Helping Those Who Need It Most:

Oahu’s Reentry Support System

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Introduction

Reentry programs for those who have served their correctional sentences and are entering back into society are a vital part of rehabilitation and can be the best chance that these individuals have from being reincarcerated. These programs cater specifically to individuals being released from incarceration and aid their transition in whatever way necessary. This may include resources for housing, education, or employment so it is crucial that they have access to these programs wherever they are. Looking at reentry programs, sociologist Reuben Miller states, “reentry organizations do not seek to remove the barriers ex-offenders face in the labor, housing, and educational markets. They instead seek to enhance the soft skills and personal characteristics of former prisoners, transforming them into the kinds of people that will make informed, rational decisions when faced with a dilemma” (2014, p. 317). Miller shows how important these reentry programs can be to help make a difficult and intimidating transition just a little bit easier by providing individuals with everyday skills they may not know.

In a place like Oahu, Hawaii, where the population is increasingly large and overcrowded, making sure the public has all the resources available to live their lives can be a huge but extremely important task. This research project, and my field of interest, focuses on one subset of the population of Oahu: those who are or have been incarcerated.¹ Because Oahu is geographically isolated from the rest of the United States, making sure that incarcerated

¹The correctional system of Oahu includes one state jail, three state prisons, one private prison located in Arizona, and one federal prison; this research project will include people who have gone through any of these institutions.
individuals have the necessary resources and information for rehabilitation not only in the correctional system, but also outside of it, is an issue that cannot be overlooked. Without adequate and effective programs on Oahu, individuals may be forced to move to another island or the mainland for treatment. Doing this is not only expensive, but can force people to uproot their entire lives to get basic services, which may include quitting their job if they have been back in society for a period of time. For most of these individuals, this is not a viable option, in which case they may not receive treatment and are at a higher risk of ending up back in the carceral system, affecting everyone around them.

The lack of effective reentry programs and resources available on Oahu can be seen through studies in which recidivism rates are tracked over time. For most studies, recidivism is followed for one year, five years, and seven to ten years after initial release. In a study conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S Department of Justice starting in 2005, those arrested and sentenced to at least one year in a correctional facility in 30 states, including Hawaii, were tracked for nine years to establish a more recent picture of recidivism rates across the country (Alper, Durose, & Markman, 2018). Although recidivism rates for each individual state are not included, rates for race and ethnicity are. According to the study, the recidivism rate is 79.4% within nine years of release for “Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander” and 45% within one year of release (Alper, Durose, & Markman, 2018). Based on the 2018 American Community Survey of Hawaii (2019), Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders

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2 Throughout this proposal, the population that I will study will be referred to as incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals or people. I will be using this terminology because according to the Berkeley Underground Scholars (2019), terms like “convict” and “prisoner” can indicate guilt and gives the individual a “permanent identity to an often temporary status”.

3 Recidivism refers to incarcerated people who are released and then are reincarcerated after any period of time.
make up a little over 10% of the population in Hawaii, and Asians make up almost 40%. Having recidivism rates this high for ethnic groups that make up this much of the population shows how effective reentry programs and other resources available to aid in rehabilitation are essential to the people of Hawaii.

This portfolio will serve as a survey of all reentry programs on the island of Oahu. At the completion of this research project, I will have adequate information about what is available for incarcerated people all over the island so that I can pass the information along to those who need it. The goals that this portfolio works to accomplish are to provide former and current incarcerated people with a comprehensive resource guide of reentry programs from all over the island and what aid they provide; bring more public awareness to these programs that always need more resources to function more effectively; and provide a glimpse of the current reentry situation on Oahu for the academic community so that more research may be done in this field. Each of these goals will be represented by a component of my research project.

All of the goals that I hope to accomplish with this portfolio are the reasons why I chose a portfolio research project over a standard thesis. With a thesis, the only output is an academic paper that may only reach a small and specific audience, even if published. With a portfolio research project that is made up of a variety of different components, I am able to create each component with a different audience in mind so that I can reach more of the population. Because I am able to reach a broader audience, my research and what I hope to accomplish with it can make an impact on more people from different populations in society, such as formerly incarcerated individuals and different social classes in the general public, instead of a mostly academic audience. Because of the nature of my proposed research and its focus on a widespread
social issue, I believe that a portfolio format will make a bigger impact than a thesis format would.

