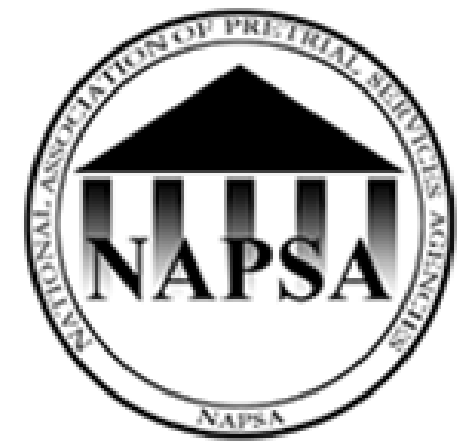




Incorporating Supportive Services to Promote Pretrial Success



National Association
of Pretrial Services Agencies

Objectives

- Introduction to the success-based model of pretrial supervision and how to work with your stakeholders to begin implementation.
- Learn how to incorporate voluntary support services to improve outcomes, while protecting the presumption of innocence and the unique legal requirements of pretrial supervision.
- Overview of the future of pretrial supervision and the growing shift from a compliance-based model to a more supportive model of supervision.
- Learn from practical implementation models from both rural and urban agencies across the country, with illustrated impact on outcomes.



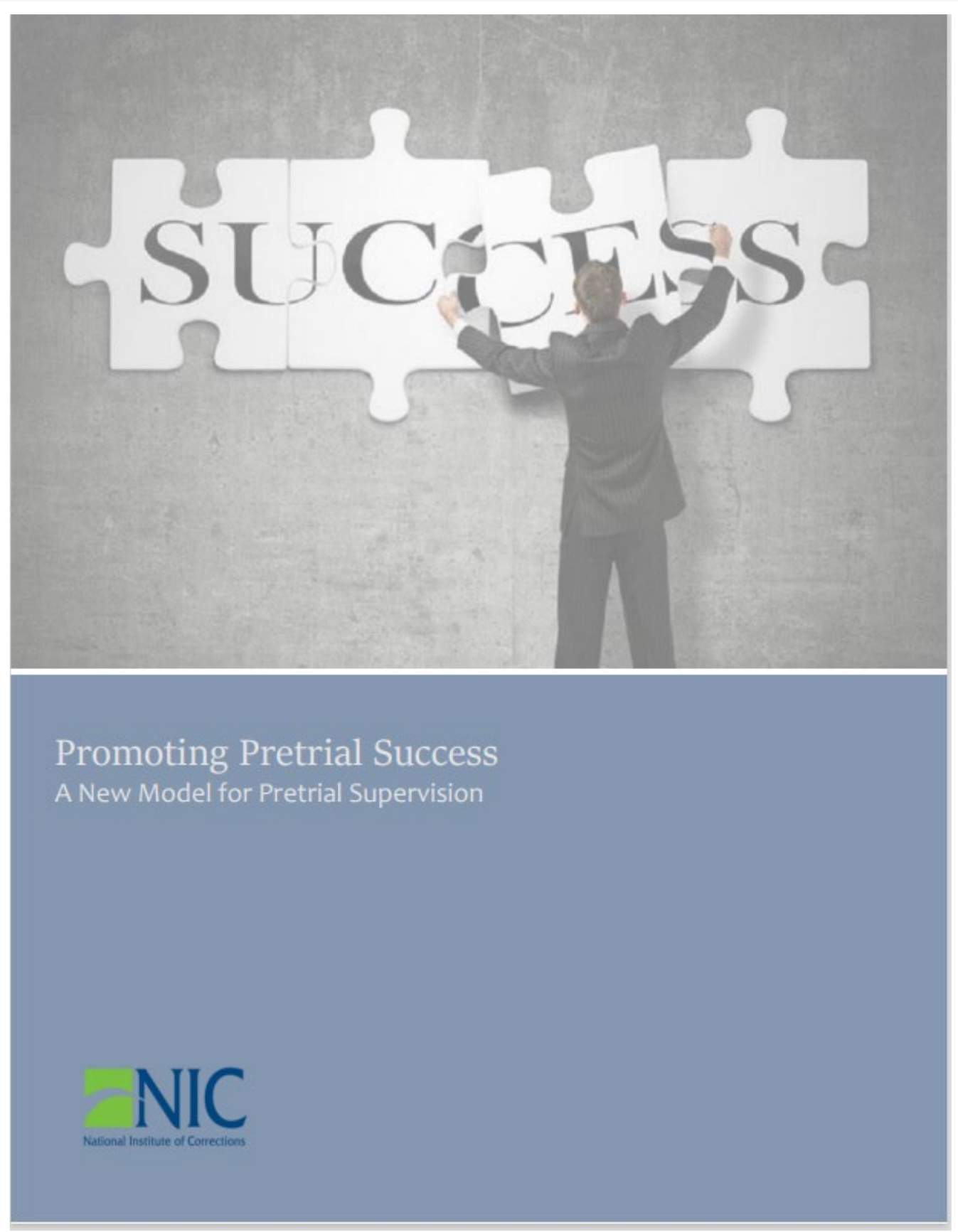
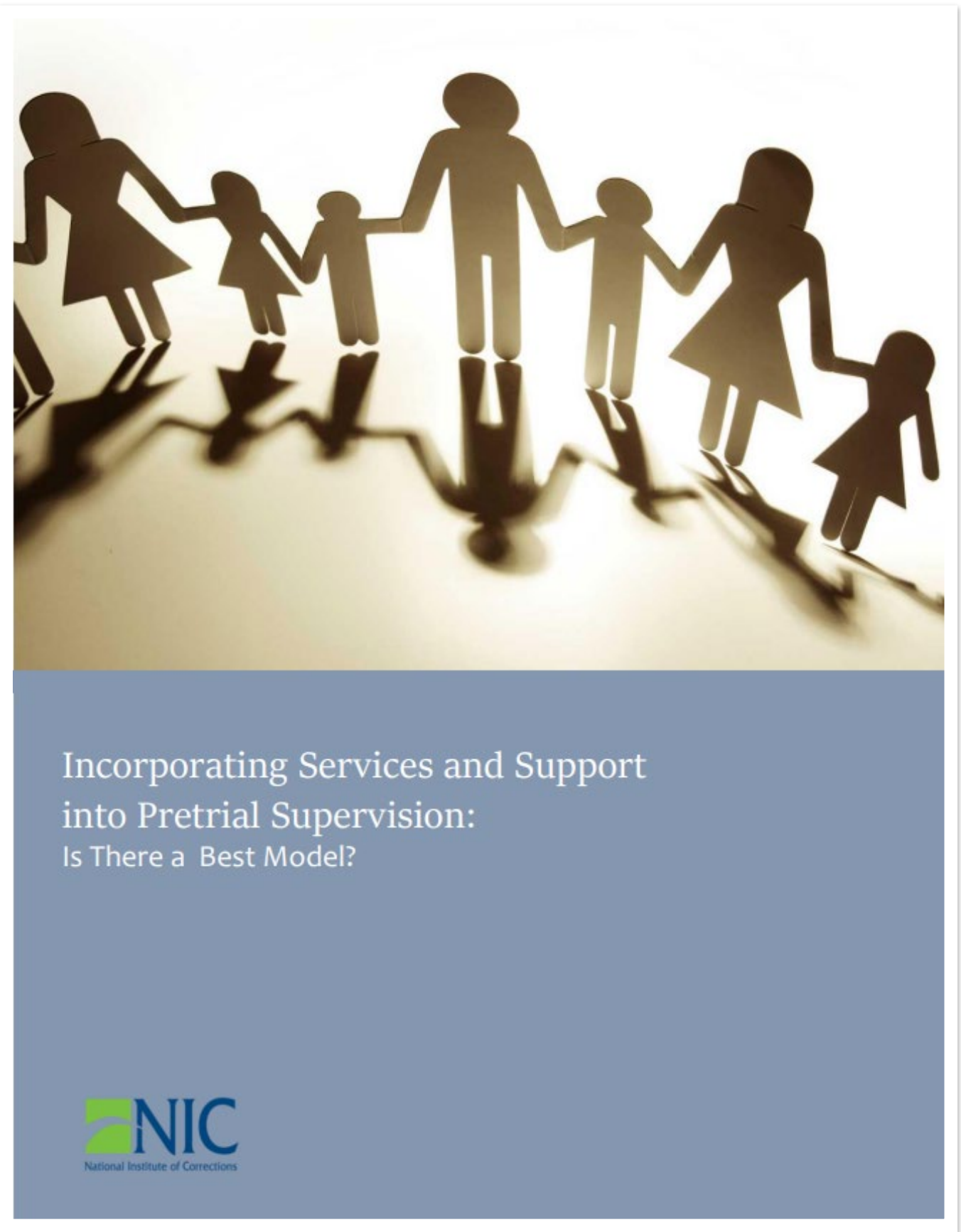
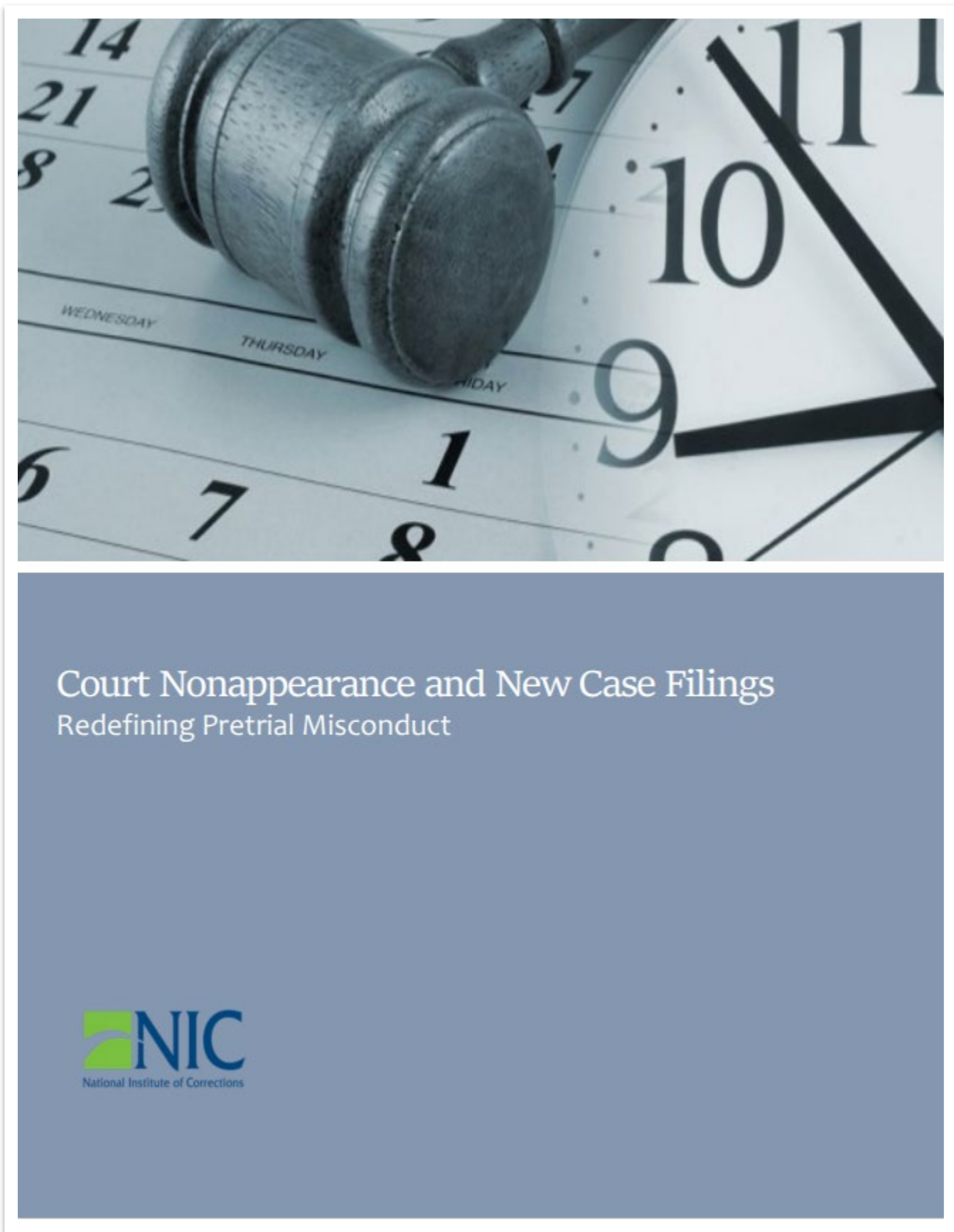
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Introduction to the Supportive Services Model

