their specific audiences and were designed to gather particular input based on the unique knowledge and perspective of these selected stakeholders.

KEY STAKEHOLDER SESSION

Participants: 36 | Bronx Reentry Task Force
Thursday, August 14, 2014

Kicking off the community engagement process was an invitation-based strategy session for reentry focused service providers. The workshop focused on building a baseline understanding of the characteristics of the reentry community in the Bronx in recent history including political and historical events, in comparison to the existing conditions and challenges of the reentry community.

WORKSHOP 1

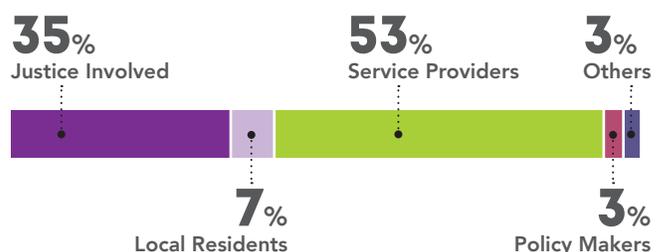
Participants: 30 . 13% from stakeholder session
Tuesday, October 7, 2014



We started this workshop by introducing the public to the project and the community engagement process. The focus of the workshop was to build a participatory resource map of the Bronx neighborhood that identified the assets, resources and services in the neighborhood directly surrounding the facility as seen through the perspective of the participants.

WORKSHOP 2

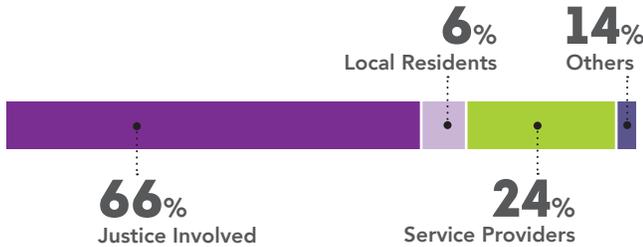
Participants: 29 . 38% from previous workshops
Tuesday, October 21, 2014



Workshop #2, we shifted participant attention from resources towards the challenges of the neighborhood. We managed this shift by focusing on activities that help to identify the challenges the reentry community face in the neighborhood through the lenses of workforce, housing, health and security.

WORKSHOP 3

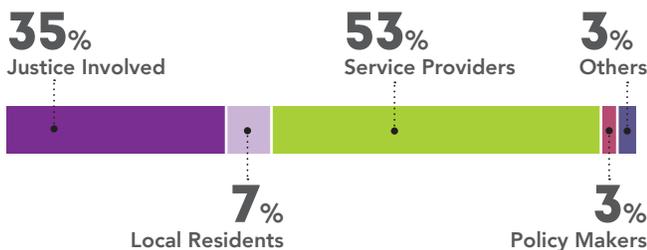
Participants: 27 . 33% from previous workshops
 Wednesday, November 12, 2014



Workshop #3 built upon the challenges and resources identified in Workshops #1 and #2, and focused more specifically on the parole and probation lens to uncover the similarities and differences between their context and needs. We focused this workshop on identifying overarching potential goals for probationers and parolees and the specific types of services that could help them to achieve these goals.

WORKSHOP 4

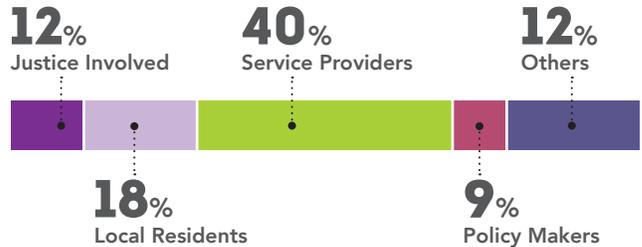
Participants: 33 . 57% from previous workshops
 Tuesday, November 18, 2014



Drawing upon all information and data gathered in the first three Workshops, participants in Workshop #4 proposed a mix of services for the building. Additionally this workshop provided the participants with an opportunity to share concerns, the local community, users and staff of the building may have around the new reentry center.

WORKSHOP 5

Participants: 33 . 18% from previous workshops
 Wednesday, January 14, 2015



Workshop #5 of the series was structured to be both a report out to all participants about what we have collected throughout the community conversation series and a way to capture more information. The goal of the workshop was to confirm the proposed co-location of services within the building, reviewing the types of individuals that could potentially use the building and allowed for one more round of concerns and opportunities for the building.

RECENT PAROLEE FOCUS GROUP

Participants: 20 . 100% Parolees
 Thursday, January 22, 2015

Concluding the series was an invitation-only conversation with recently paroled individuals. During this workshop participants discussed their priorities, goals, obstacles and ambitions for the Fulton Reentry Center.

PARTICIPANT SNAPSHOT

Five Community Conversations were open to the public and attracted a variety of participants including justice involved individuals, service providers and local residents. Adding their voices were members of the Bronx Reentry Task Force made up of service providers and other stakeholders, and the parolees that attended the focus group discussion.

It is important to note that participants self-identified into the various categories analyzed here. Given overlapping relationships and networks in the community, some participants may identify across categories. Conversation with participants revealed that local residents may also be themselves justice involved or have family members under parole supervision. In other cases, advocates and services providers may identify as justice involved or as family members.

136

Total participants across all the 7 workshops

20%

of the participants attended more than 1 workshop

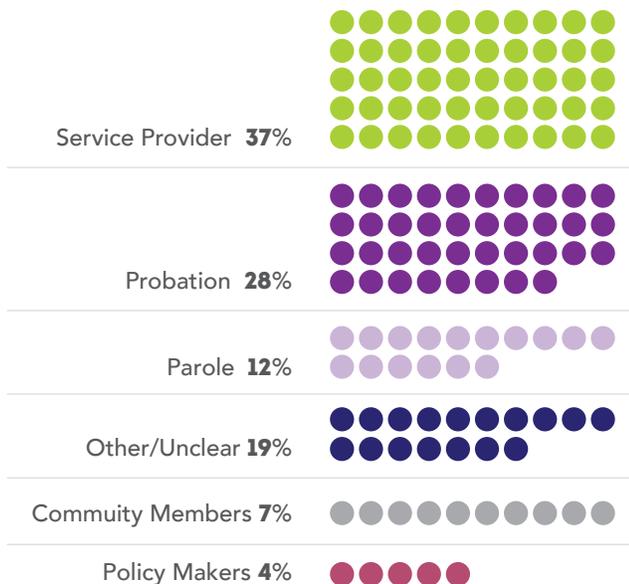
52

Total service provider across all 7 workshops

JUSTICE INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS

The justice involved include individuals who are or have been under probation or parole supervision. Workshops 1-4 saw robust attendance from Osborne’s Justice Community, a local program for those on probation. Most of the probationers were young adults living in the community. Hence, their particular youth and probation perspective dominated the feedback from the first four workshops. To build out the perspective of the justice community we ran a focus group of approximately 20 parolees to ensure that the voice of recently paroled individuals would be fairly represented. Input from this group is essential as they are one of the primary target groups for the Fulton Reentry Center.

BREAKDOWN OF ALL 7 WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS



LOCAL RESIDENTS

The local residents that came to the workshops lived in the area and had an interest in the transformation of the building and/or in the justice community in general. They brought a specific perspective about the building and how it may influence the neighborhood. This group included some leaders from Community Board 3 such as the District Manager and several board members. Leaders of local organizations including the YMCA and Morrisania Library also attended. Many members of the Osborne Justice Community and service providers also live in the area, offering an added dimension to their feedback as members of both the Bronx Reentry Community and the local neighborhood. While we did not collect address information, through anecdotal evidence and relationships with participants, we discovered that many live and work in the South Bronx.

SERVICE PROVIDERS AND PROFESSIONALS

Service providers were a consistent voice throughout the Community Conversations. These include social workers, health professionals, criminal justice and reentry policy experts, and law enforcement. Their expertise is essential as they provided insight into their clients' needs and the overall direction of service delivery within the Fulton Reentry Center. Moreover, the service provider perspective offers insights on how to attract tenants to the center by creating a space that considers the needs of service providers themselves. The first workshop held with the Bronx Reentry Task Force was primarily service providers. Throughout the subsequent workshops there was a consistent showing from this group, particularly in workshop #5. A full list of participating services providers is included in the Appendix on page 54.

POLICY MAKERS

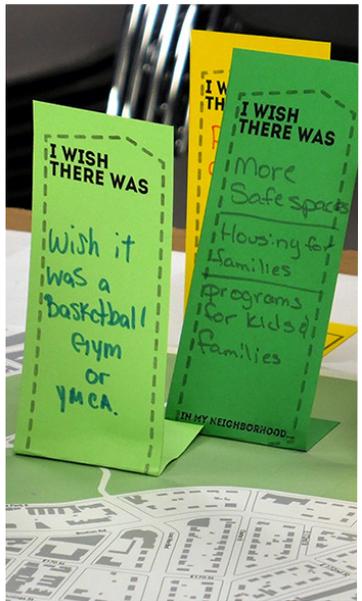
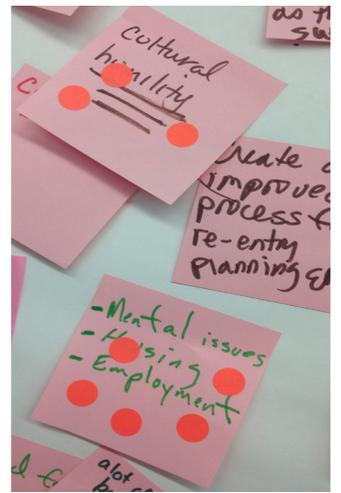
Policy makers include the staff of local elected official's offices including the Bronx Borough President, the local Council Person, the State Senator, and State Assembly offices. Also in this category are those who work for local, state and federal agencies that are involved in Criminal Justice, Prison Administration and Social Service design and delivery.

OTHERS

Some of the other attendees included academics and advocates. These people were most likely attending due to interest in the field, the community engagement process and the innovative vision of the Fulton Reentry Center. Additionally, numerous Osborne staff attended the workshops to gain insight into the community engagement process and observe the conversations.

BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPATING SERVICE PROVIDERS





CONTEXT OF THE BRONX REENTRY COMMUNITY

The first half of the community engagement process examined existing conditions in the South Bronx with a special focus on justice involved individuals and those returning to the Bronx after a period of incarceration. The two main tools utilized in this analysis are the community resource map and the participatory needs assessment, both of which generated a large amount of data on the resources, needs and priorities present in the Bronx reentry community.

Related activities further explored areas like social capital, priorities and ambitions of the community. The following section describes the history, context and present situation of reentry in the South Bronx as understood by participants in the Community Conversation.

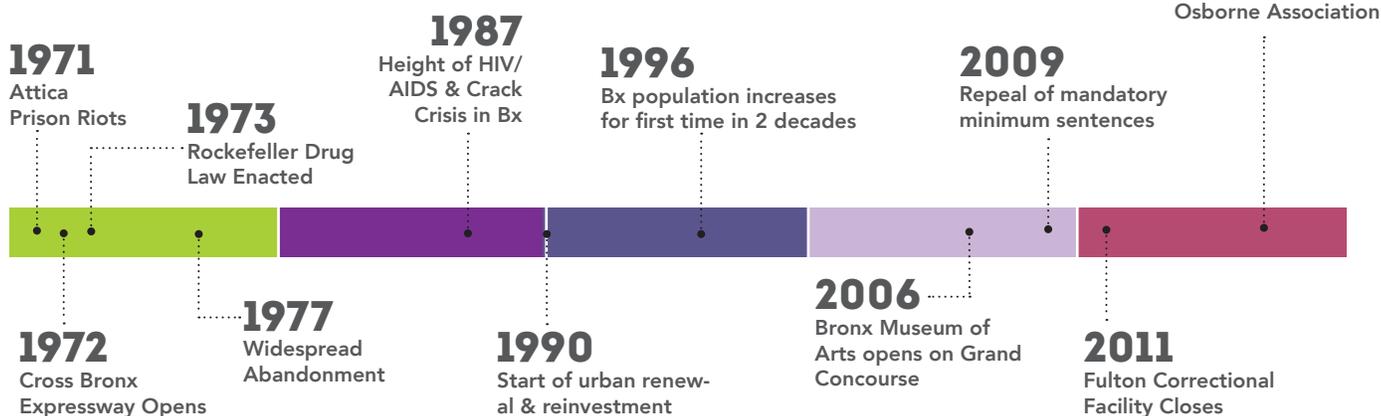
HISTORIC CONTEXT OF BRONX REENTRY

To better create a framework for the Community Conversation Series and understand the context of Reentry in the Bronx, we worked together with the Bronx Reentry Task Force. This is a group of local stakeholders including service provider organizations, political leaders, policy experts and advocates convened by the Bronx Borough President’s office. The Task Force is concerned with creating a better reentry environment in the Bronx, an area of the city and state that is home to a disproportionately high percentage of justice involved individuals under parole or probation supervision.¹

Our selected activity, *Past, Present, Future* gave participants the opportunity to discuss the major events in Bronx reentry community over the past generation, establishing a historic timeline as told by the community. The activity uncovered events that created the current Bronx reentry environment, as well as trends shaping the narrative as we look towards the future.

Findings fell into three broad categories; those related to the Bronx generally, to the Bronx reentry community specifically, and those having to do with the prison system. The activity does not necessary result in a completely accurate or chronological record of the facts. Instead, it is a recounting of important parts of a larger narrative, told from the perspective of those inside of the story.

Our story of New York State prisons began with Attica in 1971 and carried through the years of Rockefeller Drug Laws, abandonment and the associated mental health, addiction and HIV crises in the Bronx. Today, with a changing approach to sentencing and incarceration and the end of mandatory minimums for drug offenses, the state is experiencing a sharp decline in the prison population with many more returning home. While the overall decline in prison population is positive change, familiar challenges for reentry such as lack of employment and educational opportunities and poor mental health outcomes persist over time. It was reported that incidents of severe trauma are on the rise, likely due to the increase in solitary confinement and violence inside of prisons.

