Together Toward Tomorrow
Collaborating Today for
Justice and Mental Health Re-Entry

Charles L. Ryan, Director
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Forum Goals

- Set specific goals to reduce recidivism for states;
- Design plans to achieve those goals that draw on the latest research and experiences from the field; and
- Identify benchmarks that states agree are ambitious, yet realistic, that state and federal policy makers can use to track progress towards recidivism reduction.
Overview

- National Re-entry Facts
- Arizona Re-entry Facts
- Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) Re-entry Strategy
  - Prison Re-entry Programs
  - Community Corrections
National Re-entry Facts

- 67% of inmates are rearrested within 3 years of their release
  - 50% are re-incarcerated.

- Of adult parolees in 2010
  - 127,918 (23%) returned to prison for violating supervision
  - 49,334 (9%) returned as a result of a new conviction

- 5 million adults were on some form of Community Supervision (1 in every 48 people)
  - 840,676 were on parole
  - 4,032,811 were on probation

U.S. Department of Justice Statistics
Research has shown that recidivism rates for offenders with mental illnesses is higher than those without - almost double (54% vs. 30%).

Of the nearly 11 million people arrested each year in the U.S., at least 600,000 (5.4%) have an acute mental illness while another 7 million (64%) have substance abuse and/or mental health disorders.

The incidence of serious mental illnesses is two to four times higher among inmates than it is in the general population.
40,011 inmates in prison
- 12,594 released to Community Supervision (parole/probation)
- 26% of prison population has a Mental Health diagnosis
- 4% are diagnosed Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)

5,843 offenders on Community Supervision (Average Daily Population)
- 68% in Maricopa County
- 16% in Pima County
- Remainder scattered throughout Arizona
Arizona’s prison population has grown at a rate five times as fast as its general population.

Of the 19,055 inmates released by ADC in FY2011:
• 48% did not have a high school diploma or a GED
• 60% had at least one dependent
• 67% released were under the age of 40 and
• 16% are between the ages of 18-24
• 75% assessed upon entry need substance abuse treatment
• 95% return to their community after release.
# ADC Statistics

## Average Daily Population (ADP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>FY 2010</th>
<th>FY 2011</th>
<th>FY 2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prison Population</strong></td>
<td>40,458</td>
<td>40,226</td>
<td>40,011</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mental Health</strong></td>
<td>8,880 (22%)</td>
<td>9,847 (24%)</td>
<td>10,274 (26%)</td>
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<td><strong>Seriously Mentally Ill</strong></td>
<td>1,382 (3%)</td>
<td>1,402 (3%)</td>
<td>1,426 (4%)</td>
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<td><strong>Co-Occurring</strong></td>
<td>7,025 (17%)</td>
<td>7,742 (19%)</td>
<td>8,142 (20%)</td>
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Arizona Department of Corrections
Re-entry Strategy

Internal – Prison
Programming Opportunities

Designed for inmates to become pro-social citizens:

- Adult Basic Education (8th grade equivalency)/GED Classes
- Career and Technical Education
- College Classes
- Addiction Treatment
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Cognitive Restructuring
- Religious Programming
- Re-entry Classes
- Self-Improvement Programs
- Mental health treatment (licensed professionals)
- Employment in a variety of jobs
Treatment Approaches

• The most effective treatment approach involves special housing assignments, pro-social skill development, psycho-educational classes, counseling, medication and supervision by trained staff.