Every interaction within the criminal justice system offers an opportunity to contribute to harm reduction and support successful outcomes

-Principle 2 of NIC EBDM Framework

National Institute of Corrections' Pretrial Publication Series



National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA): Standards on Pretrial Release



- 4.2(b): *The pretrial services agency should have policies and procedures that enable it to function as an effective institution in its jurisdiction's criminal justice system. The agency should:*
- (x) develop, in collaboration with the court, other justice system entities, and community groups, policies to manage the risks posed by released individuals, including strategies for use of **voluntary behavioral health treatment** (including substance disorder treatment and mental health services), employment and other social services.

Intervention Services Model for Pretrial Supervision



- **Success-oriented**, pretrial intervention service model should integrate or supplement pretrial supervision with **support services** that promote success and positive pretrial outcomes.
- Providing or referring defendants to interventions such as substance use or mental health treatment, vocational services, or housing assistance is often part of a **supervision strategy**.
- Pretrial services agencies should offer these services when they help **achieve positive pretrial outcomes** and supervision compliance.
- Participation in supportive services should **always be voluntary**.

Mitigating Risk vs. Reducing Risk

- RNR is used as a mitigation strategy to increase the likelihood of pretrial success and reduce recidivism (*new arrests while on pretrial supervision*) in a support services model.
- The goal of a supportive model of pretrial supervision is to employ mitigation strategies to help pretrial participants succeed.
- How do we reduce the impact or likelihood of risk?
Finding ways to take action to improve the likelihood of success, despite the risk involved.
- How do we shift from identifying risk factors to barriers to success?
Employ RNR to address needs to mitigate the risk of misconduct and promote positive pretrial outcomes.



Static vs. Dynamic Risk Factors: Opportunity to Promote Success

- Many outcome/risk assessments used in the pretrial field included both static and dynamic risk factors.
- Static Risk Factors: Previous failures to appear, past criminal convictions or incarcerations, pending charges and current status in the justice system
- Dynamic Risk Factors: Substance use, behavioral health, residential stability, employment, education, financial health, community and family ties
- It is important to recognize that while an individual may be identified initially as high risk, strategically engaging individuals in voluntary support services targeted toward their needs, can effectively address those dynamic factors and reduce their risk of not succeeding on pretrial.