This completed portfolio will demonstrate who I am as an emerging researcher in the fields of correctional psychology and criminology, in which I will work in a correctional institution with incarcerated people to help them transition back into society. This research project will also demonstrate my ability to find all reentry programs available at a given time so that I can stay up-to-date, as available programs may change every few years. By evaluating these reentry programs’ efficacy, I will also be able to see firsthand which methods are helpful for reentry and which methods do not work in providing help to formerly incarcerated people. I can apply this information to my career every day by providing incarcerated people with these types of methods and information about reentry programs before release, and I can advocate for more use of them across the nation.

**Background**

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2017, the prison population across the nation was 1,489,363 people, and 622,377 people were released from incarceration. The same year in Hawaii, the prison population was 5,630 people, and 1,834 people were released from prison (Bronson & Carson 2019, p. 4;13). That is 1,834 people who must make the transition from a cell to their lives before incarceration in Hawaii alone, and the majority of them will need some type of help during the transition, whether it be treatment for substance abuse or help finding housing and a job. When incarcerated individuals are released, they can be barred from

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4 Population numbers do not include other correctional facilities, such as jails and detention centers. Therefore, the total incarcerated population across the nation and in Hawaii are larger than these population numbers.
voting, housing access, and public welfare benefits and are often stuck in poverty before and after incarceration (Miller & Alexander, 2016). Disenfranchisement, or legally removing an individual’s right to vote, is a common issue that individuals convicted of a felony face across the country. In the United States, 31 states bar individuals from voting while imprisoned, on parole, or on probation, and four states permanently disenfranchise individuals with felony convictions (Sentencing Project, 2014). Hawaii is a more liberal state than most and only disenfranchises individuals charged with a felony while they are incarcerated, but for those with long sentences, this could mean decades.

Formerly incarcerated individuals often report being homeless, unemployed, or unable to find a steady job and income (Western et al., 2016, p. 1515-16). Miller acknowledges the lack of employment opportunities for formerly incarcerated people in his work, which he attributes to the decreasing demand for unskilled laborers in our society (2014, p. 309). Another main source of high unemployment among formerly incarcerated individuals is their lack of education; a large portion of the incarcerated population does not even have the schooling equivalent to a high school diploma (Western et al. 2016, p. 1517). To make their situations worse, these issues occur on top of the social stigmas formerly incarcerated individuals face because they have a record. Reentry programs work to help those who may have been neglected in the system and did not receive the help they needed or who do not have the resources available to transition into their lives in society; they exist to help reduce the stress and hardships formerly incarcerated individuals face upon release. Although these programs cannot remove the stigmas and attitudes society has, they can aid in finding resources to help individuals create more stable lives for themselves and their loved ones.
Because of the large variety and differences in services that reentry programs provide, it can be hard to compare and gauge how effective reentry programs are using a single type of measure. However, we can look at similar types and characteristics across these programs for agreement on what works. A large focus of research on reentry today is looking at what types of reentry programs are effective in terms of reducing recidivism and benefitting the lives of their participants. A report from the Congressional Research Service summarizes some characteristics of formerly incarcerated individuals that predict incarceration and recidivating: “Compared with the average American, ex-offenders are less educated, less likely to be gainfully employed, and more likely to have a history of mental illness or substance abuse—all of which have been shown to be incarceration risk factors” (James, 2011, p. ii). Programs that focus on and treat these factors should then be the most successful at reducing recidivism, and that is what the research shows.

One of the most common types of reentry programs involves skills training to help formerly incarcerated individuals find employment. Miller (2014) argues that some of the most effective job-oriented reentry programs focus on transforming the mindset of formerly incarcerated individuals so that they can view and resolve issues in better ways and teaching them more ways to be mentally resilient and reliable; when approaching job skills this way, formerly incarcerated people are then taught to be “not only an employable and therefore productive member of society, but also a trustworthy, dependable, and tenacious one” (Miller, 2014, p. 317). Policy researchers Matthew L. Mizel and Laura S. Abrams (2019) also identify what aspects lead to greater effectiveness in employment-related reentry programs. According to the participants in their study, who were formerly incarcerated males, the best reentry programs
“not only provided useful skills training but also connected them to realistic job opportunities” (Mizel & Abrams, 2019, p. 6). Providing training for useful skills in employment is not enough to constitute an effective program; being able to provide sources and employers who are willing to hire formerly incarcerated individuals makes all the difference because it gives these individuals specific places to focus on in their hunt for employment. Knowing that there are employers that will hire them despite their record helps to reassure formerly incarcerated individuals that they can still find work and have opportunities.

