

# PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS REPORT



2019

Report to the Legislature on State Funded  
Recidivism Reduction Programs



# Program Effectiveness Report

## REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE ON STATE FUNDED RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Senate Bill 1357, Idaho's Justice Reinvestment Act, requires the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) to biennially submit a report to the governor and legislature describing state funded recidivism reduction programs. The report must include: 1) an evaluation of the quality of each recidivism reduction program; 2) the program's likelihood to reduce recidivism among program participants; and 3) a plan for program improvements from the Board of Correction. The legislation also dictates that a validated program assessment tool be used to evaluate all programs.

SB1357 defines program as: "treatment or intervention program or service that is intended to reduce the propensity of a person to commit crimes or improve the mental health of a person with the result of reducing the likelihood that the person will commit a crime or need emergency mental health services."

Program does not include an educational program or service that an agency is required to provide to meet educational requirements imposed by state law or a program that provides medical services.

### Evaluation Highlights

Forty-one IDOC programs were audited using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and the Correctional Program Checklist - Group Assessment (CPC-GA) tools between June - October 2019.

- Overall scores for the eight programs assessed with the CPC audit tool increased from the 2015 and 2017 audits and were 26.6% above the national average. Five programs scored as "highly effective" and three as "effective."
- 33 programs using the CPC-GA tool scored as either "very high adherence" or "high adherence to evidence-based practices." Only one program scored as "moderate adherence."
- Rider<sup>1</sup> releases are similarly likely to recidivate after changes in programming in late 2015 within one and three years of release (20.2% within one year for 2013 releases compared to 20.1% for releases in 2017; 43.8% within three years for releases in 2013 compared to 44.8% for releases in 2015).
- Term releases (sentence was imposed) had lower recidivism rates within one year of release in 2015 (5.4%) compared to 2013 (8.4%) and 2014 (10.1%) term releases. The one-year rates for releases in 2017 (8.8%), however are similar to 2013. Also, the three-year rate for 2015 (30.4%) releases is similar to 2013 (31.8%).

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<sup>1</sup> Rider is retained jurisdiction under the court whereby the individual is placed in a prison-based treatment program for a shorter stay than if the sentence is imposed. Once programming has been successfully completed, the individual may be released on probation.

## INTRODUCTION

Since July of 2014, IDOC has evaluated programming three times using the University of Cincinnati Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and the Correctional Program Checklist – Group Assessment (CPC-GA). The initial audits coincided with a request for the Council of State Governments (CSG) to conduct the Justice Program Assessment (JPA). CSG looked at whether IDOC programming was targeting people who were most likely to re-offend (who), used best practices based on current research (what), and regularly reviewed whether programming adhered to an evidence-based model (how well).

## Justice Program Assessment Overview

The JPA recommended IDOC eliminate “pathway” programming and instead rely on a few core programs that: 1) had a proven track record of effectiveness, 2) used a cognitive-behavioral approach, 3) incorporated graduated skill practice, and 4) relied less on punishment. The following provides the previous programs offered and changes made in programming designed to address criminal thinking, substance use, violent behavior, and sex offending.

### Criminal Thinking

At the time of the JPA audit, IDOC was teaching the following curricula for individuals in need of interventions to address criminal thinking:

- Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)
- Cognitive Self Change (CSC) Idaho Model
- Thinking for a Change (TFAC)

The JPA audit noted the IDOC programs addressing criminal thinking, such as the CSC Idaho model, were adaptations of the original curriculum. CSG recommended IDOC use a program with a proven track record of effectiveness, such as the National Institute for Corrections “Thinking for a Change” (TFAC), and that IDOC maintain fidelity to the design of the program.

Thinking for a Change is a cognitive-behavioral curriculum that targets thinking in order to change actions that lead to criminal conduct. Through awareness of attitudes, beliefs and thinking patterns, the program participants gain awareness of risky thoughts that lead to problem behaviors.

The TFAC curriculum was used by IDOC previously but was provided to less than 1% of inmates. As of January 2015, all individuals receive TFAC and are separated into classes based on risk between low (Level of Services Inventory – Revised [LSI-R] assessment score of 23 or below) or moderate/high risk (LSI-R assessment score of 24 and above).

TFAC is comprised of 25 lessons that build upon each other, taking around 30 sessions to complete with each class lasting around an hour and a half. The curriculum requires attendees to complete homework assignments after each class and report on their homework at the start of the next session. The curriculum also requires participants to practice new skills through role-plays.

*Anger Management.* Previously, IDOC required nearly everyone to complete Anger Management as an additional means of addressing criminal thinking. The curriculum used was deemed to not follow evidence-based practices and was replaced by Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART). ART consists of ten weeks of training covering how to control angry impulses and replace aggression with prosocial skills. The thirty-hour intervention is only provided to those with violent criminal charges.

## Substance Use

At the time of the JPA audit, IDOC was offering the following programming for individuals with substance use problems:

- Tap 19
- Helping Women Recover
- RDAP
- Therapeutic Community

The University of Cincinnati Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) curriculum replaced all programming for substance use. All individuals with an LSI-R score of 24 or above (mod/high risk) and an LSI-R substance use domain score of .4 or above (indicative of need for treatment) receive CBI-SA. In addition, someone with a drug related crime, regardless of risk level, receive the curriculum.

CBI-SA emphasizes skill building to assist with cognitive, social, emotional, and coping skills to develop strategies to avoid future substance use. It also includes pre-treatment sessions to help with increasing individual motivation and engagement with treatment. There are six modules including: 1) motivational engagement; 2) cognitive restructuring; 3) emotion regulation; 4) social skills; 5) problem solving; and 6) success planning. The curriculum is taught within 39 sessions (42 including pre-treatment). Delivered two times per week, the class lasts approximately 6 months (given time for absences).

## Sexual Offending

At the time of the JPA audit, IDOC was teaching the following curriculum:

- Lango and Bays book
- The Road to Freedom
- SANE Solutions – also referred to as SOTP
- Choices—female treatment

The SOTP and Lango and Bays curriculum for male sex offenders were replaced with the University of Cincinnati Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Sex offenders (CBI-SO). CBI-SO uses a cognitive behavioral approach to teach offenders skills to avoid further sexual re-offending through emphasizing increased value on pro-social thoughts. The class includes fifty-one sessions within seven modules: 1) motivational engagement; 2) basic CBT concepts; 3) cognitive restructuring; 4) emotional regulation; 5) social skills; 6) problem solving; and 7) relapse prevention/maintenance sessions. At two sessions per week, the program lasts up to six months.