(Adams and Ferandino 2008; Caverly, 2006; Lord 2008)
Direction of ADC

• Increase programs for offenders identified to have an increased need due to mental health/behavioral issues which include:
  – Mental health diagnosis (MH score 3 and higher)
  – Self destructive/self harm behaviors
  – Severe depression along with severed ties (family, friends)
  – Isolative behaviors

• Collaborate with Mental Health professionals to develop goals and objectives for mental health programs.
ADC Mental Health Units

- Individual counseling
- Mental health groups
  - Life skills
  - Anger management
  - Cultural diversity
  - Substance abuse
  - Cognitive restructuring
  - Emotional awareness
  - Education
  - Job development
  - Recreation
  - Character development
  - Pro-social behaviors
Arizona Department of Corrections
Re-entry Strategy

Re-entry Specific
Re-entry Resources

- Re-entry Resource Center
- Case Management (CO III's)
- Inmate Library
- Replacement Social Security Cards
- Reinstatement of SSDI benefits prior to release
- State Identification Card/Driver’s License
- Birth Certificates
- Property from Maricopa County Sheriff Office
Re-entry Specific Planning

- **Pre-Release Course**
  - Interviewing skills, learning styles, release placement and resiliency skills.

- **Web Based Discharge Plan**
  - Identifies met and unmet release needs:
    - social security card, birth certificate, etc..

- **Medical and Mental Health Release Plan**
  - 30 day supply of release medication
  - Enrollment in AHCCCS
Transition Priorities - from Prison to Community

- Establish stability immediately upon release
  - Housing, employment, community resources

- Support network
  - Family reunification, faith-based support, support programs (12 step, Rational Recovery, etc.)

- Necessary wrap-around community resources
  - Mental health case management, medical, treatment programs, job development
Arizona Department of Corrections
Re-entry Strategy

Post Release
(Community Corrections)
Community Corrections
Re-entry Strategy

- Evidence Based Practices (EBP)
  - Programs/intervention strategies based on scientifically sound research that produces sustained reduction in recidivism

- Validated Assessment Tools (FROST)
  - Target, Identify, Refer- focus on medium/high risk
  - Currently being validated for Arizona Parole population

- Maximize Resources
  - ADC Programs, Legislative Programs, Grants
Legislative Programs and Grants

Reduce recidivism, Increase public safety, Save taxpayer dollars

- **Transition Program** (ARS 31-281)
  - Early release, substance abuse program funding

- **Teaching Offenders to Live (TOTL)/Community Accountability Pilot Program (CAPP)** (ARS 41-1609.05/.06)
  - Sanction, substance abuse program funding

- **Residential Behavior Modification Program** (ARS 42-3106)
  - Housing and substance abuse treatment
  - Maricopa and Pima Counties

- **2011 Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program Grant**
  - Funds staff training
  - Targets mental health/SMI/Co-occurring offenders
  - Established SMI caseloads
Community Corrections Centers

Mission: Reduce recidivism and harm to citizens of Arizona

Population Served
- Technical violators
- High-risk to Recidivate/low risk to community
- Homeless

Programs Offered
- Case management and supervision
- Intensive in-patient substance abuse treatment; addiction treatment groups
- Cognitive restructuring programs
- Family reunification opportunities
- Life skills

Public Safety Practices
- Rehabilitative/preventative
- Swift, certain, fair interventions

Economically Cost-Effective
- Saves incarceration, social services costs for offenders families, offender remains employed and pays taxes

Socially Responsible/Flexible
- Tailored for populations with specialized needs
- Balance of punishment and rehabilitative services

Evidence-Based Practices: Successful in Hawaii, Colorado, Florida, Texas, New Jersey
Community Corrections Technical Violation Revocation Flow Chart – Future State

- Incarceration
  - Release from Custody
    - Supervised Release?
      - Discharge
    - Community Supervision
      - Technical Violation
        - Return to Custody
          - Community Corrections Center
            - Limited Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (35 beds)
            - Electronic Monitoring
            - Increased Programming
            - Verbal Warnings
Development and implementation of comprehensive strategies, policies and practices:

- Concentrated/specialized programming
- Enhanced in-patient mental health services
- Transitional mental health services
- Sound intervention strategies inmates/offenders
- ADC ongoing staff and inmate training
- Promote collaborations for successful re-entry
ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS

Charles L. Ryan, Director