Difference Between Compliance and Needs-Based Supervision Strategies

- **Compliance-based supervision** strategies focus on identifying potential **problems** and **deficiencies** that could increase risk.
- While compliance-based supervision utilizes the Risk Principle to make informed, risk-based decisions, historically, we have largely ignored the **Needs Principle** when supervising clients.
- In contrast, **Needs-Based Supervision** views these **risk factors as barriers** that can be addressed to support success.
- Needs-based supervision incorporates interventions to “***promote success among the greatest number of supervised individuals.***”





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Jurisdiction Examples

Pima County, Arizona

- 1.063 million (2023)
- Pretrial Services, a standalone division of the Superior Court
- Initial Appearance Unit
- Universal Screening, including a pre-booking function, PSA Court Tool, supplemental BH/SA screening, Release Conditions Matrix (APPR)
- Supervision Unit (guided by the RCM)
- Daily caseload (over the past few years, 1300 to 2000 – higher end, COVID)



Prior to Incorporating Some Supportive Services

- Standard Community Supervision Model
- Caseloads evenly distributed (all risk level within balanced caseloads)
- Focus on drug testing, some referrals
- Higher technical violation rate

Key Programs Incorporating Supportive Services

- Pre-booking Release Program/County-Run Transition Center
- STEPs Diversion
- Jail Population Review Committee

Pre-Booking Release Program & Transition Center

- Modular Building Outside the Booking Process
- Most misdemeanor charges
- Transition Center handoff



County Transition Center –Partnering for Supportive Services

- **Feedback from justice system and community partners:** add opportunities to connect those released from custody to services (treatment, housing, etc.)
- **Transition Center:** not a treatment intervention
- **Conduit to resources:** provides information about, and increases access to, services and opportunities that will help break the cycle of incarceration

**Collect data to determine which interventions are the most effective*

Measurement of success: Reducing re-arrest, increasing court appearance

Jail Population Review Committee & STEPs Diversion

- New Model for Supervision and Team Decision-Making
- **Cooperative Stakeholder Teams:** Prosecutor, Defense, Pretrial Services, Probation, Community Members, Peer Support Specialists, County Justice Services Team
- **Pretrial Team:** Pretrial Supportive Services Specialist, Pretrial Services Officer, Student Intern, Peer Navigator (via outside funding/organization)
- **Key Component:** No Treatment Conditions in Conditions of Release
- **Referrals/Assessments/Treatment:** Monitored by Pretrial Services, success remains court appearance and remaining arrest free (JPR caseload)

Future Goals

- Implement Supportive Services for general supervision caseloads
- Focus on meaningful interactions
- Track outcomes



St. Louis, Missouri

- In spring of 2021, launched the first ever Pretrial Services office in St. Louis City with the support of a three-year Bureau of Justice Assistance award
- Demonstrated proof of concept to judges with two core community providers offering jail in-reach, court support, and wraparound services in the communities where defendants live
- Over the course of the next four years, secured additional staff and funding each year to expand to an office of five pretrial social workers based at the court and five community providers with dedicated staff and services in housing, employment, mental health, and substance use
- Partnered with our statewide Community Behavioral Health Liaison program so that pretrial caseworkers and CBHLs are in the jail five days per week to offer services and encourage pretrial release

System needs assessment: 2019 and 2021

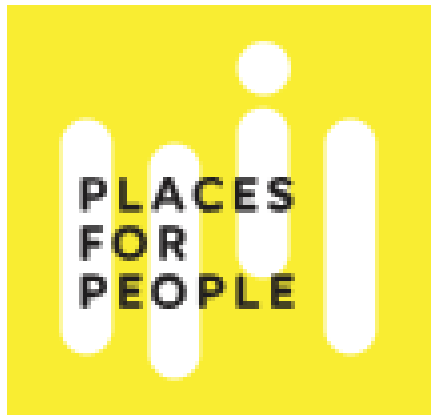
Highest areas of need & anticipated barriers to pretrial success



Employment, parenting, mentorship, financial, and transportation resources



Emergency shelter, independent housing, employment, and occupational therapy services



Therapy, psychiatry, and support services for severe mental illness and substance use



Reentry-focused emergency shelter, transitional housing, and wraparound services for women and transgender individuals