High risk sex offenders (i.e., those who score moderate to high risk on the STATIC-99 assessment) also take Cognitive Sex Offender Treatment (CSOT). The CSOT curriculum is a clinical group that meets twice a week. Once a week, the class also includes an advanced practice session so individuals can practice the skills they are learning. The curriculum uses The Road to Freedom textbook.

Female offenders convicted with sex crimes continue to receive the Choices curriculum.

## Advanced Practices

Advanced Practices is taught to individuals who have taken any UC curriculum or TFAC previously. It allows individuals to practice skills in a structured, feedback-rich environment, using more realistic situations than used with the core curriculum. Participants identify a risk area and then choose a skill set to help reduce the risk. The class takes around 4 months to complete in the districts and six months in facilities. The classes are separated

based on risk, with individuals above 24 or 23 and below in separate groups. The program is provided to all Riders and parolees as part of aftercare within the community and those who have returned to prison but have already taken the core curriculum.

## EVALUATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

To determine the effectiveness of the new programs adopted by IDOC, a combination of the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and Correctional Program Checklist—Group Assessment (CPC-GA) were used. The CPC audit was conducted on rider and re-entry facilities while the CPC-GA was performed on facilities housing primarily term inmates. One CPC was conducted per rider facility, (8 total) assessing the overall effectiveness of practices at the institution and whether the practices are evidence based. Thirty-four different CPC-GA audits were also conducted, monitoring the effectiveness of different treatment groups provided at facilities other than rider and reentry centers.

Although CPC audits were performed on the re-entry facilities and work center, the outcome of the audits will not be discussed here as the focus of the facilities is to obtain employment and job skills rather than substance use or other cognitive behavioral interventions (as per the definition of a treatment program, SB1357).

### CPC

Correctional Program Checklist was developed by the University of Cincinnati to assess correctional intervention programs and determine how closely the programs match with known principles of effective intervention. The tool measures how closely an intervention matches with “ideal” program characteristics. The CPC is a validated tool and is divided into two main areas: Capacity and Content.

The Capacity area measures whether a correctional program can consistently deliver evidence-based interventions, assessing the areas of:

- 1) Program Leadership and Development,
- 2) Staff Characteristics, and
- 3) Quality Assurance.

The Content area assesses:

- 1) Offender Assessment, and
- 2) Treatment Characteristics.

There are 77 indicators worth up to 83 total points. Each area is scored and rated as either highly effective (65% to 100%); effective (55% to 64%); needs improvement (46% to 54%); or ineffective (45% or less).

### CPC-GA

The Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) tool was also created by the University of Cincinnati for stand-alone treatment of patient groups rather than for a larger treatment program. It uses a smaller number of indicators than the CPC tool. The tool is also divided into two areas measuring Content and Capacity.

Capacity measures:

- 1) Program Staff and Support,
- 2) Quality Assurance.

The Content area focuses on:

- 1) Offender Assessment, and
- 2) Treatment Characteristics.

The treatment section measures seven core correctional practices, such as: 1) group target and process; 2) effective reinforcement; 3) effective disapproval; 4) structured skill building; 5) relationship skills; 6) cognitive restructuring; and 7) relapse prevention. There are 48 indicators worth 50 points result in a ranking of “very high adherence to EBP” (65% or higher); “high adherence to EBP” (56% to 64%); “moderate adherence to EBP” (46% to 55%); or “low adherence to EBP” (45% or less).

### Audit Process

IDOC staff who were trained in the use of the CPC and CPC-GA tools, audited programming within all facilities and the community between June and October of 2019. The audits included structured interviews with program staff, the program manager, correctional officers (if applicable), and program participants. Trained staff also observed at least one group taught by every case manager, reviewed case files to ensure of correct participant program placement, and reviewed all related curriculum materials. Once each program was scored, a report was provided to each facility with feedback concerning strengths, areas in need of improvement, and an overall action plan for future growth.

## Overall CPC Scores

The following rider programs were audited using the CPC audit tool:

- 1) Management Training Corporation, Correctional Alternative Placement Program (MTC-CAPP);
- 2) North Idaho Correctional Institution (NICI);
- 3) South Boise Correctional Center (SBWCC).

The gender and capacity of each facility is provided in the table below. The primary curriculum options are CBI-SA and TFAC.

Table 1. Rider Facility Capacity

Facility	Custody level	Gender	Capacity
SBWCC	Rider	Female	311
MTC-CAPP	Rider	Male	432
NICI	Rider	Male	414

The total assessment score reflects the level of adherence to evidence-based practices within all programming at each facility. For 2019, the average CPC score for the rider programs was 75.3, falling within the range of “highly effective,” and scoring higher than the average audit score of 69.7 in 2017, and the average score of 45.9 in 2015. All three programs scored as “highly effective” overall and have increased in effectiveness after changes in programming in late 2015.

