



# CREATIVE JAIL PROGRAMS

*Adding substance to activity*

# JAIL BASED PROGRAMS

Substantive discussion around jail programs cannot occur without first focusing on the intended purpose of all programming activities.

Clarity of **mission** (purpose).....drives **strategy**.....drives **structure**...requiring **assessment** and **measurement**



## JBP SUPPORT TWO PRIMARY “CORRECTIONS” FUNCTIONS

- JBP are the cornerstone of element #6 of IBMP “Keeping inmates productively occupied”.
- JBP are the foundation of our “Continuum of Services and Sanctions”. JBPs span the entire continuum, from “prevention” to “re-entry”.



# INMATE BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT

- Operational and management approach combining the full implementation and support of six primary elements.
  1. Assessing risk and needs
  2. Assigning inmates to housing
  3. Meeting basic needs
  4. Setting and conveying expectations
  5. Supervising inmates (not passive- active and continuous)
  6. **Keeping inmates productively occupied**



- 3 distinct types of programs that support effective inmate behavior management

1. Activity

2. Reformative

3. Integrative



## ACTIVITY BASED

- Programs that further the goal of keeping inmates productively occupied and reduce the “idleness rate” of inmates.
- Structure or unstructured but always organized.
- Examples: Work details, board games, tournaments, recreation, Art classes
- Benefits: prevent, reduce or eliminate negative inmate behavior resulting from inmate boredom. Negative behavior that results in; property damage, graffiti, disruptive inmates and noisy housing units.



## REFORMATIVE BASED

- Based on a goal of better indentifying and meeting the specific needs common to the inmate population.
- Targeting potential “root cause” issues that contribute to disruptive behavior inside the facility and unlawful behavior in the community. (education and literacy, substance abuse, mental health, unemployment, cognitive based therapy, religious, etc.
- Many of the JBP are similar to programs used in the community as part of a strong prevention and re-entry strategy.



# REFORMATIVE BASED

- Substance Abuse
  - Dawn Farms
  - Alcoholics Anonymous
  - Narcotics Anonymous
- Educational
  - GED
  - Pre-GED
  - Washtenaw Literacy
  - Family Book Club
- Mental Health
  - Dual Diagnosis
  - Women's Trauma Group





## ○ Religious

- Christian Services
- Catholic Services
- Muslim Services
- Inner Peace

## ○ Domestic Violence

- Alternatives to domestic aggression
- Safe House DV support group for women

## ○ CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy)

- Moral Recognition Therapy
- Anger Management
- Thinking Errors



## INTEGRATION BASED

- Designed to address the link between incarceration and an inmates return to the community.
- Becomes more important as jail populations remain steady or grows and there is more interest in developing strategies targeting reduced recidivism.
- Similar to “reformative”, these programs focus on challenges that typically interfere w/ successful integration into the community (employment, housing, substance abuse).



## INTEGRATION BASED

- Initiated in the jail, with a focus on continuity of services once inmate leaves the facility. (Ex: substance abuse programming started in the jail and continues in the community in an effort to prevent a relapse.
- Examples include many of the Substance abuse, Mental Health and Domestic Violence programming offered under reformative. They continue in the community.
  - Transitioning
    - Probation/Parole Survival
    - Transitioning Home



# OVERCOMING OBSTACLES TO PRODUCTIVE JBP

- Staffing

*Volunteers, community agencies, colleges, officers for programs*

- Schedule

*Look at facility schedule and utilize slow times*

- Space

*Be creative, use dayroom space for activities*

- Resources

*No cost / low cost, use inmate welfare fund, community resources*

- Needs assessment

*Base on housing unit goals, ask staff, ask inmates*

- Resistance

*Create understanding of importance with staff and community*

## JBP CONSIDERATIONS

- Obvious overlap in the three types of programs and their associated goals.
- Effective construct and delivery of JBP can have a tremendous impact on inmate behavior and inside the facility and in the community.
- Continuity of services associated with integrative programs may enhance the effectiveness of reformatory programs by providing linkages to related programs in the community after the individual is released from the jail.



## JBP CONSIDERATIONS

- Jails without enough activity related programs, but focus on reformative may see an influx of inmates in the reformative programs solely to occupy their time. Preventing inmates that need the programming from attending (capacity) or realizing the maximum benefits of the programming (distractions).
- The most effective JBP's are part of a "systems" approach involving as many of the CJ and HS partners as possible.
- Each inmates participation in any of the three types (far less for activity based) should be based on an assessment of their individual needs and circumstances.



# SERVICE AND IMPACT MEASURES

- Potential Obstacles to JBP demand a continual assessment of the effectiveness of all programming.
- Assessment of both “outputs” and “Outcomes”
- Measure for quantifiable benefits: Short-term (Internal), Long-term (External)
- Output Metrics: hours of service, number of referrals per 100 inmates, hours of program services per 100 inmates
- Outcome Metrics: GED completion rate, % of inmates leaving facility with a discharge plan, % of referrals that lead to program engagement, # of housing placements, # of job placements (recidivism rate ?)

