

Transforming Healthcare for the Corrections Involved Client

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Bridgeway
Freedom Through Recovery

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A rocky start...

- ▶ 2009: Oregon was in the midst of a “great recession”
- ▶ State funding for community corrections was reduced by 30%+
- ▶ Bridgeway Recovery Services (BRS) was in a transformative stage
- ▶a meeting at Starbucks....

Long ago....

- ▶ Between 2002-2008, Marion County had high recidivism rates for offenders on probation and post-prison supervision
- ▶ Probation recidivism rates were at 30%
- ▶ Post-Prison Supervision (PPS) was 37%
- ▶ Average Caseload size for Parole & Probation Deputies was at 71 (or higher)
- ▶ Treatment “ success” was approximately 40%
- ▶ PPS intake abscond rate was about 30%

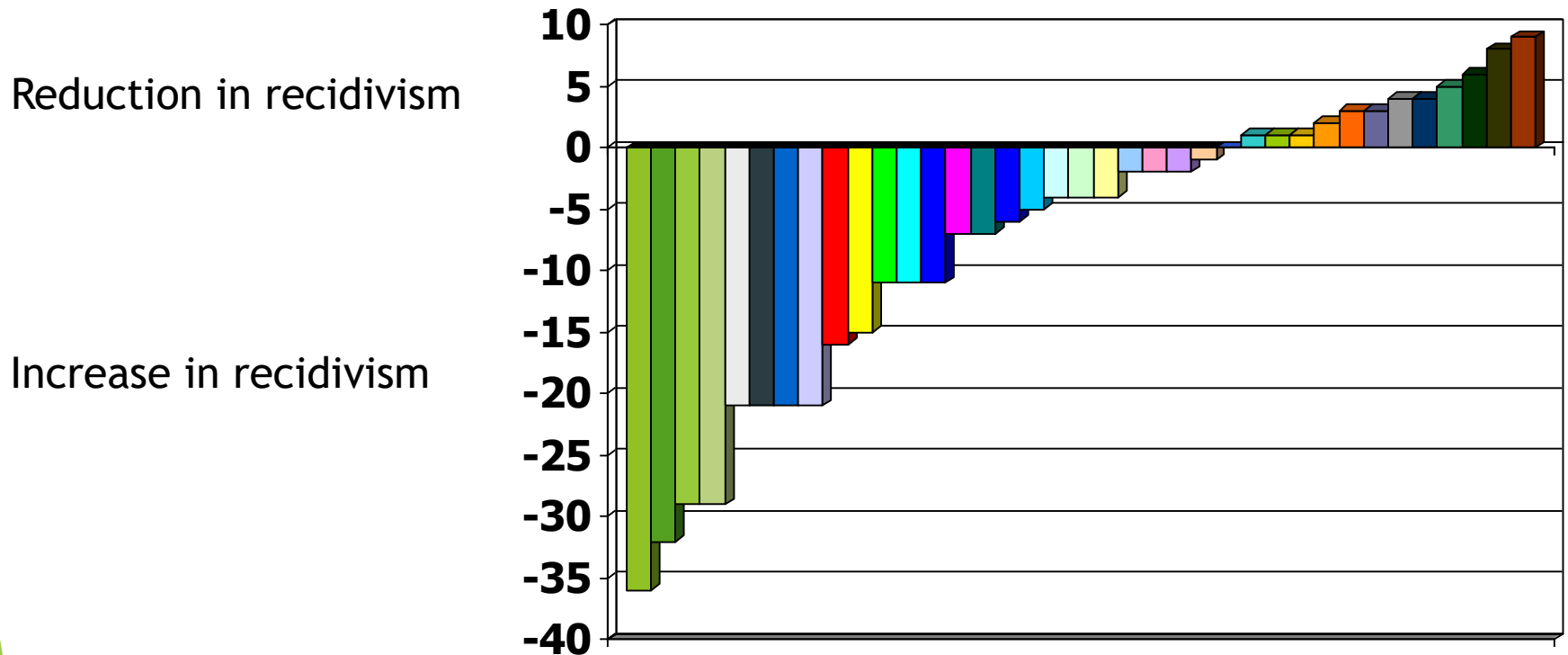
Research Findings

- ▶ Meta-analytic review of approximately 26 studies indicated that probation is no more effective than other community-based sanctions such as fines, community service, etc.
- ▶ Decrease in recidivism associated with community supervision was insignificant
- ▶ No statistical relationship between community supervision and violent recidivism
- ▶ Conclusion - Community Supervision does not work well

Is this surprising??

