Evidence-Based Practices of Community Supervision:

Part 2, What Works in Parole and the Prisoner Reentry Process

This training session was developed by the American Probation and Parole Association, in partnership with the National Reentry Resource Center, and is made possible through funding by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice.
The resource center is continually updating its website with materials relevant to the reentry field.

Sign up for the monthly NRRC newsletter to receive news about upcoming distance learning and funding opportunities.
Speakers

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Information about our specialized training, current projects, and next institute can be found on the website.

APPA is currently conducting a membership drive called “Just 1.”
Learning Objectives

The **goal** of this webinar is to educate community corrections professionals on evidence-based practices (EBPs) of parole supervision, particularly with respect to the reentry of parolees leaving prison.

By the conclusion of this webinar, participants will be able to:

- Understand the core elements of EBPs and parole supervision.
- Discuss the pros and cons of EBPs implementation.
- Recognize leadership qualities that are conducive to using a successful evidence-based approach.
- Identify at least two practices that they could implement to enhance parole supervision and reentry outcomes.
What are EBPs?

The objective, balanced, and responsible use of current research and the best available data to guide policy and practice decisions, such that outcomes for consumers are improved.

- Justice-Involved Individuals
- Victims and Survivors
- Communities

*fair, just, proportionate, and effective sanctioning goals*

(Crime and Justice Institute 2009)
So, what’s the point of EBPs?

- Reduces recidivism
- Upholds public safety
- Reduces costs
- Enhances collaboration

Establishes a core quality assurance and evaluation process
Principles of Effective Intervention

1. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs
2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

3. Target Interventions
   - Risk Principle
   - Need Principle
   - Responsivity Principle
   - Dosage
   - Treatment Principle
Principles of Effective Intervention

4. Skill Train w/ Directed Practice
5. Increase Positive Reinforcement
6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities
7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices
8. Provide Measurement Feedback
EBPs, Parole, & Reentry

Over 2 million inmates in jails and prisons

About two-thirds are confined to state prisons

95% will be released from prison

About 40% will return to prison within three years of release
Challenges to Successful Reentry

1. Public Safety
2. Families and Children
3. Employment
4. Public Health
5. Housing and Living Conditions
6. Civic Identity
7. Impact on Community

(Travis 2005)
Principles of Effective Reentry

1. Preparing for Reentry
2. Building Bridges
3. Seizing the Moment of Release
4. Strengthening the Concentric Circle of Support
5. Tailor Conditions of Supervision – the “three R’s”
6. Front-Load Supervision Resources
7. Implement Placed-Based Supervision
8. Promoting Successful Reintegration as a Systematic Goal

(Solomon et al. 2008; Travis 2005)
EBPs and Reentry in Iowa

1. EBPs agency currently employs
2. Impact on outcomes?
3. Major challenges?
4. Essential elements for successful implementation?
5. Leadership styles/characteristics
EBP Platform in Iowa

- Increasing Public Safety through the Successful Reentry of Inmates from Prison
- Evidence-Based and Emerging Practices in the Iowa Corrections System
Timeline

- 1983 - Iowa Department of Corrections created and CBC Districts assigned parole and work release
- 1998 - Reorganized institutions and CBC Districts into Eastern and Western regions, the Division of Offender Services was established
- 1999 - LSI-R assessments implemented with focus on addressing criminogenic needs to reduce risk
- 2000 - ICON implemented in CBC
Timeline continued...

- 2003- SVORI grant funded reentry pilot program
- 2004- CBC begins implementing EBP and institutions join CBC on ICON
- 2005- KAIZEN Reentry event, PRI grant- Urban focus, Mental Health Reentry grant
- 2006- Institutions begin implementing EBP, Statewide Reentry Coordinator, Reentry Coordinators and assessment staff at reception center funded
- 2007- EBP Steering Committee implements Program Audit Process
EBP Audit Risk Assessment

- Is a validated risk assessment conducted to determine criminogenic need?
- Does the program address one of the LSI identified needs (Alcohol/Drugs, Emotional/Personal, Attitude/Orientation, Employment)?
- Describe the criteria for program placement (risk based, dosage/duration of treatment based on risk, stage of change, reassessed for risk reduction).
EBP Questions to Address

Audit-Responsivity
- Is intrinsic motivation enhanced (motivational interviewing, incentives, rewards, etc.)?
- Is treatment matched with the characteristics of the parolee?
- Is staff matched with treatment type?