Figure 1. Rider CPC Scores: 2017 Compared to 2019

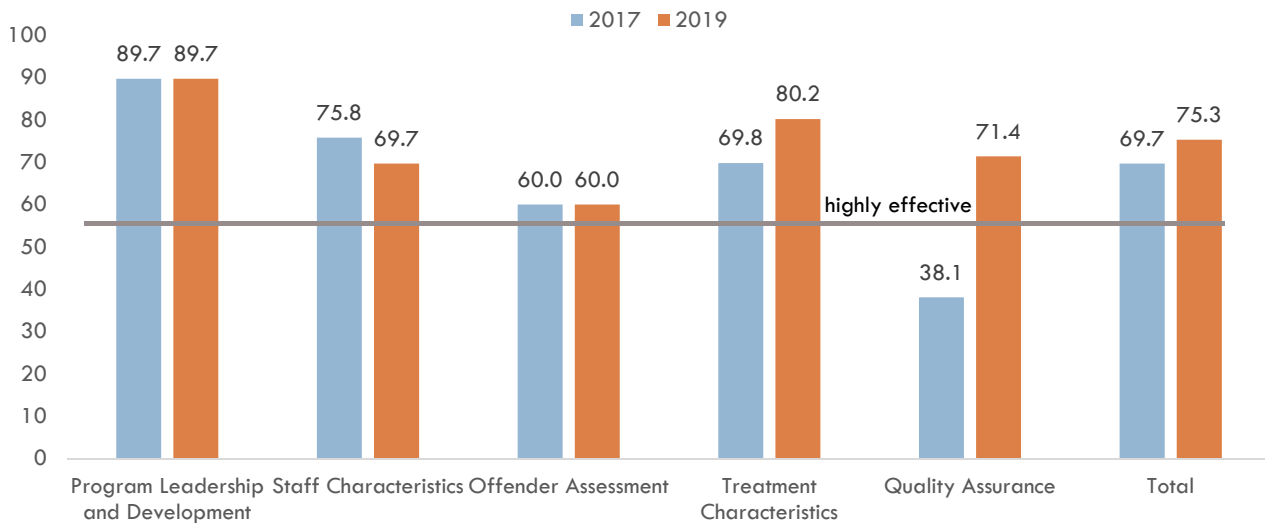


Table 2. CPC Audit Scores, Rider Facilities

CPC Area	MTC-CAPP	NICI	SBWCC	Average
Program Leadership and Development	100.0%	84.6%	84.6%	89.7%
Staff Characteristics	81.8	72.7	54.5	69.7
Offender Assessment	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Treatment Characteristics	78.1	84.4	78.1	80.2
Quality Assurance	85.7	57.1	71.4	71.4
Total	78.5	75.6	71.8	75.3

- ◇ Highly Effective (65% to 100%)
- ◇ Effective (55% to 64%)
- ◇ Needs Improvement (46% to 54%)
- ◇ Ineffective (45% or less)

### Areas of Strength

All three Rider facilities scored as “highly effective” with very high scores in the areas of “Program Leadership and Development” and “Treatment Characteristics.” The programs scored well in areas indicative of having qualified and experienced program leadership that select, train and supervise program staff, and the programs are valued by the larger criminal justice community. The treatment provided targets criminogenic needs, is cognitive behavioral in nature, varies in intensity by risk, is of sufficient duration, and allows for graduated skills practice.

An additional area of strength overall, “Quality Assurance,” dramatically increased in scores from the 2017 assessment, increasing from 38.1 to 71.4. Strong quality assurance indicates the program monitors recidivism and gets evaluated on an on-going basis.

### Areas in Need of Improvement

All scores were in the “effective” to “highly effective” range except for staff characteristics at SBWCC and quality assurance at NICI. In addition, the staff characteristics at SBWCC scored as “needs improvement.”



## Overall CPC-GA Scores

CPC- GA audits were conducted on all programming within the facilities of:

- 1) Idaho State Correctional Institution (ISCI);
- 2) South Idaho Correctional Institution (SICI);
- 3) Idaho Correctional Institution– Orofino (ICIO);
- 4) Idaho State Correctional Center (ISCC); and
- 5) Pocatello Women’s Correctional Center (PWCC).

\*IMSI did not have any classes running during the timeline of the audit, so was not included this year.

Each curriculum was scored independently at each facility. The table below indicates the types of assessments completed. In addition, all district Advanced Practices classes were audited using the CPC-GA.

Table 3. CPC-GA Audits Performed Per Facility, and Facility Capacity

Facility	Custody Level	Gender	Capacity	CBI-SA	T4C	ART	CBI-SO	CSOT	Choices	Advanced Practices
<b>ISCI</b>	Medium	Male	1,429	x	x	x	x	x		x
<b>SICI</b>	Minimum	Male	372	x	x	x	x			x
<b>SICI</b>	Minimum	Female	383	x	x	x	x			x
<b>ICIO</b>	Medium	Male	580	x	x	x	x	x		x
<b>ISCC</b>	Medium	Male	2170	x	x	x	x	x		x
<b>PWCC</b>	All	Female	331	x	x	x			x	x
<b>Districts</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a							x

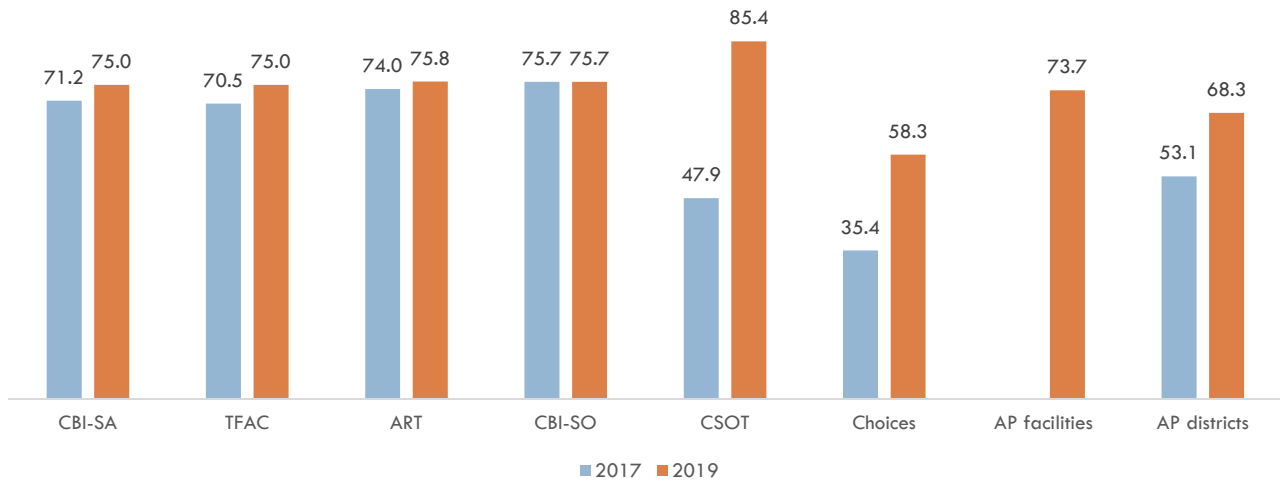
The CPC-GA score reflects the level of adherence to evidence-based practices within the individual curriculum. The average score for all programs was 73.5%. 30 of 33 programs scored in the range of “very high adherence to evidence-based practices (EBP),” two as “high adherence to EBP,” and one as “moderate adherence to EBP.”

## Program Effectiveness Report

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The chart below provides the average score for all term facilities teaching the curriculum, with a comparison between the 2017 score and 2019. The average score increased for all programs, except CBI-SO, which stayed the same. Program leadership and treatment characteristics scored the highest for all programs. The areas scoring the lowest were quality assurance and offender assessment. The program plan indicates how IDOC will strive to address these areas.

Figure 2. Average CPC-GA Curriculum Scores: 2017 Compared to 2019



## TERM PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS: CBI-SA, ART & TFAC

The CPC-GA tool was used to determine the effectiveness of the CBI-SA, ART and TFAC curriculum at all the term facilities. Overall, all programs scored as “very high adherence to EBP.”