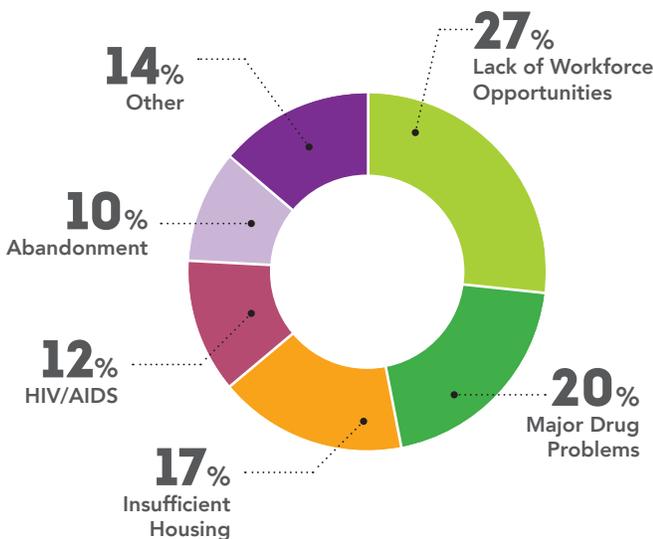


1. Valera, Pamela, *A Report on Justice-Involved Populations, Disconnected Youth, Women, and the Aging: Examining Bronx-based Community Assets & Resources*, Prepared for LISC and The Osborne Association, February 10, 2015

BRONX REENTRY HISTORY AND CONTEXT

Our story of the Bronx began with Robert Moses, an influential urban planner in New York City whose legacy includes major highway and infrastructure projects including the Cross Bronx Expressway, the Bruckner Expressway, the Major Deegan and the Sheridan Expressway that divided the borough, destroyed neighborhoods and effectively cut off much of the South Bronx from the rest of the city by the early 1970s. There was widespread abandonment starting in the late 1960s in the Bronx, and the middle class left for other parts of the region. During this period, many buildings burnt and the South Bronx became something of a “dumping ground” for the city. Insecurity and gang violence were endemic in many neighborhoods. Meanwhile, New York State mental health facilities were being shut down releasing many mentally ill into the streets with no support. The crack epidemic and HIV/AIDS were serious public health threats and the prison and reentry population particularly vulnerable. Rockefeller Drug laws were driving up the prison numbers and there were virtually no services available for the reentry population.

History and context of Reentry in the Bronx most mentioned themes:



Those returning home to the Bronx after a period of incarceration were confronting the same challenges as the entire community, as well as specific issues related to their status as justice involved individuals. While the crack and HIV/AIDS epidemics were impacting an entire generation of South Bronx residents, the reentering citizens were a particularly vulnerable and high-risk population.

The discussion of the past revealed that during this period, **seven NYC neighborhoods fed the entire NYS prison system**, speaking to the concentration of poverty and level of abandonment in these communities.

With high incidents of mental illness, and drug addiction, those leaving the prison system found very few supports available to them, coming home to a world of nearly non-existent resources. It was widely reported that in the last generation, organizations such as the Osborne Association and Fortune Society emerged to address the unique needs of those returning to the South Bronx and other disadvantaged New York City neighborhoods. The most pressing needs at this time included health, mental health, housing and employment support.

BRONX REENTRY TODAY

The story today in the Bronx reflects both its past legacy and its ambitions for the future. Though poverty rates are slowly declining, high poverty and unemployment persist with limited new opportunities for work. Approximately, 40% of Bronx residents earn under \$25,000 per year, and another 17% earn less than \$10,000 annually.² Persistent problems of insecurity in the area include mistrust between residents and police, exacerbated by policing policies like “stop and frisk.” As in the past, high incidents of gang activity and youth violence continue to plague areas of the South Bronx.

2. Valera, Pamela, *A Report on Justice-Involved Populations, Disconnected Youth, Women, and the Aging: Examining Bronx-based Community Assets & Resources*, Prepared for LISC and The Osborne Association, February 10, 2015

In an important shift from the past, the Affordable Care Act enacted in 2014 has expanded health care coverage across the Bronx. This has benefited the Reentry Community, as health coverage is more available than ever before. However, along with the success of the Affordable Care Act we see a widely reported counter-trend; the limited scope of benefits provided by HRA, Medicaid and Social Security. This is particularly relevant to reentering citizens as many are low-income or disabled and depend upon public benefits as their only source of income. With current social security benefits stagnant at approximately \$15,000 per year, many Bronx residents are still living in poverty. The increase in minimum wage was said to have a positive influence on the Bronx, particularly given that many jobs created in the Bronx in recent years are minimum wage level jobs.

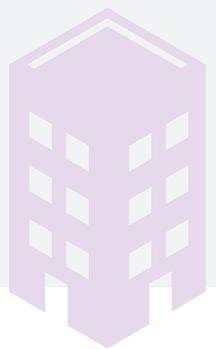
Gentrification was frequently mentioned as a part of the current context of change within the Bronx. While many noted the benefits brought by new housing and employment opportunities, the opinions were generally divided between those with a more positive view of development and those who feared the potential consequences of gentrification such as lack of affordability and displacement.

The story of reentry follows a similar arc to that of the Bronx overall. In discussing the current context of Bronx Reentry, nearly 60% of the responses were positive changes from the past situation. Initiatives such as the Governor's Work for Success Program, the "Ban the Box" movement and a pilot program that allows ex-offenders to return to home to NYCHA public housing are all examples of current efforts that are moving the needle on the critical issues of discrimination in employment and housing in the South Bronx.

Today, the Bronx benefits from a reentry support network and organizations offering specialized services that were extremely limited in past generations. Meanwhile a mental health trend toward treating addiction as an illness instead of a crime has had a positive influence on Bronx Reentry given the prevalence of mental illness in the justice involved population. Increased awareness and new approaches toward treating emotional and psychological trauma of solitary confinement and violence have had a positive impact on those returning home from prison.

Today, there is more awareness and support for managing family relationships, which touch nearly all areas of life, including housing, health and security. Organizations specializing in family relations, including the Osborne Association, are now better able to offer these services. Likewise, there are more opportunities now for family members to maintain ties during a period of incarceration. Another important consideration in the current reentry context is the ageing prison population that presents different challenges than in the past as more are coming out with diabetes, heart disease and other chronic health conditions common to older adults.

" Despite progress with reentry programming in the Bronx, there is still a great need for support in key areas. For example, there is limited coordination with foster care agencies responsible for children of offenders. Housing with support for sex offenders is virtually non-existent. We should also be thinking more about smart use of technology which allows those under supervision to remain in the community and near family. "



BRONX DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT

The Bronx demographic snapshot provides a statistical base from which to compare the large amount of subjective data gathered in the Conversation Series. This allowed us to analyze the story told in the workshops alongside the story told by the numbers.



1,388,481

residents in Bronx

GENDER



AGE

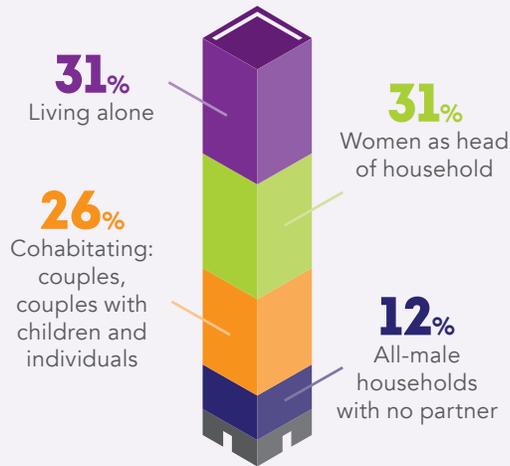


ETHNICITY⁴

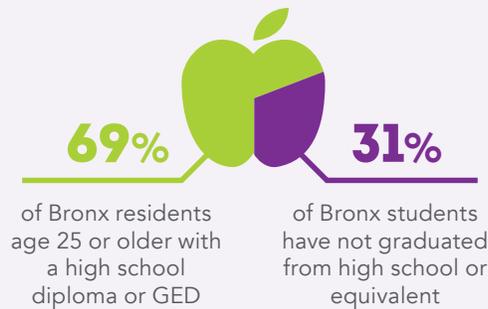


- 54.6%** Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
- 30%** Black or African American
- 10%** White
- 3.6%** Asian
- 0.6%** Other race or ethnicity
- 1.2%** 2+ racial and ethnic groups

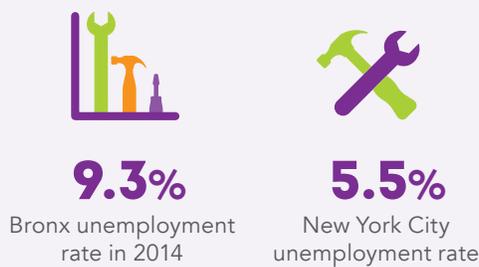
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



EDUCATION



EMPLOYMENT



INCOME

\$33,009

Median household income for the Bronx⁹



\$24,250

The 2015 Federal Poverty rate for a family of 4 in New York City



31%

of Bronx residents fell below the poverty level in 2013



50%

of Bronx residents received public assistance in 2013



61%

of Community District 3 reported receiving public assistance—including cash assistance, Medicaid, SSI in 2013

TRANSPORTATION



8.7%

of total New York City subway riders are Bronx residents



58%

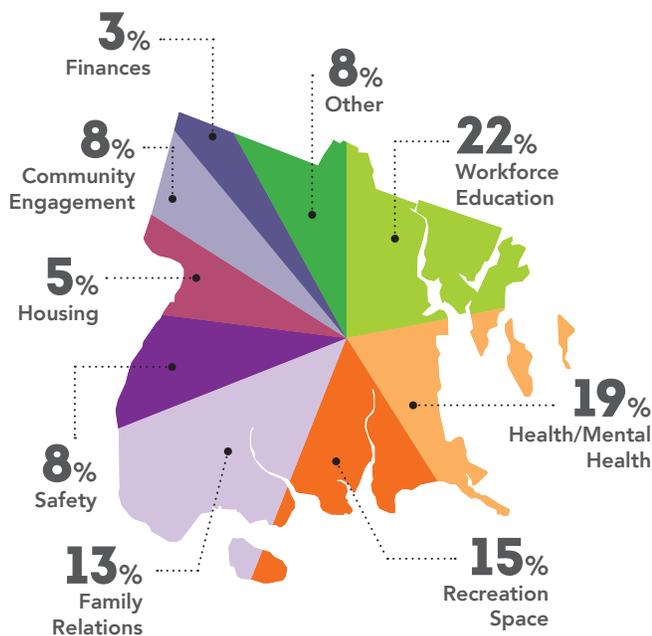
of Bronx residents took public transportation to work in 2011

SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH BRONX

WHAT MATTERS MOST? LOCAL PRIORITIES

Our conversation began with the question, 'What Matters Most?' The question is purposely broad, designed to elicit first impressions and high-level priorities from participants and the general public. In analyzing the wide spectrum of responses, a glimpse at the priorities, challenges and opportunities for the Bronx as perceived by local residents begins to emerge.

What Matters Most in the Bronx?



Workforce was the first priority mentioned. Folks frequently mentioned the lack of available jobs and few opportunities for education and training in the Bronx as big obstacles in getting hired and maintaining steady employment. At 9.3%, the Bronx has the highest unemployment rate in New York City.³

Health and mental health are also a priority. In this category, mental health related needs were most frequently cited with heavy emphasis on substance abuse treatment and access to rehabilitation services as important issues. Health insurance and Medicaid access are also priorities. A pattern of food security-related responses was evident, which is supported both statically and by the high concentration of food pantries located in the area.

Recreational opportunities and safe gathering spaces were the third priority. This is a theme that emerged early in the conversation and was consistent throughout. The emphasis on safe recreation may be influenced by the high participation of youth aged 18-24 in the workshops. Safe recreation space was frequently mentioned as a strategy to both improve the security situation and increase opportunities for youth.

Family and personal relationships are important priorities for all participant groups in the Conversation Series, as family relationships touch many areas of life and are a central priority of daily living and plans for the future. Other top priorities recorded in this phase had to do with the areas of safety, community engagement, housing and personal finances.

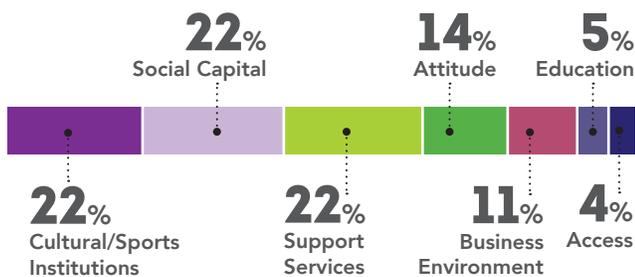
In response to the question 'What Matters Most?' there were **5 times as many challenges than opportunities mentioned**, a reflection of the situation of Bronx Community Board 3, one of the most disadvantaged districts in the city

3. Valera, Pamela, *A Report on Justice-Involved Populations, Disconnected Youth, Women, and the Aging: Examining Bronx-based Community Assets & Resources*, Prepared for LISC and The Osborne Association, February 10, 2015

WHAT MAKES THE BRONX STRONG?

Understanding that it can be difficult to identify formal assets and resources, especially in disadvantaged areas such as the South Bronx, we spent some time exploring the social capital that exists within the community. These are social networks and resources and sometimes are referred to as “informal” spaces. We asked participants to tell us “What Makes the Bronx Strong?”

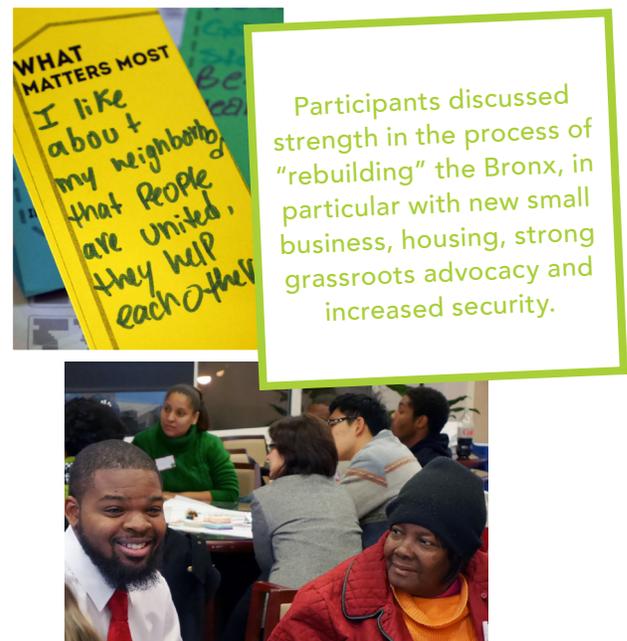
What Makes the Bronx Strong?



Social Capital here refers broadly to the social characteristics of a community including one’s own network of personal, professional and family connections, and the strength inherent in a population as a whole. To this end, residents found strength in the cultural and linguistic diversity of the Bronx, mentioning many of the groups living there, specifying the growing West African, Mexican and Central American population now making homes alongside the large Puerto Rican and African American populations already established in the area. The Bronx is the youngest borough in New York with more than half of the population below the age of forty. The youthfulness of the Bronx is seen to be an asset and strength in the community.

Well known cultural and sports institutions like Yankee Stadium, the Bronx Zoo and Botanical Gardens, the Bronx Museum of Arts and the parks (including Crotona Park) were also frequently mentioned strengths and points of pride for the community. However, while these and other “formal” institutions were common, a good many more that could be described as “informal” resources were mentioned. Examples include beauty salons and barbershops, churches and local bodegas where people often create networks and share information.

It was clear that Bronx Pride has everything to do with the social capital that exists within the community. “Unity”, “the bond that exists within your community” and “the people that you grew up with” are just a few examples of what participants had to say. In the category of “attitude” which accounted for nearly 15% of overall response, folks offered themes of resilience, stamina and survival under tough circumstances as examples of both strength and pride in the South Bronx.