Another effective type of reentry programs are those that stress the importance of emotional connections to family and the community. These types of programs help the formerly incarcerated know that they have an established support system in their families and throughout the community; these relationships help them feel like they are still a part of their community and have not been marginalized. Bruce Western, criminologist Anthony Braga, Jaclyn Davis, and Catherine Sirois (2016) summarize how incarceration is isolating and separates an individual from all people that they are closely tied to, so fostering and maintaining these relationships after release can provide more stability in their lives.

Formerly incarcerated individuals also face difficulties in their social integration, such as finding a place for themselves in the communities they grew up in, so remaining close to family members can help to ease integration and reduce stress. These connections can be especially important for formerly incarcerated individuals who suffer from mental disorders, substance abuse, and who are older than the average prison population age, i.e. over the age of 40, as Western et al. (2016) explains that family ties can be strained with these individuals even before incarceration, resulting in even more detachment after incarceration. Mizel and Abrams (2019)
note that reentry programs can be most effective when formerly incarcerated individuals are also able to create strong personal bonds with the staff as well. Programs and their staff that provide a strong sense of stability and reliability help these individuals to feel more cared for and accepted after being released; these characteristics can help to predict whether or not formerly incarcerated individuals stay in the program.

Some of the most effective and necessary types of reentry programs are those that have substance abuse and mental health services. In many places, including Hawaii, there is very little attention given to incarcerated individuals dealing with substance abuse and mental health disorders. Incarcerated individuals with mental health disorders, substance use disorders, or both are often provided little to no treatment while they are incarcerated even though they make up a majority of the incarcerated population, which can lead to a host of issues after release, including being at risk of recidivating (Regier et al., 1990; Diamond et al., 2001; James, 2011). A brochure on the Sequential Intercept Model from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) highlights some of these issues faced by this population at every step of the criminal justice system. SAMHSA advocates for more reentry programs with mental health services and the use of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) to treat substance use disorder, as it has been shown to be the most effective way to treat this disorder and its withdrawal symptoms. According to the SAMHSA brochure (2019), incarcerated individuals with substance use disorder are especially at a high risk of relapsing and overdosing after release, and MAT programs, especially those that focus on opioid addiction, can be the most effective way of helping them. Without these resources and programs, these individuals can be at
a higher risk of recidivating or facing other debilitating issues due to the lack of treatment, like homelessness and unemployment.

Carrie Pettus-Davis, Tanya Renn, Jeffrey Lacasse, and Robert Motley also acknowledge the importance of mental health services because the majority of incarcerated men suffer from mental disorders as a result of traumatic events they have experienced in their lives, including “direct personal experiences of victimization, threat of serious injury or death, experiencing serious injury, learning of a serious injury or death occurring to a loved one, or personally witnessing an event that involves death or serious injury/threat to another person” (2019, p. 379). These individuals often never address these traumatic events, mostly because of societal pressure they face as men to not be emotional, which can result in unresolved mental illnesses and a lifetime of recidivating. Pettus-Davis et al. (2019) advocate for more trauma-based therapies and interventions in reentry programs to address these underlying issues and reduce chances of recidivating. Because the majority of incarcerated individuals suffer from substance abuse, mental illnesses, or both, when these issues are addressed, rehabilitation and reentry can be more effective, and recidivism rates can drop.

One of the biggest problems impacting reentry programs on Oahu is the excessive and regular overcrowding in the carceral system which leads to less and less resources available for rehabilitation in prison. According to the United States Government Accountability Office (2012), overcrowding in correctional institutions causes a variety of issues for not only the incarcerated individuals, but the staff as well. When correctional facilities do have rehabilitative services, including educational programs, work programs, and drug treatments, overcrowding can lead to long wait lists, sometimes causing incarcerated individuals to never have access to
these programs while incarcerated. The Government Accountability Office (2012) also acknowledges that when correctional facilities are overcrowded, visitations from family and friends can be delayed or not granted. Support from family and friends can be one of the biggest predictors of an incarcerated individual completing rehabilitation and not recidivating, and these visitations promote good behavior while incarcerated; when incarcerated individuals are unable to have contact with their family due to overcrowding, as mentioned before, they are much more likely to get in trouble while incarcerated and recidivate when released.