	ISCI	SICI	ICIO	ISCC	PWCC	Average
<b>CBI-SA</b>						
Program Leadership and Development	80.0%	80.0%	90.0%	80.0%	100.0%	86.0%
Offender Assessment	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Treatment Characteristics	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	85.2	88.9
Quality Assurance	20.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	40.0	32.0
Total	72.9	72.9	79.2	70.8	79.2	75.0
<b>ART</b>						
Program Leadership and Development	80.0%	80.0%	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	88.0%
Offender Assessment	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Treatment Characteristics	88.9	88.9	88.9	85.2	88.9	88.1
Quality Assurance	20.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	60.0	36.0
Total	72.9	72.9	81.3	70.8	81.3	75.8
<b>TFAC</b>						
Program Leadership and Development	80.0%	80.0%	90.0%	80.0%	90.0%	84.0%
Offender Assessment	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Treatment Characteristics	88.9	88.9	88.9	85.2	88.9	88.1
Quality Assurance	20.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	60.0	36.0
Total	72.9	72.9	79.2	70.8	79.2	75.0

◇ Very High Adherence (65% to 100%)

◇ High Adherence (55% to 64%)

◇ Moderate Adherence (46% to 54%)

◇ Low Adherence (45% or less)

### Areas of Strength

The programmatic assessment areas of Program Leadership and Development and Treatment Characteristics scored within the “very high adherence to EBP.” There was also increase to overall average scores for the CBI-SA and TFAC curriculum from 71 in 2017 to 75 in 2019. In addition, ISCC increased from “high adherence” to “very high adherence” to EBP for all curriculum.

### Areas in Need of Improvement

Quality Assurance scored in the “Low Adherence to EBP” range for three of five facilities due to not providing group observation with feedback, pre/post testing, or having set completion criteria. There was also a drop in the scores for Offender Assessment for all facilities since the 2017 audit mainly because everyone received programming rather than targeting high risk and high need.

## TERM PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS: CBI-SO, CSOT & Choices

The CPC-GA tool was used to determine the effectiveness of the CBI-SO, CSOT and Choices curriculum. Overall, five programs scored as “very high adherence to EBP,” one as “high adherence to EBP.”

It should be noted the CSOT curriculum is also taught as ISCI, but the program is overseen and staffed by ISCC employees. Therefore, the scores were combined with CSOT at ISCC.

The CSOT curriculum is taught to male individuals with sex offenses who score as moderate to high risk on the Static-99 assessment, in addition to the CBI-SO curriculum. Choices is only taught to female sex offenders.

CBI-SO	ISCI	ICIO	ISCC	PWCC	Average
Program Leadership and Development	80.0%	100.0%	80.0%		86.7%
Offender Assessment	33.3	33.3	33.3		33.3
Treatment Characteristics	88.9	88.9	85.2		87.7
Quality Assurance	20.0	80.0	20.0		40.0
Total	78.8	78.8	75.8		77.8
CSOT					
Program Leadership and Development		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Offender Assessment		83.3	83.3		83.3
Treatment Characteristics		70.4	85.2		77.8
Quality Assurance		100.0	100.0		100.0
Total		81.3	89.6		85.4
Choices					
Program Leadership and Development				90.0%	90.0%
Offender Assessment				33.3	33.3
Treatment Characteristics				59.3	59.3
Quality Assurance				20.0	20.0
Total				58.3	58.3

- ◇ Very High Adherence (65% to 100%)
- ◇ High Adherence (55% to 64%)
- ◇ Moderate Adherence (46% to 54%)
- ◇ Low Adherence (45% or less)

### Areas of Strength

Both CSOT programs increased to be in the range of “very high adherence of EBP” from 2017. Choices also increased by 20 points from 2017 and scored as “high adherence” rather than as “low adherence to EBP.”

Program Leadership and Development scored within the “very high adherence to EBP” range for all facilities.

### Areas in Need of Improvement

Quality Assurance scored in the “low adherence to EBP” range for nearly all facilities and programs. In addition, Offender Assessment and Treatment Characteristics scored as “low adherence to EBP” for some facilities, differing by programming type.

## TERM PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS: Advanced Practices

The CPC-GA tool was used to determine the effectiveness of Advanced Practices, taught to individuals both in the community as well as those returning to prison who have already taken the CBI-SA, CBI-SO, or TFAC curriculum. Overall, three programs scored as “high adherence to EBP,” and four as “moderate adherence to EBP.” Because AP has only been taught in the facilities and community since approximately January of 2017, comparable samples could not be drawn to determine recidivism pre/post completion of the new curriculum.

Advanced Practices	ISCI	SICI	ICIO	ISCC	PWCC	Average
Program Leadership and Development	80.0%	80.0%	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	88.0%
Offender Assessment	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Treatment Characteristics	88.9	88.9	88.9	55.6	85.2	81.5
Quality Assurance	20.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	60.0	40.0
Total	74.0	72.9	83.3	54.2	79.2	72.5

- ◇ Very High Adherence (65% to 100%)
- ◇ High Adherence (55% to 64%)
- ◇ Moderate Adherence (46% to 54%)
- ◇ Low Adherence (45% or less)

### Areas of Strength

All the programs scored well in Program Leadership and Development and most scored well in Treatment Characteristics.

### Areas in Need of Improvement

Quality Assurance scored in the “Low Adherence to EBP” range for three of five facilities for not providing group observation with feedback, conducting participant satisfaction surveys, pre post testing, or having set completion criteria. Offender assessments scored low for all facilities because the groups do not target only high risk and high need individuals, responsivity is not assessed, and exclusionary criteria is not followed.

## PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Advanced Practices was assessed in all districts in the community.

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	Average
Program Leadership and Development	90.0%	90.0%	100.0%	80.0%	80.0%	100.0%	70.0%	87.1%
Offender Assessment	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Treatment Characteristics	82.8	82.1	71.4	75.0	67.9	85.7	67.9	76.1
Quality Assurance	40.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	28.6
Total	74.0	73.5	69.4	65.3	61.2	75.5	59.2	68.3

◇ Very High Adherence (65% to 100%)

◇ High Adherence (55% to 64%)

◇ Moderate Adherence (46% to 54%)

◇ Low Adherence (45% or less)

### Areas of Strength

The average score for the districts increased from 53.1, scoring in the “moderate adherence to EBP,” to 68.3, scoring in the range for “very high adherence.” In addition, the programmatic assessment areas of Program Leadership and Development and Treatment Characteristics scored as “very high adherence to EBP” within all districts. The Program Leadership and Development scores from increased from 65.7 to 87.1 and the Treatment Characteristics score increased from 58.2 to 76.1.

