

Pathway to SUCCESS: AP&P Pilot Project Update

Kirk Lambert, Supervisor
Department of Corrections:
Adult Probation and Parole

September 7-8, 2017



PRESENT: BUILDING ON SUCCESS 2017

**BREAKTHROUGH RESULTS FOR
GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS**

Direction of the Solution

- Front Loading (prioritized and synchronized services)
- Concentrated Dosage
- Leverage Treatment Resource Centers & Community Partners
- Maximize Offender Participation (buy in)

Concentrated Dosage?

Evolving Social Science of Changing Criminal Behavior:

- **Criminogenic Risks:** Factors leading to criminal behavior
- **Criminogenic Needs:** Interventions to treat/repair risks
- **Dosage:** Treatment/interventions that target “criminogenic needs” and reduce risk
- **Recidivism:** Return to prison (violation/new crime)

Criminogenic Needs

Drivers



The Big 4 and Central 8:

1. Criminal History
2. Antisocial Cognition
3. Antisocial Personality
4. Antisocial Associates
5. Family/Marital
6. Education/Employment
7. Substance Abuse
8. Leisure/Recreation



Symptoms

Target Drivers, Reduce Symptoms

- Front load resources
- Apply proper dosage
- Swift and certain responses to good and problem behavior
- Appropriate programs to individualize treatment options



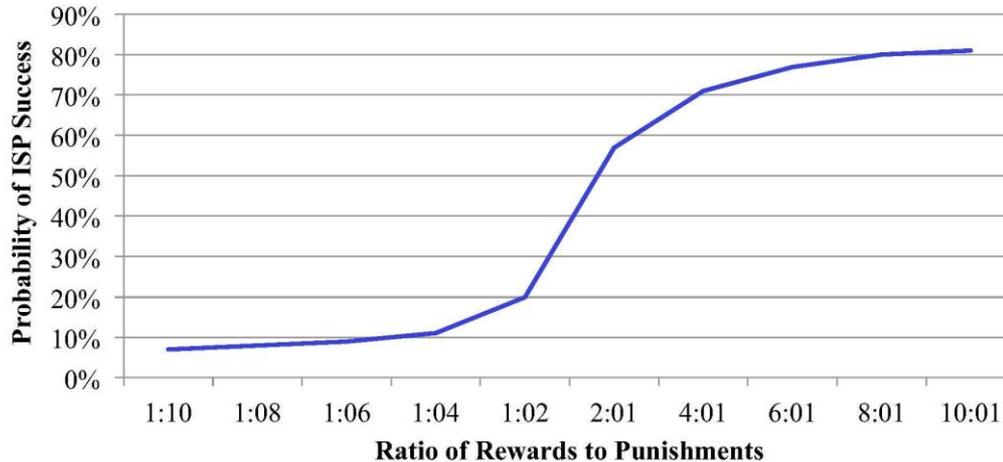
Core Correctional Practices

Tools to effect behavioral problems

- Effective Reinforcement
- Effective Disapproval
- Effective use of Authority
- Quality Interpersonal Relationships
- Anti-criminal Modeling
- Cognitive Restructuring
- Structured Learning
- Skill Building
- Problem Solving Techniques

Responses and Incentives

Ratio of Rewards to Punishers and Probability of Success



Widahl, E. J., Garland, B. Culhane, S. E., and McCarty, W.P. (2011). Utilizing Behavioral Interventions to Improve Supervision Outcomes in Community-Based Corrections. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 38 (4).

