# Transition from Jail to Community (TJC)







Lisa Calderon, MLS, JD
Director, Community Reentry Project
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### Presentation Outline

### Overview of the Denver TJC Model

- Community Investment
- CPCC Sanctioning Philosophy and History
- TJC components; Major Implementation Accomplishments
- CRP Eligibility criteria & Reentry Services

### Evidence Based Practices for Reentry

- Criminogenic Risk/Needs Factors
- Gender Responsiveness
- Cognitive Behavioral Ed. & Motivational Interviewing

### CRP 2014 Performance Review

- Redefining Success
- Units and Levels of Service
- Recidivism data

### **Overview of the Denver TJC Model**

### **Community Investment**

- 2005 -"Fail the Jail" campaign opposed Measure 1A's \$600 million expansion of the Denver jail and criminal courts.
- Groups included CCJRC, CPC, Padres Unidos/Jovenes Unidos, Denver Inner City Parish Golden Triangle Arts District Neighborhood Association, and Charity's House Ministries.
- Opposed prioritizing massive jail expansion while underfunding substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment and alternatives to incarceration.
- May 3, 2005 Measure 1A was passed with 56% of the vote
- CPCC launched September 2005 CRP created 2007

# CPCC Sanctioning Philosophy, Goals & Strategies – CRP's Impact\*

#### Sanctioning Philosophy determine primary policy and funding recommendations (2006)

**Recidivism Reduction** 

Community Satisfaction\*

#### The Commission created the following goals (2006):

Better manage jail beds\*

Reduce the need for jail beds

Reduce recidivism, and

**Prevent Crime** 

#### The Commission has four strategies (2012):

Strategy #1: Improve and/or promote data efficiency, integrity and access

Strategy #2: Analyze data to understand gaps, barriers and inefficiencies

Strategy #3: Develop and implement alternatives that address gaps and barriers\*

Strategy #4: Evaluation and continuous improvement

### **TJC Model Components**

Self-evaluation Leadership, vision, **Targeted** Data-driven Collaboration intervention + and organizational + understanding and and of local reentry strategies culture joint ownership sustainability **JAIL COMMUNITY** Screening & **Assessment** Transition Plan Targeted Interventions -Information & referrals Informal support systems Formal services **Supervision Case management** 

### Stages of Implementation

Implementation occurs in (additive) stages:

- Exploration
- Installation
- Initial Implementation
- Full Implementation
- Innovation and Sustainability: ongoing
- Innovative practices do not fare well in existing organizational structures and systems (legacy systems)

**Program Implementation – Bridging the Gap Between Science and Practice**, The Center for Effective Interventions, David Bernstein, M.S.W., The Implementation Group, Jennifer A. Schroeder, Ph.D.

2-4 years

# Major Implementation Accomplishments: 2008-2012

- Implemented Major accomplishments (NIC & Urban Institute):
  - 1. Jail-wide risk screen (Proxy) for all incoming persons
  - 2. Risk/Needs assessment (LSI); Women's Risk/Need assessment(WRNA)
  - Cognitive behavioral curriculum that is consistent, evidence-based, gender responsive and addresses criminogenic factors
  - Motivational Interviewing
  - 5. Trauma Informed Response
  - Mental Health First Aid
  - 7. TBI, SSI-R (alc/drugs), SOAR (SSI/SSDI benefits),
  - 8. (2014) GAINS behavioral health checklist in jail; ACA enrollment
  - 9. Continuum of transition services between the jail and community
  - Data collection and review process to measure performance

# Reentry Starts Before Release

### Jail to community transition planning

#### • Criteria:

- Misdemeanor offenders (women both misdem. & felony)
- Sentenced to the Denver County Jail (expanding to DDC)
- Within 1 year of release
- Adult Denver residents (including homeless persons)
- Medium-to-high Proxy screen scores (Eligibility)

#### Additional Considerations:

- Low to medium institutional risk for access to programs
- Most are in men's Building 24, Denver County Jail

### Denver County Jail Transition Services

#### Life Skills – DSD Staff

- Cognitive Behavioral Education (T4C) (3 weeks 2x a week)
- Healthy Living (8 weeks)
- Job Readiness (8 weeks)
- Transition Planning
- Information & Referral
- Intake/Screening