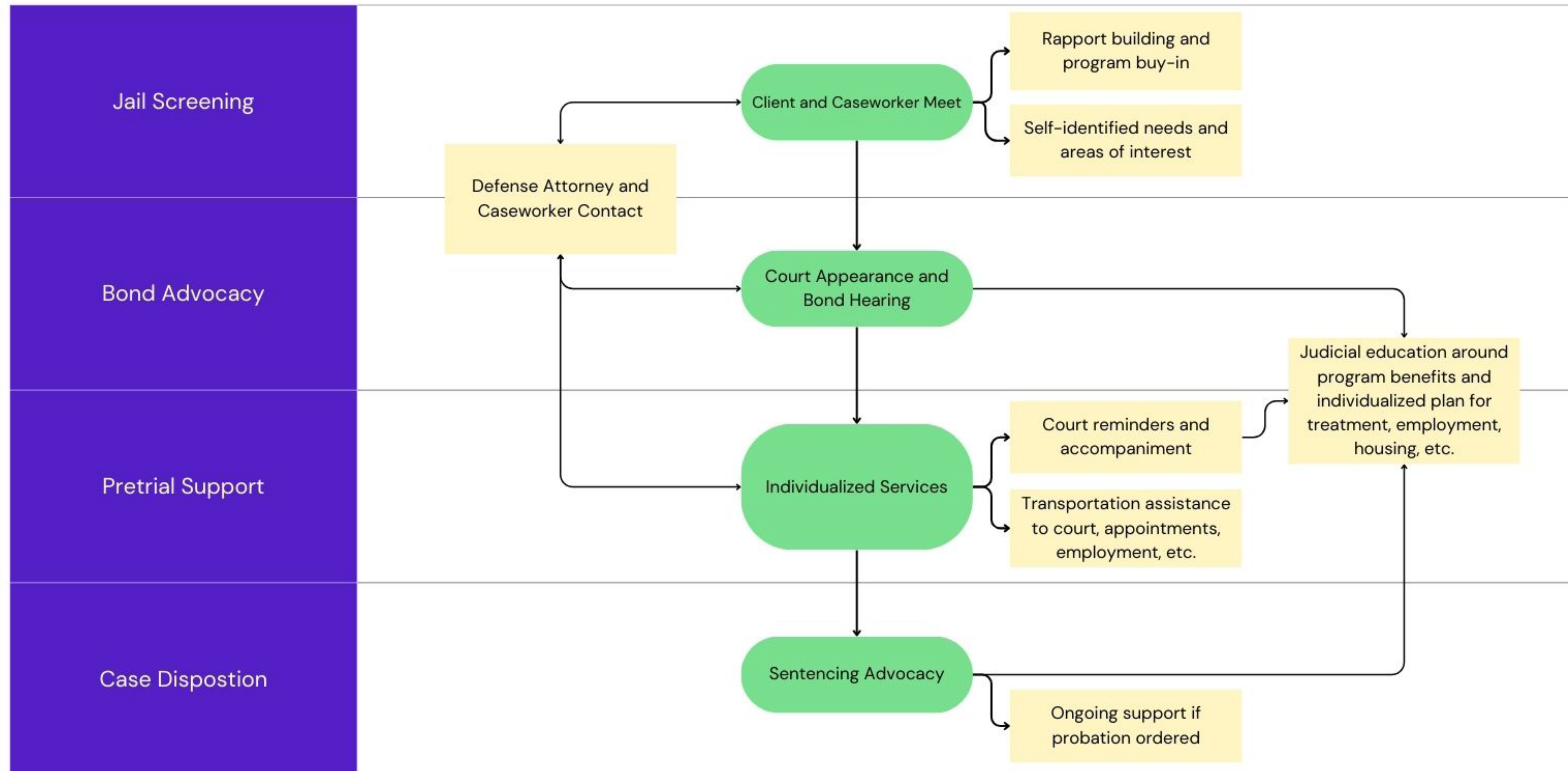


Therapy, psychiatry, and support services for severe mental illness using the Clubhouse model

BJA Program Process

Providing Support Through
Case Progression

Pretrial social
workers





St. Louis, Missouri

- Services are **voluntary** and **low-barrier**: daily jail in-reach, weekly resource days at the courthouse, and conveniently located partner agencies in our community
- Services **do not require payment or insurance**, and can continue even if a case is disposed
- **Pretrial social workers** execute supervision requirements, collect data, provide transportation assistance, send court reminders by text/email, connect individuals to our community partners and other services, and appear in court to share limited information with judges and attorneys
- When judges order electronic monitoring (EM), pretrial social workers and our agency caseworkers help clients comply and **mitigate the harm** of inevitable technical violations



2024 Program Outputs

- Our community partners entered the jail **661 times** to meet with clients or potential clients.
- On average, **29 individuals** voluntarily opted into services **each month**.
- Caseworkers from our partner agencies appeared at **411 court hearings** throughout the year, accompanying pretrial clients or to explain treatment and resource plans to judges at release hearings.
- Caseworkers provided **809 distinct transportation assistances**, encompassing bus tickets, gas cards, and rides in their vehicles.
- Our fiscal year spending on direct tangible assistance, starting in July 2024 and running through June 2025, is nearly **\$200,000** and includes spending on shelter and housing, transportation, hygiene items, cell phones, medications, and more.



2024 Program Impact

- We currently estimate our program spending at an average of \$2,300 per participant per year.
- Some program participants were also monitored by EM during this time, costing \$2,463.75 per participant per year.
- If all of those individuals were incarcerated during that year instead of released, jail costs could have been as high as \$36,500 per person per year.