AP&P – Path to Success Pilot - Summary

Original

Pilot

Future Opportunities

Results:

- 58% participated
- Top 50% of participants had an average 22% reduction in LS/RNR score and an expected 25% reduction in recidivism risk

Possible Results:

- Through improved transition increase participation to 80%
- Further increase recidivism reduction through application of lessons learned

Front Loading

- Line for treatment
- 2 weeks before 1st parole officer contact
- 4 weeks before assessment and any treatment
- 6 weeks before case action plan

- Meet with parole officer 1st day after release
- Initial CAP and clinical assessment 5 days after release
- Start treatment immediately

- Improve transition to reduce non-participants (42%) and improve buy-in
- Continue target of front loading within 5 days

Buy In

- Initial meetings focus on data entry and parole compliance

- Initial meetings focused on ex-offender's needs and buy-in

- Improve buy-in and engagement with a motivation tool in development

Increased Dosage

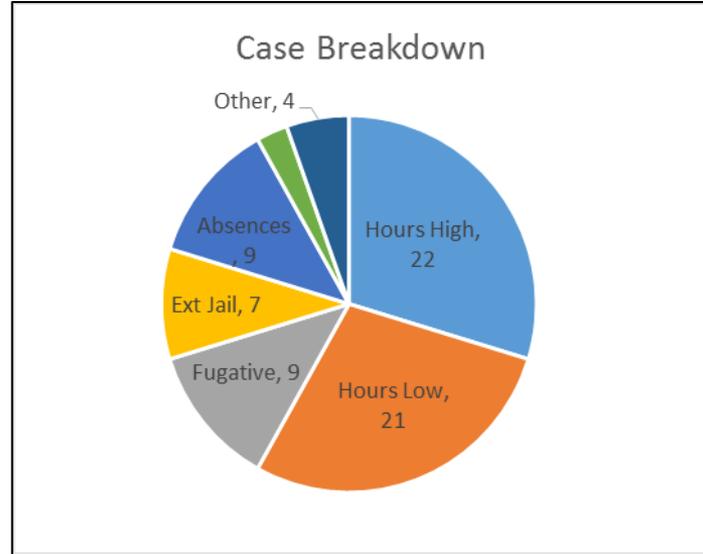
- Approximately 40 targeted hours for first 120 days
- Achieved ~30 hours in first 120 days

- Approximately 80 targeted hours for first 120 days
- Actual average hours achieved: 60

- Continue with dosage target of 80 hours of treatment with 120 days
- Allow more discretion for lower hour targets for those with special circumstances (i.e. good employment)

AP&P – Path to Success Pilot - Participants

Category	# Cases
Hours High	22
Hours Low	21
Fugative	9
Ext Jail	7
Absences	9
Dead	2
Other	4
Total:	74