### **CRP – Community Staff**

- Cognitive Behavioral Education (T<sub>4</sub>C) (3 weeks 2x a week)
- Healthy Living (8 weeks)
- Job Readiness (8 weeks) & Edu services
- Transition Planning/Case Mgmt
- Information & Referral

#### **In the Community**:

- Enrollment in community services
- LSI & WRNA Assessment

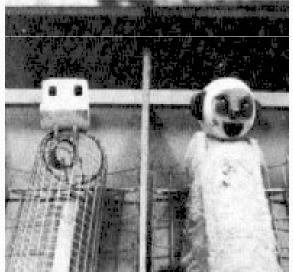
#### CRP is an incentive based program

- Immediate Needs Services (housing, transportation, clothing, etc.)
- Vouchers for treatment, emergency shelter, benefits enrollment

# Healthy Living – 8 Weeks (2 earned days off)

Sources: PBS' This Emotional Life; University of Colorado Behavioral Health Center

- Healthy Attitudes
- 2. Healthy Lifestyles
- 3. Healthy Friendships
- 4. Healthy Families



Dr. Harlow's 1950's experiments manifested the importance of care-giving & companionship in social and cognitive development.





### Healthy Living – 8 Weeks (2 earned days off)

Sources: PBS' This Emotional Life; University of Colorado Behavioral Health Center

- Healthy Attitudes
- 2. Healthy Lifestyles
- 3. Healthy Friendships
- 4. Healthy Families
- 5. Healthy Relationships Part I
- 6. Healthy Relationships: Part II Domestic Violence
- 7. Tobacco Education: Part I (marketing, health effects)
- 8. Tobacco Education: Part 2 (quitting strategies)
- Money Math
- 10. Drugs and Society

### Job Readiness – 8 Weeks (2 earned days off)

Adapted from DOC Pre-Release Curriculum; Cognitive Behavioral Education

Career Development Workshop (jail and community)

### **Community Based Services**

- Pre-Employment Screen
- Career Coaching
- Career Search
- Educational Counseling
- Computer Skills
- Vocational Rehabilitation applications
- Disability benefits applications

# **Evidence Based Practices for Reentry**

### What Does "Evidence Based" Mean?

- Evidence exists that the program or intervention is effective.
  - Evidence is obtained through empirical research not anecdotes, stories, common sense, or beliefs about effectiveness.

#### Literature review

- Meta-analyses are summaries of many studies of correctional interventions.
- The most current and informative method.

### Criminogenic Needs/Risk Factors

- The "Big Four" Risk Factors on recidivism:
  - Antisocial attitudes, values, and beliefs
  - Antisocial friends, lack of prosocial friends
  - Antisocial personality
     (impulsivity, restlessness)
  - Criminal History

- Family/marital factors
- Low levels of education/employment achievement
- Lack of appropriate leisure and recreational outlets
- Substance abuse

### What is "Gender-Responsive?"

- Acknowledges that gender matters
- Addresses trauma issues resulting from victimization and relational motivations
- Recognizes women's pathways into crime

- Women-centered services
- Recruits personnel who have both the interest and knowledge to work with incarcerated women

### Women's Risk/Need Assessment (WRNA)

#### Women's Top Criminogenic Needs

- Criminal history
- Criminal thinking
- Antisocial associates

#### **Additional Risk Factors**

- Housing Safety
- Mental health/Trauma history
- Adult victimizations
- Relationship dysfunction
- Parental stress (community)

### **Cultural Competence**

Enables a system to work effectively in cross-cultural situations

- Five Essential Elements
  - Valuing diversity
  - Cultural self-assessment
  - Being conscious of cultural dynamics
  - Having institutionalized cultural knowledge
  - Adapting service delivery reflecting understanding of cultural diversity
    - Source: The National Center for Cultural Competence (NCCC), Georgetown Univ.

### Motivational Interviewing (MI)

 An evidence-based technique, when used with other interventions, has proven to reduce offender recidivism.