### Areas in Need of Improvement

Quality Assurance and Offender Assessment scored in the “Low Adherence to EBP” range for all districts.

## RECIDIVISM

In addition to the CPC and CPC-GA program audits, recidivism was calculated for all facilities, tracking participants completing programming and released from facilities for up to three years after release from prison. Reincarceration includes any return to prison on a rider or imposition of the sentence as term.

Since changes to programming in late 2015, there has been little change in one- and three-year rates of reincarceration for individuals released from a rider. There was, however, a small drop in one-year reincarceration rates for term releases in 2015, with more recent rates closer to the 2013 rate.

Three-year rates of reincarceration for term releases in 2015 are slightly above the rate for 2014 releases, but similar to the 2013 rate.

Figure 3. One Year Recidivism Rates, Rider and Term: 2013- 2014 (prior to programming changes) compared to 2015-2017(after programming changes)

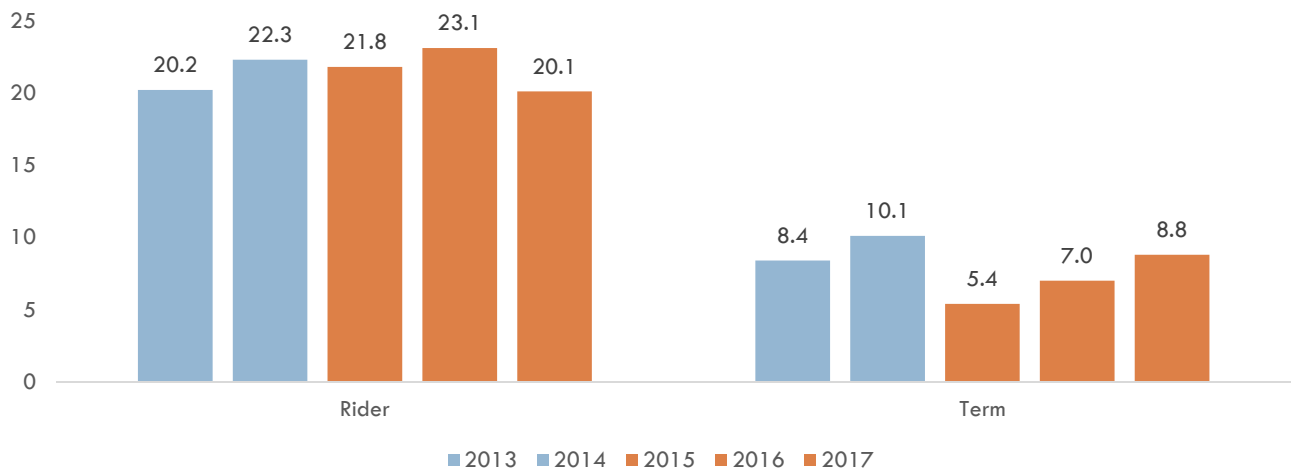
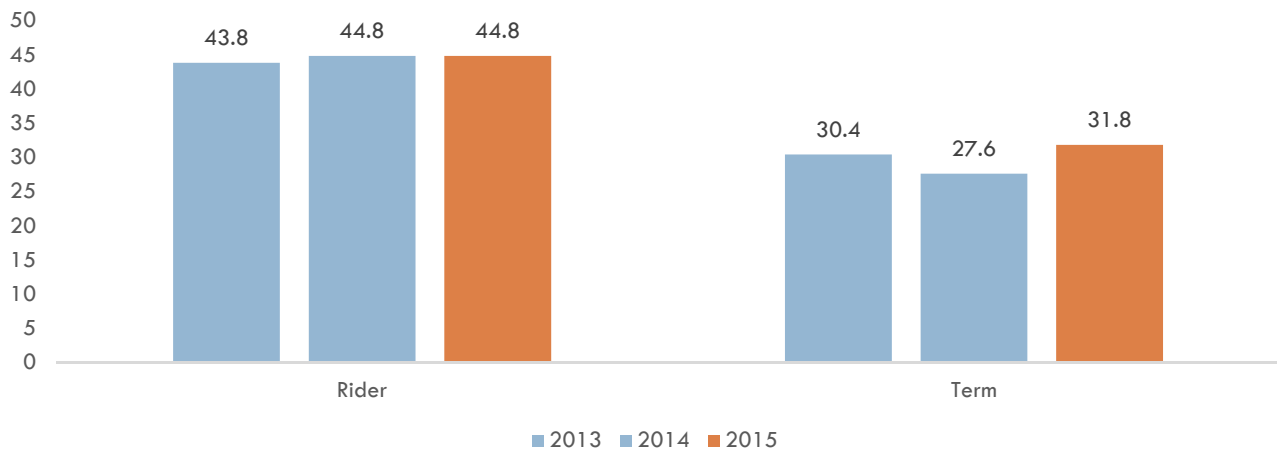


Figure 4. Three Year Recidivism Rates, Rider and Term: 2013- 2014 (prior to programming changes) compared to 2015-2017(after programming changes)



By facility, one-year rates increased for CAPP rider releases in 2016, but 2017 releases recidivated at rates closer to other years. NICI releases initially increased in 2015 and 2016, but 2017 releases are lower than other years. SBWCC rider releases are below rates for 2014.

Three-year rates from 2015 are higher for NICI than releases from 2014, but not significantly. Other rider facility releases have also stayed similar.

Figure 5. One Year Recidivism by Rider Facility: 2013- 2014 (prior to programming changes) compared to 2015-2017(after programming changes)

