19: PROMISING PRACTICES IN CORRECTIONS AND REENTRY

Time:	45 min.
Format:	Lecture, activity, discussion
Materials:	PowerPoint, Key: "The Facilitator's Model," Handout: "The Sequential Intercept Model," Handout: "Promising Practices in Corrections," flip chart and markers
Competencies:	• Describe the Sequential Intercept Model and examples of strategies that can be used at different stages of justice processing to address mental illness of incarcerated people.
	• Describe three promising practices for addressing mental health of people who are incarcerated or reentering communities.

Description

This module addresses promising practices in corrections and reentry for persons with mental disorders. An activity will help participants explore such promising practices and how they fit into the overall sequence of justice processing.

Before Training

Print out enough copies of the handouts "The Sequential Intercept Model," and "Promising Practices in Corrections and Reentry" for every participant to have one.

Print out copies of "The Facilitator's Model" for all **trainers** active this day. This is an answer key for the activity "Intercept Again!" and will only be used by trainers, not participants. The Key can be found in the Manual below, at the end of the Activity section.

During Training

Intercepting Early

Set Up

Say:

Remember the Sequential Intercept Model that we worked with in an earlier module? Well, there are additional strategies to address mental health needs of a person with a mental disorder while they are incarcerated or as they reenter communities.

There are a series of potential points of intervention that might keep people with mental illness from slipping more deeply into the justice system. The Sequential Intercept Model (Munetz & Griffin, 2006) examines each of these points as an "intercept" where assessment and services might be utilized to engage people with mental disorders in treatment and reduce incarceration and reoffending. Ideally, professionals from criminal justice systems and mental health services can work together toward these goals.

Examples of activities that may be conducted at specific intercepts include use of crisis intervention teams in the community, pre-arrest and post-arrest diversion programs, mental health and drug courts, specialized mental health caseloads for probation and parole officers, and transition planning for offenders reentering communities. Here we will focus on promising programs that can be implemented inside correctional facilities or with coordination between correctional systems, probation and parole, and community-based service systems.

The Future is Near: Promising Practices in Corrections and Reentry
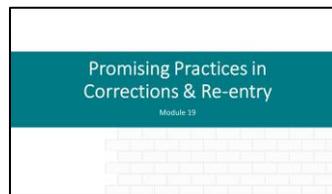
Lecture

Present lecture:

The National Alliance on Mental Illness (PRA, 2012) has documented a number of promising practices for working with justice-involved people who have mental disorders. These practices have evidence that show promise of their effectiveness in achieving mental health or public safety outcomes. Implementing such practices typically requires support of facility administrators and coordination among a variety of staff, including mental health staff, correctional officers, and others. Here we provide a brief overview of some practices that are promising for use by jails, prisons, or in the transition for reentry into communities.

Give out enough copies of the handout "Promising Practices in Corrections and Reentry" for every participant to have one.

Ask:

- Which practice do you think holds the most promise and why?

- Have you heard of similar practices?

- Have you heard of anything in your communities that may be coming into place to help with mental health issues in corrections?

Activity: New Maps

1. Explain that the purpose of this activity is to map promising practices onto the Sequential Intercept Model in order to better see how promising practices can address mental health issues in the justice system.

2. Give out enough copies of the handout "The Sequential Intercept Model" so that each participant has one. Make sure the slide showing the Model is showing on the PowerPoint.
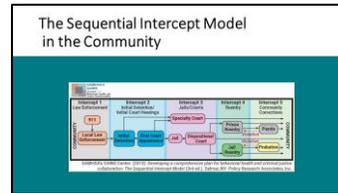
3. Give the following instructions:

    a. Let's look at the "Promising Practices in Corrections and Reentry" handout and see how the practices could map on to the Sequential Intercept Model.

    b. Let's work to add practices to the model. As we go, mark up your model as we add practices to the intercept points.

4. As you work through the activity, use the Facilitator's Model as a key to help you guide the group to the best answers.

5. Ask the group to pick one of the practices they see value in. Ask, "Which intercept stage would this practice fall under?"

6. Have them choose an intercept and explain why they are interested in that particular stage.

7. Have all of them write on their copy of the model the name of the practice at the correct stage it would be used.

8. Discuss how that practice would be useful or not useful to the justice system.

9. Take 10 minutes and repeat steps 4-8, filling the model up with as many practices as you have time for. Make sure that they find at least one practice for each intercept.

10. When their models have been labeled and the 10 minutes are up, move into the Debrief.

Key: The Facilitator's Model

- **Peer support for incarcerated persons with mental disorders.** <u>Intercept 3.</u> These services would occur while incarcerated. They would support life while incarcerated.

- **Wellness self-management (WSM).** <u>Intercept 3</u>. These services occur while incarcerated but would teach coping skills useful after incarceration.

- **Trauma, Addiction, Mental Health, and Recovery (TAMAR**). <u>Intercept 3</u>. These services support mental health while in prison and this kind of treatment here could improve life after reentry.

- **Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) teams**. <u>Intercept 5</u>. Continuity of care and oversight can help maintain good mental health and prevent re-offending.

- **Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT).** <u>Intercept 5.</u> This maintains on-going treatment practices in the community and can prevent re-offending.

- **Planned Reentry Programs**. <u>Intercept 4</u>. Pre-release programming prepares the person emotionally and practically to establish stable conditions once they arrive back in the community. This includes making a plan for mental health treatment and medication. This may mean coordinating with community counselors, pharmacies, housing, and employment. Sometimes reentry checklists are used to help with planning. A reentry checklist can be used to track these elements.

  Note: there are supplementary materials that include a copy of the GAINS reentry checklist. They are available on the training website under Resources.

- **Parole Officer Training**. <u>Intercept 5</u>. Parole officers are trained to respond to mental health concerns and to refer people on probation to support before they reoffend.

Activity Debrief

Use the following questions to debrief:

- Looking at your model, do you think it's strengthened by these promising practices?

- What are the roles that would need to be involved in these practices? (Such as parole officers, medical staff, etc.)

- Overall, what do you think of this level of connection between the correctional system and the larger community?

- What concerns might you have about coordinating with community providers for programs and practices like this?

- What would you like to see implemented in your community?

Conclude:

New ideas are starting to improve our system and communities. Coordinating with useful programs as they become available can improve the justice system and the community.

SOURCES

Module 19

Korn, J., Kraemer, W., and Coggins, E. (2015). Massachusetts Correctional Institute Framingham Peer Support Program. Retrieved from http://apps1.seiservices.com/SAMHSA/CMHS_webinars2015/Resources%5C2_Massachusetts%20Presentation.pdf

Policy Research Associates (2012). Promising practices guide: Supporting the recovery of justice-involved consumers. Arlington, VA: NAMI.

Treatment Advocacy Center (2016). Promoting Assisted Outpatient Treatment. Retrieved from http://www.treatmentadvocacycenter.org/fixing-the-system/promoting-assisted-outpatient-treatment