At the end of every month since December 2015, the Corrections Division of the State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety releases a population report for each correctional facility it oversees, including those on islands other than Oahu and on the mainland. For these facilities, excluding the federal and mainland facilities, the amount of incarcerated individuals/beds that the facility was intended to hold (Design Capacity) and the amount of incarcerated individuals/beds that can be accommodated based on staff and services provided (Operational Capacity) are both listed; for some facilities, the number of operational beds is hundreds more than what the facility was designed for. In January 2016, out of the five Oahu facilities listed (Halawa Correctional Facility is divided into its two modules, Halawa Medium Security Facility and Special Needs Facility), the population of three facilities exceeded the amount of operational beds, and the population of one facility exceeded the Design Capacity (Corrections Division, 2016). In August 2019, out of these five facilities, the population of one facility exceeded the Design Capacity by almost double, which caused it to exceed the Operational Capacity by about 200 people. Two other facilities also exceeded the Design Capacity as well (Corrections Division, 2019). When the Design Capacity is exceeded, it means the facility is overcrowded.
When the Operational Capacity is exceeded, it means that there are more incarcerated than what the staff and services can handle, which causes routine neglect and harmful environments for both the incarcerated individuals and the staff. When this happens, individuals may not receive any care during incarceration, making reentry resources even more valuable and necessary.

Despite this gross issue, reentry programs and resources on Oahu are extremely limited. The main focuses of reentry efforts on Oahu include substance abuse treatment, methods that target women’s reintegration, and restorative justice. In Hawaii, there is a prevalent problem with opioid and methamphetamine use, so having adequate substance abuse treatment programs is a huge concern. Despite this, there are only two centers on Oahu that are authorized to use methadone as a treatment, which is shown to be the most effective treatment in opioid use. Also concerning is a study conducted by Meripa Godinet, Lindsey McGlinn, Dawna Nelson, and Halaevalu Ofahengaue Vakalahi (2019), in which the authors found that Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders are less likely than Whites to complete substance abuse treatment, especially when it comes to opioids, notably heroin, and methamphetamine. With more substance use programs, especially those that are authorized to use methadone in MAT, there would be more opportunities for formerly incarcerated people to get the help they do not receive in prison, increasing the likelihood that they would finish treatment.

Finding ways to aid in the reintegration of women is a focus unique to Hawaii, as “[Women in Hawaii] comprise 12.4% of the incarcerated population, almost twice the national average” (Brady & Walker, 2012, p. 3). The Women’s Community Correctional Center (WCCC) in Kailua, HI is a facility that is routinely overcrowded and has very few resources to help the women rehabilitate. Because the population of incarcerated women is so large on Oahu, and
many of the women have children, there is a push to adopt more gender neutral approaches to reentry. Incarcerated women face many problems unique to them, including having little to no contact with their children while they are incarcerated along with struggling to find housing, employment, and treatment for any mental illnesses or substance abuse. On Oahu there are some organizations that host Kids’ Day at WCCC, during which mothers can spend time with their children through organized activities and lunch, but this event usually only happens two or three times a year. Most of the time, women with good behavior can see their children while incarcerated, but if they are not on good terms with their children’s caregiver, the caregiver may not allow the mother to see her children often, if ever. As sociologists Marilyn Brown and Barbara Bloom state, “after their release, parenting women not only negotiate reentry, but they often must renegotiate the terms and conditions of their relations with children” (2009, p. 314). Because the population of incarcerated women is so much larger in Hawaii than the majority of the country, we must make more efforts in developing reentry programs to accommodate these women.