COMMUNITY RESOURCE MAP

With a firm foundation in the priorities, and social capital present in the community, we began an investigation of formal resources. The Community Resource Map was created using data from two sources, the data consultant report and that collected in the Community Conversation Series. The map which was created together with participants, is a reflection of the knowledge and perception of resources from the perspective of community members.

SOUTH BRONX STUDY AREA

Boundaries

Our study area for the Community Resource Map is the South Bronx, defined as the area below the Cross Bronx Expressway and between the Major Deegan to the west and the Bruckner Expressway to the east, inclusive of Bronx Community Boards 1, 2, 3, 4.

Transportation & Access

The major subway lines serving the South Bronx are the B/D/4 running through Highbridge & Morrisania neighborhoods at the western edge and the 2/5/6 trains running through Mott Haven & Melrose neighborhoods in the south and east sides of the study area. The Metro North line runs straight up the middle but with only one stop in the South Bronx at Morrisania. Several MTA bus lines serve the South Bronx major avenues.

Major Avenues

There are several major avenues running through the Bronx including from west to east, the Grand Concourse, Webster Ave, Third Ave, Boston Road, Westchester Ave and Southern Blvd. These are also the primary commercial districts and where most commercial and community facility uses are located. The southern tip of the Grand Concourse near the Yankee Stadium at 161st Street, is home to Borough Hall, the Bronx Courts and many other government and public administrative offices, and is a hub of transportation access.

Green Space

The study area includes four significant parks including St. Mary's Park in the Mott Haven neighborhood, Macombs Dam Park in Concourse Village and Claremont and Crotona Parks in the Claremont neighborhood.

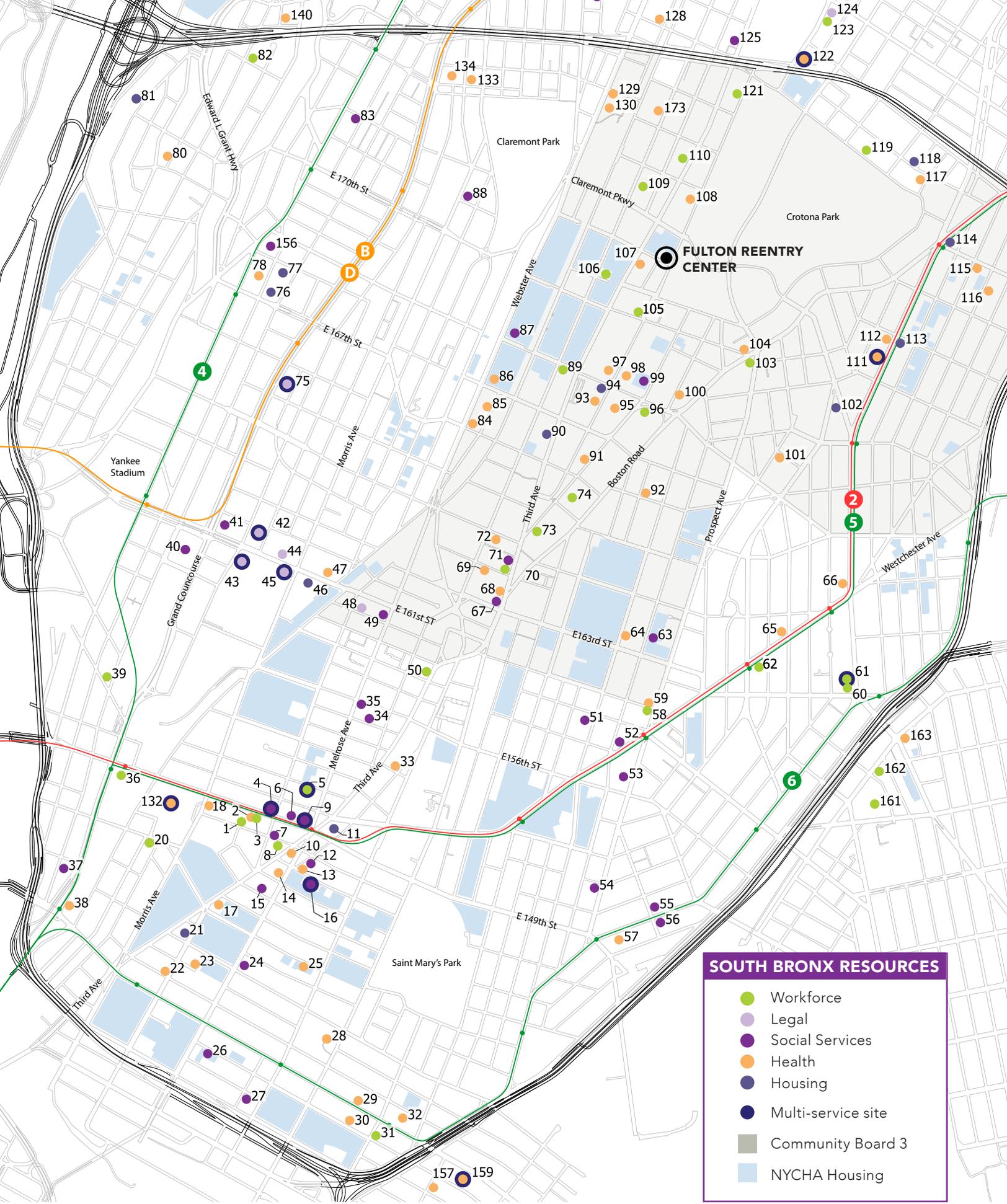
Housing Stock

The housing stock is a mix of large pre-war large apartment style houses and 5 story tenement walk ups with new construction multi-family rental housing developed since the early 2000's. There is a significant stock of 1-3 family homes throughout the study area. The Crotona Park East neighborhood is defined by development of single family detached ranch style homes.

There are a high number of NYCHA developments in the South Bronx with concentrations found in Mott Haven to the west and north of St. Mary's Park, and in the Melrose neighborhood, bordering Community Boards 1, 3 and 4. Other areas of high concentration are the Morrisania and Claremont neighborhoods in Bronx CB 3, where the Fulton Reentry Center is located.

Existing Resources

Nearly 300 individual sites were mapped and analyzed to create a comprehensive portfolio of existing resources in the South Bronx study area. The sites were grouped into five primary categories; workforce, social services, health, housing and legal services. Each of these categories were further organized into sub categories. The subcategory analysis can be found in the Map Key Appendix on page 55.



Locational Analysis

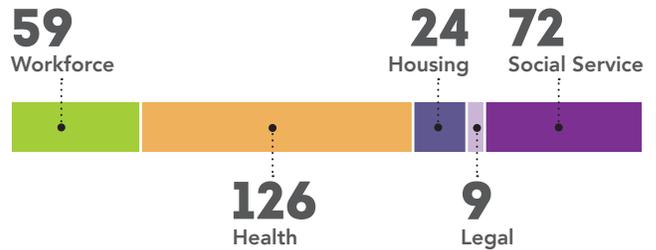
There are several significant “clusters” of services in the South Bronx study area. These clusters are located mostly along the avenues and in locations easily accessible to public transportation. The largest cluster in our study area is located at 149th and Third Avenues in the Melrose neighborhood bordering CB 1, 3 and 4, accessible to the 2/5 trains at 138th Street. Organizations located here include FECS, Planned Parenthood, Workforce One and SoBro.

A second cluster can be found near Yankee Stadium at the southern end of the Grand Concourse. This area is near Bronx government administrative offices and is accessible to the 4/B/D at 161st Street. This area also includes a number of “multi service sites” where a one or more organizations are delivering multiple services from a single location. Legal services are clustered here as well, given proximity to the Bronx Courts.

A third cluster is located at the Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center in the Morrisania neighborhood near Franklin Ave. and 169th Street in the geographic center Bronx CB 3. While the hospital campus extends across many blocks, subway is limited with the nearest train approximately 10 minutes walking distance to the 2/5 at Freeman Street. Odyssey House, Praxis supportive housing and the Morrisania Public Library are a few examples of resources found here.

Categorical Analysis

There are five high level resource categories mapped in the South Bronx Study area.



There were a total 126 health resources mapped in the study area, the highest by far of any other category. Included in this category are physical and mental health and substance abuse services which tend to be located in one of the area ‘clusters’, or within the Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center. Food pantries were included in the health resource analysis, they are typically located within churches, thereby contributing to the relatively even geographic distribution of health services in the South Bronx study area.

Social Services is the second largest category with a total of 72. They are distributed evenly throughout the study area with slightly higher concentrations at 149th and Third Ave. Included in this category are specialized services for seniors and family support. There are a number of key organizations including Phipps, SoBro and Acacia Network that offer a variety of services from multiple locations in this part of the Bronx. Many of the mapped locations in the study area are satellite offices of these organizations.

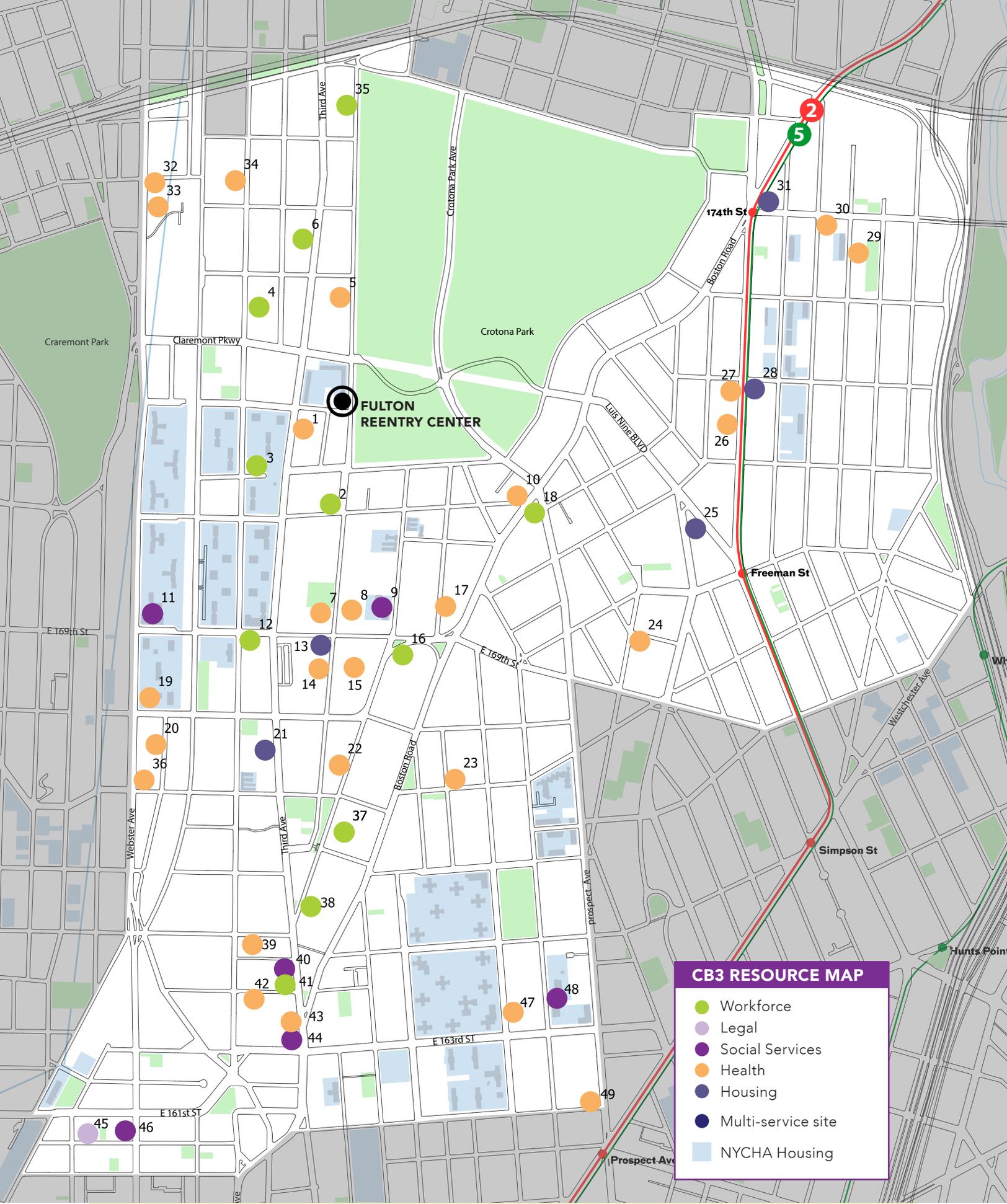
A total of 59 workforce resources were identified. Included in this category are workforce support services and educational resources. This can include high schools, vocational programs, community colleges or universities. Social service providers giving workforce and vocational training as well as soft skills like interview skills, resume, networking and workplace relationships are also included. Workforce resources are distributed fairly evenly throughout the study area with the notable exception of the Mott Haven and Grand Concourse neighborhoods where few or no sites were found.

Housing related services were generally sparse, with only 24 locations mapped in the entire study area. Of these, at least 3 were permanent supportive housing buildings serving formerly homeless disabled and low income residents and one is the Franklin Women’s shelter. Most are located in the Crotona East neighborhood or nearby the Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center.

A total of eight legal service location services were mapped in the study area with the highest concentration at Grand Concourse near the courts and other government administration buildings. They include Legal Aid Society and Bronx Defenders, as well as LIFT, Legal Information for Families Today which does family court services in the Bronx.

A final category of “multi-service sites” are locations where multiple organizations occupy the same building delivering a range of services from a single site. There were 20 such sites identified with concentrations near Third Avenue and 149th Street and at Grand Concourse.





CB3 RESOURCE MAP

- Workforce
- Legal
- Social Services
- Health
- Housing
- Multi-service site
- NYCHA Housing

PRIMARY STUDY AREA: BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD 3

Boundaries

The primary study area is Bronx Community Board 3, which is made up of the Claremont, Morrisania, Crotona Park East and a Melrose neighborhoods. The Fulton Reentry Center is located near the geographic center of the community board at Fulton Avenue and East 171th street in the Claremont neighborhood. The building is near the southwest tip of Crotona Park and fronts the park to the east.

Transit & Access

Only two subway stops are located in Bronx CB 3; the 2/5 trains at Freeman Street and at 174th Street. Both of these stops are on the east side of Crotona Park and are an estimated 12-15 minute walk across the park to the Fulton Reentry Center. MTA bus service runs on Claremont Parkway or Third Avenue or at 168th Street near the Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center. The nearest stops are a 5-7 minute walk to the Fulton Reentry Center.

Green Space

Crotona Park is the significant green space in the neighborhood, adjacent to the Fulton Reentry Center, which fronts the southern tip of the park to the east. This 127.5 acre park includes a 3.3 acre lake, tennis courts, baseball fields, soccer fields, community gardens, a pool and field house among its amenities.