- OARS
  - Open ended questions
  - Affirmations
  - Reflections
  - Summarizations

### Cognitive-Behavioral Education

• Thinking for a Change (T<sub>4</sub>C) - twice a week for 7 weeks

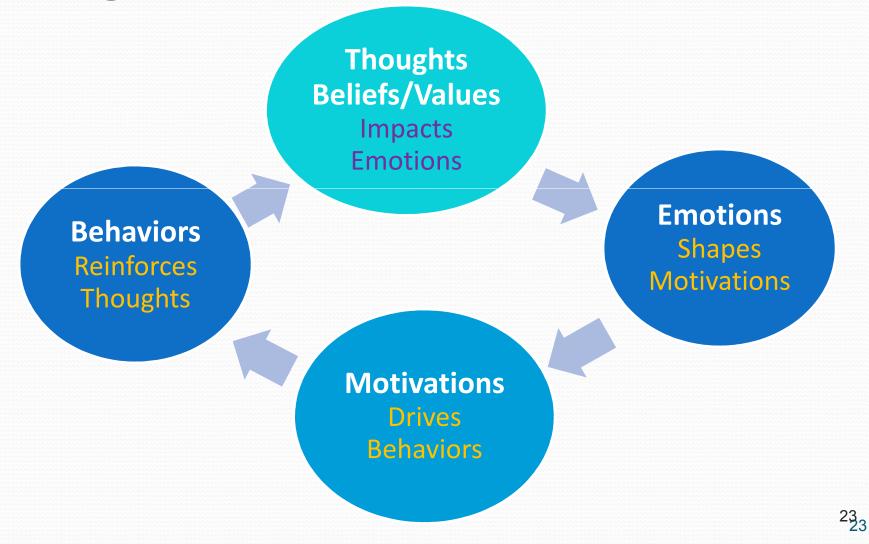
### Cognitive

Targets attitudes and thought processes

#### Behavioral

Practices role-modeling and reinforcement

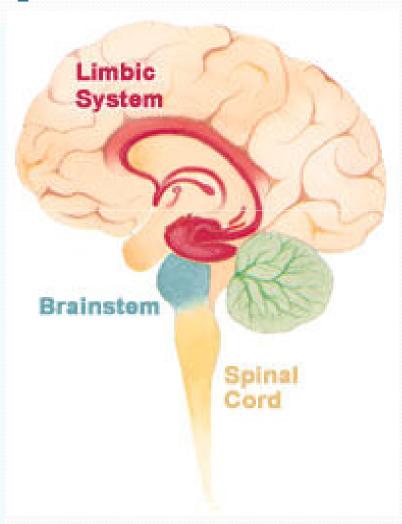
### Cognitive Behavior: Thoughts, Emotions, Motivations, Behavior



# Creating Change in the Brain

http://www.morris.umn.edu/~ratliffj/psy1051/brain overheads.htm

- Limbic system: the core & oldest (reptilian) part
  - largest in prehistoric times
- Emotional center
  - Strong emotions, survival instincts, trauma, impulsive behaviors
  - Addiction center
- Generational learning



Romancing the Brain in Recovery

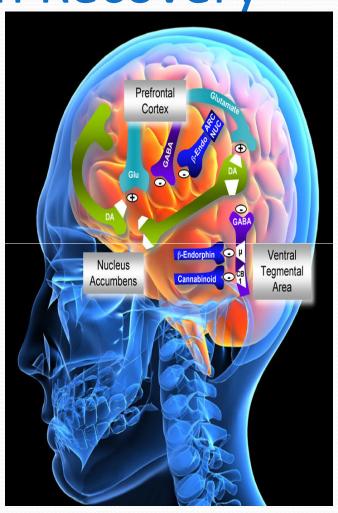
Cynthia Moreno Tuohy

#### **Cortex – Discovery/Thinking Brain**

- Reasoning, consequential thinking
- Problem solving/resolution
- Creativity and imagination
- Likes options/choices
- Maturity & impulse control
- Last part of brain to fully develop

### More energy to appeal to the Cortex

- Can feed the Limbic
- Tolerance for another's resistance
- Choices, validation, explanations
- Paradox of control is to not control