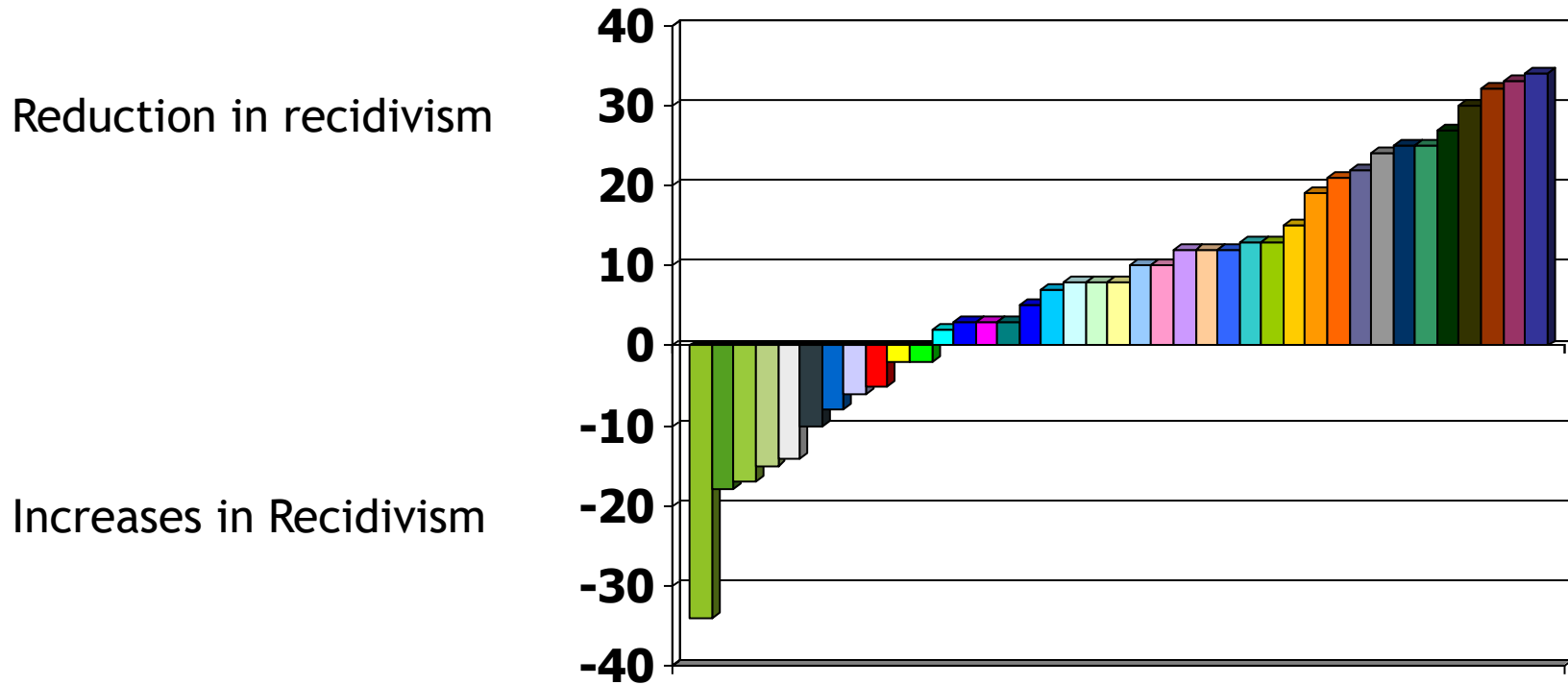
- ▶ That 8 hours of interaction over 2 years (2 contacts a month for 10 minutes each = 20 minutes per month or 4 hours per year) fails to lead to substantial and enduring changes in high-risk offenders' behaviors?
- ▶ Directive based interactions in nature
- ▶ That treatment would consist of 1 meeting a week for one hour and without a curriculum
- ▶ This presentation is 25% of a full year's worth of time
- ▶ BUT the studies DID indicate what types of interventions DO work

Probability of Recidivism for Low-Risk Offenders



- The majority of programs were associated with increases in the failure rates for low-risk offenders
- The best program only reduced recidivism by 9%.