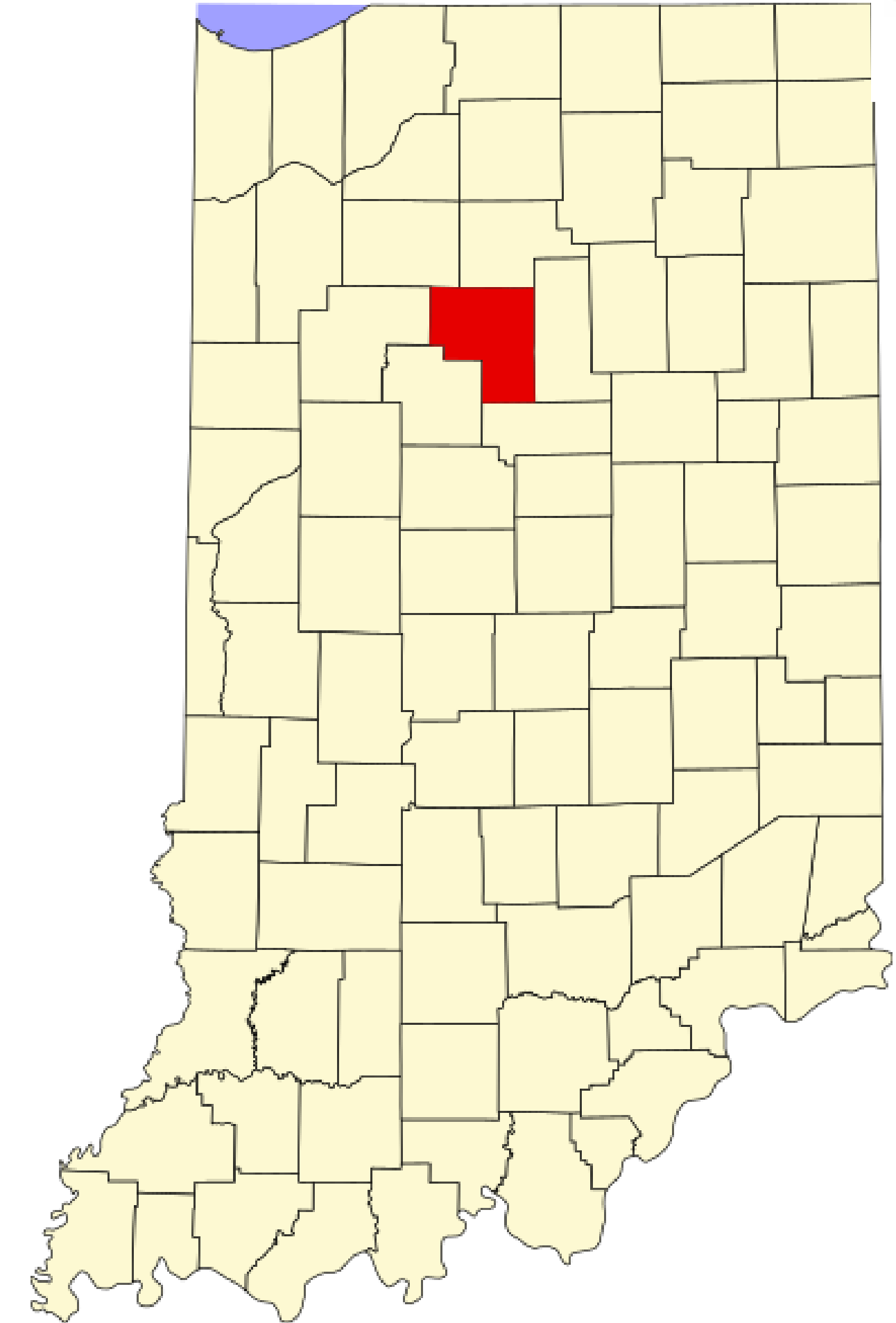
2024-2025: Impact on Court Appearance and Recidivism





Cass County, Indiana

- Established in 2018 in response to jail overcrowding and Indiana's Pretrial Release Initiative.
- Beyond reforming pretrial practices and advocating for risk-based release decisions, local objective was to **eliminate disparities in access to support services**
- Historically, pretrial defendants had to **enter pleas not only to exit jail, but also to access key resources** in the existing criminal legal system.
- Employs an integrated model that incorporates **needs-based supervision** with **voluntary supportive service referrals** to address common barriers to pretrial success, such as **employment, housing, substance use, and behavioral health**.





Integrative Supportive Services Model

- This **needs-based, voluntary approach** shifts from a **compliance-based model** (where officers act as “referees”) to one focused on **addressing clients' needs**.
- The **Coach Referee Model for Change** was implemented in collaboration with **Justice System Partners**, recognizing that the **mindset** and **approach** behind our supervision practices are equally crucial as our interventions.
- Service engagement is **always voluntary** and offered at **no cost to clients** to ensure **equal access** and eliminate disparate treatment.
- Clients conveniently check-in with pretrial services staff, comply with court obligations and engage in services **all in the same location, reducing** barriers to engagement, such as transportation and time away from employment or the need for childcare.
- Participation in services can continue even **after a case is disposed** of to promote **continued success**.

Expanding Our Resource Inventory

- In November 2024, launched the new Therapeutic Services Division led by Treatment Director, Stan Antonelli III, and the clinicians of Psychotherapy Associates of Kokomo.
- Offers a wide range of behavioral health supportive services, including individual counseling, addiction treatment, and medication management.
- We also collaborate with our local behavioral health provider, who offers two dedicated Peer Recovery Specialists.
- Other interventions offered included transportation vouchers, referrals for housing assistance, employment and educational resources.