### **CRP 2014 Performance Review**

# 2015 Scope of Work Budget

Category	Contract Amount
OPERATIONS COSTS:	
Indirect Costs (Admin/operating)	\$48,577.00
Occupancy - rent & parking passes	\$31,422.00
Copier Lease - paid from CPCC	\$4,417.00
Office Supplies	\$3,300.00
Staff Training and Development	\$1,000.00
Staff Travel/Mileage	\$4,500.00
Client Services	
Refreshments/Meals	\$3,000.00
Emergency Housing	\$20,000.00
Transportation (RTD)	\$20,000.00
Group Incentives	\$3,000.00
Client Specific Tx	
Testing Services	\$2,000.00
Tx Services*	\$3,000.00
Total Operations:	\$144,216.00

Category	Contract Amount
PERSONNEL COSTS:	
Program Director	\$53,992.00
Office Mngr/Management Analyst	\$41,265.00
Case Manager 1	\$45,204.00
Case Manager 2	\$45,204.00
Case Manager 3	\$45,204.00
Career and Benefits Coordinator 1	\$45,204.00
Career and Benefits Coordinator 2	\$45,204.00
Total Direct Salaries:	\$321,277.00
Fringe Benefits - 26%	\$83,532.00
Total Personnel + Benefits:	\$404,809.00

Total: \$549,025.00

## Redefining Success

#### **CPCC**

- ProgramCompletion
- Recidivism Reduction
- ROI

#### **CRP**

- ProgramCompletion
- RecidivismReduction
- Caseplan Goals

# Community Stability (Second Chance Act)

- Complete Routine Services
- Recidivism Reduction
- Improved Com. Sup. Systems
- Cooperation in treatment
- Improved MH outcomes & decreased symptoms
- Decrease chemical dependency symptoms
- Increased income/benefits
- Increased coping skills
- Increased understanding of criminogenic risk factors
- Reduced LSI/Increased Rater

# 2014 Data: Total Clients Served by CRP in Jail and Community = 696 (unduplicated; 474 in DCJ & 275 Community)

- 474 Inmates served by CRP in DCJ
  - 5,233 units of service = classes & 1:1 mtgs
- 435 Life Skills jail intakes by DSD staff
- 423 Eligible contacted CRP
  - Phone and walk-in inquiries
- 275 Enrolled
  - (220 new and 55 continuing from 2013)
- 210 Discharged

#### Jail bed days saved 2014

- 821 days of earned time
- \$42,692 cost savings
   (821 x \$52 per day)

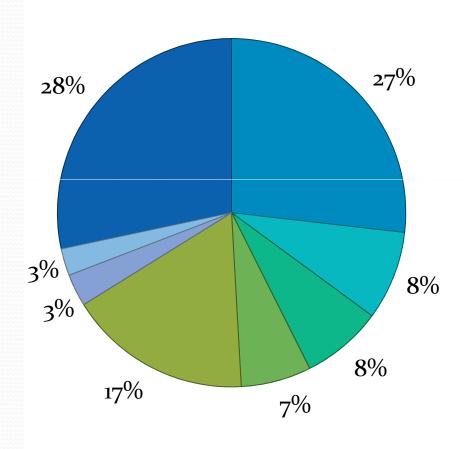
#### Jail bed days saved 2015

- Q1 & Q2 (Jan 1-Jun 30 2015):
- **781** days of earned time
- **\$40,612** cost savings

#### **Total Projected Savings 2015:**

- 1567 days of earned
- \$81,484 cost savings
- 142 LSI assessment completed at intake and discharge

## Referrals Chart – 275 Enrolled Clients



- DCJ Life Skills (a Life Skills staff person or a Life Skills class)
- DCJ Non-Life Skills (a deputy or other staff not associated with Life Skills or RISE: Transition Unit, Medical Staff, etc.)
- Other Provider (community providers such as Metro CareRing, DOC Reentry, MHCD, etc.)
- DCJ RISE (Women's or Men's RISE at the county jail)
- Probation Officer (Denver County, Denver District, or other county)
- Word of Mouth (a fellow inmate, friend, family member, or current CRP client)
- Downtown Detention Center (deputy or other staff)
- Unknown (client hung up or left office before referral source was obtained)

### Units\* & Levels of Service for 210 Discharged Clients

\*(# of classes attended and 1:1 appointments with CRP staff)