Probability of Recidivism for High-Risk Offenders



- Most treatment programs showed reductions in recidivism for this group.
- Eight Programs had reductions of 20%

What is Evidence-Based Practices (EBP)?

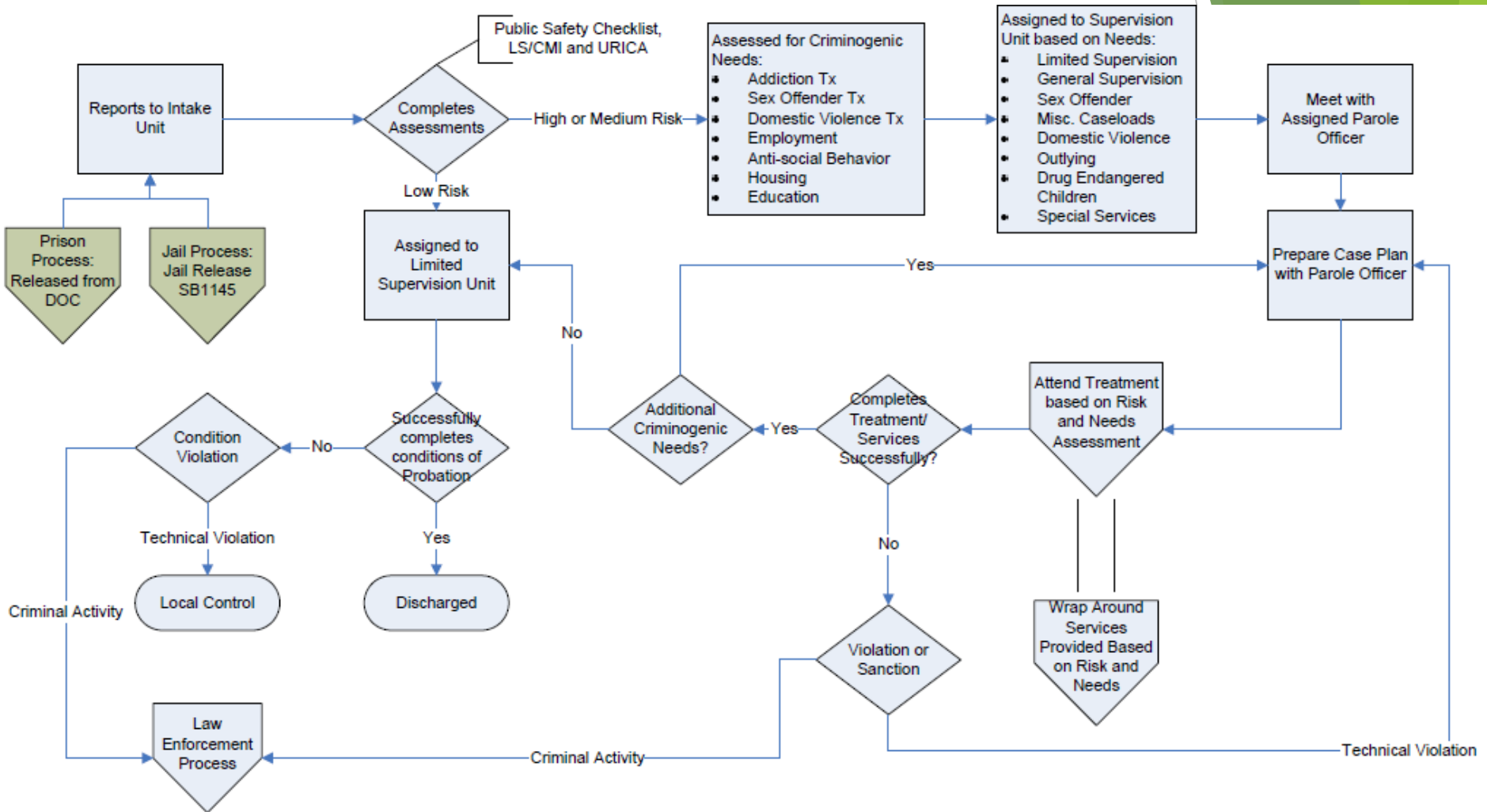
- ▶ Easier to think of as Evidence Based Decision Making
 - ▶ Utilization of empirical evidence v. anecdotal stories
- ▶ Involves several steps and encourages the use of validated tools and treatments.
- ▶ Not just about the tools you have but also *how* you use them
- ▶ Marion County EBP Charter in 2005

Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR)

Principles of Effective Interventions

- **Risk:** Target services to higher risk offenders
 - ▶ Public Safety Checklist (High& Medium Risk=Field, Low Risk=Casebank)
- **Need:** Focus interventions on specific criminogenic needs
 - ▶ Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI)
 - ▶ Anti-Social Personality (impulsive), Anti-Social Cognition (attitudes/values), Anti-Social Associates (friends/peers), Family/Marital, Substance Abuse, Education, and Leisure
- **Responsivity:**
 - ▶ Cognitive in nature and include learning needs and motivation (University of Rhode Island Change Assessment-URICA) of an individual offender. This “Individual” approach can also apply to crime classification (Sex Offender, Domestic Violence, General, Gang, Gender Specific (Drug Endangered Children), etc,
 - ▶ Enhancing motivation to be successful in treatment through motivational/cognitive programming

Supervision



Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)

- ▶ First training in January, 2011
- ▶ Learning focus: New behaviors are taught, modeled, and practiced
- ▶ Applies RNR framework to community supervision
- ▶ Trains deputies on core correctional practices
 - ▶ Effective use of authority, pro-social modeling, effective reinforcement and disapproval, problem solving, skill building, etc.
- ▶ Structured interview format
 - ▶ Check-In, Review, Intervention, Homework
- ▶ Designed for a 20-minute interactive session
- ▶ Manageable Caseloads: 50 or less

Senate Bill 267

- ▶ Initiated during the 2003 legislative session, the bill mandates that publicly funded treatment programs designed to reduce the likelihood of a person to commit crimes, reduce anti-social behavior leading to crime, or improve the mental health of a person, be “evidence based”.
- ▶ The evaluative tool utilized to ascertain whether a program is “evidence-based” is the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)

Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)

Evidenced-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)

- ▶ Based on the meta-analysis of correctional effectiveness studies, assessment of over 400 programs, and 3 large outcome studies of correctional programs.
- ▶ Based on the Principles of Effective Intervention
- ▶ Tools for assessing programs based on empirical evidence

Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)

Evidenced-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)

- ▶ 5 Key Domains
- ▶ Offender Assessment (Risk)
 - ▶ Selection and Assessment of clients
- ▶ Treatment (Need & Responsivity)
 - ▶ Targeting towards Criminogenic Risks
 - ▶ Rewards and Punishers/Disapproval
 - ▶ Completion Criteria
 - ▶ Cognitive Based and skill building
 - ▶ Family component
 - ▶ Aftercare

Social Determinants

- ▶ Reach-in Process
- ▶ Build Engagement
- ▶ Offer Support



Social Supports Bridgeway

- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ System Navigation
- ▶ Education



Treatment Supports Bridgeway

- ▶ Mental Health Treatment
- ▶ Chemical Dependency Treatment
- ▶ Problem Gambling Treatment
- ▶ Primary Care