Strategies for Increasing Voluntary Supportive Services Engagement



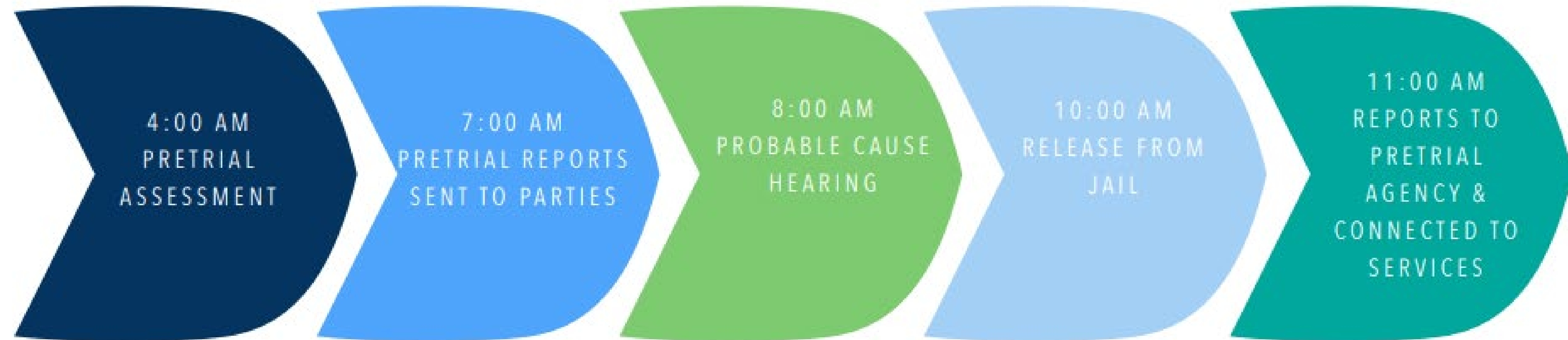
- Staff are trained in the **coaching model, motivational interviewing, trauma-informed approaches, strength-based strategies** and **ECMS techniques** to promote voluntary engagement in supportive services.
- Strive for **meaningful interactions** at every intercept of the criminal legal system.
- Staff prioritize **building trust** and **rappport** with clients to advance a needs-based model that facilitates clients living successfully within their release conditions.
- Clients have **agency in choosing** the services they can participate in.
- Participants are informed that they always have the freedom to consent to participate or opt out of supportive services at any time during the pretrial period.

Impact on Pretrial Outcomes

- After the first year of implementation, Pretrial Services saw a **25% reduction** in new substance use-related arrests.
- Since launching the Therapeutic Division in the Fall of 2024, there has been a **20% increase** in the *Voluntary Program Participant Rate*.
- Clients who voluntarily engage in supportive services are **20% more likely to avoid rearrest and appear for all court hearings**.
- **75% of clients voluntarily participate** in some form of supportive services during pretrial supervision.
- **Look beyond traditional recidivism measures when assessing success.**
- **Quantify intangible benefits to clients and the community.**
- **78% increase in employment** at the end of supervision compared to the intake period.
- **12% of individuals** who completed pretrial supervision had their case dismissed or entered into a pretrial diversion agreement in 2024.
- **Less than 1%** returned to incarceration via an executed sentence in 2024.

