

Center for Employment Opportunities

www.ceoworks.org

A multi-year study sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services has shown that CEO participants released from prison were 22 percent less likely to be convicted and 26 percent less likely to be re-incarcerated for a new crime.

The Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) helps prepare young people and adults returning home from prison and others with recent criminal convictions to find and keep permanent employment. It offers participants job readiness coaching, transitional -employment, job placement assistance, and retention services.

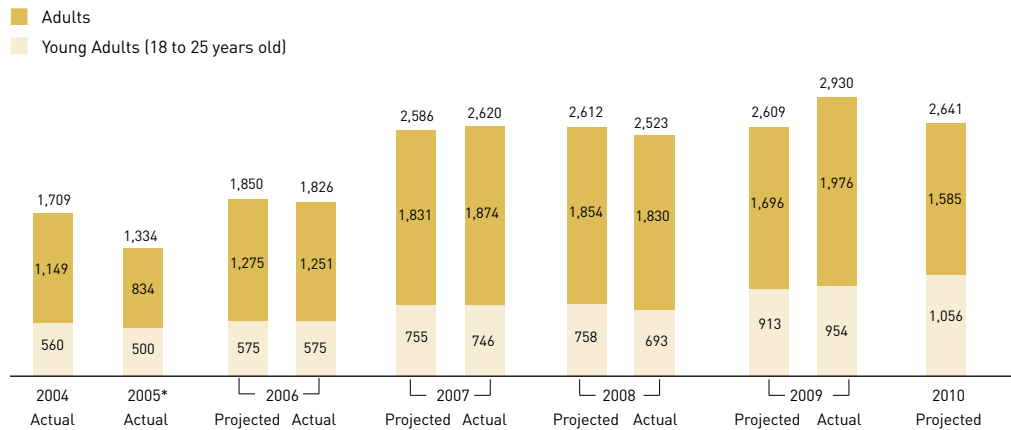
CEO participated in a \$25 million, six-organization impact evaluation conducted by MDRC and sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services that tracked participants for three years starting in 2005. The randomized controlled trial found that CEO’s model had statistically significant impacts on the criminal justice outcomes of participants recently released from prison—they were 22 percent less likely to be convicted and 26 percent less likely to be re-incarcerated for a new crime.

In 2009, CEO served 2,930 formerly incarcerated individuals in New York City, a third of them ages 18 to 25.

Geographic Reach

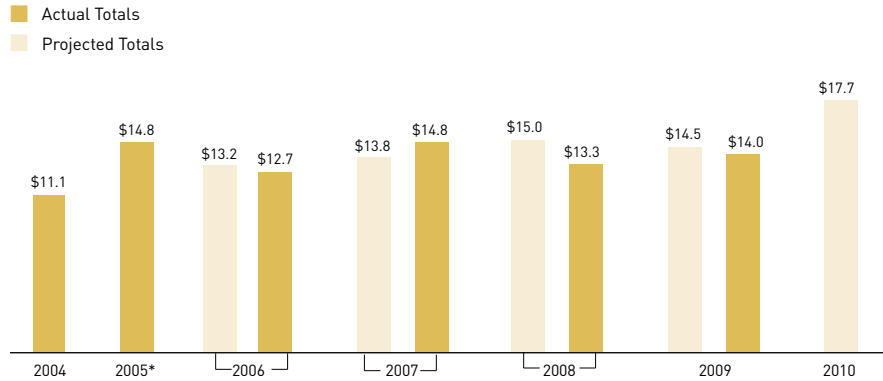
Center for Employment Opportunities is located in New York City and works with people with criminal convictions from the New York metropolitan area. In 2009, the organization established its first programs outside New York City, with new sites in Albany, Erie and Westchester counties. CEO expects that these upstate locations will grow to serve 2,000 individuals annually in the next three to four years. The organization is in the planning stages of beginning operations in California, at the behest of several government agencies and local funders.

Center for Employment Opportunities: Numbers Served



*The drop in total numbers served in 2005 was due to integration of a pilot program that was part of CEO’s business plan at that time. This program—working with participants released from Rikers Island prison—required CEO to create new transitional employment capacity. Thus, intake for the baseline population (parolees) was temporarily reduced. By 2006, CEO had enough transitional employment capacity to fully meet the needs of both parolees and people leaving Rikers Island.

Center for Employment Opportunities: Total Revenue (in millions)

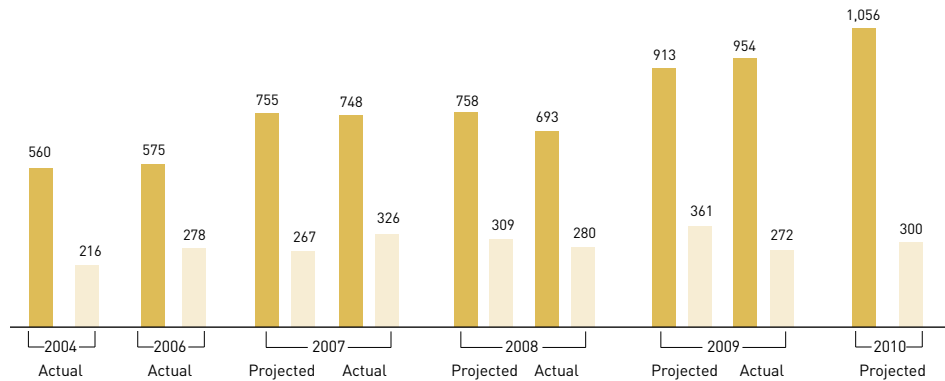


*In 2005, CEO recorded large grants from private funders, leading to a spike in revenue. These grant dollars were spent down in the years following receipt of the funds.

Outcomes

Center for Employment Opportunities: Enrollment and Placement

- Number of Youth Who Completed a Minimum Requirement of a Life Skills Course
- Number of Youth Placed in Employment or Post-Secondary Education



Performance

Center for Employment Opportunities: Youth Retention Rate

- 6-Month Retention Among Those Placed
- 12-Month Retention Among Those Placed

