The purpose of the study was to assess the efficacy of the theoretically-based cognitive-behavioral Life After Incarceration curriculum to prepare incarcerated adults and juveniles for reentry into the family, school, workplace, and community. The Life After Incarceration (LAI) program teaches adult and juvenile offenders cognitive awareness, problem solving, and life skills. Pre/post-program data from 148 adult participants show significant gains in knowledge to promote self-control and reduce impulsivity, foster realistic goal-setting, improve participant understanding of the link between educational attainment and goal achievement, improve self-perception and positive social relationships, enhance employment readiness and stability, and address intergenerational components of criminal behavior. Expanded program outreach partnered the curriculum with the IUPUI AIM (Aftercare Through Mentoring at IUPUI) program, offering the Life After Incarceration program 12 times yearly in nine Indiana juvenile facilities serving 1300 youth in 2002 and 2003. Follow up evaluation and tracking of released youth offenders show significant reduction in repeat incarceration as compared to youth who do not participate in a reintegration program. Only 16% of youth released during the first six months of 2003, had been rearrested or recommitted six month later. Long-term impact shows that 62% of youth offenders who do not participate in the AIM mentoring program were reincarcerated in a DOC facility, compared to only 28% of those participating in the full AIM program; this represents a 63% reduction in the likelihood of reincarceration. Cost benefit analysis shows that for every 100 youth in AIM there is a potential to save 1.3 million per year. Results suggest that enhanced reintegration programming, combining cognitive-behavioral programming and mentoring can drastically reduce post-release recidivism among juvenile offenders.