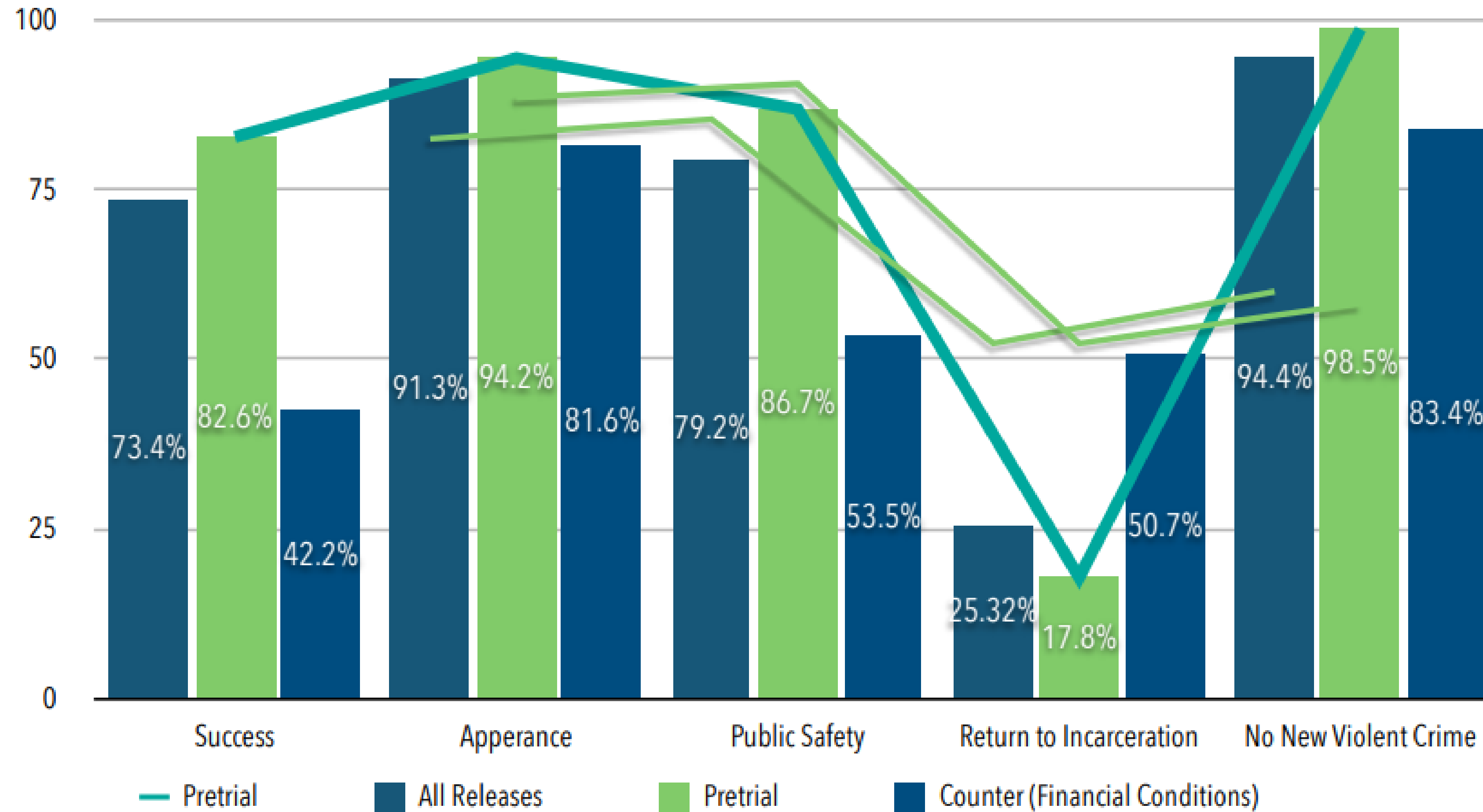


Expediting Release and Connection to Services

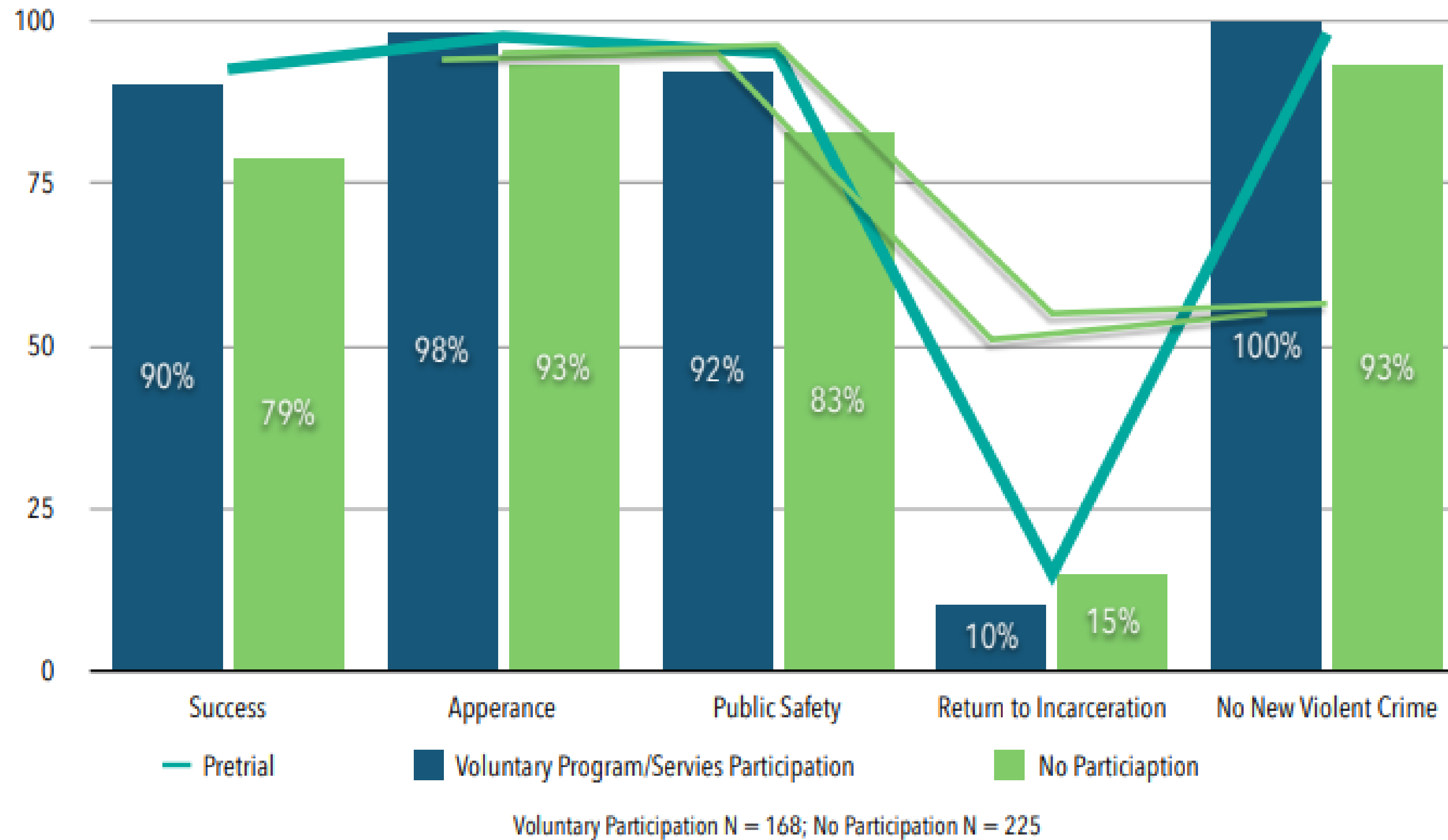


Oftentimes an individual is arrested, assessed by PTS, released and connected to services within 4-6 hours of arrests.

2024 Pretrial Outcome & Performance Measures



Supportive Services Participation Vs. Non-Participation



Incorporating Supportive Services to Promote Pretrial Success



Questions?

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