Housing Stock

There are nine New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments in Bronx CB 3. The highest concentration is found in four adjacent developments between 168th and 171st Streets, Third and Webster Avenues just a few blocks from the Fulton Reentry Center. Together, the Morris Houses 1 and 2, the Webster Houses, Butler and Morrisania Houses are home to approximately 11,000 residents or 14% percent of the population of Community Board 3.

Other large developments in the study area include the Forest and McKinley Houses at the southeastern edge of the study area. NYCHA housing accounts for a full 66%, or two-thirds of the housing stock in the community district.

Resources

Approximately 55 resources were identified within the Bronx Community Board 3 study area. The resources were grouped into five primary categories; workforce, social services, health, housing and legal services. Each of these categories were further organized into sub categories. The subcategory analysis can be found in the Map Key Appendix on page 59.

There are 11 workforce resources mapped in the CB 3 study area including job placement, employment support services, vocational training and educational resources (including schools). Workforce sites within a 15 minute walk of the Fulton Reentry Center include the Bronx Educational Opportunities Center, Phipps Neighborhoods, Summer Youth Employment Program (working in Crotona Park and elsewhere), the New York City Justice Corps, Claremont Neighborhood Centers and the Morrisania Library.

Health services in the neighborhood are clustered near the Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center which offers a wide range of physical and mental health services, emergency medicine and rehabilitative services. Of the five housing resources found near the Hospital Center, four are supportive housing buildings for formerly homeless, disabled and low income tenants and one is a community residence SRO. The Franklin Women's Shelter located just south of the hospital campus provides a range of on-site services in addition to shelter.

A second cluster of resources is at the intersection of Boston Road, 163rd and 3rd Avenues, approximately 20 minutes walking distance from the Fulton Reentry Center. There are a number of providers located here including Forever Young Senior Center, Bronx addiction services, the South East Bronx Neighborhood Centers, Puerto Rican Family Institute, the Lantern Group, VIP Services, and the New Pilgrim and Baptist Hill Churches (food pantries).

There is also a pattern of social services located within NYCHA developments which often have accessory space for community facility uses. Of the five senior centers in the study area, three are located within NYCHA campuses including Arthur Schomburg Senior Center, the PSS Davidson Senior Center at the Union Avenue-East 163rd St. Complex, and the William Hodson Senior Center at the Butler Houses.

CONCLUSION

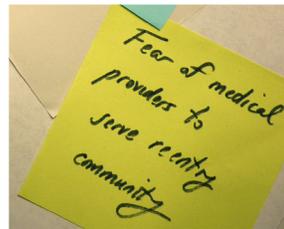
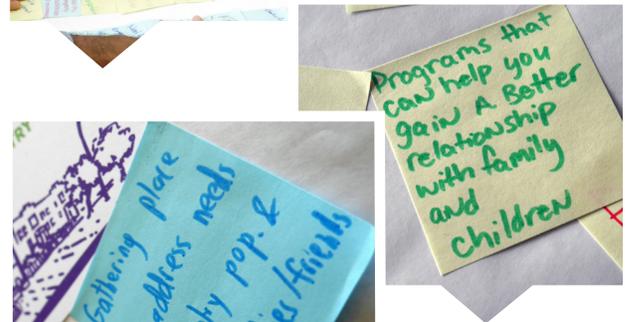
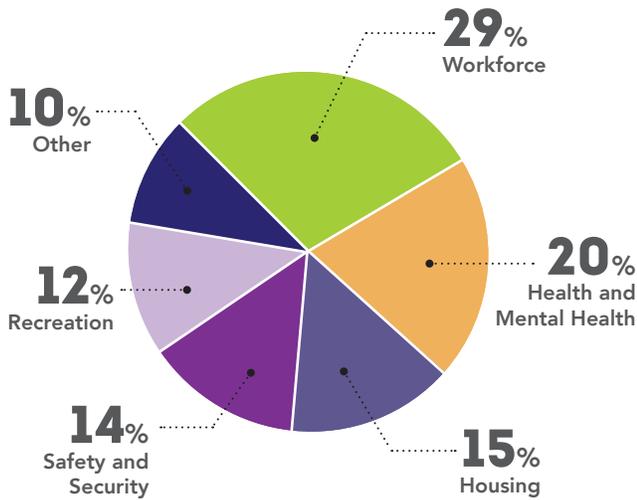
The resource mapping analysis in the South Bronx and Community Board 3 illustrates locations and categories of resources present in the community. The area is well served by health services, many related to the Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center and the surrounding campus. Workforce and education was also highly represented with public schools included in this category. A large number of social service organizations were mapped in the area with many sites serving as the base of operations for multiple organizations offering various services. Nearly 2/3 of the housing stock in Bronx CB 3 is NYCHA public housing with concentrations in the Claremont neighborhood. Beyond NYCHA, there are relatively few housing resources in the area however significant sites include the Franklin Women's Shelter and four supportive housing buildings for formerly homeless and disabled residents.

In the final step of the Resource Mapping activity, participants had space to discuss which resources they felt were lacking in their community. Residents reported concerns with the quality or accessibility of some resources especially related to housing, employment and transportation. Food pantries are considered essential resources in the community and the need for healthy food options was often discussed among participants. Some cited concerns with low quality of health services in the community. Housing resources are scarce and a particular concern for those banned from returning to NYCHA housing due to their status as ex offenders. There are major gaps in public transportation with only 2 subway stops in all of Community Board 3 and the closest stop a 15-20 minute walk to the Fulton Reentry Center. Bus service is also limited in the immediate surrounding area. Participants mentioned the need for stronger youth resources, especially for activities and education in safe spaces. Concerns about overall insecurity in the community prompted discussion about improving relations and alternative approaches to policing.

CHALLENGES IN BRONX REENTRY COMMUNITY

The Participatory Needs Assessment was designed to listen to the challenges and priorities of Bronx Reentry through the voice of the workshop participants. The Fulton Reentry Center will impact a wide range of stakeholders, including justice involved individuals and their families who may live or use services in the building, local residents and service providers. As such, the activities were designed to examine the challenges unique to these various groups and those common to all.

Challenges in Bronx Reentry Community:



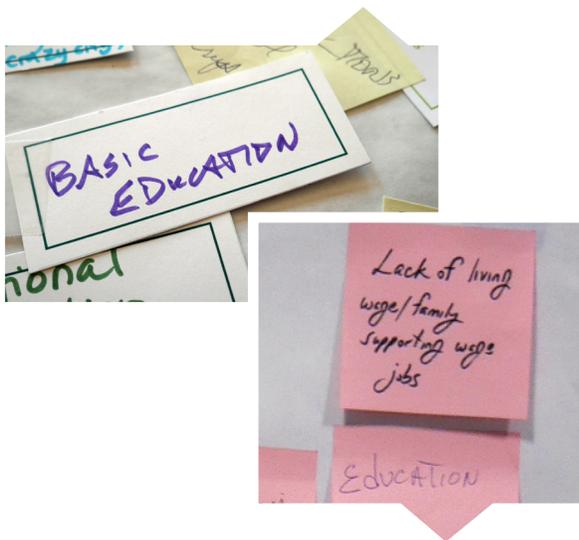
WORKFORCE

Workforce is ranked first among all needs, representing nearly 1/3 of the overall responses. A further breakdown gives a more nuanced look at what sorts of challenges Bronx residents face in both securing and maintaining employment.

Most often mentioned was the lack of relevant education and training available and limited employment opportunities in the Bronx. Soft skills and mentorship were considered big needs for those looking to enter the workforce.

The needs of an ageing reentry population were frequently mentioned as many are older adults lack modern workplace skills. Older returning citizens face age and status discrimination in their job search.

Overshadowing all of these issues is the persistent problem of low educational attainment in the Bronx which has a 69% high school graduation rate, the lowest in New York City.⁴



A closer look at Workforce and Employment related challenges:

26% Need for free/affordable Training and Marketable Skills

- Soft skills (public speaking, vocational, interview etiquette, and work readiness)
- Job centers and specific job placement programs

18% Low educational attainment

- Better access to good education
- Afterschool and general college prep

16% Limited Employment Opportunities in the Bronx

- Low paying employment opportunities
- Job opportunities limited due to background checks

13% Counseling/Mentorship Needs

- Lack of motivation, confidence or comfort level following incarceration
- Family instability leads

12% Employment Discrimination for Reentry

- Employer discrimination due to incarceration
- Age discrimination--do not hire the older folks coming out

10% Job Placement

4% Access and Transportation

HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

The second ranking need category was Health/Mental Health. While health needs ranked consistently high among all groups, a closer look revealed it is mental health that dominates, with fewer responses having to do with physical health. The exception is healthy food access and nutritional counseling which accounted for 9% of reported health needs.

Substance abuse and medical insurance together make up nearly 50% of the reported health challenges in the Bronx. The Affordable Care Act and connecting inmates to Medicaid prior to release are two noted recent events that could positively impact health care coverage in future years.

Family relationships emerge as the third ranking need with 16% of the responses. Family relationships become an increasingly important component of the overall needs assessment as this one issue affects nearly all areas of life. Frequently cited counseling needs related to family including domestic violence, anger management and emotional stress. Workplace stress and living with the stigma surrounding mental health were also mentioned as challenges confronting reentering citizens.



A closer look at Health and Mental Health related challenges:

24% Substance Abuse Support/Services

- Drug prevention, rehab and long-term support
- Discrimination against substance abuse issues

24% Access to Affordable Medical Insurance

- Local general health care services and insurance
- Connect to health insurance prior to exiting prison

16% Family support needs

- Parenting courses for reunification and child care support
- More after school and community programs to keep our children safe

12% Therapy & Counseling

- The need for LGBTQ Services

11% Mental Health Services

9% Healthy Foods & Nutrition

4% Other

HOUSING

The lack of safe and affordable housing is by far the greatest housing challenge in the Bronx Reentry Community. Residents report struggling not only with lack of options but with rental qualifications, applications, credit checks, income verification and background checks; all of which prolong an already complicated process and could potentially disqualify someone from housing. Other frequently cited frustrations were not being able to secure housing near family, friends and other support networks like schools, churches and counselors.

Ranking in second place was the need for housing counseling services and the restrictions on NYCHA housing which prevent many reentering citizens from going back home to their families in NYCHA housing. Life skills training to help transition into independent living after a period of incarceration is a big need. Transitional housing was frequently mentioned as the only option for some reentering citizens, but a shortage of supply and low quality were common concerns.

A closer look at Housing related challenges:

61% Access to affordable and safe Housing

- Location of housing is not always near family and work
- Unsafe conditions in drug and crime infested buildings

14% Housing Programs and Counseling

- Support for navigating housing options, opportunities and eligibility requirements
- Lack of knowledge about housing resources and programs

12% NYCHA housing restrictions

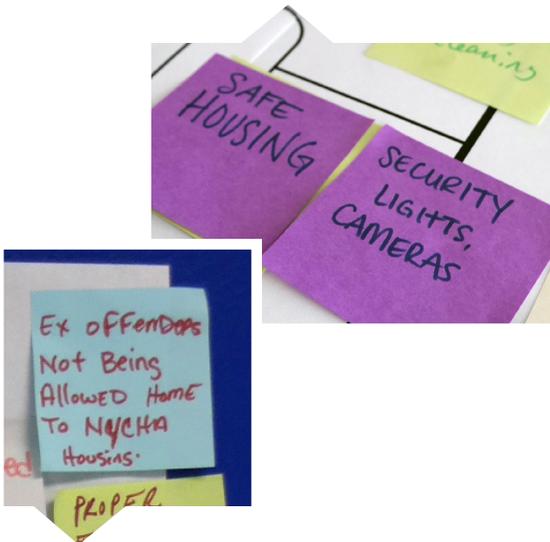
- Existing restrictions in public housing

7% Reentry Specific housing needs

- Support in transitioning to daily life skills after incarceration

6% Transitional Housing

- Safe and accessible transitional housing options



NEIGHBORHOOD INSECURITY

Security and safe recreation spaces together make up approximately 25% of the overall reported needs in the Bronx Reentry Community. The analysis made apparent that these two need categories are closely related to each other, especially though the voice of young, justice involved individuals living in the Bronx. Much of the feedback about recreational opportunities had to do with insecurity in the community and the need for safe spaces.

There was a general call for more diversity in the types of activities available for youth. Examples include drama, music, dance and the arts along with diversity in sports programming in safe spaces. Other issues related to recreational spaces were high fees or poor transit access.

The need for improved relationships between local police and the community accounted for nearly one half of the security response. Lack of trust, poor communication and the general dangerous environment in the neighborhood account for many of the related concerns. The police are not viewed as a resource in this sense. Instead they are frequently considered a cause of more insecurity. Gangs, drugs, weapons, addiction and violence are all reported to contribute to insecurity in the community.

Finally, a number of responses were related to the restrictions of parole and probation which may require staying away from certain people and places and to alter one's behavior on the streets. Curfews were mentioned as a security concern for the justice involved in particular.

A closer look at Neighborhood Insecurity related challenges:

46% Lack of Trust between Police and Reentry Community

- Police Brutality and harassment (A general abuse of police authority)
- Lack of trust in law enforcement and the misunderstanding of police role and responsibility
- Need for positive dialogue (seminars for NYPD on how to interact with civilians)

28% Access to affordable Recreation Activities

- Lack of transportation access
- Fees are too high for existing programs/ activities
- Need access to outside programming
- Existing recreation and social networks in the Bronx are weak

18% Dangerous neighborhood environment

- Gang affiliations, weapon & drug behavior
- Personal safety concerns including loitering issues, intoxication and alcohol abuse
- Area surrounding the building considered generally unsafe especially at night

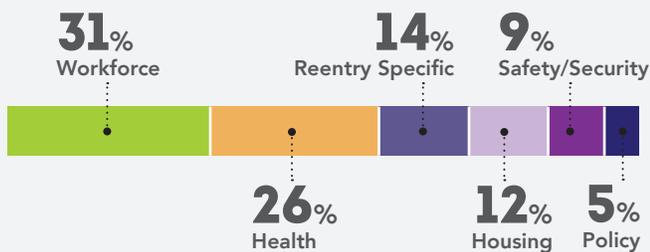
8% Know your rights

- Lack of knowledge of do's and don'ts on the street, understanding your rights
- Understanding and abiding by parole/probation constraints such as curfews

SERVICE PROVIDER PERSPECTIVE

Service providers and staff of the Fulton Reentry Center are key stakeholders in the Bronx Reentry Community. They include social workers, counselors, health professionals, program and administrative staff and management. While there are many needs and challenges that are common to the entire community, service providers have a unique perspective not only on the challenges confronting their clients, but their own needs in providing high quality, coordinated care. We listened to the voice of providers as they discussed their own needs for quality coordinated service delivery.