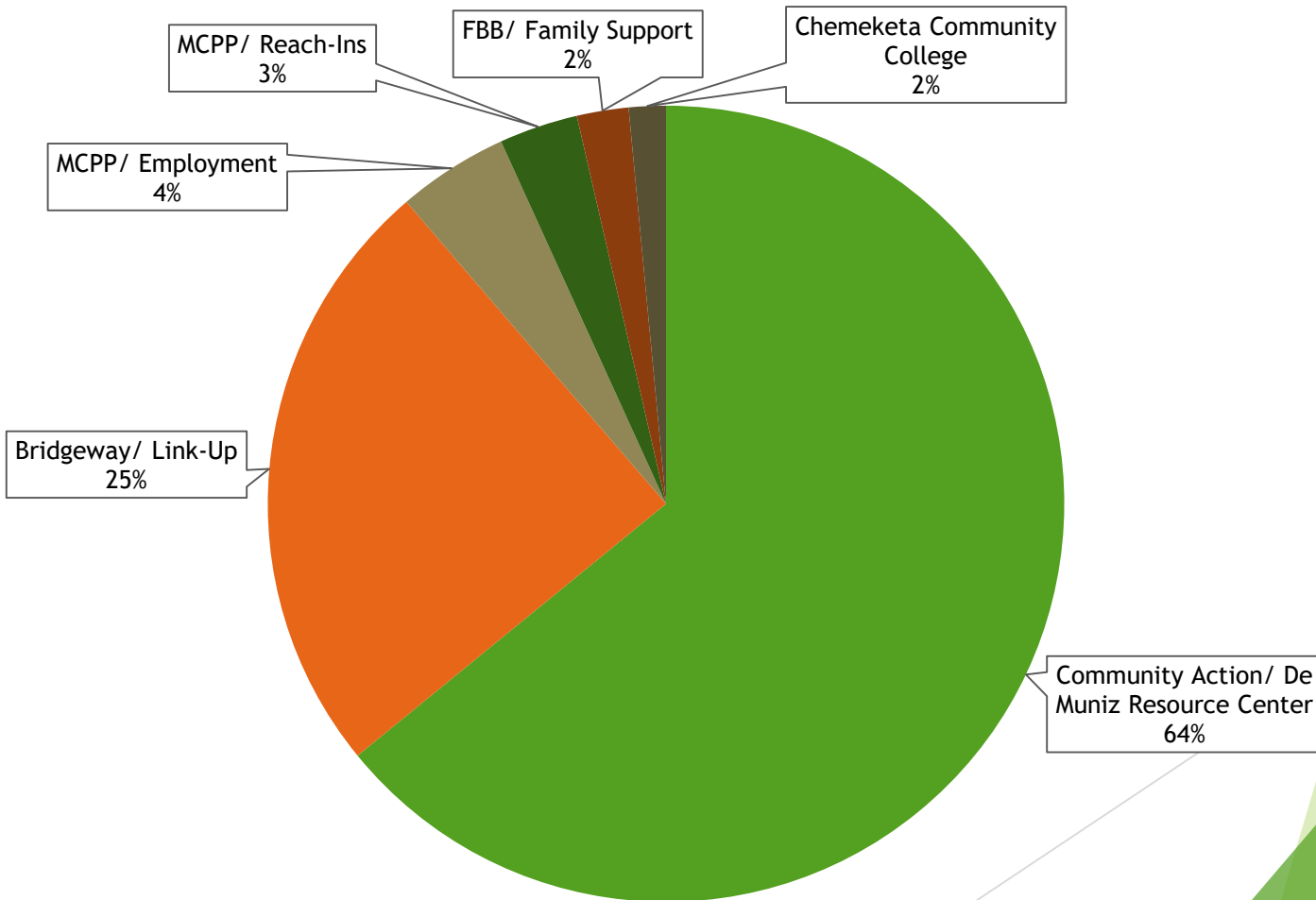


Community Supports

- ▶ It Takes a Village.....
- ▶ Marion County Parole and Probation
- ▶ Family Building Blocks
- ▶ Chemeketa Community College
- ▶ Bridgeway Recovery Services