Continuing Support in the Community
- Is sustaining community support addressed, including the use of mentors, support groups, etc.?

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions
- Are cognitive behavioral interventions used (thinking, feelings, behavior; skill training with directed practice; role modeling, use of structured time booster sessions/aftercare)?
EBP Questions to Address

Program Evaluation

• Has the program had an external evaluation?
• Is internal program performance or evaluation data collected?

Clinical Supervision

• Has the program supervisor been trained in EBP, motivational interviewing or program specific intervention skills?
• Has the program supervisor been trained in clinical supervision skills/techniques?
A Focus on Reentry

- 2007- Reentry Coordinators begin meeting, PRI grant- Rural focus
- 2008- Reentry in the State of Iowa: Accomplishments and Planning for the Future
- Iowa Corrections Reentry Team established
- Iowa Reentry Model designed
- Iowa Workforce and Reentry Advisors funded
Iowa Corrections Reentry Team

• The ICRT will engage parolees, staff, victims and the community to develop and implement the **Iowa Reentry Model** that will include a defined process to guide effective reentry from sentencing to discharge taking into consideration differences in resources in different parts of the state.

• The goal of the Iowa Reentry Model is to reducing future criminality, victimization, and involvement in the correctional system.
Iowa Reentry Model

- Consistent, actuarial assessments of risk and needs
- Effective interventions only
- A seamless case management system
- Risk reduction efforts as a primary focus
- A range of supportive systems in place
- Effective measurements
Iowa Reentry Model continued...

- Training and quality assurance must be in place
- Clear policy and other documentation
- A range of incentives and sanctions for parolees
- Effective communication among all partners in the process
- The building of partnerships inside and outside of corrections
- Ensure victims have a voice
TPC Model Implementation

- 2009-Mission- To advance successful parolee reentry to protect the public, staff and parolees from victimization
- Follow-up conference to showcase actions taken based on the recommendations made in September
- Grant funds three additional Reentry Coordinators in the institutions
- Executive Order 15 establishes the Ex-Offender Reentry Coordinating Council
- Technical assistance to implement NIC Transition from Prison to the Community model
Critical Issues & Goal of TPC

Issues
- Involve multiple stakeholders (not solely a corrections issue)
- Concentrate on reforming systems
- Transition starts at admission – or before
- Risk reduction reforms are driven by evidence-based practices
- Monitor performance and evaluate

Goal
- To enhance the successful transition of parolees from prison to the community in order to enhance public safety and reduce future victimization through recidivism reduction.
The TPC Model

Transition From Prison to Community

http://www.prisontransition.com/

IA, KY, MN, TN, TX, WY
GA, IN, MI, MO, ND, NY, OR, RI

Transition from Prison to Community Initiative
A Roadmap for Implementing the TPC Model

Committed Leadership--Shared Vision
- Collaboration across Traditional Boundaries Within and Outside the Criminal Justice System
- Good Information for Decisions
- Evidence-Based Practice
- Commitment to System Change; Identifying Common Interests and Mutual Benefits

Form and Charter Teams
Expand Partnerships

Clarify and Affirm Vision and Mission

Assessment and Classification
Behavior and Programming
Release Preparation
Release/Revocation
Supervision/Services

Identify Opportunities To Introduce Evidence-Based Practice

Target and Implement Change

Understand And Evaluate The “NOW”

Expand Partnerships

Clarify and Affirm Vision and Mission
Reentry in Iowa: Utilizing evidenced based practices and creating partnerships to prepare parolees to be pro-social members of the community without supervision.
Assessment Phase

- Custody Classification
- LSI-R and Jesness
- Level of Service Substance Abuse Assessment
- Psychological Screen and Assessment
- IQ Testing
- Test of Adult Basic Education
- Traumatic Brain Injury Screen
- Foundation of Reentry Case Plan
Risk Mgmt / Risk Reduction Phase

