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### **Beyond Bars: Entrepreneurial skills for successful reintegration and reducing recidivism**

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## Beyond BEHIND BARS:

Entrepreneurial skills for successful reintegration and for reducing recidivism

Claudia Raquel  
ANDRÉS



### Abstract

This case study presents the experience between INTI Salta and Salta Ministry of Labor, conducted at the Federal Penitentiary Institute of Salta No. 16 – *Señor y Virgen del Milagro*, during June and July 2016. It outlines a comprehensive proposal that integrated the training and development of entrepreneurial skills with the needs of incarcerated individuals and their potential socio-occupational contexts, aiming to foster opportunities for self-employment, social reintegration, and reduce recidivism.

## 01 Introduction

When considering the training of individuals and the contemporary socio-labor world, it is essential to explore the best educational and labor alternatives for those in prison confinement. We must examine how technological institutions and skill transfer can play a role in such a complex scenario. First, it is important to understand the unique logic of the penitentiary institution, including its rules, organizational structure, and objectives. Among its priorities are achieving the educational and vocational training goals outlined in Law No. 24,660<sup>1</sup> on the Execution of the Deprivation of Liberty Sentence and Law No. 26,206<sup>2</sup> on National Education.



“...fewer than **13%** of ex-prisoners are employed in registered jobs. Among those, **87%** work in self-employment.”<sup>3</sup>

## 02 Objectives

- Provide foundational knowledge in the formulation and evaluation of investment projects, complementing the technical-professional training inmates receive in prison.
- Develop entrepreneurial skills in inmates, enabling them to create opportunities for self-employment and achieve better social reintegration.
- Promote the development of entrepreneurial skills as a strategy to reduce recidivism.
- Empower inmates to take control of their future through entrepreneurship.

## 03 Methods

- Five-module training program.
- Weekly four-hour meetings.
- Theoretical and practical approaches: workshops, lectures, role-playing, dramatizations, and interactive activities, business models (Canvas) and video pitch methodology.



## 04 Hypothesis

Developing entrepreneurial skills in incarcerated individuals facilitates better social reintegration, increases opportunities for self-employment, and reduces recidivism.

## 05 Results

### BUSINESS IDEAS GENERATED DURING THE PROGRAM

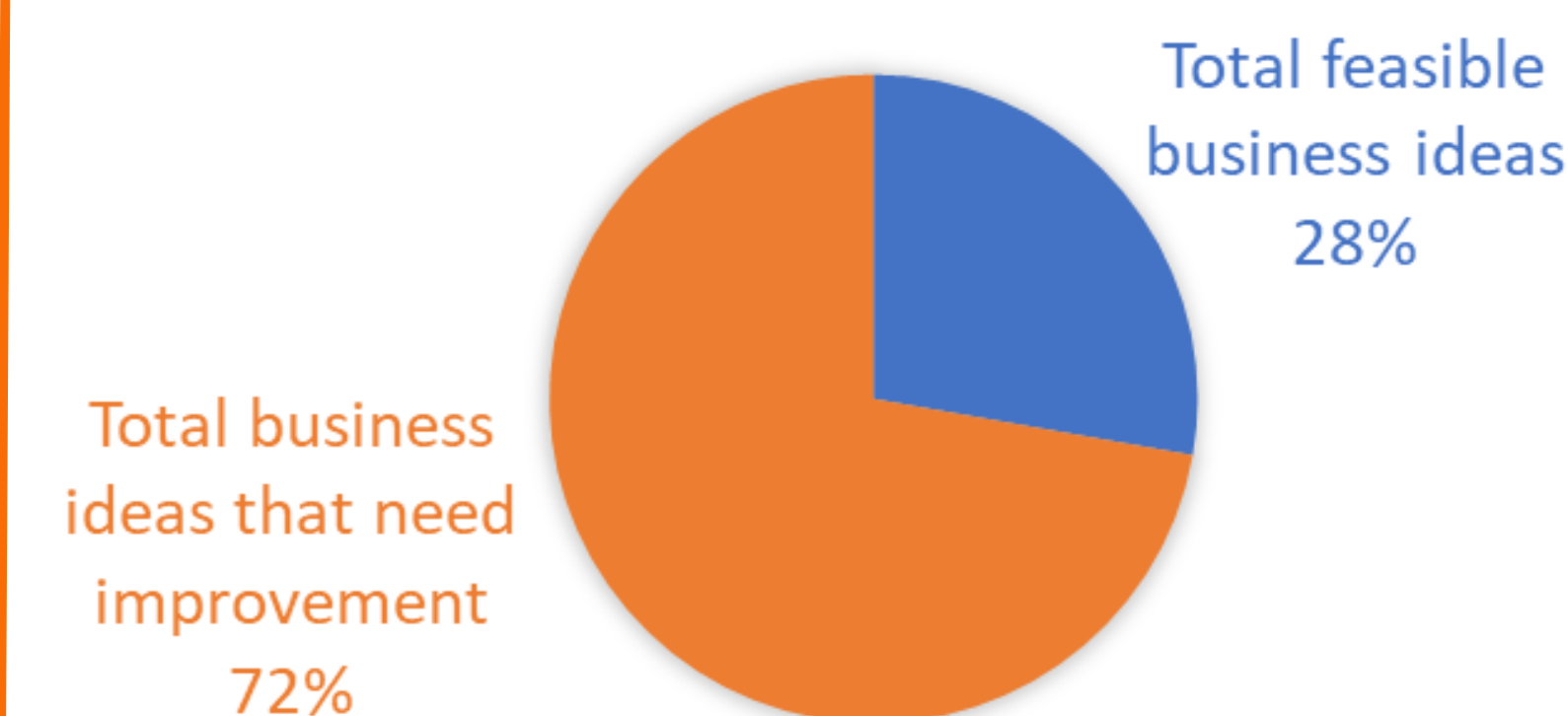


Figure 1: End of program. Training team from INTI Salta and Salta Ministry of Labor, and Federal Penitentiary staff

## 06 Limitations

Due to the internal regulations of the prison, there was no access to statistics that would allow measuring the impact of the training once released.

## 07 Future Directions

It is hoped that the case study will help highlight effective training practices, strengthen personal and institutional commitments, and consolidate best practices in the education of people in confinement.

# 61.4%

Incarcerated Workers in the FPI of Salta<sup>4</sup>



## References