Challenges reported by the Service Providers:



Reentry Specific Needs

Challenges for service providers break down along very similar lines as those of the greater Reentry Community, however, we now have a category of “Reentry Specific Needs” ranking third after typical pattern of workforce and health in the top two slots. Reentry Specific refer to the needs unique to formerly incarcerated individuals and those under parole or probation supervision. Policy issues now rank 5th in the top needs categories, a reflection of the in depth knowledge and perspective of professionals working in the Reentry Services field.

Closer look at Reentry Specific Needs:

Challenges:

- Not enough cultural humility or appropriate training
- Lack of funding and too many constraints for service providers
- Lack of trust between service organizations

Policy Issues:

- Reform of policing tactics such as ‘Broken Windows’ and ‘Stop & Frisk’
- Policy should support a rehabilitative, not a punitive approach

Limited Access:

- Red tape and inefficient systems make access difficult
- Weak or inefficient networks among providers make it difficult to address the wide ranging needs of each client

We also discovered that beyond just the needs of their clients, the service providers themselves also confront challenges in their jobs and in advocating for their clients. Often mentioned were the heavy workloads and lack of coordination, communication and trust among programs and workers. Bureaucratic structures, program constraints and red tape are issues for those delivering services. Concerns were expressed about the catchment areas under which various programs and contracts operate, which both limits the reach of services and has the effect of creating a “cookie cutter” approach to service coordination that is not based on individualized needs assessment.

Workforce

Service providers emphasize the need for robust job placement and ongoing workplace support, noting that the challenges lie not only in having the right skills to get hired, but in finding an actual job placement. Traditional job networks are limited for reentering citizens who contend with both restrictions and discrimination in the workplace as a matter of course. Upon release, clients need support to secure ID and key documents along with help navigating the job search and hiring process, and adjusting to the culture and stress of the workplace.

Health

The service provider perspective on health needs breaks down along similar lines to that of the larger population. Access to Medicaid and other health insurance ranked highly along with better mental health including substance abuse, and family relationship support.

A category of health concerns specific to the reentry population including HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C and trauma from solitary confinement. Likewise, family support needs specific to the justice involved include involvement with family prior to release, relationship building between parents and children and coordination with the foster care system for children whose parents were incarcerated.

Also on the mind of service providers is the ageing of the prison population. Housing for seniors returning home to the Bronx is extremely difficult, particularly for those who are unable to return to their families. This also means that elderly ex-offenders are coming home with high blood pressure, diabetes, heart conditions and other health problems common to the ageing. Service providers discussed the need for dialogue with nursing homes and other managed care facilities that can work directly with ex-offenders in need of chronic care. Housing for seniors is an increasing concern among service providers. Seniors are most likely to be on fixed incomes and unable to work due to age, disability or both. With restrictions for ex-offenders on NYCHA and other federal affordable housing subsidies like Section 8, there are few housing options for the elderly surviving solely on a fixed incomes.

Housing

Housing issues most important to service providers centered on the lack of available options. Many mentioned the restriction on ex-offenders returning to NYCHA housing (as well as hope for the pilot program now underway). Dangerous conditions in $\frac{3}{4}$ housing and the scarcity of supportive temporary or permanent housing are also concerns. The issue of housing options for sex offenders was most frequently mentioned by service providers, who recognized the unique needs of this portion of the reentry population. The New York City Department of Homeless Services will not work with sex offenders, severely limiting the options, leaving many to remain in jail beyond their sentences for lack of housing.

Safety and Security

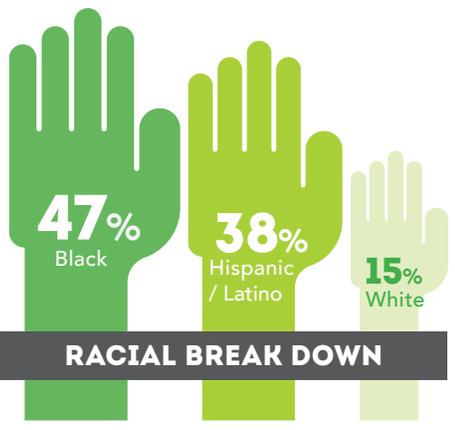
The perspective on safety and security for service providers closely mirrors that of the larger community with lack of trust between the police and residents, gang affiliations, distrust of community leaders and the need for reformed police tactics dominating the discussion. Many expressed the need for police reform with the end to policing current tactics. Responses called for changes in policing tactics like 'stop and frisk' or 'broken windows', and increased transparency on all levels of the criminal justice system.

PROBATION & PAROLE IN THE BRONX



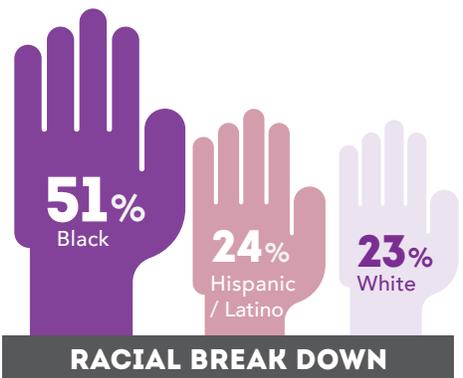
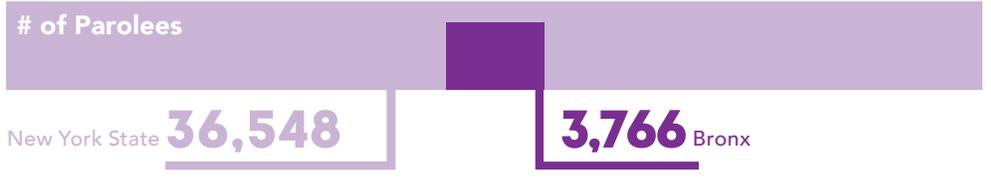
PROBATION CONTEXT

- High Youth Representation
- Shorter or split sentences
- Alternative to incarceration
- Check in with Parole Officer
- Avoiding contact with police
- Individual achievement plan
- Curfews
- Stay Drug Free
- School or work program



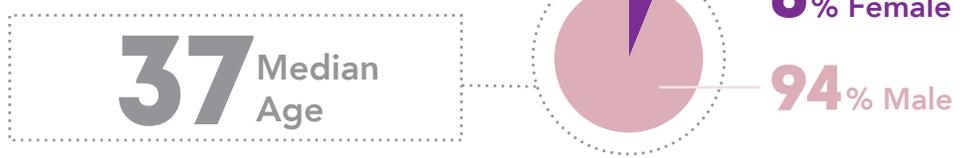
PAROLE CONTEXT

- Diversity of age (including elderly)
- Longer Sentences
- No contact with the police
- Curfews
- Employment required
- Checking in with parole officer
- Going to your program
- Stay Drug Free
- Possible restrictions on technology
- Possible restrictions on travel



COMMON CHALLENGES OF PAROLEES

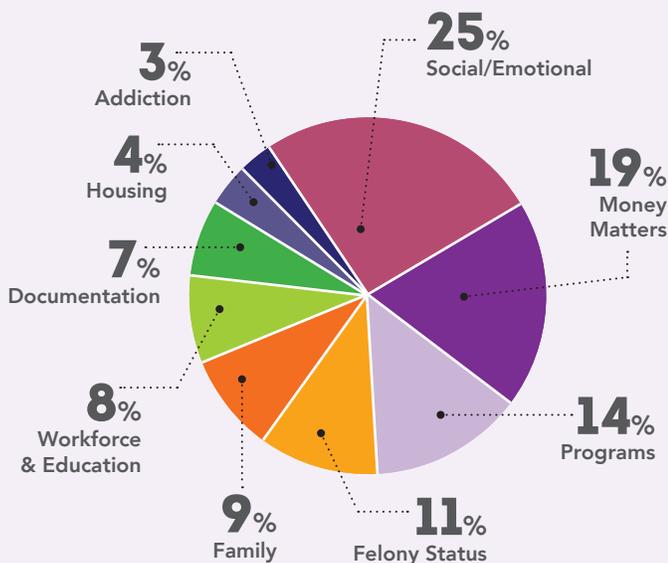
- 67%** Drug Abuse
- 62%** Unemployment
- 50%** Alcohol Abuse
- 13%** Less than High Schol Education



RECENT PAROLEE PERSPECTIVE

Recent parolees are the group with perhaps the most at stake in the future of the Fulton Reentry Center. As citizens returning to the Bronx, they will be the primary population utilizing services at the center. A focus group of approximately 20 recent parolees was conducted at the Osborne Association offices to gather input on the priorities, needs and ambitions of those recently paroled reentering citizens. The results provide a more nuanced understanding of priorities and challenges of this particular subsector of the Reentry Community.

Challenges reported by recent Parolees:



Social/Emotional

Responses had to do with the emotional and mental stress of readjusting to life after prison. Issues like depression and anxiety, staying sober as well as relationships in the community and family were often mentioned.

Anxiety about reentering into society

- Coping with society after a long period of time
- The way society handles people when they come out of jail (especially being judged for tattoos)
- Staying away from past negative behaviors such as drugs and friends who are using
- Uncomfortable with depending on others
- Looking for a sense of stability, safety, security and being able to trust new relationships

Personal motivation

- Coping with mental issues
- Finding a reason to keep moving forward
- Addressing the feeling of Isolation

Feeling unprepared

- Worried about keeping up with technology
- Having weak social skills
- Trying to live with others and the environment where we live

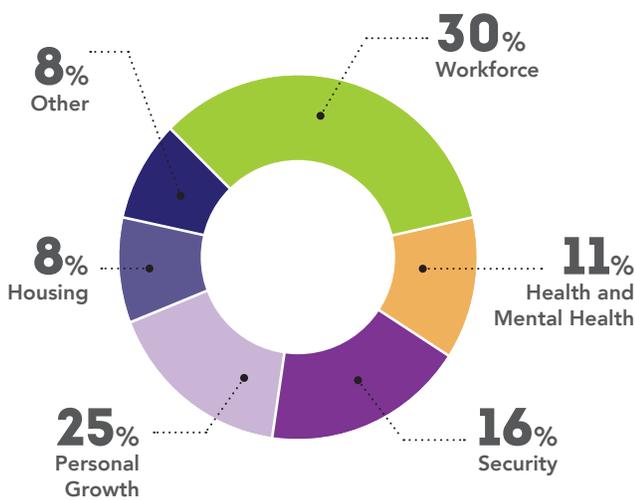
Money matters

Money matters are the next big concern and issues like household budgeting, debts and paying a portion of one's salary to Department of Corrections were frequently mentioned. Concerns such as securing public benefits and food insecurity along with budgeting and the need for financial support were also mentioned.

GOALS AND AMBITIONS IN THE BRONX REENTRY COMMUNITY

The Goals and Ambitions of the Bronx Reentry Community and hopes for a better reentry situation were important themes in the Community Conversations. The findings show that the goals and ambitions of the community are a close reflection of the challenges that it faces. Workforce goals once again top the list with security, health and housing all in the top five. A new category of goals, personal growth, includes goals for both new programming and safe spaces within the community. Over half of the goals had to do with workforce or personal growth, a reflection of the ambitions and hope for the future. While security, health and housing remain important, they receive less emphasis when considered in the context of goals versus need.

The goals and ambitions for Bronx reentry:



Findings of the participatory needs assessment suggest that access and quality of support services and the ability to sustain goals are critical to achieving long term positive outcomes in the Bronx Reentry community. Participants were given space to discuss the community's goals and ambitions, considering long term positive outcomes and the resources needed to reach their goals.

Workforce

For workforce, sustained employment at a living wage and access to quality education and training were the most important goals. Stability and financial security were also frequently mentioned.

Personal Growth

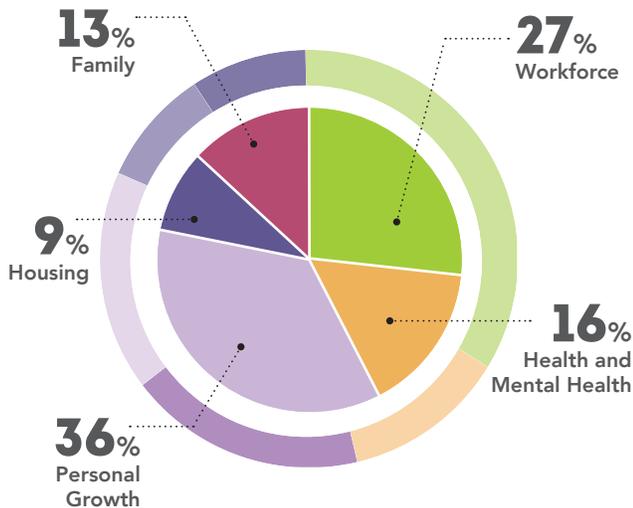
Nearly one-quarter of the goals in the community expressed have to do with personal growth. Also, counted among these goals is the creation of safe recreation spaces where people create positive relationships and explore their own potential. Example include: "Become a role model", "Get your life together", and "Spend less time on probation".

Security

Security is a priority for the Bronx Reentry Community as a whole and most goals somehow relate to improving the security situation for all involved. The ideas expressed are varied, giving insight into the complexity of the security situation and the diversity in goals within the community. For those under parole or probation supervision, the goal is to avoid all police contact or risk jeopardizing the stipulations of their agreement. Whereas improved relationships with NYPD and was counted as equally important to the overall security situation. Notably, economic revitalization in the Bronx was considered as much a workforce as a security related goal in the overall analysis.

RECENT PAROLEE PERSPECTIVE

Goals the recent parolees compared with the workshop participants (outer circle).



Personal Growth

For the first time in the entire community engagement process, workforce does NOT occupy the top position. Instead, goals related to personal improvement came first. Most often mentioned was helping the community, especially the next generation in crisis. Attitudes like “stay calm”, “be productive” and “stay positive” were mentioned as well. Integration goals like learning how to live with free people, establishing good contacts and becoming someone in society are all related to personal improvement.

Personal Motivation

- Being productive, staying clam and staying
- Become someone in society
- Learning to live with others and staying free

Overcoming personal challenges

- Refrain from old behaviors by avoiding certain things, people and places
- Adapt to technology (train, cell phone, internet)

Supporting others

- Help the new generation in crisis
- Help myself and my community
- Establish good contacts

Workplace

The majority of workplace goals have to do with gaining skills training and education with specific goals ranging that from finishing the GED to attaining a college degree and include finishing programs and choosing a career path.

Health

Health related goals come next with particular focus on sobriety and coping skills. Specifically mentioned was staying drug free, remaining positive and reinforcing positive behavior thoughts and changes.

Family

Family relationships warrant their own category. The recently paroled, goals include reconciliation with family members, reconnecting with their children and enjoying overall family stability.