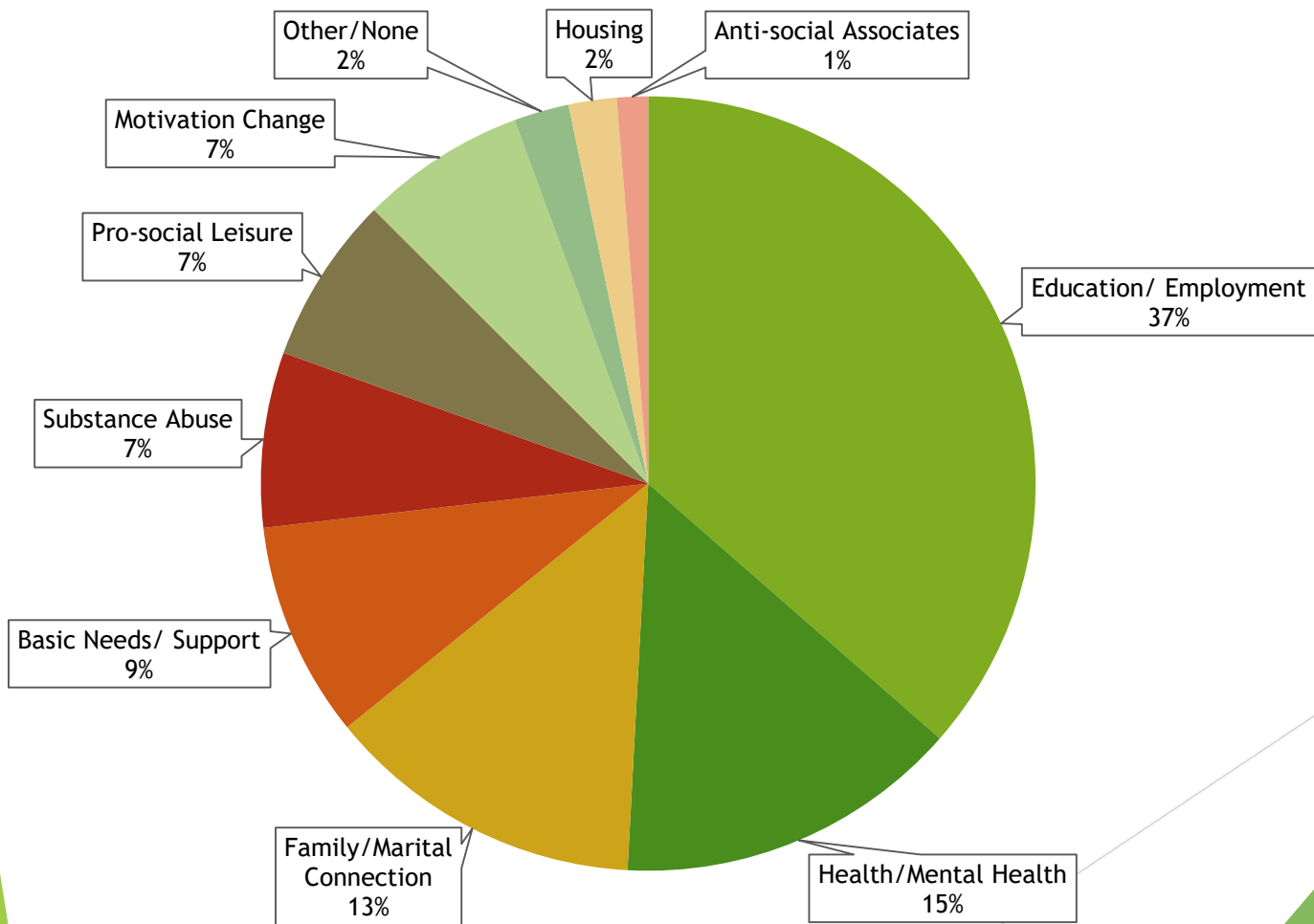
Hours by Provider

Hours by Provider



Hours by Focus

Hours by Focus

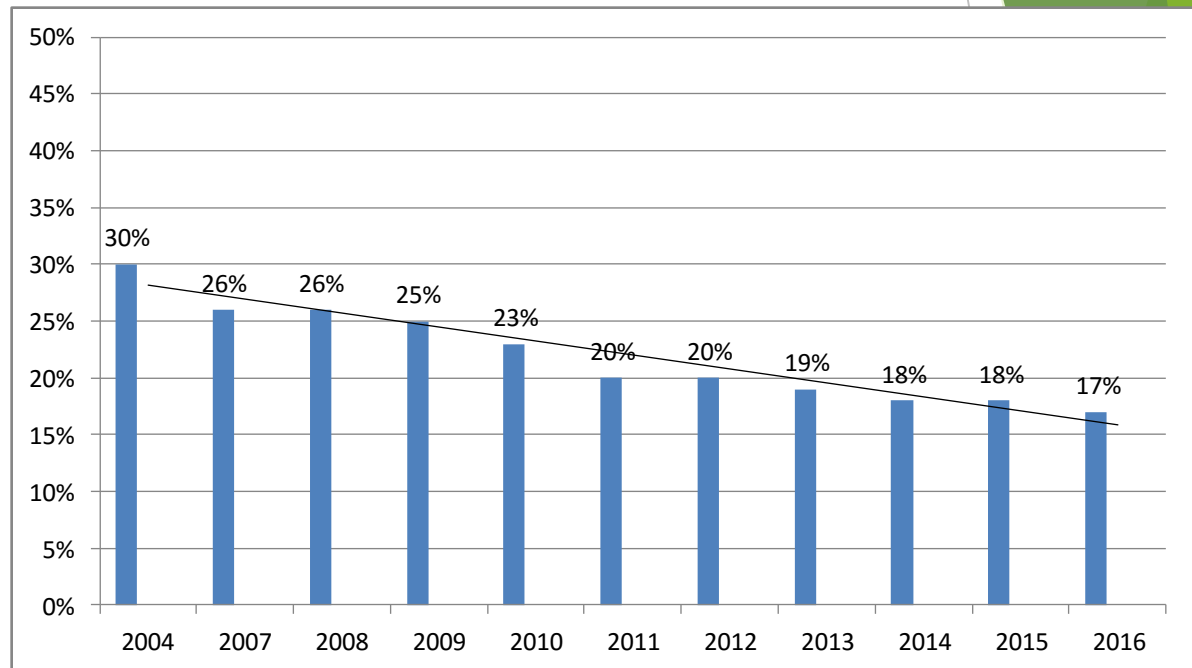


Is it working?

- ▶ CPC progression
 - ▶ High Adherence to EBP
- ▶ PPS no-show: 2%
- ▶ Increase in program completion
 - ▶ Increased from 40% to 60%

Recidivism: Probation