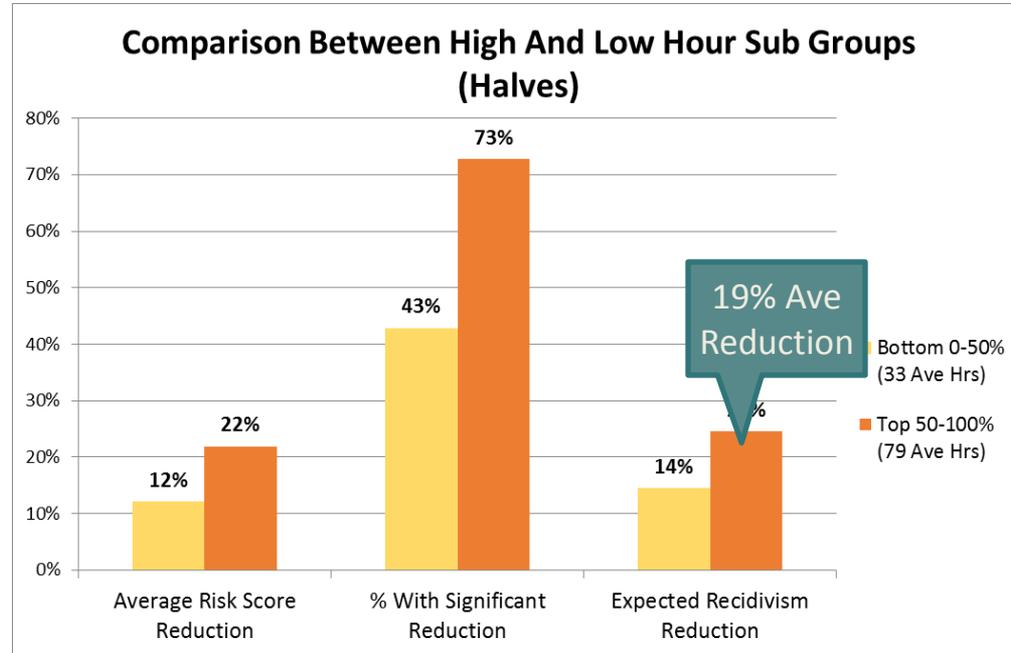


58% of clients participated, remainder went fugitive, returned immediately to jail, died or refused to attend.

Additionally, those with less than 15 days in jail were not included in the pilot data.

High hours is defined as 53 to 98 dosage hours. Low hours is 1 to 52 dosage hours.

AP&P – Path to Success Pilot – Effect of Dosage



- Examined top and bottom 50% of clients with regards to dosage hours
- High hours group had significantly reduced risk scores, 22% and expected recidivism reduction of 25%
- Both groups experienced front loading and average recidivism reduction for all participants was 19%

AP&P – Path to Success Pilot - Summary

Original

Pilot

Future Opportunities

Results:

- 58% participated
- Top 50% of participants had an average 22% reduction in LS/RNR score and an expected 25% reduction in recidivism risk

Possible Results:

- Through improved transition increase participation to 80%
- Further increase recidivism reduction through application of lessons learned

Front Loading

- Line for treatment
- 2 weeks before 1st parole officer contact
- 4 weeks before assessment and any treatment
- 6 weeks before case action plan

- Meet with parole officer 1st day after release
- Initial CAP and clinical assessment 5 days after release
- Start treatment immediately

- Improve transition to reduce non-participants (42%) and improve buy-in
- Continue target of front loading within 5 days

Buy In

- Initial meetings focus on data entry and parole compliance

- Initial meetings focused on ex-offender's needs and buy-in

- Improve buy-in and engagement with a motivation tool in development

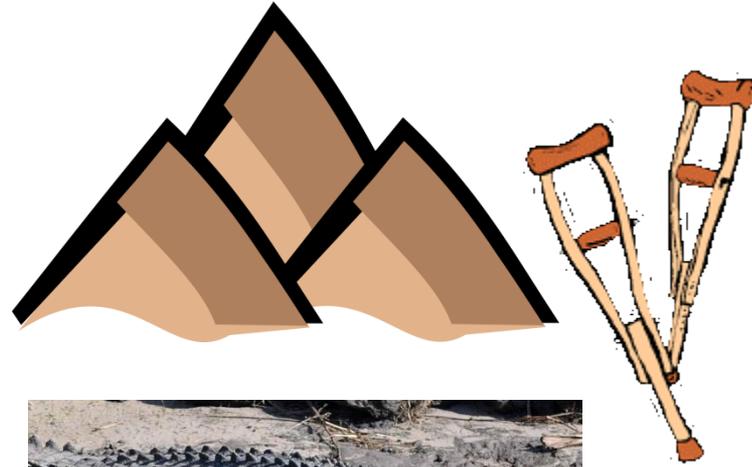
Increased Dosage

- Approximately 40 targeted hours for first 120 days
- Achieved ~30 hours in first 120 days

- Approximately 80 targeted hours for first 120 days
- Actual average hours achieved: 60

- Continue with dosage target of 80 hours of treatment with 120 days
- Allow more discretion for lower hour targets for those with special circumstances (i.e. good employment)

AP&P – Path to Success Pilot – Buy in Tool



AP&P – Path to Success Pilot - Summary

Recommendations:

- Continue Front Loading
- Continue Concentrated Dosage
 - Be flexible on hours
- Leverage Treatment Resource Centers & Community Partners
- Maximize offender participation
 - Finish the buy-in tool

QUESTIONS?