Safety

Notable recent parolees did not make mention of specific safety and security goals, despite the prominence of the theme throughout the conversation series.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FULTON CENTER

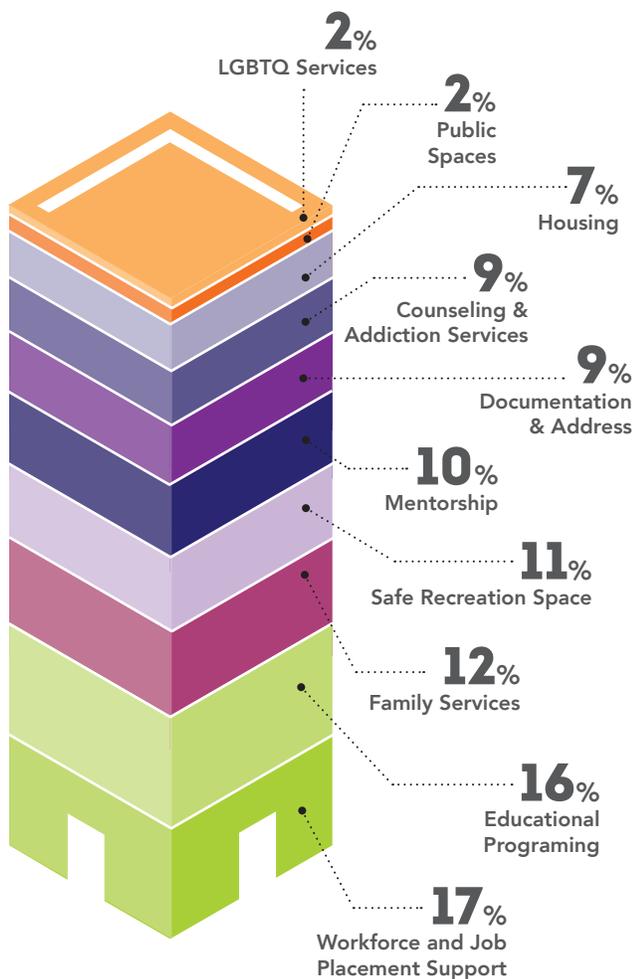
The second half of the community engagement process focused on the Fulton Reentry Center as an innovative resource for the Bronx reentry community. Recommendations presented in this section come directly from the results of scenario building activities that were designed to elicit feedback on the mix of potential patrons and the co-location of services and programming at the Fulton Reentry Center.

Recommendations directly reflect the needs, concerns, priorities and ambitions of diverse voices in the community engagement process. These include justice involved individuals and families, reentry service providers and professionals, the residential community surrounding the Fulton Reentry Center and others. Ideas offered here can be incorporated into program planning and guide building design of the new Fulton Economic Development and Community Reentry Center.

PROGRAMMING AND SERVICES AT THE FULTON REENTRY CENTER

Following the Participatory Resource Mapping and Needs Assessment, the focus of the Community Conversation turned toward the co-location of programming at the Fulton Reentry Center. The right mix of services is an important consideration, given the diversity of people using the building and the inter-related needs of the justice involved and reentry communities. Participants worked together to consider a wide range of services that might be co-located at the Fulton Reentry Center. The categorical analysis follows.

What uses should be located in the building?



Workforce and Job Skills

Participants saw great potential for workforce opportunities at the Bronx Reentry Center. Culinary arts, catering and beautician training are recommended, particularly to the extent that they can be connected to employment with the apiary, commercial kitchen both of which are planned for the building design and other commercial spaces that may be incorporated into building design.

Most frequently cited:

- Culinary Training
- Vocational Training
- On-site Catering Employment
- Computer Technology & Software Training
- Trade Skills and Certification
- On-site Paid Internships
- Beautician Training

Job Placement Support

Job placement services are as crucial as training and opportunities, as returning citizens often have limited networks toward securing employment.

Most frequently cited:

- Work place Soft Skills Training
- Entrepreneurship Training
- On-site Professional Networking
- Role Model Mentorship Programs
- Resume Writing & Interview Skills

Education

Educational programming was closely related to workforce, skill building and vocational training. Other highly represented categories relate to reentry and workplace integration. The question of GED was a topic of debate. While considered important, some said GED services are readily available elsewhere.

Most frequently cited:

- Financial Literacy & Banking Assistance
- Nutrition & Cooking Classes
- Life skills, household maintenance classes

Family Services

Family relationships often are part of the discussion of Workforce, Health, Education and many other goals surrounding successful reintegration of returning citizens. Though there was not consensus as to how exactly families would access the building, there was strong support for families to be involved in the programming at the Fulton Reentry Center, with on-site childcare and coordinated support for parents and children most often mentioned. After-school and library programs were both offered along with these other ideas for family related services on site.

Most frequently cited:

- Foster Care Counseling
- Domestic Violence Support
- Men/Women Empowerment Groups
- Family Relationship Counseling
- Parenting Classes

Counseling & Addiction Services

Ongoing counseling is considered to be a critical component of long term reintegration and workplace success. Participants recommended that there be on-site counseling and mentorship programming for groups and individuals. The main categories were sobriety support and addiction services, trauma counseling, anger management and family relationship support.

Most frequently cited:

- Group Therapy for Families
- Mentorship & Life Skills Support
- Stress Reduction/Mindfulness based Therapy
- Trauma Counseling for Assault and/or Solitary
- Sobriety Support; Prevention & Treatment
- Anger Management Counseling
- LGBTQ Support & Services

Housing

Generally speaking, housing did not emerge as a main priority for the Fulton Reentry Center in initial conversation regarding the mix of potential uses at the building. Though housing needs were among the most important in the needs assessment, participants did not make an immediate connection to housing in this building. However, once the topic was specifically introduced into the Conversation Series, there was a good amount of input offered.

The Fulton Reentry Center is considered an important opportunity for new housing. The overwhelming recommendation was for transitional housing with on-site services available to tenants. Some in the service provider community recommended that there be consideration of sex offenders leaving prison, noting that are few options available to this portion of the Reentry population. Separation of the community facility and residential portions of the building as well as segregation and monitoring of any spaces where children might have access are considered essential in the overall space planning and building design.

Safe Recreation Spaces

Another set of recommendations relate to safe recreation spaces for personal development and relaxation, the lack of which was identified as a major challenge during the needs assessment. This is an issue that impacts justice involved youth specifically and the Bronx generally. With a high percentage of youth in the conversation, we heard a myriad of suggestions for safe spaces in the Fulton Reentry Center.

Most responses fell into the category of gym or pool, (despite the pool located in nearby Crotona Park) arts space and programming, and special events. An internet café with free wifi was a popular recommendation among all groups. Opportunities for special events had a lot to do with family involvement and included a cook off culinary competition in the style of "Top Chef", holiday parties, rooftop BBQs, family game and activity nights, movie nights with discussion on current topics, and fitness classes such as nutrition and yoga.

Most frequently cited:

- Gang Unit Anti-Violence Support
- Individual Achievement Plan Support
- Multi Disciplinary Classrooms
- Green house and/or Garden
- Audio & Recording studio
- Outdoor cafe / event space
- Community Rec Room
- Green Market/ CSA
- Internet cafe
- Youth Programs

MIX OF PARTICIPANTS

Determining the right mix of services on-site is directly related to who will have access to the building. Therefore, participants were given space to consider the mix of potential users in the Fulton Reentry Center.

Specific user groups might include probationers and parolees, service providers and staff, and key stakeholders such as parole and probation officers, law enforcement and community residents. Understanding the diversity within the Bronx Reentry Community, potential users include men, women, youth, elderly, (sex offenders), LGBTQ persons, families (including children) and area residents.

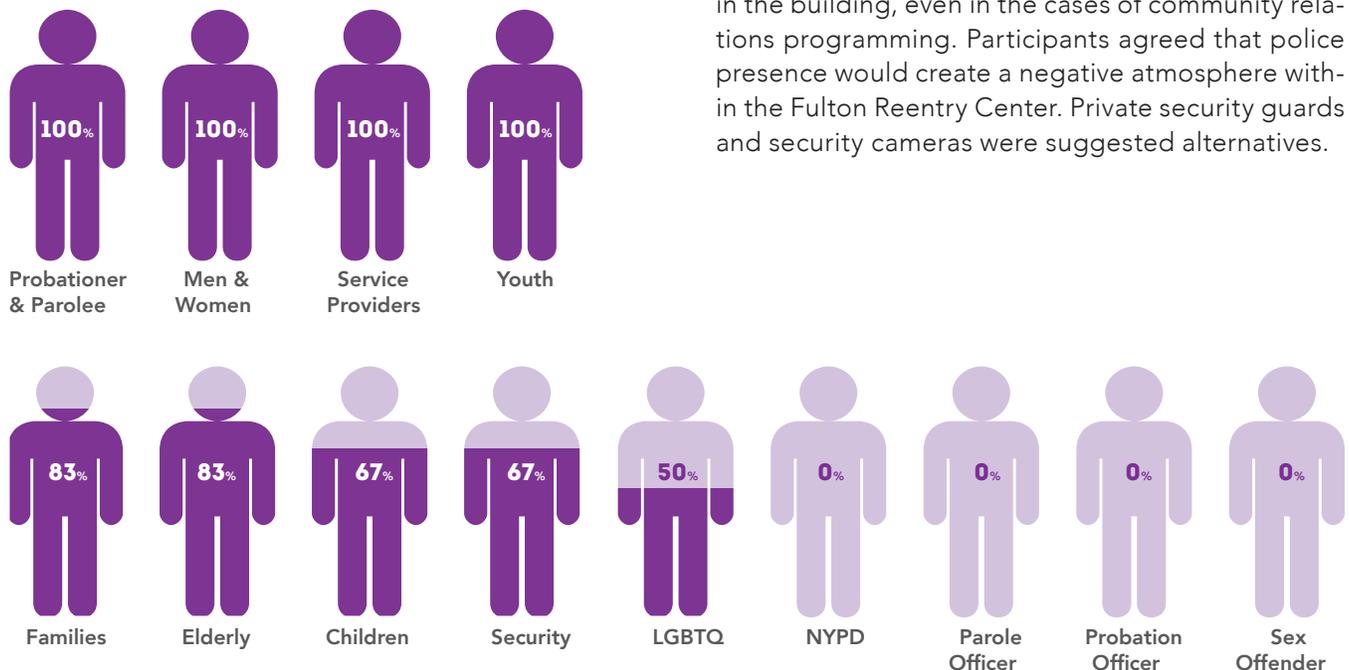
Given the many competing needs and priorities of the potential users, we heard conflicting information, sometimes within the same activity about the right mix. The question of access for families and children showed the greatest number of conflicting opinions.

Of the sixteen suggested users of the Fulton Reentry Center it is striking that there was universal agreement on all except 5 of the potential user groups. All agreed this space should be for those on parole or probation including men, women and youth, and service providers and building staff. Recognizing the unique needs of the LGBTQ community and a growing number of elderly in the reentry population, these user groups were included in at least half of the building scenarios.

Opinions diverge on the issue of children and families, where respondents were split between the need for childcare, the desire for a safe space to enjoy your family and the issues that may arise with combining children in the same space with sex-offenders.

There was universal agreement that police, parole and probation officers (POs) should not have offices or deliver services from this location. Though many noted the challenge of traveling to their PO, there was a universal sense that the environment inside of the building would be negatively impacted by the presence of POs. Likewise, despite safety and security being a dominant theme, and improved relationships with police an often mentioned need, there was agreement that NYPD presence should not be in the building, even in the cases of community relations programming. Participants agreed that police presence would create a negative atmosphere within the Fulton Reentry Center. Private security guards and security cameras were suggested alternatives.

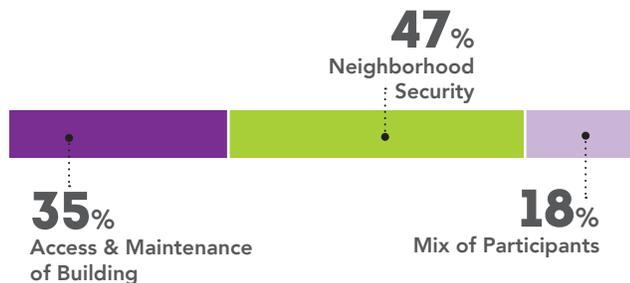
Who might participate in the Fulton Reentry center?



CONCERNS RELATED TO THE FULTON REENTRY CENTER

During the Conversation Series, participants had the opportunity to discuss their concerns about the new Fulton Reentry Center. The overwhelming majority of concerns, 82%, had something to do with safety and security in and around the Fulton Reentry Center with much of the remaining related to the mix of services and people on site. Within these broad categories, we analyzed the concerns through the three lenses of the Physical, Social and Workplace Environment in and around the Fulton Reentry Center.

The most mentioned security concerns regarding the Fulton Reentry Center.



PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Building Access and Administration

One major areas of concern had to do with building access as it relates to safety and security both inside and around the perimeter of the Fulton Reentry Center. Access concerns were primarily focused on the entryway and movement throughout the building.

Card-swipe entry systems, ID, security guards and cameras were suggested to monitor access. Responses were divided on metal detectors with some expressing concern about the negative atmosphere they may create. Concerns about poor public transit access were also raised.

Common security questions included:

- How do you monitor movement within the building?
- What are the building hours?
- What happens when there are conflicts within or just outside the building?
- How to address safety not just at the entrance but throughout the building?

Separation of Uses

Many questions and concerns were raised regarding the separation of uses within the building which broke down along three main themes, access between residential and community facility spaces, movement within the community facility spaces, and segregation of spaces accessible to children.

Regarding housing specifically, questions were raised about the about the mix of families and individuals on the same floors and how separate entrances and elevators would be handled between the residential and community facility space in the building. Similar questions were raised regarding movement throughout the community facility spaces.

While there was support for family programming like daycare, parenting classes and family counseling, concerns had to do with segregating spaces for children. Some voiced concern about allowing children and families in the same space with those who may be active drug users or sex offenders. Others cited the ease of having on-site daycare to allow women in particular, to better access the building and programming. Closely monitored access with separate entrances and lobbies were considered essential if children and families were to be involved in the building. Some suggested only allowing children with a parent present.

Housing

Another area of concern was related to housing at the site. Some comments relate to curfews and the 24/7 nature of a residential building. Though transitional housing was generally preferred, some noted the high concentration of transitional housing already in the community. There were many concerns about the relationship between transitional residents and the neighborhood, particularly as it relates to safety and security. Some had concerns that transitional residents do not invest in the neighborhood and short term housing can be disruptive to the community.

Specific questions and concerns about transitional housing are summarized below:

- How does this affect the neighborhood all the time including weekends?
- Those in the housing are usually just in and out and don't care about the community.
- How do you limit the amount of time before finding permanent home?
- Can families reconstitute themselves with services on-site?
- Why do we need more temporary housing in neighborhood when 600 person transitional housing already exists?

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Participant Mix

There were concerns related to managing the mix of people inside of the Fulton Reentry Center Responses had to do with overall difficulty in mixing populations, race conflicts and the potential for violence or gang activity.

- How will we manage the interpersonal conflicts between the different individual, groups, races project affiliations and gangs?

Conduct and Criteria

Many concerns related to the conduct within the building, and how rules and criteria for the programming (for both clients and employees) would be managed.