- **Level 1**: Clients received 1-4 units of service (n=94)
- **Level 2**: Clients received 5-20 units of service (n=66)
- **Level 3**: Clients received 21+ units of service (n=50)

# Dosage Considerations for Level 3 Clients

- \* 21+ Units Of Service Analysis
  - Ranged from 21 to 89 (median = 44 units of service)
  - There wasn't a significant statistical difference past 21 units.
  - Most Level 3 clients had intensive mental health, substance abuse, cultural, and/or systemic process issues.
- Considerations:\*
  - The "saturation effect" the possibility of over- programming resulting in higher rates of recidivism.
  - Quality over Quantity
    - dosage by risk
    - monitor quality of dosage
    - monitor outcomes
- Source: "Quantifying and Executing the Risk Principle in Real World Settings"
   Webinar Presentation, Strategic Solutions, Kimberly Gentry Sperber, PhD

# 210 Discharged Clients

Level 1 Demographics (n=94)					
Race	Race				
Black	32	33%			
Latino	24	25%			
White	26	27%			
Multi	7	7%			
Native	5	5%			
Asian	0	0%			
Mid East	0	0%			
Gender					
Male	81	84%			
Female	13	14%			
Age					
18-24	4	4%			
25-34	29	30%			
35-44	27	28%			
45-54	20	21%			
55+	14	15%			

Level 2 Demographics (n=66)				
Race				
Black	22	34%		
Latino	22	34%		
White	15	23%		
Multi	3	5%		
Native	3	5%		
Asian	1	2%		
Mid East	0	0%		
Gender				
Male	54	84%		
Female	12	19%		
Age				
18-24	8	13%		
25-34	15	23%		
35-44	12	19%		
45-54	18	28%		
55+	13	20%		

Level 3 Demographics (n=50)			
Race			
Black	12	24%	
Latino	13	26%	
White	17	34%	
Multi	3	6%	
Native	4	8%	
Asian	0	0%	
Mid East	1	2%	
Gender			
Male	36	72%	
Female	14	28%	
Age			
18-24	0	0%	
25-34	9	18%	
35-44	11	22%	
45-54	19	38%	
55+	11	22%	

# 210 Discharged Clients

HOMELESSNESS	Enrollment o	f individuals	Discharge o	harge of individuals	
Level 1 (1-4) (n=96)					
Homeless	54	56%	46	48%	
Temporary	29	30%	38	40%	
Transitional	5	5%	5	5%	
Permanent	6	6%	5	5%	
Level 2 (5-20) (n=66)					
Homeless	34	53%	22	34%	
Temporary	25	39%	28	44%	
Transitional	2	3%	7	11%	
Permanent	5	8%	9	14%	
Level 3 (21+) (n=50)					
Homeless	24	48%	9	18%	
Temporary	15	30%	16	32%	
Transitional	4	8%	5	10%	
Permanent	7	14%	20	40%	

# 210 Discharged Clients

	<u> </u>			
EMPLOYMENT	Enrollment of individuals		Discha Indivi	
	Level 1 (1-4)	(n96)		
Employed	12	13%	19	20%
Unemployed	71	74%	64	67%
Unable to Work	3	3%	5	5%
Benefits Only	8	8%	6	6%
Students Only	0	0%	0	0%
	Level 2 (5-20	) (n66)		
Employed	7	11%	27	42%
Unemployed	49	77%	30	47%
Unable to Work	2	3%	4	6%
Benefits Only	8	13%	5	8%
Students Only	0	0%	0	0%
	Level 3 (21+	) (n50)		
Employed	4	8%	24	48%
Unemployed	35	70%	11	22%
Unable to Work	4	8%	5	10%
Benefits Only	7	14%	7	14%
Students Only	0	0%	3	6%

### LSI Score Changes from Intake to Discharge

Of the 142 total clients who completed an LSI assessment at intake & discharge:

Level 1: No change in LSI

Level 2: Slight change in LSI

Level 3: Significant change in scores (Risk score went down 6 points and

Rater box [protective factors] score went up 9 points)