One prominent way in which reentry and rehabilitation is developing in Oahu is the use of restorative justice, a way for incarcerated individuals to face the harm they have caused and take responsibility for that harm. The use of this method has proven to be extremely effective at reducing recidivism and repairing unresolved issues because the individual must face the person they harmed, take responsibility for their actions, and come up with ways to repair any damage and refrain from behaving that way again. Restorative justice is often used in the form of restorative circles, now called Huikahi Circles, in which the incarcerated individual is surrounded by friends and family, the victims that they may have hurt, and supervisors, such as
individuals from an organization and the correctional facility staff. These circles are often used right before an individual is released and are used to come up with a plan to prevent recidivating and repair harm (Walker, Sakai, & Brady, 2006). With this form of rehabilitation, the needs of the incarcerated individual are also addressed, such as housing and financial support, so that a plan can be developed to meet these needs. These circles also address the importance of family ties in reentry, as addressed earlier. In these settings, the individual can express their concerns with their family, and their family can do the same so that they come to an understanding and can foster the connections between them (Walker, Sakai, & Brady, 2006). In a five year follow up, 70% of individuals who had gone through the process of a Huikahi Circle had not recidivated within two years (Walker & Greening, 2010). This reentry method is one of the most effective programs on Oahu in reducing recidivism and promoting healing.

By having a plan for release, incarcerated individuals may feel reassured that they can find adequate help for whatever problems they may face; knowing that their family and friends are involved and supportive helps incarcerated individuals to feel more connected and accepted, and they feel more confident about staying out of prison. With the expansion of this restorative justice program and others like it, recidivism and the incarcerated population may be severely reduced; when we treat incarcerated and formerly incarcerated people like human beings, they can feel accepted and are more likely to reach out for help, which can make all the difference in whether or not they spend a life in and out of incarceration.
Components and Method

The main component of my portfolio research project will be a resource for incarcerated and formerly incarcerated people and their families that synthesizes all reentry programs and resources available to them on Oahu and data on how effective they are. The format of the resource will depend on data that I will collect from a series of interviews with people who play different roles in the carceral system to ensure that incarcerated people will have access to this resource. For example, I could synthesize all resources and data on a website, but if incarcerated people on Oahu do not have frequent access to the Internet, then a website would not be helpful for them. In this case, a paper format, such as a magazine or pamphlet, would be more useful. However, if a paper format is more suitable for incarcerated individuals, I will also create a website with the same information for individuals after incarceration and for general public and community access.

In order to decide what resource format would be most appropriate and most accessible to both incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals, I will interview both psychologists and therapists working in state and federal correctional institutions on Oahu. I also plan to interview individuals who play roles in the Hawaii State Department of Health Reentry Commission and partner organizations. These interviews will allow me to understand what is currently offered to incarcerated individuals and what programs are in motion, along with their effectiveness.

Additionally, I will attempt to connect to people who have been incarcerated before to determine the easiest way for this population to receive and access these resources regularly. I also want to interview them and their family members about their experiences in the correctional system and what they think would have been helpful to them if they had access to or had known
about a certain resource. Most, if not all, of these formerly incarcerated people will be contacted through the reentry programs that I observe and through connections with other individuals due to convenience and accessibility. Because privacy is an important and understandable issue with those who have been formerly incarcerated, the amount of individuals who participate in interviews may be small and mostly anonymous. For those working in correctional institutions, I will reach out via email and phone to explain my project and its purpose to schedule an interview and get more names for those I could talk to in the field, also known as snowball sampling.

In order to collect data on the effectiveness of reentry programs and resources around the island, I will visit various locations on all sides of the island to collect information, both qualitative and quantitative. These reentry resources will include programs, such as substance abuse clinics; active groups, such as religious organizations; and work programs that are directed towards incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals. Data collected to show effectiveness may include interviews with staff and clients of the programs on their experiences, statistics on how many people are being served through the program, the number of formerly incarcerated people who have completed the program successfully, and the amount of people who have been reincarcerated while going through the program. I will also note observations of the area that the facility is in, the appearance of the facility inside and out, and the accessibility, i.e. whether or not it is accessible by bus, easy to find, and has reasonable hours of operation. If there are certain areas around the island that do not have any type of reentry programs, then this will be a large focus of my advocating for better reentry resources in my components for the general public.

Furthermore, I will draw upon my experiences as an intern from August 2019 to October 2019 at Ku Aloha Ola Mau, a substance abuse treatment center in Honolulu that is authorized to
use methadone to treat opioid addictions. Because my project is very much community-based and focuses on ways that the community as a whole can be strengthened with reentry programs and other resources for incarcerated people, my data will be more qualitative in nature and will draw on experiential learning in these environments instead of traditional quantitative data collection. Although I will collect quantitative data from these different programs, my project will primarily be based on interviews with a variety of people involved in reentry and the experiences of the people who have been through the carceral system. In this way, my project can be more useful for my intended audience, incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals and the reentry support system of Oahu.