Common conduct and criteria concerns are summarized below:

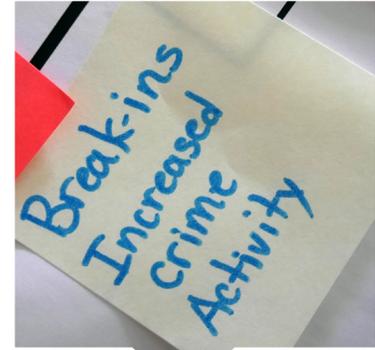
- Will there be rules? How to enforce that this building should be weapon, alcohol, drug, gang and gambling free.
- How to make this building safe, respectful and dignified with no intimidations?
- How to ensure that the security and staff are treating everyone with the same respect
- Should the individual receiving services sign a code of conduct, so there is an understanding of rules?
- Will people apply to be allowed into the programs here?

Relationship in the Neighborhood

Many concerns had to do with overall neighborhood security including loitering and trespassing, and the impact of the Fulton Reentry Center on the neighborhood. Most responses were very general with a small grouping around the question of how security will be managed overall and the potential for increased gang activity. One interesting outlier concern was that the NYPD will harass program participants.

Common concerns about neighborhood concerns include:

- The building will attract outside people and activity—how can we prevent increased criminal activity?
- How will the Center deal with complaints by nearby residents of loitering or suspicious activity?
- Can we educate the staff on gangs, flagging, beads, gang signs to reduce gang activity in and around the building?
- What do we do about the police bothering program workers or people receiving services?



WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT

Service Coordination and Quality

Approximately 20% of the overall concerns about the Fulton Reentry Center were related to the workplace environment. The major themes were about administration of services, the quality of service provider organizations and programs, and coordination of service delivery to clients.

Communication and respect among clients and staff were considered key aspects of a healthy workplace environment.



Common service coordination and quality concerns included:

- How do we create open communication among service providers within the building?
- Worried about a strong start with the building and then fading off. We need to have a long term plan and consistency so that there is a strong programing and support.
- Can we ensure competent and quality service providers by vetting them to see they are well-run and professional both to clients and employees?
- It is important that people don't feel passed around from one group to another filling out the same forms over and over again.

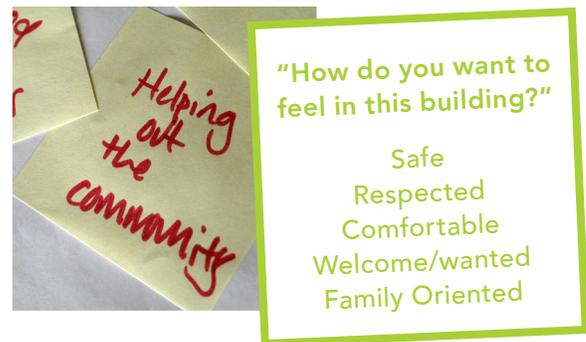
One response from a recent parolee reminds us that "It should not feel like a jail."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FULTON REENTRY CENTER

The Fulton Reentry Center is a unique opportunity as the Bronx looks toward the future of community based reentry support for the justice involved, and especially for those returning home after a period of incarceration. Workshop participants shared a wealth of ideas regarding their hopes and ambitions for the new Fulton Reentry Center, and for the opportunity it presents as a new resource for the Bronx Reentry Community.

“Prisons shut down and become economic engines for reinvestment in communities”

In terms of the physical spaces, participants most often said they want to feel “comfortable” inside of the building. Suggestions for bright spaces with nice colors and decent furniture and a “non-institutional” feeling were dominant themes.



PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Security & Building Administration

Opportunities related to the physical environment have to do with security and building administration. There was agreement that the building should be a Safe Zone and that all users should have to present proper identification to enter. Overwhelmingly, participants said they wanted to feel safe inside this building. There was strong support for a private security guard and, cameras at the entrances, inside and around the perimeter of the building, including a 24/7 NYPD security camera. Staff training on how to recognize flagging and gang unit security and were specifically mentioned.

The front desk sign-in system is seen as an opportunity to improve safety and the overall building environment. There are many recommendations for a welcoming and colorful entry lobby with customer service oriented atmosphere and knowledgeable staff.

Social Environment

There is overwhelming support for a strictly enforced Code of Conduct inside of the Fulton Reentry Center. There is general support for clear and transparent criteria for gaining access to the Fulton Reentry Center, as well a second chance criteria for those involved with programming at the site. Creating an environment of mutual accountability is seen as an opportunity for a healthy social environment and mitigate potential conflicts.

Social Environment Recommendations:

- Create a code of conduct for both service providers and community receiving services.
- Focus on respect and building a community feel.
- Focus on a rehabilitation approach, as opposed to a ‘swift harsh hand of justice’.
- Manage security -- social environment, staff safety and fellow residents in co-mitigation.
- Create a centralized collaborative management approach.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Many offered recommendations for the Fulton Reentry Center to engage with the neighborhood in very creative ways. Community engagement and mentorship programs are opportunities to build relationships with the surrounding neighborhood.

“Create a relationship between the participants, the surrounding community and school to serve as role models so that the participants themselves become positive influence and member of the community.”

Mentorship

The chance to help others and to be of service to the community is an important theme of the discussion. There were many creative suggestions including peer mentoring and peer “transition teams” that could be a resource for those going through the reentry process. Many saw great opportunities for the young and old to work together, creating relationships between the generations and offering mutual support and guidance on topics as diverse as technology, career planning, child care and stress management. There were suggestions for both men’s and women’s groups and the need for both group and individual support.

Mentorship Recommendations:

- How can we use role model/mentorship programs to help the reentry community see themselves as mentors?
- Could elderly be the mentors for the youth? Or vice versa?
- Is there an opportunity to connect with schools?
- Could this be a safe space to ask questions and learn?

Community Service

Many see the Fulton Reentry Center as an opportunity to break down stigmas that cause discrimination and prevent successful re-integration by building bridges between the justice involved and surrounding community. Participants expressed a desire to give back to the community by “helping myself and others.” Specific suggestions include open community rooms where clubs and neighborhood organizations can hold meetings, workshops, classes or events. Citizenship training, neighborhood nights, movie nights, toy and clothing drives are all recommendations for building community relationships at the Fulton Reentry Center.

New Commercial Spaces

Many suggestions for workforce resources can easily be organized as commercial activities incubated through the Fulton Reentry Center. Any of these has the potential to become a small business or social enterprise serving the neighborhood by expanding small business activity and providing jobs locally.

New Commercial Opportunities:

- Outdoor cafe / event space, selling food made in kitchen, movie screening & wifi space
- Tech/maker entrepreneurship space (with equipment)
- Green Market/ CSA
- Internet café
- Restaurant
- Beauty Salon

WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT

The Fulton Center as a job opportunity

The Bronx Reentry Center is seen as opportunity to hire from within the Bronx reentry community especially for justice involved youth and for parolees returning home to the Bronx. Employment as building staff and maintenance, in an onsite café and as shuttle van drivers were all offered as specific opportunities. Volunteer community service work and internships with stipends can also provide the change for skill building, integration and relationship building in the community.

Service Provision Recommendations

Service Providers have a unique perspective on how services could be coordinated at the Fulton Reentry Center to support successful outcomes. There is a need for coordinated service delivery and high quality organizations and employees working in the building. Some supported the idea of selection criteria that applies to all, including clients, staff and management. Frequent and high-quality training for service providers and staff are considered an important part of a successful workplace environment at Fulton Reentry Center.

A strong continuum of care is an important theme for providers, along with coordinated service delivery that starts prior to release and continues through the reentry process. This is especially important with regard to family connections and in securing important documents like State ID cards, Social Security, Medicaid and other benefits.

Providers also suggested opportunities for smart use of technology in surveillance and monitoring that could allow clients to spend more time in the community under supervision instead of locked up. Suggestions for key collaborations include the foster care system and health homes.

Specific recommendations from services providers:

- Build a system of coordination with other nearby institutions - co-op justice, groceries, foster care, healthy homes other services providers.
- Create safe environment with no judgments and appropriate cultural competency with staff.
- Develop a strong continuum of care (holistic vision of the person)
- Create an improved process for re-entry planning early
- Include programs to build and maintain family relationships both pre & post release



CONCLUSION

Recommendations for the Fulton Reentry Center are related to the co-location of services and programming at the site, the mix of potential participants in the building and to the physical, social and workplace environment in and around the building.

Based on the findings of resource mapping and needs assessments, and related activities, there is strong preference that the Fulton Reentry Center address employment and workforce needs of returning citizens and Bronx residents. Job training and employment opportunities were consistently reported as priorities throughout the community engagement process. Other workforce related priorities include mentorship, counseling, family support and stress management all of which were recommended for co-location at the Fulton Reentry Center in an effort to offer a more holistic approach to ongoing needs in the community.

Recommendations related to workforce, also uncovered the creation of a small commercial or incubator space that will offer new opportunities in the neighborhood. Specific recommendations include a catering services, a restaurant/café and a beauty salon on-site. These businesses would be staffed by participants in training programs located at the Fulton Reentry Center and offer an opportunity for employment, economic development and community integration in the area.

The building as a safe space for recreation and personal development, was strongly recommended. Neighborhood insecurity and lack of opportunity are pressing needs particularly among young people in the South Bronx. The Fulton Reentry Center is considered an opportunity to improve the security situation through provision of such spaces.

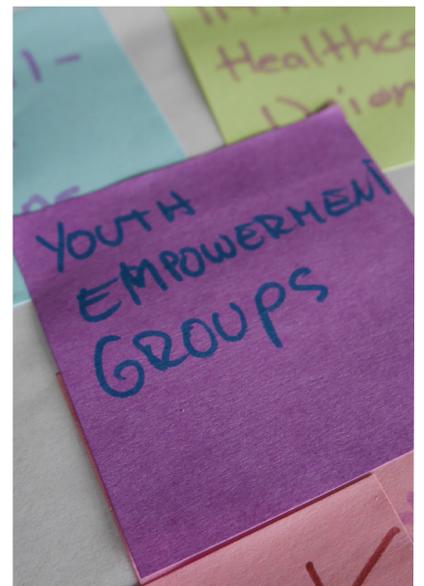
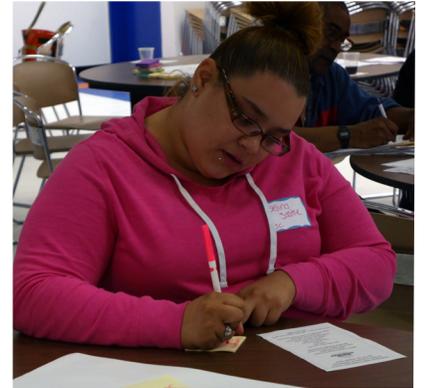
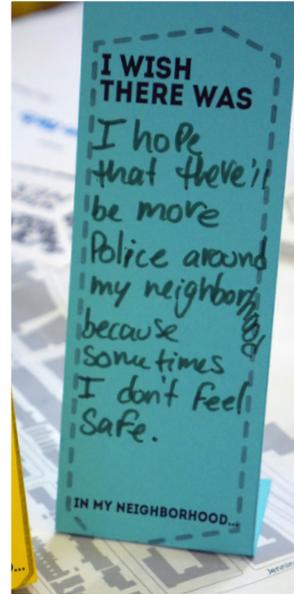
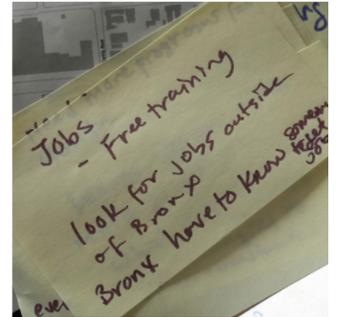
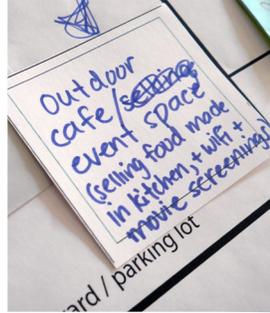
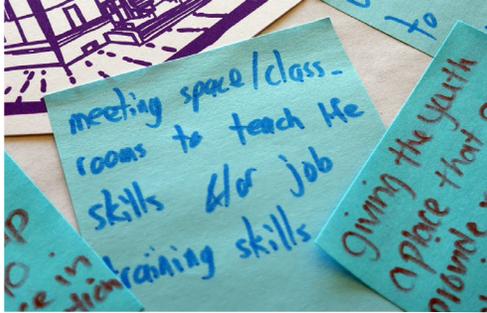
In considering the appropriate mix of users at the Fulton Reentry Center, participants recommend that the building be accessible to the diversity in the community, open to men and women, and serving special needs groups such as the elderly or LGBTQ communities. Nearly all agreed that law enforcement and POs not be located in or offer services

from the building as their presence could create a negative environment. Despite general agreement on the appropriate mix of users, there are concerns about the security situation in and around the building and relationship management between the various groups using or living in the building.

Recommendations that consider the environment within the Fulton Reentry Center can be broken down into the physical, social and workplace environments and address both the concerns and opportunities presented by the new building. Safety is a main issue for everyone involved in the project. Safety recommendations for the physical design focus primarily on the building entrance, the separation of uses within the building and controlling access to the various spaces within the building. Most often recommended are clear and secure separation between residential and community facility spaces, and in any areas where children or families may be located. Private security guards, cameras and electronic swipe cards were all specifically recommended means for controlling access in and around the Fulton Reentry Center.

A set of recommendations relate to the administration and coordination of programming in the building. The Fulton Reentry Center should hire workers from within the community turning this new space into a source of new employment in the South Bronx. Staff positions as security, front desk, drivers and cleaning were all recommended to be hired from within the community.

A final set of recommendations address the social environment in the building. Again, many of these are a direct response to concerns about safety in and around the Fulton Reentry Center. In this category we have recommendations for strict and transparent selection criteria and a code of conduct for organizations and staff working in the building. Other ideas are to build relationships in the neighborhood with mentorship and community service programming and other programming reduce stigmas and encourage healthy community integration.



APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Participating Service Providers and Organization

Appendix 2: South Bronx Resource Map

Appendix 3: Community Board 3 - Resource Map

PARTICIPATING SERVICE PROVIDERS

List of Service Provider that attended one of the 7 public workshops.