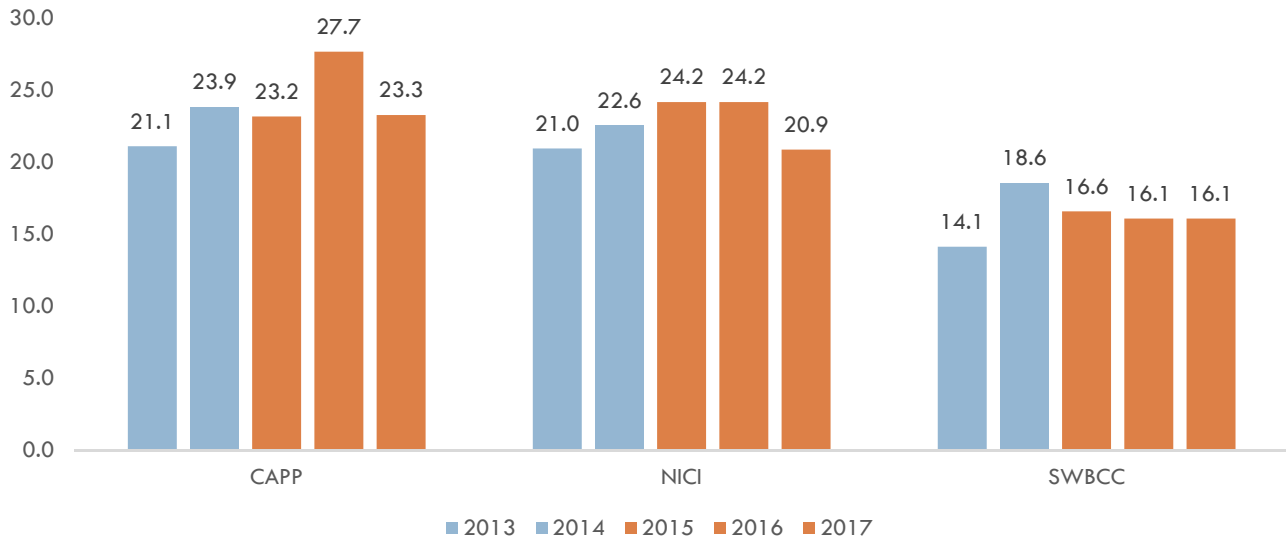
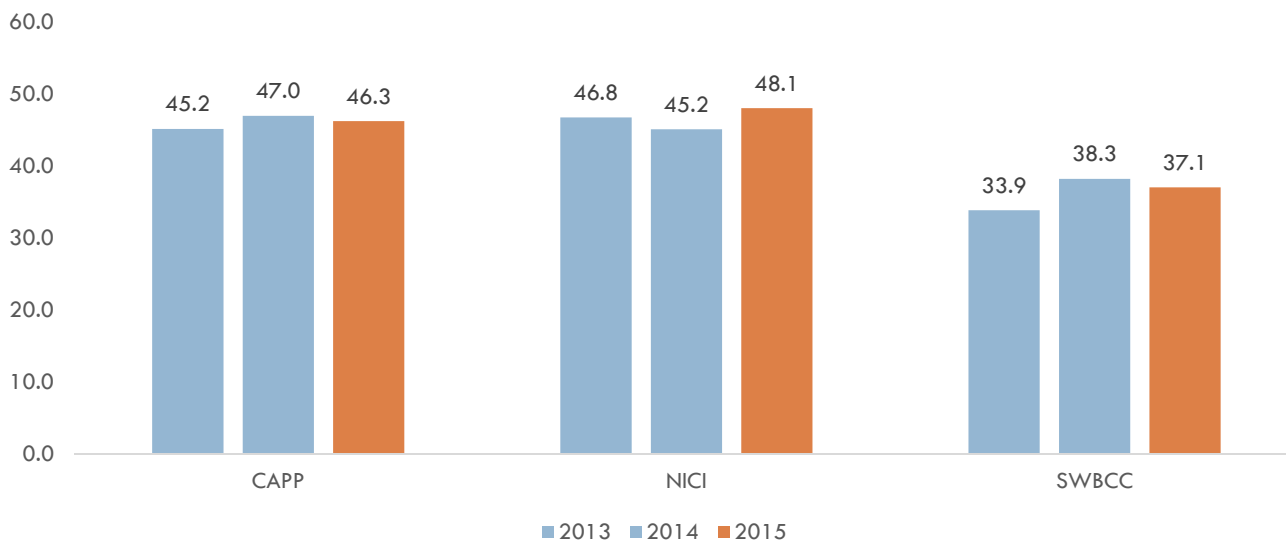


Figure 6. Three Year Recidivism by Rider Facility: 2013- 2014 (prior to programming changes) compared to 2015-2017(after programming changes)





Term recidivism within one year varies by facility. Only facilities where CPC-GA assessments were performed are provided below. ISCC and ISCI 2017 releases had lower one-year recidivism rates than 2014 releases. ICIO rates initially decreased, but 2017 rates have increased past previous rates. SICI one-year rates also dropped initially, but 2017 was similar to years with prior programming. PWCC rates in 2017 increased to above rates in 2013 and 2014.

The most recent three-year recidivism rates are similar at ISCC compared to prior to changes in programming. ISCI, ICIO and SICI and PWCC have higher three-year rates than 2014.

Figure 7. One Year Recidivism from Term Facility: 2013- 2014 (prior to programming changes) compared to 2015-2017(after programming changes)