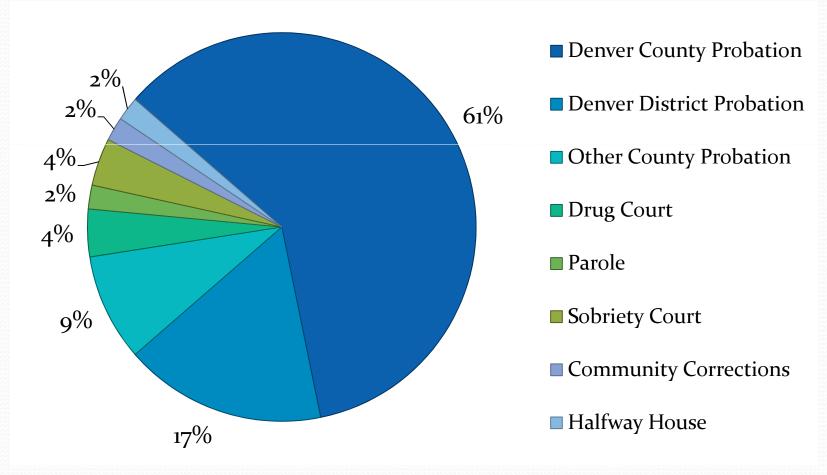
Level 1 Scores				
Total Clie	Total Clients 51			
Average Proxy 5.8				
Intake D		Discharge		
Avg LSI Total	32.0	32.5		
Avg Rater Box	14.2	14.7		

Level 2 Scores			
<b>Total Clients</b> 49			
Average Proxy 5.1			
Intake		Discharge	
Avg LSI Total	31.0	30.1	
Avg Rater Box	14.8	17.5	

Level 3 Scores			
Total Clients 42			
Average Proxy 5.3			
	Intake	Discharge	
Avg LSI Total	30.0	23.8	
Avg Rater Box	15.3	24.5	

### Probation Status at Intake

Of the 210 clients discharged in 2014, 102 (49%) were under some type of supervision.



# Probation Compliance at Discharge

Of the 210 clients discharged in 2014, 102 (49%) were under some type of supervision.

Level 1: 94 clients				
On Probatio	n: 39 c	lients		
Yes, in compliance 17 44%				
Not in compliance 3 8%				
Unknown	19	49%		

Level 2: 66 clients				
On Probation	on: 33 c	lients		
Yes, in compliance 26 79%				
Not in compliance	6	18%		
Unknown	1	3%		

Level 3: 50 clients							
On Probation: 31 clients							
Yes, in compliance	30	97%					
Not in compliance	0	0%					
Unknown	1	3%					

	F00/	
55	59%	
	55	55 59%

Not on	22	F00/		
probation	33	50%		

10	200/
19	38%
	19

### 2013 Recidivism\* for 242 Discharged Clients

\*Based on 12-months post-discharge from CRP for new convictions

Level 1 Recidivism		Level 2 Recidivism			Level 3 Recidivism			
Total Clients	102		Total Clients	88		Total Clients	52	
Open Cases	6	96	Open Cases	8	80	Open Cases	2	50
Denver County	32	33%	Denver County	27	34%	Denver County	7	14%
Other County	12	13%	Other County	6	8%	Other County	1	2%

# Summary of Data

- Level 1 Clients (1-4 services) little to no change
- Level 2 Clients (5-20 services)
  - Demonstrated some change across most indicators, especially LSI Rater Box Scores, Homelessness, Employment, and Probation Compliance.
- Level 3 Clients (21 units of service) or more
  - Demonstrated *significant* changes across indicators, in addition to those above.
  - Exhibited a moderate decrease in LSI risk score and a significant increase in LSI protective factor score.
  - Had significantly lower new conviction rates\* than those who had fewer units.

<sup>\*</sup>Based on 12-months post discharge from CRP programs

### CRP's Work on the Horizon

- Expand Healthy Living & Career Development in DDC
- Develop data system to capture more robust outcomes including the 21+ Level 3 clients; and reassess how to count recidivism
- Streamline handoff services including mental health & housing
- Launch Reentry Educational Academy of Denver (READ) in DCJ
- Support Gender Equity Commission implementation in DCJ
- Explore CRP's sustainability

# Thank you!

- Lisa.Calderon@denvergov.org
- 720-865-2329
- 655 Broadway, Suite 450, Denver, CO 80203
- communityreentryproject.org