AL Consulting	Health Plus Amerigroup
Boricua College	Icahn House
Bronx BPI	Lead by Example
Bronx CRTF	Legal Aid
Bronx CB3 District Manager	Narco Freedom
Bronx Community Solutions	No Man Left Behind Project
Bronx DA	NY Dispute Resolution
Bronx Defenders	NYC Commission on Human Rights
Bronx Reentry Taskforce	NYC HRA Community Affairs
Center for Appellage Litigation	NYC NYPL
CEO Works	NYCEDC
City Council Members	NYPD Community Affairs Pct. 42
Columbia University	NYS Department of Corrections
Coming Home Program St. Luke Hospital	NYS DOL
Corner the Market Media	Phipps
Cortona Parks	Probation Office
CUNY	Real Estate Broker
DCJS	Safety First
Directions for Our Youth	Sen. Gustavo Rivera
FEDCAP	South Bronx Rising Together
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Stronger Than Life
Grace Outreach	The Isaiah Project
Green Hope	YMCA
Health People	

SOUTH BRONX RESOURCE MAP KEY FOR PAGE 22

HEALTH

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
2	Narco Freedom Incorporated	324 East 149th Street	Substance Abuse
10	SERA - Acacia networks	2804 3rd Avenue	Health
13	Narco Freedom Incorporated	401 East 147th Street	Substance Abuse
14	Narco Freedom Incorporated	477 Willis Avenue	Substance Abuse
17	Abundant Life Tabernacle	2692 Third Avenue	Food Security
18	Narco Freedom Incorporated	528 Morris Avenue	Substance Abuse
22	Dominican Sisters Family Health Services	279 Alexander Avenue	Health
23	VOA - Volunteers of America	349 East 140th Street	Health
25	South Bronx Early Head Start	490 East 143rd Street	Health
28	St. Ann's Episcopal Church	295 St. Ann's Avenue	Food Security
29	St. Luke's Food Pantry	623 East 138th Street	Food Security
30	Morris Heights Health Centers	625 East 137th Street	Health
32	Care for the Homeless	691 East 138 Street	Health
33	Visiting Nurse Service of New York	489 East 153rd Street	Health
38	Narco Freedom Incorporated	250 Grand Concourse	Substance Abuse
47	Montefiore Medical Group	305 East 161st Street	Health
57	Health People	552 Southern Boulevard	Health
59	South Bronx Health Center	871 Prospect Avenue	Health
64	Leonablancche House	960 Tinton Avenue	Mental Health
65	Bronx Health Center (Community Health Network)	975 Westchester Avenue	Health
66	El Nuevo San Juan Health Center	1065 Southern Boulevard	Health
68	Gospel Hill Baptist Church	3265 3rd Avenue	Food Security
69	Bronx Addiction Services Integrated Concepts System, Inc	488 E 164 Street	Substance Abuse
72	New Pilgrim Community Baptist Church	490 E 165th Street	Food Security
78	Morrisania Diagnostic & Treatment Center	1225 Gerard Avenue	Health
79	Odyssey House (in patient clinic)	2250 Ryer Avenue	Substance Abuse
80	Good Shepherd Services	1315 Plimpton	Health
84	Continuing Treatment Program II	1170 Webster Avenue	Health
85	Christ Disciples International Ministries	1211 Brook Avenue	Food Security
86	Daniel Webster Houses Child HC	401 E 168 Street	Health
91	St. Augustine Food Pantry	1183 Franklin Avenue	Food Security
92	Evangelistic Communities Outreach BX	755 Home Street	Food Security
93	Bronx Lebanon Special Care Center	1265 Fulton Avenue	Health
95	Dr Martin Luther King Jr Health Center Inc	1265 Franklin Avenue	Health
97	Morrisania - Mott Haven	1309 Fulton Avenue	Health

98	Mental Health Clinic	1316 Fulton Ave	Mental Health
100	Odyssey House	1322 Clinton Avenue	Substance Abuse
101	Caldwell Temple Ame Zion Church	1288 Rev James A Polite Ave	Food Security
104	Home Clinic, Inc. Congregate Treatment	695 E 170 Street	Mental Health
107	Greater Holy Tabernacle Church	3780 3rd Avenue	Food Security
108	Bronx Care Crotona Park Family Practice	1591 Fulton Avenue	Health
111	Urban Health Plan	1515 Southern Boulevard	Health
112	Bronx Family Center	910 E 172 Street	Health
115	Vyse Avenue SRO/CR	1710 Vyse Avenue	Mental Health
116	Bronx Care Mid BX Desperados Family Practice	1690 Bryant Avenue	Health
117	Care for the Homeless	897 Crotona Park North	Health
122	North Central Bronx Hospital	1826 Arthur Avenue	Health
128	Salvation Army	4109 Park Avenue	Social Services
129	Joshua and Caleb Ministries Inc.	1688 Webster Ave	Food Security
130	Narco Freedom Incorporated	1668 Webster Avenue	Substance Abuse
132	Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center	234 East 149th Street	Mental Health
133	South Bronx Healthy Families	1650 Selwyn Avenue	Health
134	Bronx Lebanon	1650 Grand Concourse	Health
135	Institute for Family Health	1894 Walton Avenue	Health
136	Care for the Homeless	1911 Jerome Avenue	Health
137	Institute for Family Health	130 West Tremont Avenue	Health
140	St. Francis of Assisi	1544 Shakespeare	Food Security
157	Care for the Homeless	190 Willow Avenue	Health
159	Urban Health Plan	804 East 138th Street	Health
163	Bella Vista Health Center	890 Hunts Point Avenue	Health
173	Bronx SDA Church	1695 Washington Avenue	Food Security

HOUSING

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
11	SoBro	555 Bergen Avenue	Housing
21	East Side House Settlement	337 Alexander Avenue	Housing
46	Bx Defenders	360 East 161st Street	Housing
76	Whedco	1220 Gerard Avenue	Housing
77	Women's prison Association	Freeman st Intervale Ave	Housing
81	Samaratan Village	1381 University Avenue	Housing
90	3rd Avenue La Casa	3475 3rd Ave	Housing
94	Praxis Housing	Fulton Ave 169th st	Housing
102	Louis Nine House - Neighborhood Coalition for Shelter	1323 Louis Nine Boulevard	Housing
113	Southern Boulevard SRO-CR	1510 Southern Blvd	Housing
114	MBD Housing (Mid-Bronx Desperadoes)	1762 Boston Road	Housing

118	Volunteers of America - Lydia E. Hoffman Family Residence	855 East 175th Street	Housing
127	Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation	1932 Washington Ave	Housing

LEGAL

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
42	Legal Information for Families Today (LIFT) - Bronx Family Court	900 Sheridan Avenue	Legal
43	InMotion Inc.: Justice for All Women	198 East 161st Street	Legal
44	The Legal Aid Society - Bronx	265 East 161st Street	Legal
45	The Legal Aid Society - Bronx	260 East 161st Street	Legal
48	The Bronx Defenders	860 Courtland Avenue	Legal
75	The Legal Aid Society - Bronx	1118 Grand Concourse	Legal
124	City Commission on Human Rights	1932 Arthur Avenue	Legal

SOCIAL SERVICES

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
4	Project Street Beat	349 East 149th Street	Social Services
6	New York Foundling - Bronx Community Services	369 East 149th Street	Social Services
7	Steinway Child and Family Services Inc.	522 Courtland Avenue	Family
9	Urban Youth Alliance	391 E 149th Street	Social Services
12	Episcopal Social Services (ESS)	500 Bergen Avenue	Social Services
15	Mercy Center	377 East 145th Street	Social Services
16	Episcopal Social Services (ESS)	412 East 147th Street	Social Services
24	Abraham House	340 Willis Avenue	Social Services
26	United Cerebral Palsy of New York City	408 E 137th Street	Social Services
27	Mott Haven System of Care Project	170 Brown Place	Family
34	Hopeline	421 East 155th Street	Social Services
35	Argus Community Inc.	402 E 156th Street	Social Services
37	St. Ann's Episcopal Church's Corner of Harm Reduction	310 Walton Avenue	Social Services
40	BX Borough President's office	851 Grand Concourse	Social Services
41	Mid-Bronx Senior Citizens Council (MBSCC)	900 Grand Concourse	Seniors
49	Community Lantern Group	863 Melrose Avenue	Social Services
51	Argus Community Inc.	760 East 160th Street	Social Services
52	The Osborne Association	809 Westchester Avenue	Social Services
53	United Bronx Parents	773 Prospect Avenue	Social Services
54	United Bronx Parents	603 Prospect Ave	Social Services
55	South Bronx Concerned Citizens, Inc. (SBCC)	1019 Avenue St John	Social Services
56	BronxWorks	630 Southern Boulevard	Social Services
63	PSS Davidson Neighborhood Senior Center	950 Union Avenue	Seniors
67	Puerto Rican Family Institute	3251 Third Avenue	Family

71	Forever Young (Seniors)	3305 3rd Avenue	Seniors
83	BronxWorks	1477 Townsend Avenue	Social Services
87	William Hodson Neighborhood Senior Center	1320 Webster Avenue	Seniors
88	Welfare Building	285 East 171st Street	Social Services
99	Arturo Schomburg Senior Center	1315 Franklin Avenue	Seniors
125	Puerto Rican Family Institute	4123 Third Avenue	Family
126	HRA	1910 Monterey Avenue	Social Services
156	Safe Horizon	2 East 169th Street	Family

WORKFORCE

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
1	Comunilife/Community Connections for Youth	315 East 148th Street	Education
3	The College of New Rochelle School of New Resources	332 East 149th Street	Education
5	Grace Outreach	378 East 151st Street	Education
8	Work Force One	368 East 148th Street	Workforce
20	South East Bronx Neighborhood Center	226 East 144th Street	Workforce
31	Promised Land Covenant Church	673 East 137th street	Workforce
36	Hostos Community College	500 Grand Concourse	Education
39	Path Center	151 East 151th Street	Workforce
50	Phipps neighborhoods	3125 Third Avenue	Workforce
58	Banana Kelly	863 Prospect Avenue	Workforce
60	WorkForce1 Career Center	1029 East 163rd Street	Workforce
61	Bronx Lebanon Life Recovery	951 Southern Boulevard	workforce
62	Center for Employment Opportunities	975 Kelly Street	Workforce
70	South East Bronx Neighborhood Centers - (SEBNC)	3289 Third Avenue	Workforce
73	VIP services	1064 Franklin Ave	Workforce
74	Franklin Women Shelter	1122 Franklin Avenue	Workforce
82	Beacon of Hope Clubhouse	1484 Nelson Avenue	Workforce
89	Claremont Neighborhood Centers	480 E 169th Street	Education
96	Morrisania Library	610 E 169th Street	Education
103	Community Board #3 Claremont Center	1426 Boston Road	Workforce
105	NYC Justic Corps/Justice Community Job Readiness	1409 Fulton Avenue	Workforce
106	Bronx Organization the Learning Disabled (BOLD)	489 St. Paul's Place	Education
109	SYEP	1595 Bathgate Avenue	Workforce
110	Bronx Educational Opportunity Center	1666 Bathgate Avenue	Education
119	Crotona Help-USA	785 Crotona Park North	Workforce
121	Phipps Neighborhoods	1743 Fulton Avenue	Workforce
123	VIP Community Services	1910 Arthur Avenue	Workforce
161	Sustainable South Bronx	1231 Lafayette Ave	Workforce
162	Community Development Corporation- THE POINT	940 Garrison Avenue	Education

CB3 RESOURCE MAP KEY FOR PAGE 25

HEALTH

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
1	Greater Holy Tabernacle Church	3780 3rd Avenue	Food Security
5	Bronx Care Crotona Park Family Practice	1591 Fulton Avenue	Health
7	Morrisania - Mott Haven	1309 Fulton Avenue	Health
8	Mental Health Clinic	1316 Fulton Avenue	Mental Health
10	Home Clinic, Inc. Congregate Treatment	695 E 170 Street	Mental Health
14	Bronx Lebanon Special Care Center	1265 Fulton Avenue	Health
15	Dr Martin Luther King Jr Health Center Inc	1265 Franklin Avenue	Health
17	Odyssey House	1322 Clinton Avenue	Substance Abuse
19	Daniel Webster Houses Child HC	401 E 168 Street	Health
20	Christ Disciples International Ministries	1211 Brook Avenue	Food Security
22	St. Augustine Food Pantry	1183 Franklin Avenue	Food Security
23	Evangelistic Communities Outreach BX	755 Home Street	Food Security
24	Caldwell Temple Ame Zion Church	1288 Rev James A Polite Ave	Food Security
26	Urban Health Plan	1515 Southern Boulevard	Health
27	Bronx Family Center	910 E 172 Street	Health
29	Bronx Care Mid BX Desperados Family Practice	1690 Bryant Avenue	Health
30	Vyse Avenue SRO/CR	1710 Vyse Avenue	Mental Health
32	Joshua and Caleb Ministries Inc.	1688 Webster Avenue	Food Security
33	Narco Freedom Incorporated	1668 Webster Avenue	Substance Abuse
34	Bronx SDA Church	1695 Washington Avenue	Food Security
36	Continuing Treatment Program II	1170 Webster Avenue	Health
39	New Pilgrim Community Baptist Church	490 E 165th Street	Food Security
42	Bronx Addiction Services Integrated Concepts System, Inc	488 E 164 Street	Substance Abuse
43	Gospel Hill Baptist Church	3265 3rd Avenue	Food Security
47	Leonablanche House	960 Tinton Avenue	Mental Health
49	South Bronx Health Center	871 Prospect Avenue	Health

HOUSING

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
13	Praxis Housing	Fulton Avenue & 169th st	Housing
21	3rd Avenue La Casa	3475 3rd Avenue	Housing
25	Louis Nine House - Neighborhood Coalition for Shelter	1323 Louis Nine Blvd	Housing
28	Southern Boulevard SRO-CR	1510 Southern Blvd	Housing
31	MBD Housing (Mid-Bronx Desperadoes)	1762 Boston Road	Housing

LEGAL

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
45	The Bronx Defenders	860 Courtland Avenue	Legal

SOCIAL SERVICES

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
9	Arturo Schomburg Senior Center	1315 Franklin Avenue	Seniors
11	William Hodson Neighborhood Senior Center	1320 Webster Avenue	Seniors
40	Forever Young (Seniors)	3305 3rd Avenue	Seniors
44	Puerto Rican Family Institute	3251 Third Avenue	Family
46	Community Lantern Group	863 Melrose Avenue	Social Services
48	PSS Davidson Neighborhood Senior Center	950 Union Avenue	Seniors

WORKFORCE

Key #	Community Resource	Address	Service Type
2	NYC Justic Corps/Justice Community Job Readiness	1409 Fulton Avenue	Workforce
3	Bronx Organization the Learning Disabled (BOLD)	489 St. Paul's Place	Education
4	SYEP	1595 Bathgate Avenue	Workforce
6	Bronx Educational Opportunity Center	1666 Bathgate Avenue	Education
12	Claremont Neighborhood Centers	480 E 169th Street	Education
16	Morrisania Library	610 E 169th Street	Education
18	Community Board #3 Claremont Center	1426 Boston Road	Workforce
35	Phipps Neighborhoods	1743 Fulton Avenue	Workforce
37	Franklin Women Shelter	1122 Franklin Avenue	Workforce
38	VIP services	1064 Franklin Avenue	Workforce
41	South East Bronx Neighborhood Centers - (SEBNC)	3289 Third Avenue	Workforce

projecturbanista.com | tythe-design.com

Information, illustrations and photography contained in this report can not be reproduced, published or otherwise used without permission of the Osborne Association and Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC).

Photo credits: TYTHEdesign and Project Urbanista