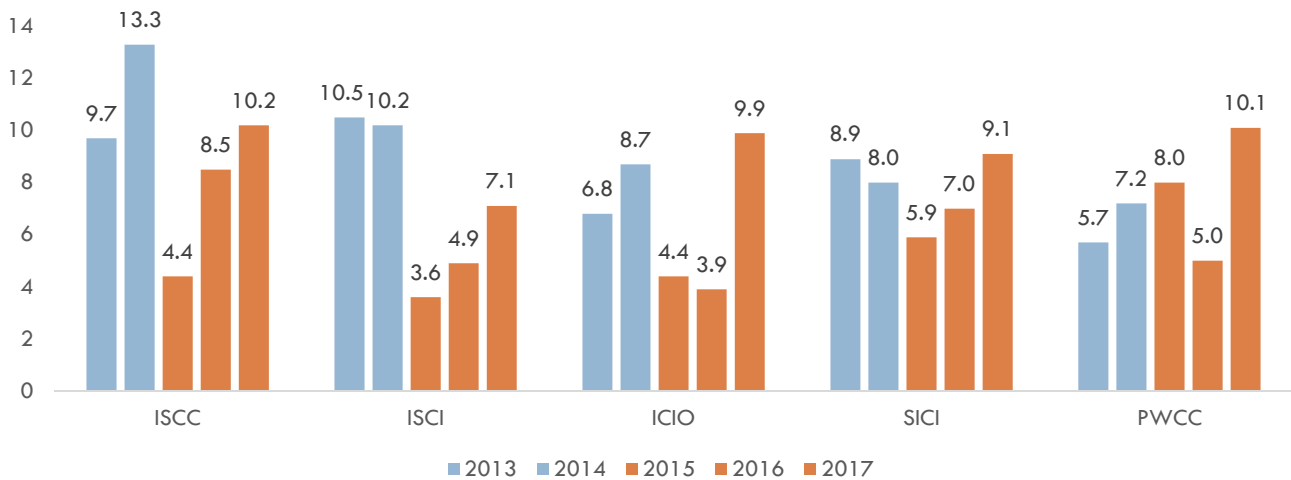
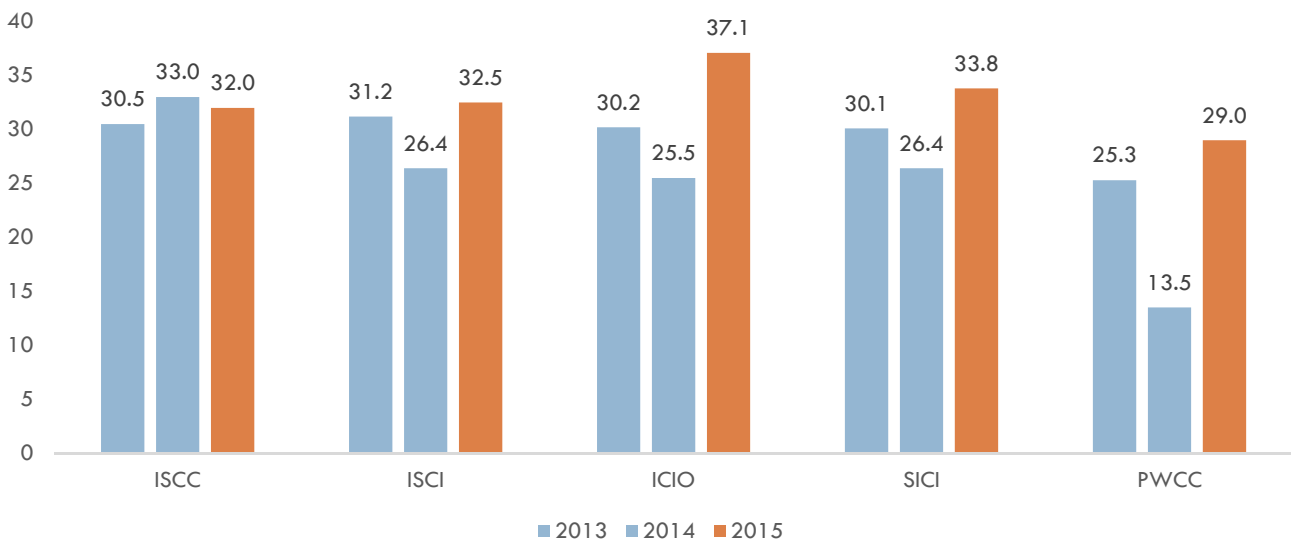


Figure 8. Three Year Recidivism by Term Facility: 2013- 2014 (prior to programming changes) compared to 2015-2017(after programming changes)



### **Changes to community supervision**

When determining changes to recidivism pre and post implementation of IDOC's new programming, it should also be kept in mind there have been many changes to community supervision practices over the studied timeframe. SB1357 initially changed the parole violation process to include 90- and 180-day sanctions for first and second parole violations prior to revocation. The process reduced the number of revocations within the first year as individuals served time on sanctions, however more revocations began to occur within the second and third year of release from prison. The violation process changed again in July 2017 to allow for different diversion sanctions rather than revocation. With the changes in the sanctioning process, it is difficult to determine how much of the increases or decreases in recidivism have been due to changes in programming.

In addition, focused supervision strategies began in the community in January 2016. Focused supervision is about the quality of the contact, not the quantity, however moderate and high-risk individuals meet with their probation and parole officers more frequently, have more frequent home contacts, employment verifications, and more frequent drug testing than low risk. Officer time is focused on rapport building and mentoring, reviewing the progress made on case plan goals, and building on strengths and protective factors. Although the focus on the higher risk/higher needs population has increased officer interactions with this population, it has also resulted in an increased ability to identify non-compliant behavior. In addition, focused supervision initially meant Probation and Parole officers had specialized caseloads, such as only supervising moderate or high risk. If a person dropped or increased in risk, they switched to a different officer's caseload, which inhibited the development of relationships between POs and those they supervised. This practice changed in summer 2019 to again allow POs to have mixed caseloads and continue building relationships.

Also of note, in November 2018, the Urban Institute published the report: "Assessing the Impact of Idaho's Parole Reforms" and found that programmatic changes had led to an increase in parole readiness with more individuals completing programming by the time of their parole hearing, and subsequently an increase in the portion of individuals released prior to 150% of their minimum sentence, reducing the average length of stay for nonviolent offences by 21% since 2010. These improvements in process after changes to the curriculum were not the focus of this report but do suggest IDOC has made much progress in providing programming to the inmate population.

The Urban Institute report also indicates a similar recidivism rate for individuals released prior to after enactment of SB1357, however, they noted an increase in misdemeanor convictions with little change in new felony convictions. The increase in misdemeanor convictions could be the result of changes in community supervision practices, with greater monitoring of moderate and high-risk individuals.

With the changes in community supervision, IDOC will continue to monitor the quality of programming offered, as well as recidivism, to determine aspects that are working to reduce non-compliant behavior, continued drug use, and other new criminal behavior.

## **CPC Audit Action Plans**

The following pages provide the action plans resulting from the CPC and CPC-GA assessments. Goals for improvement are listed in areas where at least 70% of facilities did not meet the assessment criteria.

# 2019 CPC Administrative Action Plan

IDOC 2019 Average total CPC Score is Highly Effective at 68.6%.  
 IDOC 2017 CPC score averaged 65.7%. Net Improvement 2.9%  
 The national average of CPC scores of 42%.

The administrative action plan addresses items where 70% or more of assessed programs did not meet the assessment criteria. Information is based on CPC evaluations completed on the closed programs at:

- o IFCRC, NCRC, EBCRC, TVCRC, MTC, NICI, SAWC & SBWCC.

