

# Reengineering DOC Community Corrections

## Evidence-Based Practice and Service Framework



		CCD Today	CCD Reengineered
Confinement and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confinement is used as a method to compel compliance.</li> <li>• Confinement is used as a method to protect the public from potential harm.</li> <li>• Confinement sanctions are progressive, increasing based upon the number of violations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are two sides to recidivism; response to behavior and change in behavior. Changing the Department's response to behavior (violations) will change offender behavior related to compliance while on supervision and resource evidence-based programs to change offender behavior when they are no longer on supervision.</li> <li>• Behavioral Accountability Guide designed around the promising practice of swift and certain sanctioning to gain offender compliance.</li> <li>• Through swift and certain responses to lower risk violations and separating punishment from rehabilitation, offenders are more likely to become compliant creating the opportunity for offender change.</li> <li>• Clear distinction between punishment and rehabilitation ends the coercive methods of change, maintains punishment as a consequence for non-compliant behavior, and focuses on exploring and resolving barriers to change.</li> </ul>	

<p style="text-align: center;">CBT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk and needs assessment at admission</li> <li>• Inconsistent use of evidence-based CBT</li> <li>• Lack of systematic quality assurance for CBT programs</li> <li>• Supervision based model with some service referrals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Systematic use of risk and needs assessment to assist in determining case plan and assist in tracking progress.</li> <li>• All offenders at higher risk to reoffend will receive evidence-based CBT.</li> <li>• Quality assurance applied to evidence-based CBT to ensure model adherence and strengthen positive results.</li> <li>• Application of evidence-based practice in risk-needs-responsivity process for case management and supervision integrating motivational interviewing, CBT, swift and certain accountability for supervision plus model.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mental Health Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is not readily available to guide practice or policy decisions for the Supervision of mentally ill offenders. Due to this, practice is inconsistent and depends on the location and severity of illness for offenders.</li> <li>• Services and practices for mentally ill offenders are not consistent throughout the system.</li> <li>• Disagreement exists within the agency on appropriate outcomes for mentally ill offenders on supervision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of an analysis of the use of resources; measurable outcomes; and appropriate protocols, guidelines and practices for mentally ill offender supervision.</li> <li>• Identify redirected resources and/or the need for new resources after data is received; this action will take place in late 2012.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Chemical Dependency Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 75% of funding is devoted to violator and DOSA populations – required treatment due to court or CCO action.</li> <li>• Offenders are referred to inpatient/residential treatment as a result of violations; treatment as part of the offender’s supervision plan may be more effective.</li> <li>• About 32% of offenders in need of outpatient CD treatment receive treatment as part of their supervision plan.</li> <li>• Offenders receive a general CD screen but not always an in-depth assessment that identifies the level of treatment needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offenders identified as needing an in-depth CD treatment assessment will receive one at the request of the CCO.</li> <li>• Offender will be offered treatment at the level of care recommended by the CCO (using treatment assessment and criminogenic needs)as part of their supervision plan.</li> <li>• CD treatment providers will be located in communities where offenders live as part of a competitive contracting process.</li> <li>• Services will be offered commensurate with identified need in the offender population; services include residential, intensive outpatient, outpatient, follow-up and day treatment programs.</li> <li>• Current reinvestment plans indicate that about 75% of offenders assessed as needing treatment will receive it; the percentage of need satisfied will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.</li> </ul>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Education and Work Experience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Corrections Officers identify the offender’s needs and refer the offender to community based resources for educational, vocational, and employment resources.</li> <li>• Offender programs and services are decentralized and comprised of ABE, Work source, educational, and vocational programs.</li> </ul> <p>Work Crews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work Crews are used as an alternative sanction for violations.</li> <li>• Work Crews serve as reparation for criminal offenses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Corrections Officers will use the Offender Needs Assessment to prioritize treatment, educational, vocational, and employment needs. Community Corrections Officers and the offender will work together to identify the appropriate resources to meet the offender’s specific needs.</li> <li>• Offender programs and services will be structured regional services for ABE, work crews, vocational, and employment services through local government service providers.</li> </ul> <p>Work Crews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work crews include experiential work skills building and employability skills for example being able to maintain a schedule, effective communication, and working collaboratively.</li> <li>• Work Crews will continue to as an alternative and/or reparation to the community for violations of supervision or the law.</li> <li>• Work crews have been used by city, county and state government entities for maintenance, construction, restoration, landscaping, clean-up, and natural disaster relief projects.</li> </ul>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Other Needs Based Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effort to identify services and match to offender needs based on local knowledge or offender plan</li> <li>• Intermittently implemented depending on resource allocation, grants, staff or community experience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk and criminogenic needs-driven services based on priorities and reentry planning</li> <li>• Statewide coordination and resource targeting for service packages to enhance fundamental CBT services</li> <li>• Build on services that are in place and showing success to address criminogenic needs such as family focused interventions, criminal attitude, coping and problem solving skills, interpersonal skills, etc.</li> </ul>