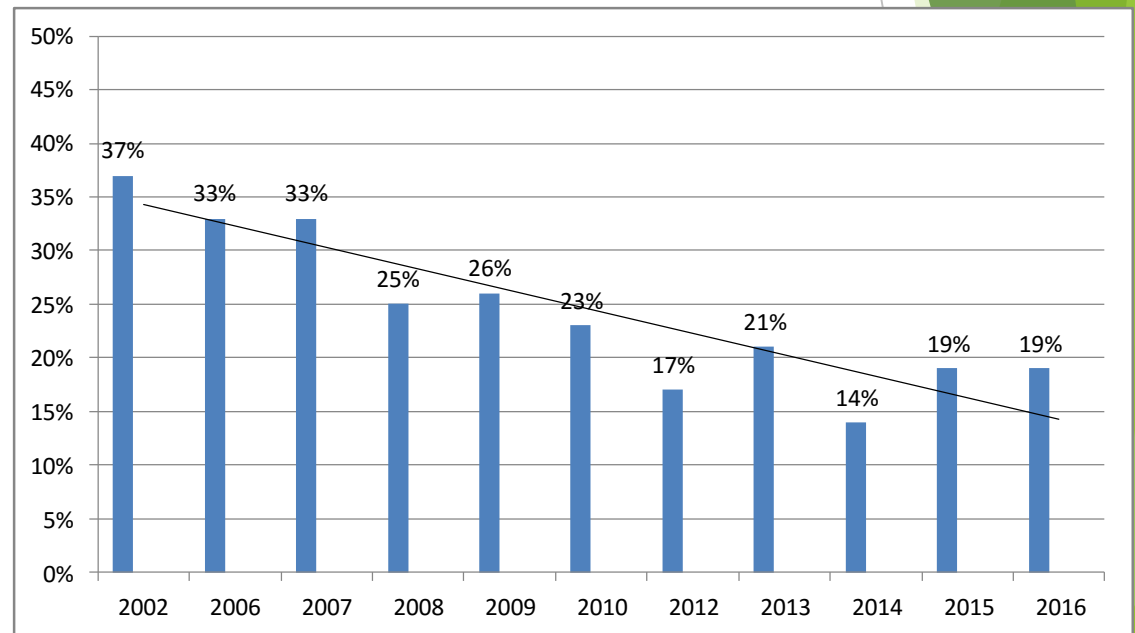
- ▶ 30% in 2004
- ▶ 23% in 2010
- ▶ 20% in 2012
- ▶ 18% in 2014



Recidivism: Post-Prison (DOC)

▶ Recidivism rate has been reduced by more than one-third

- ▶ 37% in 2002
- ▶ 33% in 2006
- ▶ 21% in 2013
- ▶ 14% in 2014
- ▶ 19% in 2016



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