- Assign to facility that meet custody, treatment & reentry needs
- Reentry Case Plan negotiated
- Treatment Readiness activities include education and motivational enhancement
- Assign to interventions to address needs and reduce risk
- Reassess and transfer to least restrictive environment as risk reduced
Transition Phase

- Housed in minimum custody facility near release community
- Focus on life skills, meaningful work, family reunification and release planning
- Reentry Case Plan renegotiated and updated
- Prepare for Board of Parole review
- Engage CBC and other community partners in reentry planning prior to release
Release Phase

- At least 6 months left on supervision
- Risk and needs reassessment
- Level of supervision determined
- Reentry Case Plan renegotiated and updated
- Assign to interventions/continuing care to reduce risk
- Reunited with family/pro social associates
- Employment and appropriate housing secured
- Aftercare and discharge plan
Performance Measures & Outcomes

Reentry Process

- **Assessed Criminogenic Needs:** Percent of required LSI-R assessments completed
- **Reentry Case Plan Completed:** Percent of parolee reentry case plans completed
- **Parole Processing Time (Prisons):** Median time from parole board order to release from institution
- **Parole Processing Time (CBC):** Median time from parole board order to release from institution
Institution Preparation (Readiness for Change)

- **Treatment Completion (Prisons):** Percent of parolees successfully completing interventions
- **Treatment Involvement (Prisons):** Percent of medium-to-high risk parolees receiving interventions for a top need (priority 1 thru 4)
Performance Measures & Outcomes

**Community Stability**
- **Address Changes**: Capture rate of address changes in population, or number of changes prior to discharge
- **Alcohol/Drug Usage**: Percent of positive UA/BAs screenings
- **Employment Rate**: Percent of high-normal and above parolees employed
- **Job Retention**: Capture rate of job changes in population
- **Restitution Plan Compliance**: Percent of parolees making regular payments
- **Treatment Involvement (Community)**: Percent of medium-to-high risk parolees receiving interventions for a top need (priority 1 thru 4)
Outcomes

- **Revocations (Technical Violations of Probation):** Percent of probation revocations for other than new charge
- **Revocations (Technical Violations of Parole/WR/OWI):** Percent of parole, work release, and OWI revocations for other than new charge
- **Recidivism (Post-Release Recidivism Rate):** Percent of parolees with new felony conviction within 3 years of release
- **Recidivism (Return Rate to Prison):** Percent of parolees returned to prison within 3 years of release
Return Rate to Prison

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% Returned Within 3 Years of Release

0.0% 10.0% 20.0% 30.0% 40.0% 50.0%
Advancing Successful Reentry Team

- 2010 - Advancing Successful Reentry Team established
- Second Chance Act Grant - WISH
- EO 15 report to the Governor
- 2011 - Advancing Successful Reentry Team reentry pre-audit process designed, site visits occur, documentation begins
- Focus on EBPs and reentry to reduce risk and the number of parolees we serve
- Improve our response to parolees with mental illness
Tools: Companion Documents

TPC Reentry Handbook:
Implementing the NIC Transition from Prison to the Community Model
http://static.nicic.gov/Library/022669.pdf

Increasing Public Safety Through Successful Offender Reentry:
Evidence-Based and Emerging Practices in Corrections

TPC Case Management Handbook:
An Integrated Case Management Approach
http://static.nicic.gov/Library/024393.pdf
Iowa Corrections System

We advance successful reentry of individuals leaving prison to protect the public, staff and offenders from victimization by creating partnerships and utilizing evidence based practices to prepare these individuals to be pro-social members of our communities without correctional supervision.
Let’s Recap

- Use of EBPs have proven to be effective in reducing costs and recidivism, while maintaining public safety
- Must be cognizant of the challenges to implementing EBPs in your jurisdiction
- Specific elements are essential to successful implementation of EBPs
- Effective leaders must take a variety of stances
Other Useful Resources

National Parole Resource Center
http://nationalparolereresourcecenter.org/

NIC’s Paper Series for Paroling Authorities and Supervision Agencies
http://nicic.gov/Library/024197

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Citations


Questions...

...Comments
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