## PROGRAM LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

CPC Standard	Action
Program Director will be involved in conducting some aspects of the program that includes direct service delivery to offenders.	Ensure Program Directors: facilitate groups, individual sessions or supervise small caseload.
Program Director has a bachelor's degree or higher in a helping profession	Review minimum standards (MQ's) for this position
Program Director provides direct training to new staff	Ensure Program managers are providing direct training to program staff in service delivery

## STAFF CHARACTERISTICS

Staff will be assessed at least annually on service delivery.	Ensure qualified Program Directors conduct group observations using the UC QA tool at least twice per year
Clinical Supervision must be provided on a regular basis by a licensed clinician or psychologist.	Current clinical resources will not support this practice.
Staff should receive a minimum of 40 hours per year of ongoing training in service delivery	Ensure training is offered and tracked

### STAFF CHARACTERISTICS

CPC Standard	Action
Responsivity Methods measured by a recognized psychometric scale/test or standardized/quantified interview.	Review and adopt responsivity tool such as TCU CSR, Jesness, Beck, MAYSI.
Responsivity Defined: Responsivity is assessed at summary level.	Review and adopt responsivity tool such as TCU CSR, Jesness, Beck, MAYSI which include summary of personal characteristics.
Program Targets Higher Risk	Programming criteria includes placing low risk/low need offenders despite assessed risk levels. Review criteria for program placement

### TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Groups should be separated by risk level.	Low risk offenders should not be placed in the same group with those that are high risk
Match Treatment & Offender based on responsivity factors.	Adopt responsivity measurement tool. Insure offenders are matched to treatment modalities consistent with assessed factors.
Match Staff and Offender based on assessed responsivity factors.	Adopt responsivity measurement tool. Insure offenders are matched to treatment modalities consistent with assessed factors.
Match Staff and Program based on their skills, experience, education & training.	Review and make recommendations for revision of DAR, PSRS & PRS PDQ's and special requirements for Corrections.
Ratio Favors Rewards: Application of rewards should outnumber punishers by 4:1.	Complete literature review of token economies and other existing systems that meet the ratio. Adopt & implement reward system meeting best practice standards.

## QUALITY ASSURANCE

CPC Standard	Action
<p>Internal Quality Assurance: Management audit system that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Program Director provides quality assurance audits</li><li>b) Program Director monitors &amp; provides staff feedback on service delivery</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Develop, adopt &amp; implement internal quality assurance tool for use by program directors.</li><li>2. Develop an evaluation for treatment staff delivery skills to be included in annual evaluation process. (see entry in Program Leadership &amp; Development).</li></ol>
<p>Offenders Re-Assessed: Program should have a periodic, objective, and standardized re-assessment of offenders on meeting target behaviors.</p>	<p>Review and adopt Pre/Post tests, or criminal thinking measurement tools such as Criminal Sentiment Scale, URICA, How I Think.</p>

# 2019 CPC - GA Administrative Action Plan

IDOC 2019 average total CPC GA score was Very High Adherence to Evidence Based Practices (EBP) at 74.9%  
 IDOC 2017 average total CPC GA score was Very High Adherence to Evidence Based Practices (EBP) at 73%  
 The national average of CPC GA scores of 42.8%.

The administrative action plan includes those items where 70% or more of assessed programs did not meet assessment criteria. Information is based on CPC GA evaluations completed on 21 open programs to include:

- ISCI: CBI-SA, T4C, ART, CBI-SO, AP
- SICI: CBI-SA, T4C, ART, AP
- ICIO: CBI-SA, T4C, ART, CBI-SO, CSOT, AP
- ISCC: CBI-SA, T4C, ART, CBI-SO, AP, CSOT
- PWCC: CBI-SA, T4C, ART, AP, Choices

## PROGRAM STAFF AND SUPPORT

NONE- ALL SCORED ABOVE 70%

## OFFENDER ASSESSMENT

CPC Standard	Action
Responsivity Methods measured by a recognized psychometric scale/test or standardized/quantified interview.	Review and adopt responsivity tool such as TCU CSR, Jesness, Beck, MAYSI.
Program Targets Higher Risk/Need	Programming criteria includes placing low risk/low need offenders despite assessed risk levels. Review criteria for program placement

## TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS

<p>Procedure for Rewards: Consistent application.</p> <p>Procedure for Punishment: Consistent application.</p>	<p>Adopt &amp; implement reward system and punishment system meeting best practice standards. Develop policy and procedure manual and audit for consistent use and application.</p> <p>Review application of punishers, train staff and audit for consistent use and application. Staff should be trained to assess and reduce potential negative effects.</p>
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## QUALITY ASSUARANCE

CPC Standard	Action
Completion Criteria: There should be clear criteria to outline when the program terminates for each offender.	Adopt a written criterion and include a behavioral assessment instrument, i.e., How I Think, Criminal Sentiment Scale etc.
Offenders Re Assessed: Program should have a periodic, objective, and standardized re-assessment of offenders on meeting target behaviors.	Review and adopt Pre/Post tests, or criminal thinking measurement tools such as Criminal Sentiment Scale, URICA, How I Think.

# 2019 CPC GA P & P Advanced Practices Administrative Action Plan

IDOC 2019 average total CPC GA score was Very High Adherence to Evidence Based Practices (EBP) at 68.3%

IDOC 2017 average total CPC GA score was Moderate Adherence to Evidence Based Practices (EBP) at 53.1%  
The national average of CPC GA scores of 42.8%.

The administrative action plan includes those items where 70% or more of assessed programs did not meet assessment criteria. Information is based on CPC GA evaluations completed on 7 open programs to include:

- District #1
- District #2
- District #3
- District #4
- District #5
- District #6
- District #7

## PROGRAM STAFF AND SUPPORT

NONE- ALL SCORED ABOVE 70%

## OFFENDER ASSESSMENT

CPC Standard	Action
Responsivity Methods measured by a recognized psychometric scale/test or standardized/quantified interview.	Review and adopt responsivity tool such as TCU CSR, Jesness, Beck, MAYSI.
Program Targets Higher Risk/Need	Programming criteria includes placing low risk/low need offenders despite assessed risk levels. Review criteria for program placement



## TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS

CPC Standard	Action
Procedure for Rewards: Consistent application.	Adopt & implement reward system meeting best practice standards. Develop policy and procedure manual and audit for consistent use and application.
Procedure for punishment: Consistent application.	In conjunction with reward system, review application of punishers, train staff and audit for consistent use and application. Staff should be trained to assess and reduce potential negative effects.
Group size should no more than 10 offenders with 1 facilitator and no more than 16 offenders with 2.	

## QUALITY ASSUARANCE

Completion Criteria: There should be clear criteria to outline when the program terminates for each offender.	Adopt a written criterion and include a behavioral assessment instrument, i.e., How I Think, Criminal Sentiment Scale etc.
Offenders Re Assessed: Program should have a periodic, objective, and standardized re-assessment of offenders on meeting target behaviors.	Review and adopt Pre/Post tests, or criminal thinking measurement tools such as Criminal Sentiment Scale, URICA, How I Think.
A formal discharge summary should be developed for each offender upon completion of the group.	
Participant should be surveyed as to the satisfaction with groups	Develop/adapt a group satisfaction survey to garner offender input

Special thanks to all the dedicated IDOC employees who contributed their time and to all the inmates and individuals on community supervision interviewed during the audit process for the creation of this report.

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