This component will also be valuable to the families of incarcerated individuals so that they are aware of the help available as well and can push incarcerated individuals to get help in reintegrating. I estimate the entire series of interviews and data collection to take approximately one to two semesters to collect enough information for my components. Because the incarcerated and formerly incarcerated population is considered a vulnerable population and these interviews will require a full IRB review and approval, I plan to start these interviews after the proposal and IRB submissions have been approved in the Spring 2020 semester.

This first component reflects my main goal for the project, which is to help incarcerated individuals reintegrate before they are even released; my hope is that this will decrease the likelihood that they will recidivate due to the help they may have in facing the social barriers of reentry and having a criminal record. When incarcerated individuals already know where they can turn to for the multitude of challenges they will face upon being released, they may be more
likely to actively seek out this help, which can make the transition back into society easier for themselves and others around them.

The second component of my portfolio research project will be a short, comprehensive academic paper to publish. This paper will include background literature on reentry programs in Hawaii and their issues, the findings of my research project, and potential ways to improve the quality of these resources if applicable. I will also use parts of the “Background” section of this proposal to highlight important themes and points of debate surrounding reentry programs in Hawaii. Unlike the previous component, this will be targeted towards the academic world\(^5\) to attract more attention to this topic so that further studies can be conducted. For publication, I will submit this academic paper to the *Manoa Horizons* and the journals run by the Honor societies I am a member of, including Psi Chi for psychology and Pi Gamma Mu for social sciences.

My second component is how I hope to achieve my second and third goal for this portfolio, which is to bring more attention to this situation in both the general and academic communities so that more research may be focused on increasing the number and effectiveness of reentry services on Oahu and in correctional facilities. By publishing this paper, I will hopefully attract the attention of scholars and researchers with more recognition and funding than myself; with their status, any research they do involving reentry and rehabilitative services on Oahu will attract even more public attention to this issue. My hope is that these reentry programs will be given additional resources and funding that they need to increase their effectiveness and expand to parts of the island where reentry programs are harder to find.

\(^5\) The academic community for the purposes of this project includes professors, researchers, and scholars who have the resources to give this issue more attention when it comes to studies and research projects
Additionally, with more data to work with, we can establish what kinds of programs are effective in rehabilitation and can then focus more resources in these types of programs around the island. Through the combination of these components, I will not only be potentially helping incarcerated people before they are released, but I will also be bringing more public and academic attention to the help that incarcerated people need on Oahu and the lack of resources available for them. The more attention and funding these reentry programs on Oahu receive, the more they could help formerly incarcerated individuals on Oahu, which could make all the difference in whether these individuals are reincarcerated or not. We know that reentry programs are effective at keeping people from returning to the carceral system, but there is clearly still a need for more programs (Walker, Sakai, & Brady, 2006; Walker & Greening, 2010; Miller, 2014; Mizel & Abrams, 2019). Otherwise, we would see much lower recidivism rates than what are reported (Alper, Durose, & Markman, 2018).

We must give these programs the attention they deserve and prove to the nation that we should be investing in these programs, not in keeping people locked up for a portion of their lives. By drawing more attention to these programs and their successes, we can also begin to disprove common stigmas that people have about those with a criminal record, which can only make it harder for them to rehabilitate. One way to fight these is to have effective reentry programs to show the rest of society that these incarcerated people are truly trying to rehabilitate themselves and change their lives for the better.
### Timetable

| Fall 2019 | - HON 333 - Ku Aloha Ola Mau internship  
|          | - SOC 499 with mentor  
|          | - Work on IRB application with interview materials and consent forms |
| Spring 2020 | - Submit proposal and IRB application  
|           | - HON 494 and SOC 499 with mentor  
|           | - Start interviews and data collection - visiting reentry programs around Oahu  
|           | - UROP application |
| Summer 2020 | - Finish up interviews and data collection from programs  
|           | - Begin work on components for incarcerated population and general public |
| Fall 2020 | - SOC 499 with mentor  
|          | - Finish components for incarcerated population and general public  
|          | - Write academic paper and submit to Manoa Horizons and other journals |
| Spring 2021 | - Final touches to components  
|            | - Attend graduation information sessions  
|            | - HON 496 to write Honors Portfolio reflection  
|            | - Undergraduate showcase  
|            | - Submission of Honors Portfolio and graduation materials |
References


